

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Степыкин Николай Иванович
Должность: Заведующий кафедрой
Дата подписания: 06.02.2025 10:37:52
Уникальный программный ключ:
79cb37fa15c029eb9fe555478f21c47b73e92308

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
Юго-Западный государственный университет

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

И.о.заведующего кафедрой
теоретической и прикладной
лингвистики



Н.И. Герасимова

«03» июля 2024 г.

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
для текущего контроля успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся
по дисциплине
Практический курс иностранного языка
42.03.02 Журналистика

**Юго-Западный государственный университет
Кафедра теоретической и прикладной лингвистики
Оценочные средства по дисциплине
«Практический курс иностранного языка»**

**Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для
оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих
этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы**

**Комплект заданий для аудиторных контрольных работ по дисциплине
«Практический курс иностранного языка»**

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины «Training For Journalism»
Аудиторная контрольная работа № 1**

A. Translate the text.

One reason why journalism used to appeal so much to young people as a career was that it did not seem to need long and boring periods of study. After all, what more does a reporter need than a nose for news, a notebook and pencil, and ambition? Many famous journalists of today did start in exactly that way. They talked themselves on to some small-town newspaper, and then learnt how to do the job as they went along. Many senior journalists look back on those days with nostalgia. They sympathise with youngsters who want to get away from their books and make a reputation in the outside world.

But today it is not so simple. Would-be journalists need a higher standard of school qualifications before they can get a job in the first place. And then they must agree to follow a course of training laid down by the National Council for the Training of Journalists, and they must pass their examinations before they can be sure of holding onto their jobs.

The NCTJ operates in Britain, but there are similar bodies being established in most countries. In those countries, such as the United States, where a high proportion of youngsters go on from school to college, there are university courses in journalism and the best jobs go to graduates. Though there is only one embryo course in journalism in a British university (at Cardiff), more graduates are entering the profession and as training schemes become more formalised, the chances in journalism for a boy or girl who dislikes school and cannot study or pass exams are very slight.

Training for journalism in Britain is organized by the National Council for the Training of Journalists which was set up in 1952 as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Press (1949). The Council has representatives from newspaper and journalist organizations and four educational representatives, one nominated by the Department of Education and Science.

B. Replace the following word-combinations with the expressions from the texts similar in meanings.

- A precise picture –
- The journalists' main aim –
- To be an educated person –
- To be reliable, devoted, hard-working –
- Demands for a journalist –
- To agree to work extra hours –
- To gain skills –
- To win more readers –

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины «The Media Man - a Jack of All Trades»
Аудиторная контрольная работа № 2**

A. Test your grammar.

- 1 If she wants to pass the test she ... work harder.
a might **b** will **c** should
- 2 ... she ... to wear a uniform for work?
a Does ... has **b** Does ... have **c** Is ... have
- 3 When I arrived at 8.00 they ... home.
a have gone **b** had went **c** had gone
- 4 I don't think it ... rain tomorrow.
a must **b** could **c** will
- 5 Please water the plants ... we're away.
a as soon as **b** until **c** while
- 6 Has he been working this month?
a Yes, he working. **b** Yes, he has. **c** Yes, has.
- 7 My grandfather ... fifty cigarettes a day.
a used to smoke **b** was smoking **c** use to smoke
- 8 ... Mercedes cars ... in Germany?
a Be ... make **b** Are ... they making
c Are ... made
- 9 Can we have ... coffee?
a some **b** any **c** a few
- 10 If we lived in Spain, we ... have to speak Spanish.
a do **b** 'll **c** 'd

B. A research paper follows standard compositional (essay) format. It has a title, introduction, body and conclusion. Some people like to start their research papers with a title and introduction, while others wait until they've already started the body of the paper before developing a title and introduction. Some techniques that may help you with writing your paper are: -start by writing your thesis statement -use a free writing technique (What I really mean is...) -follow your outline or map -follow your topic note-cards. If you are having difficulties thinking of what to write about next, you can look back at your notes that you have from when you were brainstorming for your topic.

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины «The Media in the Modern World»
Аудиторная контрольная работа № 3**

A. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate preposition.

1. To be a good journalist you must like people and be interested ... what they do, you must be able to get easy and friendly terms men and women all sorts, however they may differ each other or you.
2. You will need to be able to demonstrate an ability to work pressure to meet deadlines.
3. One of the editors sums ... what he considers the minimum requirements a journalist: a thorough education, sound training and discipline; familiarity basic skills of the journalist; a deep respect one's personal and professional integrity.
4. No reporter is going to get far in his career if he is bad spelling.
5. Many people consider a journalist interchangeable ... a reporter, a person who gathers information and creates a story.
6. Why does the work of a correspondent appeal ... young men and women ... journalism?
7. Newspaper journalism draws all the knowledge and skills you have acquired and can give you a tremendous sense ... achievement.

B. Read the following phrases and translate them into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own. to establish a new state; a government; a business; the facts; the truth; a motive; a claim; a colony; a university; a television service; a newspaper; a hypothesis; one's reputation; friendly relations between countries established reading habits; established tastes; established custom; established authority; established reputation; established author to hold the audience's attention; an opinion; a high position; a degree; office; a job; a meeting; a conference; a debate; an examination; an inquiry; elections to hold «полагать, считать, находить»: to hold smb responsible; to hold smb innocent; to hold smb wrong

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины «The Media in the Modern World»
Аудиторная контрольная работа № 4**

A. Translate the words and word-combinations (if you need, consult the text above) and make up at least 3 independent sentences involving as many of these words and expressions as possible.

