

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
**федеральное государственное автономное**  
**образовательное учреждение высшего образования**  
**«Национальный исследовательский Нижегородский государственный университет**  
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**Институт филологии и журналистики**

Утвержден Ученым Советом

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**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

**УГЛУБЛЕННЫЙ КУРС ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Уровень высшего образования

Бакалавриат

Направление подготовки

42.03.03 Издательское дело

Направленность образовательной программы

Книгоиздательское дело

Квалификация (степень)

Бакалавр

Форма обучения

очная

Нижний Новгород

2023

## 1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина относится к части, формируемой участниками образовательных отношений Блока 1 Дисциплины. Дисциплина обязательна для освоения во второй год обучения в третьем семестре.

**Основной целью освоения дисциплины** «Углубленный курс иностранного языка» является поддержание и совершенствование ранее приобретенных навыков и умений иноязычного общения, развития информационной культуры, воспитания уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов.

## 2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства
	Индикатор достижения компетенции* (код, содержание индикатора)	Результаты обучения по дисциплине**	
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.1 Знает литературную форму государственного языка, основы устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке, функциональные стили родного языка, требования к деловой коммуникации.	<b>Знает</b> литературную форму государственного языка, основы устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке, функциональные стили родного языка, требования к деловой коммуникации;  <b>Умеет</b> выражать свои мысли на государственном, родном и иностранном языке в ситуации деловой коммуникации;  <b>Владеет</b> навыками деловой коммуникации на родном и иностранном языках.	<i>Практические задания:</i> <i>Подготовка к дискуссии, подготовка сообщения/презентации.</i>  <i>Презентация/сообщение.</i> <i>Дискуссия</i>  <i>Лексико-грамматический тест</i>
	УК-4.2. Имеет практический опыт составления текстов разной функциональной принадлежности и разных жанров на государственном и родном языках, опыт перевода текстов с иностранного языка на родной	<b>Знает</b> приемы составления текстов разной функциональной принадлежности и разных жанров на государственном и родном языках, технологии перевода текстов с иностранного языка на родной;  <b>Умеет</b> применять приемы составления текстов разной функциональной принадлежности и разных жанров на государственном и родном языках, методику перевода текстов с иностранного языка на родной;	<i>Написание писем (деловые, личные, электронные)</i>  <i>Презентация/сообщение.</i> <i>Дискуссия.</i>

		<b>Владеет</b> практическим опытом составления текстов разной функциональной принадлежности и разных жанров на государственном и родном языках, опытом перевода текстов с иностранного языка на родной	<i>Письменный перевод</i>

### 3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

#### 3.1 Трудоемкость дисциплины

	очная форма обучения	очно-заочная форма обучения	заочная форма обучения
<b>Общая трудоемкость</b>	<b>3 ЗЕТ</b>		
<b>Часов по учебному плану</b>	<b>108</b>		
<b>в том числе</b>			
<b>аудиторные занятия (контактная работа):</b>	<b>66</b>		
- занятия лекционного типа			
- занятия семинарского типа	<b>64</b>		
<b>самостоятельная работа</b>	<b>6</b>		
<b>Промежуточная аттестация – экзамен</b>	<b>3</b>		

#### 3.2. Содержание дисциплины

Наименование и краткое содержание разделов и тем дисциплины	Всего (часы)			В том числе										Самостоятельная работа обучающегося, часы			
				Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы													
				из них													
	Очная	Очно-заочная	Заочная	Занятия лекционного типа			Занятия семинарского типа			Занятия лабораторного типа			Всего				
Очная				Очно-заочная	Заочная	Очная	Очно-заочная	Заочная	Очная	Очно-заочная	Заочная	Очная	Очно-заочная	Заочная			
Тема 1 История	24			22				22							2		

Издательского дела																	
Тема 2 Выдающиеся издатели: Иоганн Гуттенберг	22			22				20								2	
Тема 3 Современная типография: становление и история развития	24			22				22								2	
В том числе КСРИФ																	
<b>Промежуточная аттестация: экзамен 3 семестр</b>																	
Итого	70			66				64								6	

Текущий контроль успеваемости реализуется в рамках занятий семинарского типа.

Промежуточная аттестация проходит в традиционной форме (экзамен).

#### 4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Во время самостоятельной работы студентами выполняются следующие виды деятельности:

1. Отработка материала, пройденного на практических занятиях (углубленная работа над текстом, выполнение фонетических, лексических и грамматических упражнений).
2. Самостоятельное чтение рассказов/отрывков оригинальных художественных произведений на английском языке.
3. Самостоятельное прослушивание текстов и упражнений по заданной теме.
4. Использование компьютерных технологий при выполнении самостоятельной работы.
5. Самостоятельное чтение и реферирование текстов по изучаемым темам.

