



Базовый иностранный язык в контексте межкультурной коммуникации (английский)

Количество кредитов: 5 кредитов



Преподаватель кафедры «Теории и практики английского языка»

Альжанова Айнур Ырысовна

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
1	“Health and healthy lifestyle”	1.1 Medical service and forms of social protection in Kazakhstan and in a foreign country 1.2 Folk/alternative medicine, its advantages and drawbacks
2	“Health and healthy lifestyle”	2.1 The deceases of the century. Factors influencing the state of health (lifestyle, hygiene, nourishment, sport...) 2.2 Health and sport. Perspectives of sport development in Kazakhstan and abroad
3	Law. Human rights	3.1 Constitutional legal status of a citizen in Kazakhstan and in a foreign country 3.2 Organizations protecting human rights in Kazakhstan and abroad
4	Law. Human rights	4.1 Types of crime and punishment 4.2 Preventive measures against crime among the youth
5	Nature and a man	5.1 Nature and a man 5.2 Civilization and the surrounding world
6	Nature and a man	6.1 Protection of the environment. The ‘greens’ and their role in the protection of the environment 6.2 Fauna and flora 6.3 Personal contribution of every citizen in the protection of environment
7	Culture and art in the life of a man	7.1 The unique world of music and songs 7.2 World-wide famous singers and musicians, who made a great contribution in the development of culture and art
8	Culture and art in the life of a man	8.1 Theater and cinema 8.2 Main directions in the art and its representatives 8.3 Role of a foreign language in the comprehension of the world culture
9	Means of mass media	9.1 Means of mass media 9.2 Means of mass media as a social institution (press, radio, TV, internet)

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
10	Means of mass media	10.1 Post, telephone, fax 10.2 Kinds of connection: postal, electronic, mobile 10.3 The role and place of mass media in the life of a modern man
11	My University	11.1 The study and life of students in our country and abroad 11.2 The use of electronic text-books and internet during the study
12	My University	12.1 Students' free time: their hobbies, work 12.2 The work in multi-media halls
13	My future profession	13.1 Knowledge, skills, moral, ethical qualities necessary to acquire professional skills 13.2 Prestige position of profession of a translator/interpreter abroad and in our country
14	My future profession	14.1 Peculiarities of a translator profession 14.2 The way from a freshman to a professional translator/interpreter
15	Revision of the themes	

Целью обучения ИЯ на 2-м году состоит в формировании коммуникативно-межкультурной и профессиональной компетенции студентов. Коммуникативная компетенция понимается как способность студентов к иноязычному общению на межкультурном уровне с опорой на формируемые у них знания, умения и личностные качества.

Межкультурная коммуникативная компетенция является образовательной компетенцией при изучении ИЯ и иноязычной культуры, при этом объектом реальной действительности при формировании этой компетенции является процесс общения представителей различных культур.

Задачи курса

- повысить культуру общения студентов;
- повысить коммуникативную компетенцию студентов на изучаемом языке;
- регулярно отслеживать динамику прогресса обучения;
- практическое применение полученных знаний;

Результаты обучения

Предметная компетенция:

- Состав межкультурной компетенции на уровне сверх-базовой стандартности определяется набором следующих компетенций:
- лингво-культурологической, формирующей у обучаемого «вторичную концептуальную картину мира» на базе своего языка и культуры, обеспечивающую когнитивно-лингвокультурологическое сосуществование двух коммуникативных систем, позволяющих в профессиональном аспекте будущему переводчику оперировать в двух лингво-коммуникативных измерениях;
- социо-культурологической, формирующей у обучаемого «вторичное социальное сознание» как социальный концепт и образа мира другого лингвосоциума, формирования в его когнитивной системе «вторичных конструкций - знаний», соотносящихся со знаниями о социуме и языке «инофона». Данный вид субкомпетенции формируется как
- «новое» на базе «данного» - культуры и «языкового сознания» на базе своей культуры и языка;
- когнитивной, обеспечивающей формирование языка как неотъемлемой части процесса познания и формирования мышления. Сформированность когнитивной субкомпетенции проявляется в когнитивных структурах как ментальных образованиях, посредством которых человек воспринимает окружающий мир и взаимодействует с ним как обобщенный носитель естественного языка, отражая коллективное сознание, обусловленное социальным менталитетом социальных категорий общества.

