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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«Курский государственный университет»

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
Протокол заседания
ученого совета КГУ
от 29 апреля 2019 г. № 9

**Образовательная программа высшего образования – программа магистратуры
направление подготовки 44.04.01 Педагогическое образование
направленность Теория и методика обучения изобразительному искусству**

Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля
по дисциплинам
(приложения к рабочим программам дисциплин)

Курск 2019

Оценочные материалы для проведения текущей аттестации по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык в академическом общении»

РАЗДЕЛ 1. Международная система подготовки магистрантов (английский язык).

Задание 1. Read the extracts (A-D) below from four different articles. Match titles 1-4 to the correct extracts.

1. Distance-learning health courses make a world of difference.
2. Education for the real world.
3. Arts and minds.
4. In deep water.

A. Many of us are often forced to choose between arts and science during our education, which can frustrate those who are fascinated with both disciplines. Happily, the crossover between the two subject areas is becoming more widely recognized. So, if you have an artistic talent as well as an interest in science, there are plenty of postgraduate degrees that combine both. ‘A basic knowledge about science would help many artists creatively,’ says Mariano Molina, an Argentinian artist who is collaborating with scientists at the University of Leicester on a project about how people perceive art. ‘Science and art have very different environments with regards to study and work, but my advice is to be as open as you can, as both can be really enjoyable.’

There is no doubt that this collaborative mentality is spreading. Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design has become the first art school in the UK to launch an MA in Art and Science. The course, which started in September 2013, encourages students to collaborate with scientists on an in-depth project of their choice. Suggestions have so far covered everything from anatomy and neuroscience to gender and identity.

B. Autumn 2013 saw the launch of several distance-learning MScs, increasing the range of online health-related courses taught by more than 50 UK universities and medical schools. At the University of Edinburgh, the new online MSc in Non-Communicable Diseases takes the number of online courses offered by the College of Medicine to 15.

Dr Liz Grant, Programme Manager at the university’s Global Health Academy, explained that the decision to develop the courses came out of a recognition that taking time out to travel to the UK for a year or two is not practical for many health practitioners in developing countries.

‘This was a way of enabling people who are still at the coalface (who are still working) to study but continue to work,’ she said. ‘When someone’s based in-country, it means that they are able to be in-touch with local data and apply their learning directly, and to learn through their work.’

C. Engineers, traditionally seen as experts in the built environment, are now turning their attention to the issue of water shortages. And there is no single cause of water scarcity, the whole water cycle – and the way we make use of it – has to be managed as sensitively and innovatively as possible. This area of engineering, known as water management, is set to become one of the coming decade’s greatest challenges.

The effect of water shortages means that ongoing work can be found – and will be needed – all over the world. Peter Duffy, head of civil engineering at United Utilities, explains how water companies are experiencing a revolution. ‘We have been transformed in recent years in terms of ensuring sustainability,’ he says, adding that trained water professionals and academics assets to the water business, both now in the future. ‘They will play a key role in advising governments about the risk that future challenges pose, and providing solutions to these’.

In the UK, universities have already been gearing up to meet the demand for a new generation of water experts. Postgraduates choosing this path tend to have already studied in a related field, such as engineering, geography, biology or mathematics, but consideration is often given to those educated in unrelated subjects who can demonstrate their enthusiasm and knowledge. What is needed, universities argue, is innovating thinking and committed individuals who are prepared to join forces with the water companies, charities and organizations that are embracing the need for change.

D. Our goal in Bath is to equip students with the education and skills necessary to develop a successful career in a competitive world. We have very close relationships with industry and the public sector, which means what we teach you and the research you undertake has relevance to the real world.

Our students are motivated and career-oriented. They understand that entry to the University of Bath is highly competitive, but they also know that as high-calibre students they are themselves in demand. We therefore strive to offer programmes that satisfy their needs and facilities that meet their expectations.

Academic life in Bath is centered on the Faculties of Engineering and Design, Humanities and Social Science; Science; and the School of Management. All our academic departments are highly active in research. This not only benefits undertaking research degrees, but also fosters an environment of discovery and innovation that is of benefit to all students. Learning in faculties at the cutting edge of their disciplines makes for a challenging and rewarding educational experience for students.

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What do you think is the purpose of the extracts? Who are the readers?

2. Which extracts contain references to specific universities? What are their names?
3. Which extract describes a problem that requires the attention of both practitioners and universities? What is the problem?
4. Which extracts mention a variety of subjects that can be studied at that university?
5. Which extract focuses on the needs of a specific group of people? Who are they?

Задание 2. Read the description of the following international student scholarship programs and name the one you would like to participate in. Explain your choice.

-1-

DAAD Scholarships in Germany for Development-Related Postgraduate Courses

Last updated: 12 Jun 2017 |

DAAD

Masters/PhD Degree

Deadline: Aug-Oct 2017 (annual)

Study in: Germany

Next course starts AY 2018/2019

Brief description:

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) provides scholarships in Germany for international students for a range of postgraduate courses at German Universities which aim at providing academically educated young professionals from developing countries with further specialized studies.

Host Institution(s):

German Universities offering development-related postgraduate courses

Level/Field(s) of Study:

Masters or PhD courses in Economic Sciences/Business Administration/Political Economics; Development Cooperation; Engineering and Related Sciences; Mathematics; Regional and Urban Planning; Agricultural and Forest Sciences; Natural and Environmental Sciences; Medicine and Public Health; Social Sciences, Education and Law; and Media Studies.

See the complete list of eligible development-related postgraduate courses for 2018/2019.

Number of Scholarships:

Limited

Target group:

Young professionals from developing countries

Scholarship value/inclusions/duration:

The scholarships include monthly payments of 750 euros for graduates or 1,000 euros for doctoral candidates; payments towards health, accident and personal liability insurance cover; and travel allowance, unless these expenses are covered by the home country or another source of funding.

The scholarship duration is 12 to 24 months (depending on the particular institution)) and 36 months for PhD.

Eligibility:

- Works either for a public authority or a state or private company in a developing country and, as such, is engaged in the planning and execution of directives and projects with emphasis on development policies having a bearing on technological, economic or social areas.
- Holds a Bachelor's degree (normally four years) in a related subject.
- Has completed an academic degree with far above average results (upper third) and ideally at least two years of related professional experience after the first degree (bachelor).
- His/her academic degrees should normally not be more than six years old.
- **For study courses in German** (scholarship includes a 6-month German language course): DSH 2 or TestDaF 4 at the beginning of the study course; a minimum German language level of A2 at the time of application. In addition, German language proficiency at B1 level are highly recommended.
- **For courses in English:** IELTS (Band 6) certificate or TOEFL (minimum score: 550 paper based, 213 computer based, 80 internet based)

Application instructions:

Applications must be made directly to the respective course except for Cameroon where applications must be submitted via the German Embassy. Please refer to the respective course websites for the application procedure, the application deadline, and the documents to be submitted. Deadline varies depending on the course but falls **around August-October 2017**.

It is important to read the 2018/2019 brochure and visit the official website to access the application form and for complete information on how to apply for this scholarship.

Website:

Official Scholarship

Website: <https://www.daad.de/deutschland/stipendium/datenbank/en/21148-scholarship-database/?status=3&origin=190&subjectGrps=&daad=1&q=&page=1&detail=1000008>

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Westminster International Scholarships

Last updated: 12 Jun 2017 |

University of Westminster

Masters Degree

Deadline: 13 Oct 2017 (annual)

Study in: UK

Next course starts January 2018

Brief description:

Westminster International Scholarships are fully funded awards aimed at students from developing countries who wish to study a full-time Masters degree at the University.

Host Institution(s):

University of Westminster, United Kingdom

Level/Field of study:

Any full-time Master's Programme offered at University of Westminster **except MBA**.

Number of Awards: 1

Target group:

Citizens of developing and middle income countries

Scholarship value/inclusions:

Full tuition fee waivers, accommodation, living expenses and flights to and from London.

Eligibility:

You must be an international student from a developing country and hold an offer for a full-time Masters degree at University of Westminster. The main criteria are First Class Honours degree, financial need and development potential.

Application instructions:

You should only apply for a scholarship once you have applied for admission and successfully been offered a place (either conditional or unconditional) on the course you wish to study. To apply for a scholarship, you will need to download and complete the relevant scholarship application form and submit it together with supporting documents by POST. The deadline for applications for entry in January 2018 is **13 October 2017**.

It is important to visit the official website (link found below) for detailed information on how to apply for this scholarship.

Website:

Official Scholarship Website: <https://www.westminster.ac.uk/study/prospective-students/fees-and-funding/scholarships/january-2017-scholarships/westminster-international-scholarship>

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University of Sydney International Scholarships (USydIS)

Last updated: 17 Sep 2015 |

University of Sydney
Masters/PhD Degree

Deadline: 31 July/15 Dec (annual)

Study in: Australia

Course starts 2018

Brief description:

The University of Sydney invites candidates who are eligible to undertake a Postgraduate Research Degree or Master's by Research program at this University to apply for the University of Sydney International Research Scholarship (USydIS). The objective of the USydIS is to attract top quality international postgraduate students to undertake research projects which will enhance the University's research activities.

Host Institution(s):

University of Sydney in Australia

Level/Fields of study:

Postgraduate Research Degree or Master's by Research program in all research disciplines (but would depend on Faculty)

Number of Awards:

Not specified.

Target group:

International students

Scholarship value/inclusions/duration:

The USydIS will cover tuition fees and living allowance for up to three years with a possibility of one semester's extension for PhD students.

Eligibility:

The USydIS is available to students commencing in both the March (Research Period 2) and July (Research Period 3). For details on Scholarship Selection, please refer to the Supplementary information for research scholarship applicants.

Application instructions:

No separate application for a USydIS Scholarship is necessary. Students must indicate that they would like to be considered for the USydIS by completing the relevant section of the Postgraduate Research Application form. To be

considered for the award, completed applications **MUST** be received by the Admissions Office by:

- 31 July of the previous year for Research Period 2 (March) commencement
- 15 December of the previous year for Research Period 3 (July) commencement

It is important to visit the official website (link found below) to access the application form and for detailed information on how to apply for this scholarship.