Контроль осуществляется в течение курса обучения в виде устных опросов, письменных работ, письменных тестов, презентаций, сообщений, творческих заданий, изложения и анализа прочитанного, перевода и реферирования профессиональных текстов, при этом учитывается активность на занятиях и взаимодействие в группе.

*Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов:*

1. Издательское дело. Практикум по английскому языку/ Сост. Золотова М.В., Киреева Г.Г.- Нижний Новгород, Нижегородский Университет, 2009 [БК-50]
2. Научные и тематические статьи из англоязычной прессы и научных работ.
3. Учебная литература по предлагаемым темам.
4. Интернет-сайты:
  - <https://elt.oup.com/student/englishfile/preint3/?cc=ru&sellLanguage=ru>
  - [www.english-for-students.com](http://www.english-for-students.com)
  - [www.english.language.ru](http://www.english.language.ru)
  - [www.english-test.net](http://www.english-test.net)

- [www.breakingnewsenglish.com](http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com)

- [www.aljazeera.com](http://www.aljazeera.com)

**5. Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю), включающий:**

**Описание шкал оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине**

Уровень сформированности компетенций (индикатора достижения компетенций)	Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций						
	плохо	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	очень хорошо	отлично	превосходно
	Не зачтено		Зачтено				
<i>Знания</i>	Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможно оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибки	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки
<i>Умения</i>	Отсутствие минимальных умений. Невозможно оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с отдельными несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов
<i>Навыки</i>	Отсутствие владения материалом. Невозможно оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продemonстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач

Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения.

Для оценки презентаций используются следующие критерии и показатели. Максимальный балл за каждый аспект - 10. Итоговый максимальный балл - 100. Полученный суммарный балл переводится в традиционную пятибалльную шкалу.

1.	Содержание	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
2.	Выполнение коммуникативной задачи	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
3.	Подача материала	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
4.	Организация	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
5.	Коммуникативная активность	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
6.	Произношение	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7.	Использование наглядности	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
8.	Ответы на вопросы по теме презентации	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9.	Язык (лексика и грамматика)	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
10.	Управление временем	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Итого _____/100												

Промежуточный контроль качества усвоения студентами содержания дисциплины проводится в виде экзамена, на котором определяется:

- уровень усвоения студентами основного учебного материала по дисциплине;
- уровень понимания студентами изученного материала
- способности студентов использовать полученные знания для решения конкретных задач.

Экзамен включает устную и письменную части.

- Письменная часть экзамена предусматривает написание лексико-грамматического теста.

Устная часть экзамена включает следующие задания:

- Чтение оригинального текста по специальности (2300-2500 печ. знаков) и изложение проблем, описанных в тексте. Фонетическое чтение и перевод отрывка из текста (800-1000 печ. знаков). Время на подготовку – 45 мин. Допускается пользование словарём.

- Монологическое высказывание по одной из изученных тем, беседа с экзаменатором по смежным вопросам.

Оцениваются нормативность речи, диапазон используемых средств, адекватность речевых реакций.

### Вопросы к экзамену по дисциплине «Углубленный курс иностранного языка»

Вопрос	Код компетенции (согласно РПД)
1. Johannes Guttenberg (life and background)	УК-4

2. The inventing of printing press (financial misadventure and its outcome, the role of Johann Furst)	УК-4
3. English Royal Censorship and first printed books	УК-4
4. Privileges and Early grants of printing rights	УК-4
5. The Development of printing technologies throughout the history	УК-4
6. Readability and legibility in printing	УК-4
7. Monopolies and the suppression of literature	УК-4

Для оценивания результатов обучения в виде знаний используются следующие процедуры и технологии:

тестирование (e.g., multiple choice test) – лексико-грамматические тесты по пройденному материалу

Для оценивания результатов обучения в виде умений и владений используются следующие процедуры и технологии:

- практические контрольные задания (e.g., Grammar in use, Open close, etc.);
- пересказ/изложение краткого содержания прочитанных текстов (на английском языке), письменный перевод фрагмента текста, анализ затронутых в тексте проблем;
- устное сообщение по пройденным темам.