Освещать новости; депеша, корреспонденция; начинающий репортер; давать исчерпывающее разъяснение подоплеку событий; описывать событие как очевидец; воссоздать обстановку; содержательная статья; первоклассный репортер широкого профиля; иностранный корреспондент; чувство новости; остро развитое чувство значимости новости.

B Mark the place where the adverb in the brackets goes in the sentence.

- 0 I * believe that you are right. (certainly)
1 It is the worst restaurant in the world. (probably)
2 The panda can be seen in the highlands of china. (frequently)
3 Can you cook your own food? (there)
4 They are known as vegetarians. (mostly)
5 The Magna Carta was not signed. (in 1112)
6 We take the car to work. (mainly)
7 After last night, he'll want to stay in bed this morning. (definitely)

C Add a missing word to complete these phrases commonly used in presentations.

- 0 Firstly _____, I'll give some facts about ...
1 Right, I've told you a _____ about ...
2 So _____ on now to discuss ...
3 Ok, that's _____ I have to say about ...
4 _____, the last thing I will look at is ...

Критерии оценки:

- 9-12 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если доля правильных ответов составляет 70-100 %.
5-8 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если доля правильных ответов составляет 40-69 %.
1-4 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если доля правильных ответов составляет 5-39%.

2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

2.1 ВОПРОСЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

Задание в закрытой форме:

A type of university or college course is a ...

- a) college
- b) course
- c) knowledge
- d) graduate
- e) programme

Задание в открытой форме:

A ... is a student who is doing a university course for a first degree.

Задание на установление правильной последовательности:

Which of the given sequences of education stages is right?

- a) secondary school - primary school - sixth-form college - university - post-graduate course - doctorate degree study
- b) university - secondary school - sixth-form college - primary school - post-graduate course - doctorate degree study
- c) primary school - secondary school - sixth-form college - university - post-graduate course - doctorate degree study
- d) primary school - sixth-form college - secondary school - university - post-graduate course - doctorate degree study

Задание на установление соответствия:

Match the following words (A) with their definitions (B):

(A) 1 applicant	(B) a) smth. that is needed, demanded or asked for
2 curriculum	b) someone who has formally asked, usually in writing, for a job, study course, etc.
3 requirement	c) a disadvantage of a situation, product, etc.
4 merit	d) the subjects that are taught by an educational establishment, or the things that are studied in a particular subject
5 drawback	e) a good quality that makes smth. deserve praise or admiration
	f) things that count for entry into profession or for qualification

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача:

Prepare an advertisement of your department for print media.

1. How _____ new grammar rules do you know?

- many
- much
- few

2. He has _____ friends in this town and he feels lonely.

- few
- little
- many

3. Does he realize that he _____ at.

is being laughed

is being laugh
has being laughed

4. When the fire brigade came, the building _____ destroyed by the fire already.
had been
was being
had

5. All the business _____ letters
answered by noon.
will have been
would have been
will have being

6. The successful performance of the young actress _____ much about.
will be talked
will talk
must talk

7. Where are the magazines _____?
kept
being kept
have been kept

8. Can't you hear, we _____ spoken about now?
are being
are
being

9. She said that the picture with _____ a pen.
had been drawn
was being drawn
has been drawn

10. Do I _____ do this job for her?
have to
need
ought

11. Don't worry. We have _____ time before the train comes in.
much
many
more

12. The documents _____ be send as quickly as possible.
must
can
have to

13. They often wait for me _____ the entrance.
at
by
in

14. This is my dictionary and that is _____
yours
this
here

15. _____ of you knows his permanent address?
Who
Which
How many

16. He _____ his work yet.
hasn't finished
hadn't finished
has finished

17. _____ the newspaper today?
Have you read
Did you read
Have you been reading

18. Suvorov never _____ a single battle.
lost
has lost
did lose

19. She _____ a member of our organization for more than 10 years.
has been
is
was

20. She _____ only for half a year for an employer (на хозяина) before she was fired.
had worked
worked
was working

21. He's the 10th person who _____ me what is the weather today this morning!
has asked
asked
was asked

22. I'm looking for Kate. Can you tell me where she is at the moment? - I don't know,
she _____
has just left
is leaving
had just left

23. What would you do if a millionaire _____ you a lot of money.
gave
will give
had given

24. Why _____ my breakfast before I came back? Were you so hungry?

had you eaten
were you eating
did you eat

25.If _____ the car myself I _____ you use it.
didn't need, would let
needed, would let
don't need, would let

26.If you _____ to me yesterday, we _____ this article.
had come, should have translated
would come, should have translated
game, should translate

27.Last summer our kids _____ the competition. Fortunately, they won first place.
took part in
took part about
took part of

28.Once upon a _____ there lived a witch together with her husband and stepdaughter.
time
place
year

29. We went home after it _____ snowing.
had stopped
stopped
had been stopped

30. _____ your brother _____ off the table before I turned up?
Had, fallen
Has, fallen
Had, felt

31.I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping
met, was doing
met, did
had met, did

32.We _____ to a party next Saturday.
are going
will go
go

33.I phoned the plumber because I _____ smell gas in the kitchen.
could
managed to
couldn't

34.I phoned yesterday, but I _____ get an answer. Where were you?
couldn't
could
can

34. I'd love _____ help you, but I can't. I'm sorry.
to be able to
to manage to
I can

35. I'm learning Spanish because I want _____ speak when I'm in Mexico.
to be able to
to
to manage to

36. I'm sorry, but I _____ come to your party next week.
can't
will be able to
can

Критерии оценки: 36-25 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если доля правильных ответов составляет 100-80%.

24-18 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если доля правильных ответов составляет 79-55%.

17-8 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если доля правильных ответов составляет 54-25%.

8-1 балл выставляется обучающемуся, если доля правильных ответов составляет 24-5%.