Website:

Official Scholarship

Website: http://sydney.edu.au/scholarships/prospective/international_postgraduate_scholarships.shtml#usi

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Fulbright Foreign Student Program in USA

Last updated: 20 Feb 2017 |

USA Government

Masters/PhD Degrees

Deadline: varies, Feb-Oct 2017

Study in: USA

Course starts AY 2018-2019

Brief description:

The Fulbright Foreign Student Program enables graduate students, young professionals and artists from abroad to study and conduct research in the United States at U.S. universities or other academic institutions.

Host Institution(s):

USA Universities and Academic Institutions

Field(s) of study:

Fulbright encourages applications from all fields, including interdisciplinary ones.

Number of Awards:

Approximately 4,000 foreign students receive Fulbright scholarships each year.

Target group:

International students from 155 countries around the world

Scholarship value/duration:

Generally, the grant funds tuition, airfare, a living stipend, and health insurance, etc. The Fulbright program provides funding for the duration of the study.

See the official website and country specific websites for the complete list of scholarship benefits.

Eligibility:

Program eligibility and selection procedures vary widely by country. Please see the country specific websites to find information about the Fulbright Program in your home country, including eligibility requirements and application guidelines.

Application instructions:

All Foreign Student Program applications are processed by bi-national Fulbright Commissions/Foundation or U.S. Embassies. **Therefore, foreign students must apply through the Fulbright Commission/Foundation or U.S. Embassy in their home countries.** Deadline varies per country but is around **February to October annually.**

It is important to visit the official website (link found below) and the country specific websites for detailed information on how to apply for this scholarship.

Website/Links:

Official Scholarship Website: <http://foreign.fulbrightonline.org/about/foreign-fulbright>

Related Scholarships: [List of USA Scholarships](#)

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Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford University for International Students

Last updated: 29 May 2017 | OPENS 1 JUN/1 JULY 2017

Rhodes Scholarship Fund

Masters/PhD Degree

Deadline: varies, July-Oct (annual)

Study in: UK

Course starts Oct 2018

Brief description:

The Rhodes Scholarships are postgraduate awards supporting exceptional all-round students at the University of Oxford. Established in the will of Cecil Rhodes in 1902, the Rhodes is the oldest and perhaps the most prestigious international scholarship program in the world.

Host Institution(s):

Oxford University in UK

Level/Fields of study:

Subject to limited restrictions, Rhodes Scholars may study any full-time postgraduate degree at the University of Oxford.

Number of Scholarships:

A class of 95 Scholars is selected each year

Target group:

Students from Australia, Bermuda, Canada, China, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Jamaica & the Commonwealth Caribbean, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Southern Africa (including South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and Swaziland), Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine (SJLP), United Arab Emirates, United States, **West Africa (new from 2018)**, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Scholarship value/inclusions/duration:

A Rhodes Scholarship covers all University and College fees, a personal stipend and one economy class airfare to Oxford at the start of the Scholarship, as well as an economy flight back to the student's home country at the conclusion of the Scholarship.

The basic tenure of the scholarship is two years, subject always, and at all times, to satisfactory academic performance and personal conduct.

Eligibility:

The following eligibility criteria apply to all applicants for the Rhodes Scholarships:

- **Citizenship & residency:** Each applicant must fulfil the citizenship and residency requirements of the Rhodes constituency for which they are applying. Please check the detailed information carefully via the country links.
- **Age:** Age limits vary between constituencies and range from a minimum age limit of 18 to a maximum of 28 by 1 October of the year following selection. In most constituencies, the age limit is 24 or 25. Please check carefully the specific age requirements for your constituency before applying. Successful candidates will arrive in Oxford the October following the selection process. The Scholarship may not normally be deferred.
- **Education:** All applicants must have achieved academic standing sufficiently advanced to assure completion of a bachelor's degree by the October following election. Academic standing must be sufficiently high to ensure admission to the University of Oxford, which has very competitive entry requirements, and to give confidence that Rhodes Scholars will perform to a high academic standard in Oxford. Individual constituencies may specify a 1st or equivalent. Some constituencies require an undergraduate degree to have been taken within the constituency of application.

Application instructions:

Depending on the country, applications will open either 1 June or 1 July 2017.

All candidates for the Scholarship should read the information about the Scholarships applicable globally, and then **proceed to their** country-specific page **to read the application criteria, eligibility requirements, and deadlines specific to their country.**

Applications for Rhodes Scholarships open during the spring and summer of the preceding year. Deadline varies per country but is around **July-October** of the preceding year you wish to study.

It is important to read the how to apply page and visit the official website (link found below) for detailed information on how to apply for this scholarship.

Website:

Official Scholarship Website: <http://www.rhodeshouse.ox.ac.uk/>

Related Scholarships: List of Scholarships in UK

Задание 3. Speak about your research sphere using the following plan:

- *the object of your research;*
- *the hot problems of this area of investigation;*
- *why it is important;*
- *who or what you deal with (people, documents, technical devices;*
- *what you like about your specialization / branch of science;*
- *what you intend to do in this area of study;*
- *which questions seem immediate to you.*

Задание 4. Speak about your scientific work using the following plan. Choose the important parts for you and add some more if needed.

Good day! Let me introduce myself. My name is...

I'm a Master's student at University at the department of.....

My specialty is...

The topic of my research is...

I'm interested in this field because...

My research means a lot for me personally.

It is: ***a way***

*to develop my outlook and intellect to improve
the knowledge of my speciality
to continue my education*

a chance

*to develop my personality to change
my life
to extend the sphere of personal contacts
to widen the range of my scientific interests
to make a contribution to science development*

an opportunity

*to prove some new points of view to work up a
new approach to some
problems, conceptions, theories, points of view*

In the field of my research I plan to get the following objectives / goals / aims / purposes / tasks:

- to analyse the current conception of. ... ,
- to compare the ideas / notions... ,
- to give a new look at the subject of research ... ,
- to test the results of the previous investigations/information about the subject of. ,
- to give a survey of.../ to observe ... ,
- to broaden my professional and research experience

The problem of my research is new (why?)

The problem is not new, but hasn't been thoroughly investigated (why?) The results of my research work can be applied to the present-day situation; can help to improve contemporary life (why?)

My research is important for my future job/ scientific career/ (why?)

- to dedicate one's life to academics
- to deal with academic profession
- to begin / to start the research
- to decide to become a post-graduate
- a well-educated person
- a real professional
- to make a career
- to have a scientific degree
- to get some useful, urgent results
- to enrich my knowledge of...
- to be a professional in ...
- to work in the field of...
- to have several serious reasons
- to become a good specialist in...
- to get a job of...

Задание 5. Read the information below and explain the difference between the terms "Resume" and "Curriculum vitae" (CV).

The primary differences between a resume and a curriculum vitae (CV) are the length, what is included and what each one is used for. A resume is a one or two page summary of your skills, experience and education. While a resume is brief and concise, a CV is a longer (at least two pages) and more detailed synopsis.

A CV includes a summary of your educational and academic backgrounds as well as teaching and research experience, publications, presentations, awards, honors, affiliations and other details. In Europe, the Middle East, Africa, or Asia, employers may expect to receive a curriculum vitae.

In the United States, a CV is used primarily when applying for academic, education, scientific or research positions. It is also applicable when applying for fellowships or grants.

WHAT TO INCLUDE IN A CURRICULUM VITAE

Your CV should be clear, concise, complete, and up-to-date with current employment and educational information.

The following are examples of information that can be included in your CV. The elements that you include will depend on what you are applying for, so be sure to incorporate the most relevant information to support your candidacy.

- ***Personal details and contact information.*** Most CVs start with contact information and personal data but take care to avoid superfluous details, such as religious affiliation, children's names and so on.
- ***Education and qualifications.*** Take care to include the names of institutions and dates attended in reverse order; PhD, Masters, Undergraduate.
- ***Work experience/employment history.*** The most widely accepted style of employment record is the chronological CV. Your career history is presented in reverse date order starting with most recent. Achievements and responsibilities are listed for each role. More emphasis/information should be put on more recent jobs.
- ***Skills.*** Include computer skills, foreign language skills, and any other recent training that is relevant to the role applied for.
 - *Scholarships*
 - *Training*
 - *Study abroad*
 - *Dissertations/Theses*
 - *Bibliography*
 - *Research experience*
 - *Graduate fieldwork*
 - *Teaching experience*
 - *Publications*
 - *Presentations and lectures*
 - *Awards and honors*
 - *Grants, fellowships, and assistantships*
 - *Technical, computer, and language skills*
 - *Professional licenses and certifications*
 - *Memberships*
 - *Hobbies and Interests*

Задание 6. Create your own Curriculum Vitae using the sample.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Anna Maslova
103 Engels St., Apt. 14, 305025, Kursk, Russia
Tel: +7 (4712) 44-44-44, e-mail: ann-maslova1990@mail.ru

OBJECTIVE

The position of ... (teacher of mathematics).

PERSONAL PROFILE

Graduate of Kursk State University, the department of Physics and Mathematics.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

October 2015 – to the present moment	Master student of Kursk State University, the department of Physics and Mathematics, the sub-department of Mathematical Analysis and Applied Mathematics, Kursk, Russia.
September 2011 – June 2015	Kursk State University, the department of Physics and Mathematics, Kursk, Russia: Bachelor of Science.
September 2000 – June 2011	Secondary Comprehensive School №1, Sudzha, Kursk Region, Russia: Certificate of Secondary Education.

WORK EXPERIENCE

April 2015 – to the present moment	Secondary Comprehensive School №25, Kursk, Russia: Teacher of Mathematics.
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RESEARCH PROJECTS

September 2011 – June 2015

*Computer-Assisted Methods of
Calculation in Mathematical Analysis.*
B.Sc. qualification paper.

PUBLICATIONS

1. *Maslova, A.P. (2014) The Notion of Uncertainty in Mathematical Analysis.* Graduate Research Tribune 1(16) 2014. Pp. 56-61. Kursk State University 2014.

MEMBERSHIPS

...

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

...

LANGUAGES

Russian: native speaker

English: elementary/ pre-intermediate/ intermediate/ upper-intermediate/
advanced level.

COMPUTER SKILLS

PC: basic/ intermediate/ advanced level

(for IT specialists)

Programming and web-design: C, C++, Visual Basic, Visual C++, PL/SQL, Java, JavaScript, HTML, DHTML, HTTP/1, HTTP/1.1, Pop Server, TCP/IP, SQL, Oracle PL/SQL, PERL, J2EE, ODBC/JDBC, Python, PHP, MySQL, PostScript, EJB, XML, KSH, ANT, AWK, SED.