Для проведения итогового контроля сформированности компетенции используются:

- итоговый лексико-грамматический тест;
- изложение содержания (на английском языке) прочитанного текста, анализ затронутых в тексте проблем
- сообщение по одной из пройденных тем, с последующей беседой с экзаменатором

Текущий контроль осуществляется по трем основным направлениям:

- проверка домашних заданий;
- оценка работы на занятии (посещение аудиторных занятий, активность на занятиях, прилежание и т.п.)
- проведение устных и письменных опросов.

Текущий контроль базируется на идее профилактики ошибочной деятельности, ее корректирования. При этом открытый контроль постепенно переходит в скрытый (наблюдение, учет, коррекция); доля скрытого контроля, в свою очередь, также уменьшается вследствие увеличения доли взаимоконтроля, взаимокоррекции и самоконтроля, самокоррекции. Взаимооценка переходит в самооценку, взаимоконтроль – в самоконтроль.

Таким образом, комплекс оценочных средств преподавателя включает в себя: открытый контроль, скрытый контроль (наблюдение, учет, коррекция), оценку и отметку.

Инструменты, которыми должны владеть обучающиеся: взаимоконтроль, самоконтроль, взаимооценка, самооценка.

Тестирование проводится после завершения каждой темы. Результаты текущего контроля и тестирования учитываются при проведении промежуточной и итоговой аттестации.

Промежуточная аттестация (экзамен) включает:

- написание лексико-грамматического теста;
- анализ проблем, изложенных в тексте, письменный перевод фрагмента текста по специальности;
- изложение содержания (на английском языке) прочитанного текста
- устное выступление и собеседование с экзаменатором (на иностранном языке) по одной из пройденных тем и смежным вопросам

## 6. Типовые тестовые задания для оценки сформированности компетенции УК-4

### PROGRESS TEST

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: The house was built (build) in 1906.

- 1 As soon as she arrives we \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the meal.
- 2 If he \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) all the questions, he would have passed the exam.
- 3 If we stayed in tonight, what \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (do)?
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) home earlier if I hadn't missed the bus.
- 5 Would he work late tonight if the boss \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) him?
- 6 The teacher told us that the exam results \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) yet.
- 7 She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ back later (call).
- 8 My father \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) a lot but he gave up ten years ago.
- 9 My car \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) at the moment. I had an accident last week.
- 10 The film star's photo \_\_\_\_\_ (take) when he was shopping with his girlfriend.
- 11 She's so happy! She \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) a new job.
- 12 When we \_\_\_\_\_ (check in) I'll ask for a window seat.
- 13 Celebrities \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ (see) at the best London restaurants.
- 14 If we don't use less electricity, global warming \_\_\_\_\_ (get) worse.
- 15 He told me \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) down.

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#### 2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: I don't mind **to wait** / **waiting**.

- 1 My brother's really good at **ski** / **skiing**.
- 2 I didn't spend **enough long** / **long enough** checking what I'd written.
- 3 If I wanted to buy a car, I **would borrow** / **had borrowed** money from the bank.
- 4 I've just moved to this town and I'm looking **for the library** / **the library for**.
- 5 It's **too** / **too much** hot today.
- 6 You went to Spain for your holiday, **did** / **didn't** you?
- 7 I forgot **turning** / **to turn** off the television when I went to bed last night.
- 8 He **used to play** / **was playing** rugby when he was younger, but he doesn't now.
- 9 People **who** / **what** work hard usually do well at their jobs.



- 10 Could I have a **little / few** milk in my coffee, please?
- 11 I asked him whether **he spoke / did he speak** Russian.
- 12 I can't afford **going / to go** on holiday this year.
- 13 There are **any / no** good bookshops in this town.
- 14 It's quite easy **to find / finding** their new house.
- 15 Do you know where **the bank is / is the bank**?

	15
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### Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The letter was posted last week.

- 1 What \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful dress! Where did you get it?
- 2 I'll stay here \_\_\_\_\_ he arrives and then we'll leave together.
- 3 That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ car I hit last week.
- 4 She likes modern art, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
- 5 If I'd \_\_\_\_\_ it was your birthday, I'd have baked a cake.
- 6 Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ new Mel Gibson film?
- 7 I've just booked \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful safari holiday in South Africa.
- 8 I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to like sport but now I go to the gym every day.
- 9 Manchester is the town \_\_\_\_\_ I was born.
- 10 You didn't really enjoy the film, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

	10
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Grammar total	40
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## VOCABULARY

### 4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: soundtrack plot special effects comedy

- 1 city centre cottage suburbs village
- 2 government relaxation survival organize
- 3 professor student pupil timetable
- 4 luckily fortunately carelessly comfortable
- 5 department store baker's supermarket shopping centre
- 6 manager till shop assistant customer
- 7 painter music inventor cyclist
- 8 star plot extra director
- 9 full-time permanent part-time retire
- 10 patience fortunate lucky careful