- коммуникативной, трактуемой как способность и готовность обучающегося реализовать
- коммуникативные намерения;
- профессионально-ориентирующей (переводческой), интерпретирующей как профессиональное владение ИЯ во всех аспектах речевой и коммуникативной деятельности, которое напрямую связано с технологией будущей профессиональной деятельности.
- контентно-профессиональной, т.е. овладение новыми когнитивными лингвокультурологическими комплексами, отражающими предметное содержание исходного текста для языка перевода (проблема, общая фоновая информация по предмету, ситуация, вызвавшая обсуждение, предполагаемые решения);
- профессионально-специализирующей, рассматриваемой как способность и умение осуществлять свободное профессиональное общение по широкому кругу профессионально-значимых проблем;
- рефлексивной, интерпретирующей как способность понимания самого себя и окружающей среды.

Базовый иностранный язык в контексте межкультурной коммуникации

Предметом «Базовый иностранный язык в контексте межкультурной коммуникации» призвана обеспечить всестороннюю подготовку профессионального переводчика, предусматривающую сформировать у него лингвистическую, лингвострановедческую, коммуникативную и переводческую компетенции.

Главной целью курса – является формирование межкультурной компетенции студентов языковых специальностей в процессе иноязычного образования на уровнях базовой достаточности, базовой стандартности. Структура межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции отражает характер образовательной компетенции и представляет собой сложное личностное образование, включающее знания о родной и иной культуре, умения и навыки практического применения своих знаний, а также совокупность качеств личности, способствующих реализации этих знаний, умений и навыков, и практический опыт их использования в ходе взаимодействия с представителями иной культуры.

Health and healthy lifestyle

Secrets of healthy eating

Eating a healthy diet is a part of the healthy lifestyle. Not only can a clean diet help with weight management, it can also improve your health and quality of life as you get older.



Fundamentals

- Eat moderately* – even much of a good food can be bad
- Balance* – a balanced diet increases the mental capacity and learning ability of students
- Variety* – if we eat a wide variety of foods, our organism can get all the nutrients we need.
- Vitamins* – essential for a healthy life

If you follow these guidelines, you can eat whatever your heart desires!

Sport



- Exercising a little is necessary for a healthy life, but don't overdo with it!
- Exercising makes you feel good
- Exercising in fresh air is good for brain
- Exercising relieves stress, helps to overcome worries and makes you happy
- Some forms of sports do not require much effort (e.g. Rollerblading).

Consumption of alcohol and tobacco damages health



- A person who smokes or drinks alcohol is repulsive to others
- Smoking can result in getting cancer



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE



VS.



Sleep is sweeter than honey...

- Sleeping sufficiently is an important component of a healthy lifestyle
- An average adult needs about 7-8 hours of sleep per a day
- Children need to sleep more, infants sleep the most.
- The need to sleep decreases as we age
- And most importantly – it's pleasant to sleep



Medical service and forms of social protection in Kazakhstan and in a foreign country

Medicine in Kazakhstan, like in any other country, is called upon to protect the health and well-being of citizens of Kazakhstan.

The health status of the population is an integral indicator of the social orientation of society and social guarantees that characterize the degree of state responsibility to its citizens

Medical assistance can be provided in the following conditions:

- ✓ outside the medical organization (at the place where the ambulance brigade is called, including emergency specialist, medical assistance, and also in the vehicle during medical evacuation);
- ✓ out-patient (in conditions that do not provide for round-the-clock medical supervision and treatment), including at home when a medical worker is called up;
- ✓ in a day hospital (in conditions that provide for medical observation and treatment during the day, but do not require 24-hour medical supervision and treatment);
- ✓ permanently (in conditions that provide round-the-clock medical supervision and treatment).

Types of medical care include:

- 1) outpatient care:
primary health care;
consultative and diagnostic assistance;
- 2) inpatient care;
- 3) hospital-replacement care;
- 4) emergency medical care;
- 5) sanitary aviation;
- 6) medical assistance in emergency situations;
- 7) rehabilitation treatment and medical rehabilitation;
- 8) palliative care and nursing care;
- 9) traditional medicine, traditional medicine (healing).

- In recent years, the state has undertaken a number of measures aimed at reforming and developing health care. 2002 was declared a year of health, the State Program for Reforming and Developing Health Care was adopted, and the list of free medical care is constantly expanding.
- At the moment, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan pays close attention to the treatment of tuberculosis, diabetes, AIDS, cancer, and iodine deficiency. Appropriate government programs have been adopted in all these areas.