PERSONAL SKILLS

Social and organizational skills

Good communication skills

HOBBIES

Web surfing, foreign languages, listening to music and travelling.

REFERENCES

References are available on request.

Задание 7. You are going to organize a scientific conference. Prepare its project to obtain permission from the university officials.

The project has to include:

- Conference announcement and call for papers;
- Conference programme;
- Submission guidelines and rules;
- Registration form with instructions.

*** *You can include any other necessary information.*

Задание 8. Dramatize the situation with your partner.

-1-

You are an undergraduate student. According to your curriculum, you have to participate in an academic conference. This is your first experience. You have never participated in any academic events before. Luckily, you have a friend who is a graduate student at your department. This person is an active researcher and systematically presents his/her findings at conferences. Ask your friend for advice and recommendations. Discuss all the details of participation in academic events.

You are a graduate student. You are an active researcher and systematically present your findings at conferences. You have a friend who is an undergraduate student at your department. According to the curriculum, he/she has to participate in an academic conference. This is his/her first experience. Give your friend a piece of advice and some recommendations. Discuss all the details of participation in academic events.

-2-

You are a graduate student. You are an active researcher and systematically present your findings at conferences. After getting the Bachelor's degree, you decided to change the educational institution as your prospective scientific supervisor worked at another university. One day you meet your ex-professor who offers you to participate in an interesting academic event organized by your former university. Talk to your professor to find out all the details of the event.

You are a university professor. This year your educational institution is organizing a very interesting academic event. You are a representative of the Organizing Committee. One day you meet your ex-student who is an active researcher and systematically presents his/her findings at conferences. Offer him/her to participate in the upcoming event. Promote the event, providing the prospective participant all the necessary information.

-3-

You are a graduate student. You are an active researcher and systematically present your findings at academic events. You have just come across a very interesting conference announcement. As it doesn't provide all the information

you are interested in, you decide to call the Organizing Committee. Talk to the representative of the Organizing Committee to find out all the details of the event. You are a university professor. This year your educational institution is organizing a very interesting academic event. You are a representative of the Organizing Committee. You have just posted a conference announcement on the website. As a result of the conference announcement, you receive a phone call from a prospective participant. Promote the event, providing the person all the necessary information.

-4-

You are a participant of The International Symposium on Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities (The International Symposium on Engineering and Natural Sciences). You have arrived at the conference venue. Visit the Registration Desk to check in, to receive your name badge and welcome pack and to learn some useful information including the schedule, the procedure of obtaining the Certificate of Attendance, etc. You are a representative of the Organizing Committee of The International Symposium on Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities (The International Symposium on Engineering and Natural Sciences). You need to welcome a participant of the Symposium, help him/her to register, provide him/her with a name badge, a welcome pack and all the necessary information, inform him/her about the schedule of the event, etc.

РАЗДЕЛ 1. Международная система подготовки магистрантов *(французский язык).*

Задание 1. Traduisez le texte. Faites le résumé de ce texte.

Erasmus: Les démarches à suivre

Chaque établissement définit ses procédures et son calendrier. Les étudiants doivent se rendre au bureau des relations internationales de leur établissement aussi tôt que possible (il est conseillé de se renseigner et de se préparer entre 1 an et 6 mois avant la date escomptée de mobilité), la date limite de retour de dossier se situe en générale aux alentours de fin septembre. Le bureau des relations internationales de votre université met en œuvre la coopération européenne et internationale de l'établissement et propose tous les renseignements et documents administratifs indispensables pour bénéficier des aides financières. Il organise s'il le souhaite, une préparation linguistique des candidats et prend les inscriptions pour des cours intensifs de langue étrangère CIEL (cours intensif Erasmus de langue), cours linguistiques d'été et des possibilités de logement à l'étranger. Pour toute information supplémentaire sur nos préparations linguistiques à l'étranger consultez le guide des séjours et programmes linguistiques EF.

Les démarches administratives

Formulaire d'inscription Pour s'inscrire en Erasmus, il faut remplir le formulaire ("Application Form") de l'université d'accueil. Chaque université d'accueil a ses propres dates limites et procédure d'inscription.

Critères d'admissibilité en Erasmus

Les critères varient d'une université à l'autre, renseignez vous auprès du bureau des relations internationales de votre établissement à l'avance. Dans certaines universités: les candidats à une mobilité sont principalement sélectionnés pour partir uniquement au niveau de la Licence 3 ou du Master. Voici ci-dessous une liste exhaustive de critères retenus par certaines universités en France:

- Bon comportement général, assiduité, motivation et autonomie
- Moyenne scolaire : 12
- Moyenne de stage : 12
- Connaissance d'une 3ème langue (minimum niveau bac pour l'espagnol et l'allemand)
- Une sélection finale est parfois appliquée après les résultats des partiels

Задание 2. Lisez le texte. Faites le plan de ce texte.

Coursera

Coursera est une entreprise numérique proposant des formations en ligne ouvertes à tous fondée par les professeurs d'informatique Andrew Ng et Daphne Koller de l'université Stanford, située à Mountain View, Californie. En avril 2012, Coursera a annoncé avoir reçu 16 millions de dollars de plusieurs capital- risqueurs de Série A comme John L. Doerr et Scott Sandell. Coursera dit se «consacrer à mettre le meilleur enseignement au monde gratuitement à la disposition de toute personne qui le recherche.» Coursera ne génère actuellement aucun revenu mais John Doerr estime que les utilisateurs paieront pour un «service premium».

Le 16 août 2012, 1 080 000 étudiants de 196 pays s'étaient inscrits à au moins un cours.

Coursera a été lancée peu après Udacity, entreprise par l'ancien professeur de Stanford Sebastian Thrun, et peu avant edX, une initiative à but non lucratif de formation en ligne par le MIT et Harvard.

Coursera s'est lancée dans des partenariats avec des universités, telles que Stanford, université du Michigan, Princeton, et université de Pennsylvanie. Des partenaires supplémentaires ont été annoncés en juillet 2012, incluant California Institute of Technology, université Duke, Georgia Institute of Technology, université Johns-Hopkins, université Rice, université de Californie à San Francisco, université d'Édimbourg, université de l'Illinois à Urbana- Champaign, université de Washington, université de Virginie, université de Toronto, et l'École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne. En 2013, les premières écoles françaises y font leur apparition: l'École centrale Paris, l'École normale

supérieure, et l'École polytechnique, suivi de peu par l'Ecole des hautes études commerciales et l'Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales. Coursera a déclaré que de nouveaux partenariats et cours continueront d'être ajoutés à la plateforme.

Задание 3. Faites connaissance avec un des programmes des échanges académiques. Parlez d'un des programmes des échanges académiques.

Echanges Académiques – Programme Hubert H. Humphrey

La bourse Hubert H. Humphrey permet aux professionnels accomplis à mi-carrière de bénéficier d'une année d'études non diplômantes et des échanges professionnels aux Etats-Unis. Les récipiendaires sont sélectionnés sur la base de leur leadership potentiel à l'échelle nationale et de leur engagement au service public. La bourse est offerte dans les filières suivantes : Développement agricole, économie agricole, communication / journalisme, Prévention de la toxicomanie, Traitement et prévention, Développement économique, Education, Banques et Finances, VIH / sida et la prévention, gestion des ressources humaines, Droit et droits de l'homme, Gestion des ressources naturelles et environnementales, Politique et gestion de la santé publique, Analyse des politiques et administration publique, enseignement de l'anglais comme langue étrangère, politique et gestion de la technologie, planification urbaine et régionale.

Le programme est un condensé d'expérience académique au second cycle universitaire dans des prestigieuses universités américaines et de stages professionnels auprès des meilleures institutions américaines, avec pour objectif le développement des compétences en leadership en vue de contribuer au développement du Congo. Le programme ne fournit pas de soutien pour les personnes à charge du récipiendaire.

Les critères de sélection:

- Les candidats doivent obtenir l'aval de leur institution d'origine/employeur.
- Les candidats doivent avoir au moins l'équivalent de quatre années d'études universitaires ou l'équivalent d'une Licence Américaine;
- Les candidats doivent avoir au moins cinq ans d'expérience professionnelle dans leur domaine ;
- Les candidats doivent avoir démontré leur capacité de leadership et un engagement envers le service public;
- Les candidats doivent avoir une forte motivation et s'engager sérieusement à achever le programme et à retourner au Congo à la fin de celui-ci ;
- Les candidats doivent être citoyens ou ressortissants de la République du Congo;

- Les candidats doivent avoir suffisamment de maîtrise de l'anglais pour leur permettre de façon réaliste d'accomplir une année d'études supérieures aux États-Unis. Les résultats satisfaisants au test de TOEFL sont requis:
- Les femmes qualifiées sont encouragées à postuler;
- La préférence sera accordée aux candidats qui n'ont pas déjà étudié aux États-Unis;

Les candidats qualifiés doivent remplir les formulaires de demande en ligne. Seuls les candidats sélectionnés seront notifiés et interviewés

РАЗДЕЛ 1. Международная система подготовки магистрантов
(немецкий язык).

Задание 1. Lesen Sie folgende Bewerbungsschreiben und bilden Sie Ihre eigene Bewerbung nach diesen Mustern.

Bewerbung für eine Arbeitsstelle

Susann Mustermann Beispielstr. 12, 12345 Musterstadt, Fon 01234/56 78 90

Mail: s.mustermann,@meinblog.de

Zielunternehmen GmbH

Herr Ansprechpartner

Vorlageweg 90a

12345 Musterstadt

1. Januar 2016

Bewerbung als Key Account Managerin

Ihre Stellenanzeige vom 3.1.2016

Sehr geehrte(r) Frau/Herr _____,

was für eine positive Überraschung! Da suche ich auf Karrieresprung.de nach einer beruflichen Herausforderung und lese, dass Sie den Bereich _____ demnächst ausbauen. Wie der Zufall so spielt: Genau darüber habe ich meine Masterarbeit geschrieben! Titel: " _____ " "Das passt perfekt", dachte ich mir - und bewerbe mich deshalb sofort bei Ihnen auf die ausgeschriebene Stelle.