	10
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### 5 Match the words that go together.

film fiction mystery friend novel station area <del>store</del> effects teacher course
---

Example: department store

- 1 special \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 horror \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 crime \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 close \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 head \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 science \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 murder \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 police \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 residential \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 training \_\_\_\_\_

	10
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## 6 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: They made the story into a film.  
on into off

- 1 In many countries smoking has been \_\_\_\_\_ in public places.  
protected banned reduced
- 2 A lot of students work \_\_\_\_\_ waiters to earn some money.  
as for by
- 3 The new teacher really \_\_\_\_\_ me to do well in my exams.  
promoted encouraged increased
- 4 These plates are dirty. Put them in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
sink shower washbasin
- 5 I have so many \_\_\_\_\_ and I still can't find a job.  
qualifications experience training course
- 6 We met at \_\_\_\_\_; we were colleagues.  
work college school
- 7 My maths teacher isn't very \_\_\_\_\_; he only explains things once.  
patient impatient patiently
- 8 Do you remember the \_\_\_\_\_ when he jumped off the balcony?  
script plot scene
- 9 I bumped \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin at the supermarket.  
at on into
- 10 The show sold \_\_\_\_\_ in one hour!  
off out in

	10
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## 7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The **audience** loved the film.

- 1 It's 3.30; I must **p** \_\_\_\_\_ up my children from school.
- 2 **D** \_\_\_\_\_ in schools isn't as strict today as it used to be.
- 3 If you want to get fit, why don't you **t** \_\_\_\_\_ up tennis?
- 4 I have always loved the violin. As a child I thought of becoming a **v** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 We buy so much we always need a **t** \_\_\_\_\_ to carry things in the supermarket.
- 6 It's too expensive for me to live on my own so I want to **m** \_\_\_\_\_ back home.
- 7 My exams start next week. I must **r** \_\_\_\_\_ over the weekend.
- 8 The meal was terrible. We should **c** \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager.
- 9 Pupils are sent to the head teacher if they don't **b** \_\_\_\_\_ in class.
- 10 Who is in **c** \_\_\_\_\_ of this department?

	10
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Vocabulary total	40
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## PRONUNCIATION

### 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: location

- 1 timetable
- 2 religious
- 3 electrician
- 4 temporary
- 5 qualifications
- 6 revise
- 7 newsagent's
- 8 residential
- 9 audience
- 10 primary

	10
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### 9 Match the words with the same sounds.

receipt	term	queue	govern	wall	school	sink
bargain	buy	baker	house			

Example: shower house

- 1 plug \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 scene \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 audience \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 employee \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 path \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 script \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 resign \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 music \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 suburbs \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 chemist's \_\_\_\_\_

	10
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Pronunciation total	20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	100
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## READING

### 1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

### The new Hollywood?

#### What is Bollywood?

'Bollywood' is the name of the enormous Hindi-language film industry based in Mumbai, India. The name is a mix of 'Bombay' (now known as Mumbai) and 'Hollywood'. Bollywood's

output makes it the largest national film industry in the world in terms both of the number of films produced and the number of tickets sold – though not in terms of profit. In 2006 Bollywood films sold 3.8 billion tickets worldwide and had total revenues (from cinema tickets, DVDs, and television licensing) of \$1.6 billion. In the same year films made in Hollywood sold 2.7 billion tickets but generated \$51 billion.

Bollywood attracts thousands of aspiring actors, all hoping for a lucky break. As in Hollywood, very few succeed. Only a tiny number of non-Indian actors make a mark in Bollywood, though many have tried.

### History

The first silent film was made in India in 1913. By the 1930s the industry was producing over 200 films a year. The first film with dialogue, *Alam Ara*, was a huge hit. At first romantic musicals were the commonest types of film, but in the 1960s action films began to appear, and these became increasingly popular. However, in the early 1990s the trend went back to family-friendly musicals. Bollywood is now a strong part of modern culture not only in India, but also in the rest of south Asia, the Middle East, and parts of Africa. It also has a large audience in the UK, Canada, and the US.

### Money and challenges

Bollywood budgets can be low by Hollywood standards, and sets and special effects can be limited by this. As Western films and TV programmes gain popularity in India, however, there is more pressure for Bollywood films to have higher production values. Film crews from Mumbai now often film abroad, as audiences enjoy scenes shot overseas.