"Salamatty of Kazakhstan"

- In the period from 2011 to 2015, the State Program for the Development of Healthcare "Salamatty Kazakhstan" was implemented in Kazakhstan. In the framework of this program, the indicators of maternal and infant mortality were significantly reduced. The indicators of cardiological and cardiosurgical care have also been improved.

"Densaulyc"

- Implementation of the State Program "Densaulyc" is planned in the period from 2016 to 2019.
- Since 2018, compulsory medical insurance has been introduced in Kazakhstan.

Law. Human rights.

Types of crime and punishment

TYPES OF CRIME

Arson: It is an act of criminal burning of property.

The criminals carried out **an arson** attack to the bank.



Assault: It means a violent physical attack.

Enemy troops launched **an assault** on the town.



Burglary: illegal entrance into premises with criminal intent.

A burglar breaks into a house or a premises.



Drug trafficking: Production, distribution, and sale of illegal drugs.

The key source of profit of organized criminal group is **drug trafficking**.



Nature and a man

The Aral Sea's problem

Currently, humanity has plenty of global environmental problems that it has to take care of now. Desiccation of the Aral Sea is one of the items on the list. The Aral Sea, is located in southwestern Kazakhstan and northwestern Uzbekistan, near the Caspian Sea. The Aral Sea is still listed as the fourth largest lake in the world. But the statistic might change.

The initial reason for the Aral's decline is the fact that Soviet planners diverted water from Aral's two big feeding rivers (Amu Darya and Syr Darya) into cotton fields in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Because of this irrigation, the sea began to go down. Unwise use of water has led to the current state of the Aral Sea.

The disappearance of the sea as a part of the ecosystem is just one problem that is followed by hundreds of subsequent problems. One of them has already risen... Now a ton of salt cover the former bed of the Aral Sea. The wind blows the salt dust for thousands of kilometers. As a result of this, trees do not bear fruits any more...

The situation on the Aral Sea has an influence on everything that is around it.

Save the Aral Sea



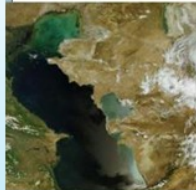
Semipalatinsk nuclear test site

**Nuclear
Security
Summit**
Washington, 2010



The gravest environmental threat to Kazakhstan comes from radiation, especially in the Semey (Semipalatinsk) region of the northeast, where the Soviet Union tested almost 500 nuclear weapons, 116 of them above ground. Often, such tests were conducted without evacuating or even alerting the local population. Although nuclear testing was halted in 1990, radiation poisoning, birth defects, severe anemia, and leukemia are very common in the area.

The Caspian Sea's problem



The Caspian Sea is an inland salt lake between Europe and Asia, bordering Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Iran. Though it receives many rivers, including the Volga, Ural, and Kura, the sea itself has no outlet. With a basin 1,200 km long and up to 320 km wide and an area of 386,400 sq km, it is the largest inland body of water in the world.

The water level of the Caspian Sea has been rising steadily since 1978 for reasons that scientists have not been able to explain fully. At the northern end of the sea, more than a million hectares of land in Atyrau Province have been flooded. Experts estimate that if current rates of increase persist, the coastal city of Atyrau, eighty-eight other population centers, and many of Kazakhstan's Caspian oil fields could be submerged by 2020.



Atmospheric pollution

Environmental pollution, especially atmospheric pollution, is another urgent problem in Kazakhstan. In some big cities and industrial centers concentrations of some toxic substances, such as heavy metal dust, sulfur dioxide, carbon oxide, and some others, are greater by tens of times than maximum permissible concentrations (MPC). The most acute situation is typical of the cities Taraz, Temirtau, Almaty, Oskemen, Leninsk, Shymkent, Balkhash, and some others. Pollutant concentrations in these cities within a year are by 5 to 10 times greater than MPC.

Atmospheric air is significantly polluted in the regions, where mineral resources are exploited. Air pollution results also from spaceships launching at the Baikonur space center.

Apart from air pollution there is also pollution of surface waters and other components of the biosphere in the industrially developed regions.

The industrial pollution is aggravated by large-scale chemical pollution caused by agriculture. Various chemical means for plant protection, defoliants, pesticides, and excessive fertilizers pollute both environmental and foodstuffs.