Warum sollten Sie ausgerechnet mich einstellen, werden Sie sich fragen. Ich bringe ausgezeichnete Referenzen mit, konnte beispielsweise den Vertrieb bei der _____ AG optimieren. Meine Stärken sehe ich vor allem in der praktischen Lösung von Problemen im Betriebsablauf, in der Organisation und im

Projektmanagement. Durch die gute Zusammenarbeit im damaligen Team und die Bereitschaft zu Blitzeinsätzen (auch nach Feierabend) ist es mir stets gelungen, Deadlines mindestens einzuhalten, mehr aber noch nachhaltige und ausgereifte Ergebnisse abzuliefern.

Obendrein fallen bei mir lange Einarbeitungszeiten weg, da ich Ihr Unternehmen schon kenne. Wir sind uns nicht unbekannt! Schon während meines Praktikums bei Ihnen im Haus (Abteilung _____, vom 1.7. bis 30.8.2015) brannte ich für das Projekt _____, das ich damals mitinitiiieren und schließlich verantwortlich leiten durfte. Es war ein voller Erfolg, wie Ihnen Frau _____, meine damalige Leiterin, sicher gerne bestätigt. Die Erfahrungen von damals sowie mein aktuelles Wissen aus Studium und weiteren Praktika würde ich gerne bei Ihnen mit Mehrwert einsetzen. Vollen Elan gibt's gratis dazu.

Gerne überzeuge ich Sie in einem persönlichen Gespräch davon, dass Sie mit mir eine ebenso engagierte wie erfahrene Mitarbeiterin gewinnen. Bis zu Ihrer Rückmeldung verbleibe ich

mit besten Grüßen

Susann Mustermann

PS: Von meiner Haustür bis zu Ihrer Firmenzentrale sind es mit dem Fahrrad genau 20 Minuten. Das heißt: Während die anderen Mitarbeiter noch im Stau stehen, könnte ich morgens schon die erste im Büro sein...

1. April 2016

Arbeitgeber GmbH Frau

Petra PersonalerZielstr.

99

98765 Musterhausen

Anlagen

- Lebenslauf
- Zeugnisse
- Zertifikate

Bewerbung für ein Praktikum

Sehr geehrte Frau *Personaler*,

Ihr Unternehmen genießt im Bereich der _____ einen ausgezeichneten Ruf. Da es sich dabei um den Schwerpunkt meines Studiums und meiner bisherigen Projekte handelt und mir Ihr Unternehmen von Bekannten empfohlen wurde, bewerbe ich mich für eine Praktikum bei Ihnen.

Neben meinem Fachwissen in den Bereichen *Thema 1* und *Thema 2* konnte ich bei verschiedenen Projekten schon erste Praxiserfahrungen sammeln. Im Rahmen des Studienprojektes „NAME“ arbeitete ich zudem zusammen mit einem Team aus Studenten für Unternehmen wie X, Y und Z. Dort waren wir unter anderem verantwortlich für...

Aufgabe 1

Aufgabe 2

Dabei habe ich große Teile des Projektes selbst verantwortet und dabei meine fachlichen und sozialen Fähigkeiten ausbauen können. Diese Kompetenzen sowie meine hohe Motivation möchte ich gerne bei Ihnen einbringen und weiter trainieren.

Gerne überzeuge ich Sie in einem persönlichen Gespräch davon, dass Sie mit mir einen ebenso engagierten wie erfahrenen Praktikanten gewinnen.

Mit besten Grüßen nach Musterhausen

Max Muster

Anlagen

- Lebenslauf
- Zeugnisse
- Zertifikate

РАЗДЕЛ 2. Структура и специфика написания научной статьи. Подготовка доклада на конференцию (английский язык).

Задание 1. Complete the table with the research report elements.

<i>Abstract/Synopsi</i>	<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Conclusion</i>	<i>Discussion</i>
<i>Literature Review (sometimes included in the Introduction)</i>			
<i>References or Bibliography</i>	<i>Results</i>	<i>Title of report</i>	

Parts	Sections
Preliminary material	1. _____ 2. Table of contents (not always required) 3. _____
Body of report	4. Introduction 5. _____ 6. Methodology 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. Recommendations (sometimes included in the conclusion)
Supplementary material	11. _____ 12. _____

Задание 2. Read stages a-g of research report preparation suggested by the Adelaide Writing Centre. Put them in order. Then compare your ideas in pairs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a Draft the supplementary material | e Draft the body of your report |
| b Analyse the task | f Develop a rough plan |
| c Do the research | g Draft the preliminary material |
| d Improve your report | |

Задание 3. Match sections 1-12 from Task 1 with the information below they should include.

- a** all the references used in your report or referred to for background information
- b** any additional material which will add to your report
- c** concise heading indicating what the report is about
- d** concise summary of main findings
- e** list of major sections and headings with page numbers
- f** other relevant research in this area
- g** relevance of your results, how it fits with other research in the area
- h** summary of results/findings
 - i** what needs to be done as a result of your findings
 - j** what you did and how you did it
- k** what you found
- l** why and what you researched

Задание 4. Match the parts of an abstract (1-5) to the questions they answer (a-e).

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 background | a What was the purpose of the research? |
| 2 aims | b What were the main findings? |
| 3 approach | c What did the research lead to? |
| 4 results | d What was the context of the work? |
| 5 conclusion | e What were the methods used in the research? |

Задание 5. Match sentences a-e to abstract parts 1-5 in Task 4.

- a** The findings of the research illustrate how / show the impact of ...; We can predict / foresee that ...
- b** We conducted the studies of / experiments on ...; We employed the following methods ...; The research explored ...; We tested this hypothesis using ...
- c** This article is motivated by ...; ... is a fundamental question in ...; Previous research indicates / has shown that / has focused on ...
- d** This article has the following goals / objectives ...; The article examines / studies ...; The main purpose of the article is to ...
- e** The findings support the prediction / model ...; Theoretical contributions and practical implications are discussed / presented ...

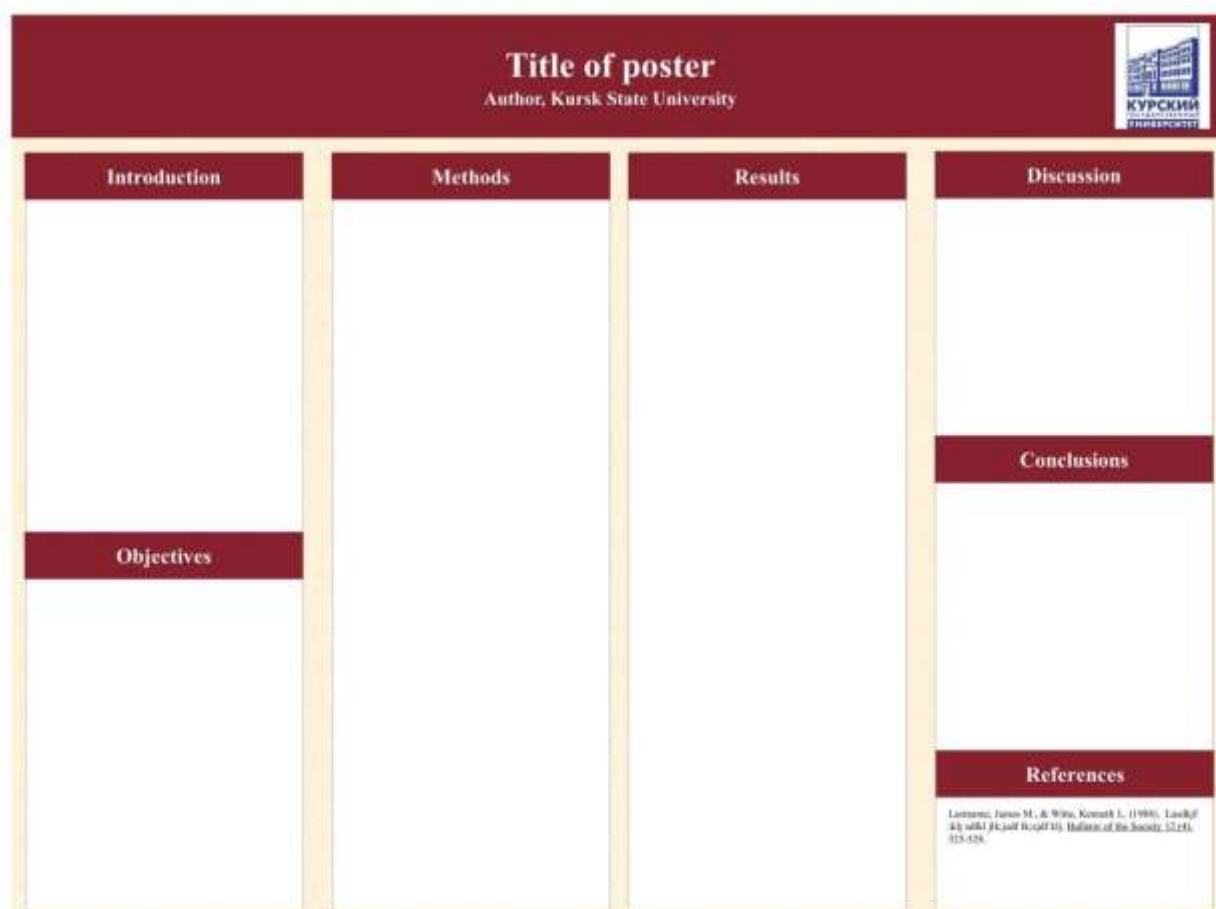
Задание 6. Read the abstract and divide it into the five parts listed in Task 4. Write the names of the parts in the left-hand column.

Your notes	Abstract
	Most policy makers, corporate executives, practitioners, and parents assume that wiring schools, buying hardware and software, and distributing the equipment throughout will lead to abundant classroom use by teachers and students and improved teaching and learning. This article examines these assumptions in two high schools located in the heart of technological progress, Northern California's Silicon Valley. Our qualitative methodology included, firstly, interviews with teachers, students, and administrators, secondly, classroom observations, review of school documents, and, finally, surveys of both teachers and students in the two high schools. We found that although teachers used computers for classroom work, access to equipment and software seldom led to widespread teacher and student use and most teachers were occasional users or non-users. As a result, more often their use sustained rather than altered existing patterns of teaching practice. We offer two interrelated explanations for these challenges to the dominant assumptions that guide present technological policy making. In general, traditions in high schools will influence the slow revolution in teaching practices.