The biggest challenges facing Bollywood in India are from satellite TV, television, and foreign films, which are all having a massive impact on the domestic entertainment scene. In the past, most Bollywood films could make money – now fewer do, but it is still a successful and increasingly international industry.

Example: Mumbai used to be known as Bombay.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 The name 'Bollywood' is a combination of two words.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Bollywood sells more tickets than any other film industry.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Bollywood's total revenue was higher in 2006 than in 2005.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 There are no non-Indian actors in Bollywood.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 The first Hollywood silent film was made in 1917.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 People in India have always liked the same kind of films.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Bollywood films are popular in many parts of the world.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 Bollywood films cost much less to make than Hollywood films.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 All Bollywood films are set in India.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 There are more Bollywood fans in the UK than in the US.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

	10
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## 2 Match five of the highlighted words / phrases to the definitions.

Example: making no noise or sound *silent*

- 1 money you make when you sell something for more than it cost you \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 to have an effect that people notice and will remember \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a very big success \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 only within one country \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 worries or difficulties that you have because you have too much to deal with \_\_\_\_\_

	5
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Reading total		15
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## WRITING

Answer one of the questions and write 75–100 words.

- 1 What did you like or dislike about your first school?
- 2 What is your favourite television programme and why?
- 3 Do you usually discuss your problems with friends or family? Why?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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## LISTENING

### 1 Listen to Jason. Tick (✓) A or B.

- 1 Fernando and Jason are good friends.  
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 2 Fernando drives racing cars for a living.  
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 3 Fernando was born in Spain.  
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 4 Jason isn't as old as Fernando.  
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 5 Fernando is self-confident, and afraid of nothing.  
A True ☐ B False ☐

	5
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### 2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Peter doesn't keep in touch with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A his best friend from school ☐ B his neighbours ☐  
C friends from Australia ☐
- 2 Harriet would like to live \_\_\_\_\_.  
A in the country ☐ B on the coast ☐ C in the mountains ☐
- 3 Nowadays, Sue's journey to work \_\_\_\_\_.

- A doesn't take as long as before ☐ B is as far as it used to be ☐  
 C takes longer so she leaves home earlier ☐
- 4 Diane \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A doesn't want to go away for the weekend ☐  
 B has too much work to go away ☐  
 C is thinking of asking Nick to go away with her ☐
- 5 Mrs Brown's handbag is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A the same colour as this one ☐ B the same size as this one ☐  
 C newer than this one ☐

	5
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Listening total		10
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## SPEAKING

### 1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 think / boarding schools / good?
- 2 you / good or naughty / student?
- 3 Which / prefer / live in big flat in city centre or small house in countryside?
- 4 Who / oldest friend?
- 5 How long / spend on / phone / every day?
- 6 ever / complain / in shop? Why (not)?
- 7 Who / favourite hero / from the past?
- 8 ever be / very lucky?
- 9 like / take risks? Why (not)?
- 10 good idea / have / TV in children's bedrooms?

**Now answer your partner's questions.**

### 2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'Films should never be dubbed.'
- 2 'Physical punishment is always wrong.'
- 3 'There is no such thing as luck.'

### 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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**Пример лексико-грамматического теста**

**Цель: проверка полученных знаний**

## END OF COURSE TEST

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Are you going (go) on holiday this year?

- 1 'Where's Lynne?' 'She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Cuba. She'll be back next week.'
- 2 Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in his study. Shall I call him for you?
- 3 If I had the chance to live abroad, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go).
- 4 I'm sorry. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (break) your camera when I dropped it!
- 5 I would have said 'hello' if I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you!
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch every day with Clare in the canteen – I really enjoy talking to her.
- 7 'Didn't you hear the phone ring?' 'No, sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music.'
- 8 She told me she \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to meet me the next day.
- 9 Between 1984 and 1986 Patricia Cornwell \_\_\_\_\_ (write) three novels.
- 10 I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) less chocolate at the moment because I am on a diet.
- 11 We can't go to that restaurant again! I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there twice last week.
- 12 You will get your results in a month – a letter \_\_\_\_\_ (send) to your house.
- 13 He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the company for years, and he still loves it.
- 14 When I got home, I saw that somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (break) one of my windows.
- 15 I'll wait until she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) here and then we'll come over together.

	15
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#### 2 Complete the sentences.

Example: That's the house where my father was born.