Culture and art in the life of a man

Art and Music:	Preserving Culture:	The Joy of Art:	Inspirational Art:
<p>Art plays a great role in our lives which can be easily understood by the fact that every one of us has a television and a music system in our house and everyday use both, and which is a great application of the work of art. We daily listen to music by various artists and watch different movies and television shows where different artists perform. Music is the form of art that can make life extremely joyful and can have a huge effect on our mood. Music at times can have a soothing effect that may help you to forget all your tensions and worries. In the workplace, in particular, music is something that can help people set the mood for what they are about to do. If you have something hard or difficult to work on or are feeling tired, an energetic song will likely wake you up and add some enthusiasm to the situation. On the other hand, the movies and daily soaps that we watch are also a work of art.</p>	<p>Another importance of art is that it preserves our culture. Ancient monuments and other artistic claims including scripts, music forms, dance forms and designing patterns are all included in our cultural heritage. When we see these cultural preserving we come to know about our proud past and also would help coming generations to realize their roots. Hence art also serves to carry our cultural messages to generations.</p>	<p>At times we may wonder why all of these things are so important to our daily lives and that we could have easily survived just fine with essential items that were non-artistic. You may think that we could have easily found out an alternative. That is just the reason why art is so valuable! While art may not be vital to fulfilling our basic needs, it does make life joyful. Whenever you go to a hill-station and gaze at the tremendous natural beauty you are not able to forget that experience for many days. When you look at a painting or poster you've chosen to hang on your living room wall, you feel happy. The sculpture or figurines on the kitchen windowsill create a sense of joy. These varieties of art forms that we are surrounded by all come together to create the atmosphere that we want to live in, which is personable to us.</p>	<p>Not just entertainment and cultural perseverance, art can also be a great source of inspiration. You can easily find inspirational art, such as posters that are often found in workspaces to encourage employees to continue being productive. There is now an increasing amount of companies using art in their offices, as well as playing background music, as it is proven to actually work in making end results far better quality. Also, you may find inspirational songs that are being made for teams participating in a high voltage match, which is also a form of inspirational art. There may be a piece of art that you own that you personally find motivational. A lot of people find music in the gym to be inspirational for them to work out.</p>

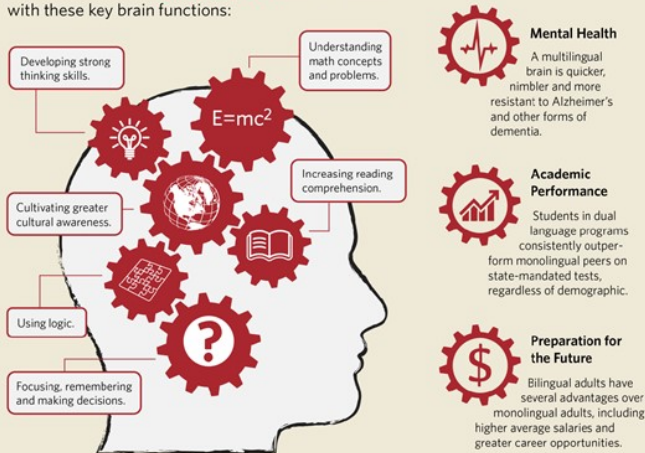
Role of a foreign language in the comprehension of the world culture

Benefits of a

Bilingual Brain

Splash language immersion programs provide a unique and powerful opportunity to strengthen children's highest cognitive brain potentials through deliberate literacy development in two languages and authentic exposure to rich language experiences.

Research shows that **bilingual people** have an easier time with these key brain functions:



Language in the Brain

Research also shows that the brains of bilingual people are more developed in areas that organize and process speech.



BY THE

LANGUAGE NUMBERS LEARNING

5 REASONS EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW AT LEAST TWO LANGUAGES

People who know two (or more) languages can perform a host of super human feats. They can order dinner in another country without accidentally getting broiled squid. They can make friends with people from different cultures and countries. They can also ask for directions to the restroom and *actually end up in the restroom*. In our opinion, everyone should learn another language!

HERE ARE JUST A FEW (TOTALLY OBJECTIVE) REASONS WHY:

38 ADP

Students who study a world language for just one year score, on average, 38 points higher on SATs. (Even cooler: Students who took four years of a world language showed scores that were more than a hundred points higher on average.)

DO YOU EVER FIND IT HARD TO DO TWO THINGS AT ONCE?

The National Institutes of Health discovered that people who speak more than one language are much better at multitasking, which means walking on your hands while chewing gum should be a breeze.

\$128,000

According to an MIT study people who knew two or more languages took an average of \$128,000 more in their lifetimes.



PEOPLE WHO KNOW TWO LANGUAGES ARE NICER.

2012: The year that researchers at the University of Cambridge discovered that people who know two languages are nicer. According to the research, bilingual folks are better able to tolerate differences and find solutions to conflict.