Задание 7. Choose a research project from your subject area and present it to the group in brief, following the plan from Task 4 and using the patterns from Task 5.

Задание 8. You are going to deliver a speech at the upcoming conference. Makeup a plan of your speech (or its draft) for your research advisor.

Задание 9. Create a research poster using the following example.



РАЗДЕЛ 2. Структура и специфика написания научной статьи. Подготовка доклада на конференцию (французский язык).

Задание 1. Traduisez le texte.

Qu'est-ce qu'un article scientifique ?

Attention, il ne s'agit pas d'un article qui concernerait spécifiquement ce qu'on appelle «sciences» au sens courant du terme: biologie, chimie, physique. L'adjectif «scientifique» se réfère dans ce cas tant aux sciences humaines qu'aux sciences exactes (et ici, en l'occurrence, nous travaillerons dans le domaine des sciences humaines).

Mais alors que veut dire article «scientifique»?

C'est un écrit publié, relativement concis, faisant état d'une recherche, dans un domaine particulier, sur un sujet précis; en outre, les réflexions de l'auteur

traduisent non pas une vérité établie mais un savoir en construction, en train de se créer. Il met donc en avant des questions qui se posent -généralement sous la forme d'une problématique- et des pistes de réponses.

Mais aussi :

- il est évalué et validé, avant sa parution, par un comité de lecture ou un groupe d'experts;
- il est publié dans un périodique spécialisé, dans un compte rendu de congrès ou de conférence, ou encore dans un ouvrage collectif;
- il émane d'un spécialiste, d'un expert, reconnu par ses pairs;
- il s'adresse à des spécialistes (par ex: chercheurs, professeurs d'université) ou futurs spécialistes (par ex: étudiants);
- il revêt (le plus souvent) une dimension argumentative ou démonstrative;
- il s'appuie toujours sur d'autres travaux et cite obligatoirement ses sources (bibliographie, notes de bas de page,...).

Задание 2. Traduisez le texte. Faites le résumé de ce texte.

Rédiger un résumé en 5 étapes

Il est possible d'écrire un bon résumé en quelques étapes qui consistent à repérer les idées importantes et les mots clés pour ensuite les ordonner et en faire un texte cohérent. Voici la marche à suivre :

La première étape est une première lecture du texte à résumer pour en dégager l'idée principale. À la suite de cette lecture, vous devriez être en mesure de répondre à la question: de quoi le texte traite-t-il ?

La deuxième étape, pour sa part, se veut une lecture approfondie du texte à résumer. Elle vise à faire ressortir les mots porteurs d'idées, les passages significatifs, les faits, les arguments et les mots de liaison. Tous les moyens sont bons pour identifier ces éléments. N'hésitez donc pas à surligner, encercler, cocher ou numéroter ce qui est pertinent dans le texte.

La rédaction d'un plan est *la troisième étape*. Votre plan vous sert à mettre en ordre les idées que vous avez extraites du texte. Vous pouvez suivre celui du texte original ou bien en créer un propre à votre résumé.

C'est à *la quatrième étape* que vous composez votre résumé. Vous devez exposer clairement le sujet ou la problématique (dans l'introduction), énoncer l'idée principale et les idées secondaires et démontrer le raisonnement, l'argumentation et les conclusions de l'auteur.

La cinquième et dernière étape est celle de la révision. C'est le moment de vous assurer que votre résumé est fidèle au texte de départ. Vous devez lire et relire celui-ci afin de vérifier que les idées qui y sont présentées sont les mêmes que celles du texte original et que vous avez bien respecté la vision de l'auteur.

Finalement, n'oubliez pas que, lorsque vous résumez, vous vous devez de rendre, en vos mots, les idées principales du texte de départ.

Задание 3. Traduisez le texte. Faites le résumé de ce texte.

Comment rédiger un rapport scientifique

Débutez votre rapport le plus tôt possible.

Votre rapport doit contenir tous les détails de votre expérience. Pour ne perdre aucune information, il est préférable de commencer votre rapport dès la mise en place de votre protocole de recherche. En outre, cela vous permettra d'avoir suffisamment de temps pour rédiger, corriger et peaufiner votre rapport.

- Consignez tous les éléments de votre recherche dans un carnet de bord : données collectées, matériel, méthode, paramètres de l'expérience, résultats, échec ou succès d'une étape de l'expérience... Votre carnet de bord sera un outil précieux pour la rédaction de votre rapport.
- Gardez en tête que votre rapport pourra être corrigé à la fin de sa rédaction. Cette relecture se fait généralement en trois étapes.
- Quelques jours après la rédaction de votre rapport, relisez-le à tête reposée et avec un œil critique. Repérez les points faibles à corriger.
- Soumettez votre rapport à des collègues ou camarades afin d'avoir des avis critiques et impartiaux.
- Présentez votre rapport à votre supérieur ou tuteur. Au vu de ses observations, vous pourrez peaufiner les derniers détails de votre rapport.

Задание 4. Rédiger le résumé et les mots-clés en français.

Стандарты надо неукоснительно выполнять, а не корректировать
Размышления по прочтении статьи О.Е. Лебедева «Конец системы обязательного образования?»

Автор расценивает статью О.Е. Лебедева «Конец системы обязательного образования?» как событие в науке об общем образовании. Со своей стороны он уточняет и дополняет ответы на вопросы, поставленные в этой статье: как, кого, чему и для чего нужно учить. Автор подчеркивает необходимость учить учителей и воспитателей, причем постоянно. В частности, учить педагогической психологии, а также технологиям формирования познавательных компетенций, применения Интернета. Не менее важно учить родителей, на которых должны быть возложены серьезные обязанности в обучении и воспитании их детей. Раскрывается понятие деятельностного переживания как сути аутентичного обучения, диалога и групповой работы – как важнейших механизмов развития интеллекта. Рассматривается опыт работы Университетско-школьного

кластера НИУ ВШЭ, который решает педагогические задачи, сформулированные во ФГОС.

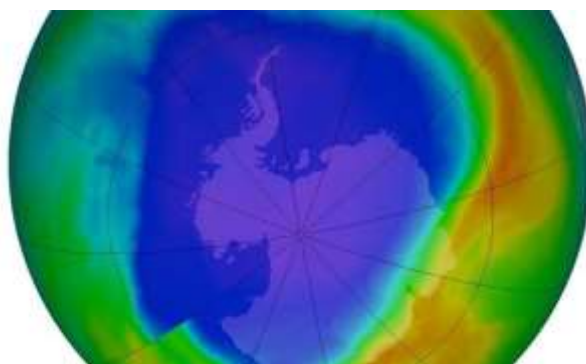
Ключевые слова: общее образование; качество образования; психология образования; деятельностное переживание; познавательные компетенции; гражданственность; компетенция учения; Университетско-школьный кластер НИУ ВШЭ

РАЗДЕЛ 2. Структура и специфика написания научной статьи. Подготовка доклада на конференцию (немецкий язык).

Задание 1. Lesen Sie den gegebenen Artikel und verfassen Sie eine kurze Inhaltsangabe. Gebrauchen Sie dabei die niedergegebenen Klischee und Schablonenausdrücke.

Das Ozonloch klafft noch länger

Süddeutsche Zeitung
SZ.de Zeitung Magazin



So sah das Ozonloch 2013 aus.

In den blauen und violetten Bereichen ist die Ozonschicht dünn.

Eigentlich sollte sich das Ozonloch bis Mitte des Jahrhunderts schließen. Daraus wird womöglich nichts, warnen Forscher.

Von Christopher Schrader

Die Saga vom Ozonloch ist eine Geschichte, wie Menschen sie lieben. Sie handelt von Ignoranz, Verfehlung, Erkenntnis, Gemeinschaft, Tatkraft und Erlösung: Zuerst hatte die Menschheit mit ihrer Industrie die schützende Ozonschicht in der Erdatmosphäre beschädigt und über der Antarktis sogar ein Loch hineingestanz. Doch dann besannen sich die Staaten, und nach globaler Anstrengung auf Basis eines internationalen Vertrages namens Montreal-Protokoll sollte das Problem bis zur Mitte dieses Jahrhunderts behoben sein.

Nur hat die Sache leider einen Haken: Das Montreal-Protokoll umfasst nicht alle schädlichen Substanzen. Insbesondere ein Molekül namens Dichlormethan (CH_2Cl_2) könnte die Rettung behindern, berichtet eine englisch-amerikanische Forschergruppe um Ryan Hossaini von der Lancaster University. Der globale Ausstoß der Chemikalie hat sich zwischen 2004 und 2014 fast verdoppelt. Bleibt er auf dem heutigen Niveau von etwa einer Million Tonnen pro Jahr, könnte sich das Ozonloch fünf Jahre später schließen als erhofft. Setzt sich der Wachstumstrend fort, sodass die Emission 2050 etwa 2,8 Millionen Tonnen erreicht, dauert es sogar 30 Jahre länger (*Nature Communications*, online).

"Zurzeit ist die Wirkung von Dichlormethan begrenzt", sagt Hossaini. Anhaltendes Wachstum aber könnte viele "Vorteile des Montreal-Protokolls zunichtemachen". Die Substanz dient als Lösungsmittel, zum Entfetten von Metallen und Aufschäumen von Kunststoff. Die genauen Emissionsquellen sind unbekannt, ein kleiner Anteil kommt aus verbrannter Biomasse, 90 Prozent stammen aus der Industrie reicher Länder. Dichlormethan wird, wie viele andere Substanzen, nicht von dem internationalen Vertrag geregelt, weil es eine relativ kurze Halbwertszeit von etwa fünf Monaten hat. Doch sobald das Molekül in den Tropen von Aufwinden erfasst und in höhere Schichten der Atmosphäre geblasen wird, verlängert sich seine Lebensdauer. In der Stratosphäre ab etwa 15 Kilometern Höhe bilden sich Ozon zerstörende Radikale aus den beiden Chloratomen.