- 1 How much money did you take \_\_\_\_\_ of the cash machine?
- 2 You're Joel's cousin, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- 3 I wouldn't have missed his party if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) a bad headache.
- 4 We can't have dinner \_\_\_\_\_ all the guests are here.
- 5 The police \_\_\_\_\_ me whether I had witnessed the crime.
- 6 If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd make a complaint to the manager.
- 7 Do you know where the nearest taxi rank \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 Will you be \_\_\_\_\_ to look after the children next Thursday evening?
- 9 Are you responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the sales figures?
- 10 Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the main entrance is, please?
- 11 My brother and I want to set \_\_\_\_\_ our own online business.

	11
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#### 3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: There's **no** / **not** enough time to get the project finished today.

- 1 You **wouldn't** / **won't** get the job if you don't apply for it!
- 2 You **mustn't** / **shouldn't** ride without your helmet. It is illegal.
- 3 Please talk more **quieter** / **quietly**. You might wake up the baby.
- 4 She's the woman **who's** / **whose** brother won the national lottery.
- 5 I think **banning** / **ban** cars from the city centre is a good idea.
- 6 The boss **said** / **told** me not to tell anyone about the promotion.
- 7 Very **few** / **little** people turned up at the meeting last week.
- 8 I'll see you **the next** / **next** Friday.

- 9 There aren't **any** / **no** big parks in this town.
- 10 I'm so tired. I won't be able to drive **unless** / **if** I have a break and some coffee.
- 11 I **usually** / **used to** watch TV in the evenings, but now I go to the sports centre.
- 12 **Will** / **Shall** you tell me if you hear any news?
- 13 If you went to visit her, **she'll** / **she'd** be so happy.
- 14 I **must** / **might** work harder if I want to get a better job.

	14
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Grammar total		40
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## VOCABULARY

### 4 Underline the odd one out.

Example: composer teacher employee violinist

- 1 retire get sacked apply for a job resign
- 2 extras thriller horror film comedy
- 3 fork menu knife spoon
- 4 straight curly beard wavy
- 5 take off travel check in trip

	5
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### 5 Write the noun.

Example: organize organization

- 1 mad \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 possible \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 similar \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 survive \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 react \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 move \_\_\_\_\_

	6
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### 6 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: What are you going to do next weekend?

- 1 I could understand the film because it was dubbed \_\_\_\_\_ German.
- 2 I spent €1,600 \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday to Japan.
- 3 I'm thinking \_\_\_\_\_ applying for a job with Microsoft.
- 4 She's been \_\_\_\_\_ charge of the accounts department for two years.
- 5 I'm so tired. I am really looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ my holiday next week.
- 6 Excuse me, may I try these trousers \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 Let me pay \_\_\_\_\_ the cake – you bought the coffees!

	7
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### 7 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: I inherited a lot of money a few years ago from my grandfather.  
inherited earned invested

- 1 I think \_\_\_\_\_ should be banned from children's TV because they make them want material things.



- channels adverts presenters
- 2 The teachers give us extra homework when some students \_\_\_\_\_ badly.  
cheat behave revise
  - 3 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my third year of university, studying chemistry.  
in at through
  - 4 My sister's a \_\_\_\_\_. She's having an exhibition in London next month.  
guitarist conductor sculptor
  - 5 Antonia's so \_\_\_\_\_. She's always trying to get people to do what she wants.  
extrovert mean manipulative
  - 6 We often have dinner outside on our \_\_\_\_\_.  
terrace roof path
  - 7 Go away and don't come \_\_\_\_\_!  
back here away
  - 8 It's easy to buy things on \_\_\_\_\_. You just pay a little every month.  
credit online tax
  - 9 When I was in Greece, I couldn't understand anything anyone was saying. It was so \_\_\_\_\_.  
exciting terrifying frustrating
  - 10 I've finally thrown \_\_\_\_\_ my old leather jacket.  
in away up
  - 11 You're not allowed to drive in a \_\_\_\_\_ area.  
residential pedestrian suburb
  - 12 Could you give me a 20% \_\_\_\_\_ on this bag? It has a dirty mark on it.  
refund bargain discount
  - 13 I haven't eaten anything for hours. I'm \_\_\_\_\_!  
starving furious freezing
  - 14 She's so \_\_\_\_\_. Her feelings are easily hurt.  
reliable honest sensitive

	14
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## 8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: My sister and I get on well with each other.