Es sei inzwischen wichtiger, mahnen die Forscher um Hossaini, die unterschätzte Substanz im Montreal-Protokoll zu ergänzen, als die Produktion der dort bereits erfassten Stoffe zu unterbinden. Mit der Studie werde "klar gezeigt, dass CH_2Cl_2 künftig einen sehr bedeutenden Einfluss auf die Ozonschicht haben kann", bestätigt Johannes Orphal vom Karlsruher Institut für Technologie. "Insofern müsste diese Substanz in der Tat nun auch in das Protokoll aufgenommen werden." Andere deutsche Experten halten jedoch die von dem britischen Kollegen angenommene Steigerung der Emissionen für spekulativ.

Allerdings ist Dichlormethan nicht die einzige Substanz, die im Montreal-Abkommen fehlt. Kurzlebige Brom-Verbindungen könnten die Rückbildung des Ozonlochs ebenfalls jahrelang aufhalten.

Klischee und Schablonenausdrücke

1. Der zu referierende Artikel heißt ... und ist in der Zeitschrift (Zeitung) «...» veröffentlicht.
2. Der Verfasser (der Autor) dieses Artikels ist ...
3. In diesem Artikel handelt es sich um ... / ist die Rede von ...

4. Der Autor
 - widmet seinen Artikel dem Thema ...
 - untersucht das Problem ...
 - analysiert, vergleicht, beurteilt, erklärt, bemerkt, berichtet, unterstreicht, stellt fest, dass ...
 5. Es werden die Fragen diskutiert ...
 6. In diesem Artikel werden folgende Fragen behandelt: erstens, ... zweitens, ... drittens, ...
 7. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird der Frage / dem Problem ... gewidmet.
 8. Der Verfasser gelangt zum Ergebnis ...
 9. Der Autor zieht daraus Schlussfolgerungen, dass ...
 10. Er leitet Schlussfolgerungen, dass ...
 11. Zusammenfassend muss / soll / möchte / kann ich Folgendes sagen: ...
 12. Abschließend muss / soll / möchte / kann ich Folgendes sagen: ...
 13. Der Artikel hat mir sehr gut/nicht besonders gut / überhaupt nicht gefallen.
 14. Der Artikel hat auf mich einen tiefen Eindruck gemacht. Er ist sehrinteressant humorvoll / realistisch / wahrheitsgetreu / aktuell / informativ ...
 15. Er regt zum Nachdenken an.
 16. Meiner Meinung nach ...
 17. Ich glaube / meine / bin überzeugt / zweifle daran, dass ...
- Der Artikel ist nützlich / nicht besonders nützlich / gar nicht nützlich für meinen zukünftigen Beruf / meine zukünftige Arbeit.

РАЗДЕЛ 3. Развитие навыков академического письма (английский язык).

Задание 1. Mark expressions a-l with **I** if they are part of an informal letter to a friend and **F** if they are from a formal academic letter.

a By the way, are you going to the Statistic Conference, too? If so, I'll take the opportunity to bring you the book you asked for in your previous letter. It's really magnificent. _____

b My name is Professor Copeland, and I am writing to you in order to request information on the Statistics Conference to be held at your University in November, 2015.

c Yours faithfully,
Rebecca Copeland _____

d Dear Jane,

e Firstly, could you provide details of the accommodation options? Secondly, I would be grateful if you could provide information on the plenary speakers. **f** I wonder if you could share the worksheets you designed for teaching Probability, too? It'd be wonderful to use them as well.

- g** Finally, could you please clarify the deadline for registration?
- h** Hope to hear from you soon. _____
- i** Thank you for in advance for your help with this. I look forward to receiving your reply. _____
- j** Best wishes,
Rebecca _____
- k** Hi, here. I hope you're well, and your kids, too. Thanks very much for the teaching materials you sent. I used them with my students and they thought they were great.
- l** Dear Sir or Madam,

Задание 2. Match the expressions 1-8 with their functions a-c.

- a** starting and e-mail/letter
- b** acknowledging receipt of something
- c** inviting a response

- 1** I refer to your letter dated...
- 2** We appreciate your interest in ...
- 3** If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to contact us.
- 4** Thank you very much for sending the information about...
- 5** I am writing on behalf of the university to invite you...
- 6** We look forward to hearing from you soon.
- 7** I am writing to apply for ...
- 8** Thank you for your letter of ...

Задание 3. Cover Task 2 and put the words below in order to make sentences.

- 1** reply / are / to / your / looking / we / forward
- 2** our / interest / we / your / appreciate / in / project
- 3** conference / I / on / writing / am / of / the / the / invite / university / behalf / to / you / to
- 4** will / early / appreciated / your / confirmation / be
- 5** contact / do / hesitate / to / us / not

Задание 4. You have come across an advertisement about a grant for attending a workshop for researchers. Write a short, formal e-mail to the organising committee (100-120 words). Describe your achievements and ask if you fit the criteria to be selected. Use expressions from the tasks.

Subject	
Opening	
Stating the aim	I am writing to you _____
Giving information	

Describing the actions you expect	I would be grateful if you could_____
Closing	—
Signature	

Задание 5. In column 1 in the table, tick the features a good reference letter should have.

	1	2
1 Explanation of how long the referee has known the applicant		
2 List of the personal qualities relevant to the specialist		
3 Reference to the applicant's qualifications, experience, and professional skills		
4 The applicant's weaknesses		
5 The applicant's religion, nationality, age, disability and gender		
6 The referee's contact information		

Задание 6. Read the letter of reference. In Column 2 in Task 5, tick the features the letter has.

a Dear Sir/Madam,

b I am Robert Leeds, Professor at Darwin College, University of Nombridge. I am writing in support of Ms Hardworking's application for the MSc in Applied Ecology and Conservation at the University of South Anglia. I have known this applicant for nearly 15 years, mostly through our shared work on an international ecological project in India.

c Ms Hardworking is a leading professional in India, highly respected for her participation in biodiversity conservation projects. As well as this, she is known as an innovative thinker in the field. She is intelligent, well-read and articulate, and has the maturity, self-discipline and independence to be able to cope with study at postgraduate level. It is typical of her positive attitude and the priority she gives to her professional development that she has chosen to apply for this programme in the middle of a very successful career.

d Moreover, her command of English is native-speaker standard. She has been used to functioning in English since childhood, throughout her education and now in most aspects of her professional life.

e I am pleased to have this opportunity of recommending Ms Hardworking to you as a postgraduate student. She will be an asset to the MSc programme.

f If you have any further questions, feel free to contact me.

Yours faithfully, Robert Leeds
Professor Robert Leeds

Задание 7. Match elements of a reference letter 1-6 with its parts a-f.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 describing the applicant | 4 giving more information on the applicant |
| 2 conclusion | 5 opening |
| 3 summary of what has been written | 6 describing the referee's position |

Задание 8. In column 1 in the table, write the numbers to show the order in which you would write these elements in a proposal.

	1
a Describing what your institution is working on	
b Speaking about attachments and contacts	
c Stating the purpose of your letter	
d Writing about the partnerships you already have	
e Explaining why the partner may be interested in establishing a partnership with you	

Задание 9. Put the words in order to make sentences for a proposal for partnership. Then put the sentences in order in which they are most likely to appear in a proposal.

- 1 queries / by / any / contact / have / me / you / email. / Should
- 2 to establish / your / willing / a partnership / are / with / We / university.
- 3 encouraging. / have / The / very / been / results
- 4 our / I / partners' / enclosing / feedback. / am
- 5 organisation. / pleasure / would / become / be / your / It / with / a / to / associated
- 6 provide / already / I / like / you / a brief / of / have / partnerships / we / with / to / the / established. / outline / would

Задание 10. Complete the sentences with words from the list. One word is used twice.

goals	proposal	institution (x2)	research
-------	----------	------------------	----------

Information to be included in a covering letter:

- 1 A description of your _____.
- 2 A statement explaining how you will help accomplish the funder's _____.
- 3 An explanation of the rationale and purpose of your _____.
- 4 An explanation of why the grant-awarding foundation is a fit with your _____.
- 5 A 'thank you' for the opportunity to submit the _____.

Задание 11. Underline phrases in the letter which match the functions below.

Dear Mr Peeler,

On behalf of the Department of History, Cultural Studies and Ethnology, I am pleased to present this grant proposal for our project, titled 'Archives of Vologda monasteries and churches of the XV–XVII centuries'. It aims to complete our research work on compiling a list of documents from church archives in the Vologda region.

We are requesting financial assistance to enable us to organise trips to Saint Petersburg (to the Russian National Library) and Kiev (to the Ukrainian National Library) where we can get access to rare books and manuscripts about the history of our region for the period mentioned above.

We appreciate this opportunity to apply, as we consider this grant an important factor in the development of the whole nation. Please contact me if you have any questions about our work or our proposal.

Sincerely,

Dr Marina Okasova, Assistant Professor

- 1 giving contact information
- 2 introducing the reasons for funding
- 3 thanking the funder
- 4 introducing your organisation
- 5 describing the purpose of your project

Задание 12. Match the pairs of expressions A-E to functions 1-5 from Task 11.

A _____

In our department, we deal with ...

Among our main activities are ...

B _____

The long-term/short-term plan is/was designed to ... The purpose/goal of the proposed project is to ...

C _____

Our organisation receives funding from state, city and federal sources. We need assistance/support in ...

Your assistance will enable us to ...

D _____

Thank you for the guidance and help in the development of our project. We are grateful for the opportunity to apply for the grant.

E _____

Should you have any questions or require further/additional information, please contact ...

For answers to any questions about our project/application, please feel free to ...

Задание 13. Complete a part of the Fulbright Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Sciences 2012-13 Application Form.

Fulbright Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Sciences 2012-13 Application Form

(Use 10-point or larger type, and do not hand write. Answers must fit in the space provided.)

1. Country of Application: 2. Category of grant: L R L/R
3. Special award name (if any):
4. Title (*check one*): Dr. Mr. Mrs. Ms. 5. Gender: Male Female
6. Family name: First: Middle:
7. Country or countries of citizenship:
8. Country of legal residence:
9. Do you have or are you applying for U.S. permanent residency status? Yes No
10. Date of birth (MM/DD/YYYY): 11. Place of birth (city, country):
12. Current position title and start date (MM/YYYY):

Department/office, institution (*your complete mailing address, telephone, fax and e-mail*):

13. Academic credentials (*degrees—list three highest degrees*):

Name/Location of Institution/Web site	Field of Study	Name of Diploma or Degree	Date Received

14. Most significant professional accomplishments, honors and awards and up to three significant publications:
15. Previous Fulbright grants (*If yes, list most recent first; specify whether student or scholar grant and dates*):
16. Project title (title of research topic):

17. Brief summary of project statement (Please use only the space provided. Do not attach additional pages.):

18. Number of months required for project:

Date (month/day/year) you expect to

a. Begin your project:

b. End your project:

19A. Major academic discipline :

19B. Specialization(s) (list sub-fields within the academic discipline; for teaching awards, list topics on which you plan to lecture):

20. Professional travel and/or residence abroad during the last five years (list countries, dates and purpose of activity).