- 1 When I got \_\_\_\_\_ playing football, the doctor said I couldn't play again for four weeks.
- 2 The film *The Beach* is \_\_\_\_\_ on the novel by Alex Garland.
- 3 Jeff \_\_\_\_\_ yoga for an hour every day– it helps him to relax.
- 4 I tried to phone Mike, but the line's engaged. I'll call him \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- 5 It was lovely seeing you again after so long. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ in touch.
- 6 Shall we meet \_\_\_\_\_ lunch on Tuesday? There's a new Italian restaurant in the High Street.
- 7 Tickets for U2 concerts always sell \_\_\_\_\_ really quickly.
- 8 It was great to see you. I hope we bump \_\_\_\_\_ each other again!

	8
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Vocabulary total		40
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## PRONUNCIATION

### 9 Match the words with the same sound.

~~channel~~ underground advert ~~serve~~ generous audience ~~murder~~ picture  
organization journey ~~butcher~~ lunch university watch

Example: chess channel butcher  
bird murder serve

horse	1	_____	2	_____
chess	3	_____	4	_____
bird	5	_____	6	_____
jazz	7	_____	8	_____
up	9	_____	10	_____

	10
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### 10 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: composer

- 1 refund (n)
- 2 captain
- 3 grandparents
- 4 education
- 5 invest
- 6 sausages
- 7 manipulative
- 8 appearance
- 9 luggage
- 10 village

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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## READING

Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

We all know that men and women have their differences. But do they really think differently? Some people might argue that they don't, but I disagree. In my opinion, men and women still behave in the same way that they were designed to centuries ago. We have different interests, different ways of speaking, of showing how we feel, and of coping with stressful situations.

In today's society, where the sexes are considered to be equal, we sometimes forget how different we are. This can have a negative effect on our relationships. We often become angry or frustrated with the opposite sex because we expect them to behave and communicate like we do.

So why does a man behave as he does? There is evidence to suggest that men were programmed with the instinct to hunt silently for animals. They had to be able to focus their attention on one thing. This might explain why it's so difficult to have a conversation with a man when he's watching TV! And also why he's so good at reading maps and giving directions.

Why does a woman act the way she does? Women are usually very good at multi-tasking (doing more than one job at once), but often find it harder than men to concentrate fully on one thing. In the past, women would have worked in groups, which required a lot of communication, so they're generally more talkative and sensitive to other people's feelings. A woman can return from a party knowing everything about everyone, but a man will probably have discussed less personal topics like football.

Research has shown that men and women use different parts of their brains for language. Women usually score higher in writing tests. Men are seven times more likely to score in the top 5% in scientific exams. They're often talented at problem-solving and making quick decisions, whilst women are good at organization, comforting, and giving advice.

Of course, women still do dangerous sports, and men can multi-task without any problem after a strong cup of coffee! I'm not saying that women and men are not equal; it's just that there are some natural differences – and that's fantastic! We should appreciate and accept them as being what makes us special.

Example: The writer says that everyone has noticed that men and women are different.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 The writer thinks men and women have changed the way they behave over centuries.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Modern society has made the sexes more equal.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Relationships can become tense because men and women don't understand each other.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Men were originally designed to go out and hunt for food.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 Men are naturally able to concentrate on one problem at a time.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Women understand other people's emotions more easily than men.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Men's brains are generally larger than women's.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 Women are usually good at learning languages.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 Research shows that men aren't better at scientific subjects than women.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 The writer thinks that men and women shouldn't be equal.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

Reading total		10
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## WRITING

Write about a person you admire. They can be a family member, friend or famous personality. Include the following: (140–180 words)

- who they are
- your relationship to them; how you met / know them
- their personality
- their appearance
- why you admire them

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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## LISTENING

### 1 Listen to the radio programme. Tick (✓) A, B or C.

Example: What's the name of the radio programme?

A Moving Now. ☐ B Movie Review. ☒ C This week's movies. ☐

1 What role does Jack White play in *Amazing Weekend*?

A An astronaut. ☐ B An artist. ☐ C A tennis star. ☐

2 What sort of film is *Space Idiots*?

A A sci-fi thriller. ☐ B An action film. ☐ C A romantic comedy. ☐

3 Where do the two main characters in *Amazing Weekend* fall in love?

A At a party. ☐ B In a park. ☐ C On a beach. ☐

4 What's the name of the actress who stars in *Amazing Weekend*?

A Kay Robson. ☐ B Amanda Robbins. ☐ C Jolene Parton. ☐

5 Where is the film set?

A The USA. ☐ B Canada. ☐ C Britain. ☐

	5
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### 2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

1 While he was playing sport, Colin injured \_\_\_\_.

A his foot ☐ B his knee ☐ C his hand ☐

2 Jo loves reading \_\_\_\_.

A *The Star* ☐ B *The Sunday News* ☐ C *Music World* ☐

3 Jenny has \_\_\_\_.

A short, brown hair ☐ B long, brown hair ☐ C long, fair hair ☐

4 If she takes the job, Sophie will \_\_\_\_.

A move house ☐ B see Tom less often ☐ C not buy any clothes ☐

5 Jane started going to Spanish classes \_\_\_\_.

A at university ☐ B on holiday ☐ C in Mexico ☐

	5
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Listening total		10
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## SPEAKING

### 1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / position in family? How / affect personality?
- 2 Which / more important – earn / big salary or enjoy / job? Why?
- 3 have / special talents or skills? What / be?
- 4 If / change anything about town, what / be? Why?
- 5 describe / interesting programme / see on TV recently?

Now answer your partner's questions.

### 2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'People over 65 should take their driving test again.'

'In the future we will spend less time with our families and more time with our friends.'

'Cheating in sport is very common nowadays.'

### 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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**Беседа с экзаменатором по пройденным темам (включая краткое сообщение по теме)**

Последовательность действий:

Task: Choose a card, speak on the topic and answer the examiner's questions.

Примерные вопросы по теме:

- What do we call the quality of the typeface design?
- What typefaces are more legible?
- How is legibility usually measured?
- What kind of typefaces do typographers use on the front page of newspapers and magazines? Why?

### Реферирование статьи по специальности.

Реферирование статьи

Последовательность действий

Task: Read the given article and summarise it in English.

*Пример статьи для реферирования*

#### ***Censorship by the Royal Crown***

While it has been said that American copyright law is rooted in English royal censorship, that notion is more romantic than accurate. The British Crown did not invent censorship. Government control of words dates to ancient times, long before any semblance of a copyright. It manifested itself as the punishment for the person who dared speak critically or threateningly against the governmental or religious authority. The punishment of censorship took various forms, including death and the burning of all the transgressor's writing.

In 456 AD primarily to suppress heresy, Pope Gelasius issued the first catalogue of forbidden books. Later, in 1231, to punish and deter heretical words and deeds in all their

manifestations, Pope Gregory IX instituted the Inquisition, which persisted as an agency of religious censorship for almost 500 years.

The publishing advances of the 15<sup>th</sup> century not only made broad publication and increased readership possible, it also ushered in the concept of prepublication censorship. In 1487 Pope Innocent VIII decreed that printers must submit all manuscripts to church authorities before publication and that work could be printed only after it had been officially approved. In 1542, Pope Paul III established the Congregation of the Holy Office to examine and condemn heretical or immoral works. In 1559, Pope Paul IV first issued the index of Forbidden Books, which was supplemented by his successors until approximately 5000 books were listed and banned.

## **7. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины**

### **а) основная литература:**

1. Золотова М.В., Демина О.А., Савицкая А.О. ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКОЕ ДЕЛО: сборник текстов и заданий по английскому языку. Практикум. 22.02.2018 <https://e.lanbook.com/book/144672>
2. Шевелева С.А. Английский для гуманитариев ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, М., 2017, 397 с. <https://znanium.com/read?id=341121> / <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1028633>

### **б) дополнительная литература:**

1. Шевелева С.А. Грамматика английского языка ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, М., 2017 <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1028714>
2. ПОВТОРИМ АНГЛИЙСКУЮ ГРАММАТИКУ (2 часть): Составители: О.В. Телегина, Н.В. Каминская / Практикум: – Нижний Новгород: Нижегородский госуниверситет, 2017. – 51 с. Опубликовано в ФЭОР ННГУ номер 1406.17.09 Пароль 022017 <http://www.unn.ru/books/resources.html>
3. Шевелева С.А. Деловой английский ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, М., 2017, 382 с. <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1028717>
4. Издательское дело. Практикум по английскому языку/ Сост. Золотова М.В., Киреева Г.Г.- Нижний Новгород, Нижегородский Университет, 2009 [БК-50]

### **в) программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы:**

- <https://elt.oup.com/student/englishfile/preint3/?cc=ru&selLanguage=ru>
- [www.english-test.net](http://www.english-test.net)
- [www.aljazeera.com](http://www.aljazeera.com)

### **2. Электронные словари (on-line)**

## **8. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины**

Помещения представляют собой учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных программой, оснащенные оборудованием и техническими средствами обучения: a portable CD-player.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ОС ННГУ (утв. Ученым советом ННГУ, протокол № 6 от \_\_31.05\_2023 г.), с учетом рекомендаций примерной основной образовательной программы по направлению подготовки 42.03.03 – Издательское дело (Книгоиздательское дело)

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