If you have entered the United States on a J-1 or J-2 visa, please list the J category of sponsorship (professor, research scholar, student, specialist, short-term scholar, etc.) and provide copies of your previous DS-2019:

21. Cultural, educational and professional societies of which you are a member:

22. Identification of referees: (List the name, title, mailing and e-mail addresses and telephone and fax numbers of three persons from whom you have requested a letter of reference. These colleagues should know your work, and at least one should be from outside your home institution.)

(1)

(2)

(3)

23. Self-assessment of English proficiency (excellent, good or fair):

Reading:

Writing:

Speaking:

Задание 14. In column 1, tick the features you think a summary should have.

	1
1 The author's name and the title of the article	
2 Graphs and tables	

3	Detailed explanations	
4	The author's main idea	
5	Details to support the idea	
6	Your own views on the problem	
7	As much of the original text as possible	
8	Quotations	
9	Formal expressions, linking words	

Задание 15. Study the information below. Make up a summary of the popular science article *Scientists Say 'Not Face' is Universal Part of Language* using the given advice and the patterns from the box.

Writing a Summary

Like an abstract in a published research article, the purpose of an article summary is to give the reader a brief overview of the study. To write a good summary, identify what information is important and condense that information for your reader. The better you understand a subject, the easier it is to explain it thoroughly and briefly.

Write a first draft.

Use the same order as in the article itself. Adjust the length accordingly depending on the content of your particular article and how you will be using the summary.

- State the research question and explain why it is interesting.
- State the hypotheses tested.
- Briefly describe the methods (design, participants, materials, procedure, what was manipulated [independent variables], what was measured [dependent variables], how data were analyzed.
- Describe the results. Were they significant?
- Explain the key implications of the results. Avoid overstating the importance of the findings.
- The results, and the interpretation of the results, should relate directly to the hypothesis.

For the first draft, focus on content, not length (it will probably be too long). Condense later as needed. Try writing about the hypotheses, methods and results first, then about the introduction and discussion last. If you have trouble on one section, leave it for a while and try another.

If you are summarizing an article to include in a paper you are writing it may be sufficient to describe only the results if you give the reader context to understand those results.

For example: “Smith (2004) found that participants in the motivation group scored higher than those in the control group, confirming that motivational factors play a role in impression formation”. This summary not only tells the results but also gives some information on what variables were examined and the outcome of interest. In this case it is very important to introduce the study in a way that the brief summary makes sense in the larger context

Edit for completeness and accuracy.

Add information for completeness where necessary. More commonly, if you understand the article, you will need to cut redundant or less important information.

Stay focused on the research question, be concise, and avoid generalities.

Edit for style. Write to an intelligent, interested, naive, and slightly lazy audience (e.g., yourself, your classmates). Expect your readers to be interested, but don't make them struggle to understand you. Include all the important details; don't assume that they are already understood.

- **Eliminate wordiness**, including most adverbs ("very", "clearly"). "The results clearly showed that there was no difference between the groups" can be shortened to "There was no significant difference between the groups".
- **Use specific, concrete language.** Use precise language and cite specific examples to support assertions. Avoid vague references (e.g. "this illustrates" should be "this result illustrates").
- **Use scientifically accurate language.** For example, you cannot "prove" hypotheses (especially with just one study). You "support" or "fail to find support for" them.
- **Rely primarily on paraphrasing, not direct quotes.** Direct quotes are seldom used in scientific writing. Instead, paraphrase what you have read. To give due credit for information that you paraphrase, cite the author's last name and the year of the study (Smith, 1982).
 - **Re-read** what you have written. Ask others to read it to catch things that you've missed.

http://web2.uconn.edu/ahking/How_to_Summarize_a_Research_Article.pdf

At the beginning of the article the author points out / emphasizes ... Next, further on, the following problems / issues are raised ... In addition, the reader is informed about ... Then, the following points are examined / studied ... The author suggests / assumes / claims that ... Summing up the author's thoughts ... Finally, the author concludes / assumes that ... The research the author conducted demonstrated that ...
--

Scientists Say ‘Not Face’ is Universal Part of Language

Mar 28, 2016 by [News Staff](#)

A team of scientists, led by Ohio State University cognitive researcher Prof. Aleix Martinez, has identified a universal facial expression that is interpreted across many cultures as the embodiment of negative emotion.



‘Not’ faces. Image credit: Ohio State University.

“To our knowledge, this is the first evidence that the facial expressions we use to communicate negative moral judgment have been compounded into a unique, universal part of language,” said Prof. Martinez, who is the senior author on a study published in the May 2016 issue of the [journal *Cognition*](#).

Proved identical for native speakers of English, Spanish, Mandarin Chinese and American Sign Language, the look consists of a furrowed brow, pressed lips and raised chin, and because we make it when we convey negative sentiments, such as ‘I do not agree,’ researchers are calling it the ‘not face.’

Previously, Prof. Martinez and co-authors had used computer algorithms to identify 21 distinct emotional expressions — including complex ones that are combinations of more basic emotions.

For their new study, they hypothesized that if a universal ‘not face’ existed, it was likely to be combination of three basic facial expressions that are universally accepted to indicate moral disagreement: anger, disgust and contempt.

“Why focus on negative expressions? Charles Darwin believed that the ability to communicate danger or aggression was key to human survival long before we developed the ability to talk,” Prof. Martinez said.

“So we suspected that if any truly universal facial expressions of emotion exist, then the expression for disapproval or disagreement would be the easiest to identify.”

To test their hypothesis, Prof. Martinez and his colleagues sat 158 students in front of a digital camera.

The participants were filmed and photographed as they had a casual conversation with the person behind the camera in their native language.

The scientists were looking for a facial ‘grammatical marker,’ a facial expression that determines the grammatical function of a sentence.

For example, in the sentence ‘I am not going to the party,’ there is a grammatical marker of negation: ‘not.’ Without it, the meaning of the sentence completely changes: ‘I am going to the party.’

If the grammatical marker of negation is universal, the team reasoned, then all the participants would make similar facial expressions when using that grammatical marker, regardless of which language they were speaking or signing. They should all make the same ‘not face’ in conjunction with – or in lieu of – the spoken or signed marker of negation.

In the tests, the participants either memorized and recited negative sentences that the scientists had written for them ahead of time, or the students were prompted with questions that were likely to illicit disagreement, such as ‘A study shows that tuition should increase 30 percent. What do you think?’

In all four groups – speakers of English, Spanish, Mandarin and American Sign Language, the team identified clear grammatical markers of negation.

The participants’ answers translated to statements like ‘That’s not a good idea,’ and ‘They should not do that.’

The team manually tagged images of the students speaking, frame by frame, to show which facial muscles were moving and in which directions.

Then computer algorithms searched the thousands of resulting frames to find commonalities among them.

A ‘not face’ emerged: the furrowed brows of ‘anger’ combined with the raised chin of ‘disgust’ and the pressed-together lips of ‘contempt.’

Regardless of language – and regardless of whether they were speaking or signing – the participants’ faces displayed these same three muscle movements when they communicated negative sentences.

The study also reveals that our facial muscles contract to form the ‘not face’ at the same frequency at which we speak or sign words in a sentence.

That is, we all instinctively make the ‘not face’ as if it were part of our spoken or signed language.

What’s more, Prof. Martinez and co-authors discovered that speakers of American Sign Language sometimes make the ‘not face’ instead of signing the

word 'not' – a use of facial expression in American Sign Language that was previously undocumented.

РАЗДЕЛ 3. Развитие навыков академического письма (французский язык).

Задание 1. Traduisez le texte.

Qu'est-ce qu'un résumé ?

Vous avez vraisemblablement, dans le secondaire, dû produire des résumés; vous en connaissez donc le principe: il s'agit bien sûr de rédiger un texte plus court que le texte initial.

Cependant, il convient d'opérer une petite précision terminologique et de bien distinguer trois notions souvent un peu floues car apparentées: le plan, le résumé et la synthèse. En effet, dans le langage courant, on emploie généralement résumer comme synonyme de synthétiser; or, le résumé est un texte court produit à partir d'un seul texte de départ, alors que la synthèse aura nécessairement plusieurs (textes-)sources. Quant au plan, selon les cas, soit il aura la forme d'une table des matières, soit il se composera de phrases incomplètes, non rédigées, de signes, de symboles (alors que le résumé, lui, doit être entièrement rédigé).

En outre, il existe plusieurs sortes de résumés, en fonction des caractéristiques du texte de départ et de celles du texte produit; ici, dans le travail concerné, il faut résumer un certain type de texte (un article scientifique); par conséquent, il s'agit de produire un certain type de résumé.

Задание 2. Structurez le résumé du texte.

L'auteur note que certains épisodes des oeuvres des écrivains russes sont imaginaires, subjectifs et souvent éloignés de la vérité historique.

Selon I. Volguin et M. Narinski, Dostoïevski, contrairement à Tolstoï, croyait que le génie peut changer le cours du monde, mais le génie de Napoléon est particulier: Napoléon est provincial. Il est un grand homme mais, en même temps, il est une sorte de parodie de grand homme.

L'article est consacrée au personnage de Napoléon dans la culture et dans l'imaginaire russes. L'auteur Gnedina-Moretti Anna donne l'image de la littérature russe qui parle du rôle de Napoléon dans l'histoire. Elle cite les ouvrages historiques des auteurs russes. A propos de Napoléon, Tolstoï a dit une de ses phrases les plus célèbres: «Il n'y a pas de grandeur où il n'y a pas de simplicité, de gentillesse et de vérité».

La littérature russe a été profondément marquée par l'image de Napoléon.

L'image de Napoléon chez Dostoïevski est semblable à celle de Tolstoï. Il compare André Bolkonski à Rodion Raskolnikov. Mais la figure de Bonaparte

dans les deux romans est cependant différente. Cela s'explique par la vision différente de l'histoire et de la place de l'homme dans l'histoire qu'ont les deux écrivains.

Задание 3. Résumez un article scientifique.

La littérature russe

Plus jeune que les littératures des pays romans ou germaniques, la littérature russe ne s'est que très lentement dégagée des brumes médiévales. Mais elle a su montrer, à partir du XVIII^e siècle, et surtout depuis le XIX^e siècle, que, dans les oeuvres d'imagination, elle était digne de rivaliser avec les autres littératures européennes. Elle leur reste inférieure dans les genres qui, comme l'histoire ou les sciences sociales et politiques réclament une absolue liberté d'écrire, liberté que le pays n'a jamais vraiment offert au cours de son histoire.

Le plus ancien texte authentique de la littérature russe date du XI^e siècle. Il s'agit des Lois d'Iaroslav, découvertes seulement en 1738. Les chants populaires de la même époque et des âges précédents ne nous sont parvenus qu'après avoir subi des modifications ultérieures : les traditions mentionnent Boïan comme le plus célèbre des anciens poètes, et l'oeuvre la plus remarquable est l'Expédition d'Igor contre les habitants de Poloutz, poème composé vers l'an 1200, et retrouvé seulement en 1795 à Kiev, par le prince Mussin Pouchkine. Les discordes civiles et l'invasion des Mongols au XIII^e siècle arrêterent l'essor des esprits, et, pendant plusieurs siècles, les études ne furent guère cultivées que dans les couvents. Quelques chants en l'honneur de Vladimir le Grand et de ses chevaliers, les Annales écrites par Simon, évêque de Souzdal le Livre des Degrés du métropolitain Cyprien, et la Chronique de Sophie, qui embrasse les temps écoulés de 862 à 1534, tels sont les seuls ouvrages qu'on puisse mentionner jusqu'au XVI^e siècle, et ils appartiennent à la littérature slave proprement dite.

La littérature se ranima après la chute de la domination des Mongols. Ivan IV fonda des écoles, et créa, en 1564, la première imprimerie à Moscou. L'évêque métropolitain Macarius publia des Vies de Saints et d'Archimandrites, et Zizania une Grammaire' slave. En 1644, Alexis Michaïlovitch fit imprimer une collection importante de lois russes, et, bientôt après, fut fondée l'Académie de Moscou, où l'on enseigna la grammaire, la rhétorique, la poétique, la dialectique, la philosophie et la théologie.

Задание 4. Rédigez la lettre de motivation pour un emploi.

NOM Prénom

Adresse postale

Téléphone Mobile / Fixe

Adresse-Email@yahoo.fr

Nom de l'Entreprise destinataire

Nom du recruteur destinataire
Poste du recruteur destinataire
Adresse postale de l'entreprise

Paris (ville), le "date"

Objet: candidature au poste «intitulé du poste».

Madame, Monsieur,

Après une expérience dans le domaine...précisez ici le domaine de vos précédentes expériences (job, stage ou emploi) en étant synthétique et bref (il s'agit des premières lignes de texte de votre lettre : il faut accrocher le lecteur pour qu'il soit tenté de lire la suite)
... je recherche un poste en... mettre ici le nom du poste recherché / secteuractivité visé ainsi je me permets de vous adresser ma candidature au poste de

Ma formation et mes expériences professionnelles m'ont permis... détaillez ici les expériences ou les compétences qui vous concernent, que vous avez déjà présentées rapidement dans votre CV... Mais ne détaillez ici que une ou deux expériences ou compétences en relation directe avec le poste qui intéresseront le recruteur.

Intégrer la société XYZ au poste de... m'attire tout particulièrement pour... reprendre les missions de l'offre d'emploi et argumenter pourquoi celles-ci vous attirent et quels points forts de votre candidature vous permettront de réussir dans ces missions et donc dans ce poste.

Je me tiens à votre entière disposition pour tous renseignements complémentaires. Je vous prie, Madame, Monsieur, d'agréer l'expression de mes respectueuses salutations.

Prénom NOM

РАЗДЕЛ 3. Развитие навыков академического письма (немецкий язык).

Задание 1. Lesen und übersetzen Sie folgendes Empfehlungsschreiben und schreiben Sie ihr eigenes. Beachten Sie dabei die gegebenen Hinweise.

Name des Referenzgebers

Anschrift

PLZ Wohnort

Telefonnummer

Datum

Empfänger

Adresse

PLZ Unternehmenssitz

Empfehlungsschreiben für XXX

Nach langjähriger und hervorragender Arbeit in unserem Unternehmen hat sich Herr/Frau XXX dazu entschlossen, neue berufliche Herausforderung zu suchen. Ein Schritt, den ich als sein bisheriger Chef einerseits sehr bedauere, aber Herrn/Frau XXX dennoch wärmstens weiterempfehlen kann.

In der Zeit von xx.xx.xxxx bis yy.yy.yyyy hat Herr/Frau XXX in der Position als YYY für mich gearbeitet und dabei seine Aufgaben stets zu meiner vollsten Zufriedenheit und mit großem Elan und viel Engagement bewältigt. Ich habe ihn/sie als selbstständig denkenden und verantwortungsvollen und immer zuverlässigen Kollegen/in kennen und schätzen gelernt.

Herr/Frau XXX genießt bis heute einen hervorragenden Ruf bei seinen Kollegen und Kunden – nicht zuletzt wegen seiner/ihrer zahlreichen konstruktiven Vorschläge zur Lösung damaliger Probleme.

Neben der einwandfreien fachlichen Qualifikation zeichnet sich Herr/Frau XXX durch Optimismus, Freundlichkeit und Teamfähigkeit aus. Ich halte ihn/sie für die Position als ZZZ für bestens geeignet und empfehle ihn/sie jederzeit für eine Beschäftigung in diesem Bereich.

Falls Sie hierzu noch Fragen haben, stehe ich Ihnen gerne für telefonische Rückfragen zur Verfügung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Referenzgeber

Allgemein sollte das Empfehlungsschreiben folgende Elemente enthalten:

Briefkopf des Ausstellers (Vorname, Nachname sowie Name und Unternehmen oder Organisation)

Direkte Telefonnummer (für etwaige Rückfragen kommt häufig vor!)

Datum

Name und Anschrift des Adressaten (nicht des Bewerbers!)

Betreff (Empfehlungsschreiben für... - hier taucht der Bewerber namentlich auf)

Kurze Selbstvorstellung (Wer ist der Gutachter: ehemaliger Chef?)

Ausstellungsgrund (meist Jobwechsel oder Ende des Praktikums)

Sachliche Empfehlung des Begutachteten (Name, von wann bis wann hat es wasgearbeitet; wie war das hierarchische Verhältnis?)

Erreichte Qualifikationen (Studien- oder Ausbildungsabschluss, Zertifikate, Weiterbildungen)

Erfolge (Welche bisherigen Leistungen sind besonders erwähnens- und lobenswert?)

Subjektive Empfehlung des Begutachteten (Wie wird die Persönlichkeit eingeschätzt, die Softskills und die Eignung für die avisierte Position?)

Datum, Unterschrift

**Оценочные материалы для проведения текущей
аттестации по дисциплине
«Информационная безопасность»**

Раздел 1. «Информационная безопасность»

Темы занятий: «Информационная безопасность в системе национальной безопасности Российской Федерации»,
«Национальные интересы Российской Федерации в информационной сфере и их обеспечение»,
«Виды угроз информационной безопасности Российской Федерации»,
«Информационная безопасность и информационное противоборство»,
«Обеспечение информационной безопасности объектов информатизационной сферы государства в условиях информационной войны»,
«Общие методы обеспечения информационной безопасности Российской Федерации»,
«Основы комплексного обеспечения информационной безопасности»,
«Методы и средства обеспечения информационной безопасности компьютерных систем».

Текущая аттестация уровня знаний, умений и владения навыками студентов по темам Раздел 1 «Информационная безопасность», указанным в рабочей программе дисциплины «Информационная безопасность», осуществляется после изучения студентами всех тем данного раздела. Текущий контроль по всем темам Раздела 1 проводится в форме контрольной работы в компьютерном классе и сдается студентом в электронном виде. Контрольная работа содержит следующий перечень задач:

Задача 1.

Определить время перебора всех паролей со следующими параметрами:

алфавит состоит из A символов;

длина пароля символов L ;

скорость перебора V паролей в секунду.

После каждого из m неправильно введенных паролей идет пауза в v секунд

Вариант	A	L	V	m	v
1	33	10	100	0	0
2	26	12	13	3	2
3	52	6	30	5	10
4	66	7	20	10	3
5	59	5	200	0	0
6	118	9	50	7	12
7	128	10	500	0	0
8	150	3	200	5	3
9	250	8	600	7	3
10	500	5	1000	10	10

Задача 2.

Определить минимальную длину пароля, алфавит которого состоит из A символов, время перебора которого было не меньше T лет. Скорость перебора V паролей в секунду.

Вариант	A	T	V
1	33	100	100
2	26	120	13
3	52	60	30
4	66	70	20
5	59	50	200
6	118	90	50
7	128	100	500
8	150	30	200
9	250	80	600
10	500	50	1000

Задача 3.

Определить количество символов алфавита, пароль состоит из L символов, время перебора которого было не меньше T лет. Скорость перебора V паролей в секунду.

Вариант	L	T	V
1	5	100	100
2	6	120	13
3	10	60	30
4	7	70	20
5	9	50	200
6	11	90	50
7	12	100	500
8	6	30	200
9	8	80	600
10	50	50	1000

Критерии оценивания контрольных работ

Показатель оценивания - умение представлять формализованное описание задач.

Шкала оценивания – «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, продемонстрировавшему в отчете контрольной работы знания основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшей учебы и предстоящей работы по профессии, справляющемуся с выполнением практических заданий, предусмотренных программой.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту допустившему неточности в отчете за выполнение практического задания контрольной работы, но обладающими необходимыми знаниями для их устранения под руководством преподавателя.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту обнаружившему существенные пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий контрольной работы.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, не сдавшему отчет с результатами контрольной работы или отчет, который не соответствует контрольным заданиям.