260

Eight hundred thirty-five 75-year-olds were tested on their cognitive ability in Scotland in 1947. Between 2008 and 2010, those same people were retested when they were in their seventies. Of the 835 case studies, 260 knew at least two languages. THOSE 260 PEOPLE TESTED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER IN COGNITIVE FUNCTION THAN THEIR SOLELY ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEERS.

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College
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WE are TEACHERS
www.wereareteachers.com

Means of mass media as a social institution (press, radio, TV, internet)

Mass Media

- Role of media
- Types of media
- Press
- Tabloids
- Broadsheets
- Radio
- TV channels
- TV programmes
- Internet
- www
- Information on the net
- Favourite websites

Television

In our country from the year 1953.

Probably the most common type of media.

Many people **prefer watching** TV to listening to the radio.

Public TV channels – **income** from government

Private TV channels – income from advertisements



What is the role of media?

Mass media:

- are **source of entertainment** and relaxation,
- are source of **knowledge and education**,
- are means of **promotion** (advertisement),
- **influence** the way people look at the world.



Listen to:

<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/types-of-media.html>

Newspapers

The power of press in the USA is enormous. The U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of press and the press media act as a check on governmental action.

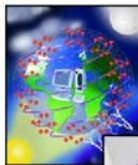
The largest daily newspapers published in the USA are The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times (which was published in 1851 by Henry Raymond), The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, The Chicago Tribune and many others.



THE INTERNET

Internet – a worldwide local and global computer network. Internet today links millions of computers, they are used by the hundred million people.

These days people cannot imagine the world without Net. They use it at their work, for fun and communication.



What is radio?

Radio is the transmission of signals by modulation of electromagnetic waves with frequencies below those of visible light. Electromagnetic radiation travels by means of oscillating electromagnetic fields that pass through the air and the vacuum of space. Information is carried by systematically changing (modulating) some property of the radiated waves, such as amplitude, frequency, phase, or pulse width. When radio waves pass an electrical conductor, the oscillating fields induce an alternating current in the conductor. This can be detected and transformed into sound or other signals that carry information.



My University

The use of electronic text-books and internet during

THE DOWNSIDES OF E-TEXTBOOKS



11%

of college students have bought e-textbooks.

76%

of students would pick a printed book over an e-textbook if they had the option.

8%

of college students surveyed owned an e-reader device.

60%

of students in one survey felt they read more when using a physical textbook than an e-textbook.



Some of the books students need aren't available in a digital format, or they're hard to find.



The cost to purchase a tablet or e-reader is still too high for some students. Plus, they can't sell the books back.



E-readers and tablets don't have enough storage space for all of the books they need.



The e-textbooks are clunky and hard to read; students expect more from them.

My future profession

Knowledge, skills, moral, ethical qualities necessary to acquire professional skills

The Skills Companies Need Most in 2020



Top 5 Soft Skills

- 1 Creativity
- 2 Persuasion
- 3 Collaboration
- 4 Adaptability
- 5 Emotional intelligence



Top 10 Hard Skills

- 1 Blockchain
- 2 Cloud computing
- 3 Analytical reasoning
- 4 Artificial intelligence
- 5 UX design
- 6 Business analysis
- 7 Affiliate marketing
- 8 Sales
- 9 Scientific computing
- 10 Video production



Hard Skills

Teachable abilities or skill sets that are easy to quantify.

你好吗?

Proficiency in a foreign language



A degree or certificate



Typing speed



Machine operation



Computer programming

vs.

Soft Skills

Also known as "people skills" or "interpersonal skills."



Communication



Flexibility



Leadership



Teamwork



Time Management



My future profession

8 personal qualities every good translator will have

<p>1. Attention to detail Without this quality, translators won't consistently produce fully accurate, well-worded translations</p>	<p>2. Good organisation Successful translators manage their time well, have good recordkeeping and are efficient in what they do.</p>	<p>3. Self-motivation The energy and discipline to do what you have to do, and go the extra mile when you need to, can only come from you.</p>	<p>4. Dependability Clients must be able to rely on you to respond promptly to communications and meet translation deadlines.</p>
<p>5. Adaptability The quality to take non-standard translation projects and unusual client requests in your stride. And to consider reviewer critiques and suggestions with an open mind.</p>	<p>6. Integrity To play by the "rules" – maintain confidentiality, observe business and professional ethics, respect your client/supplier relationships.</p>	<p>7. Curiosity Translators who are naturally curious find all texts interesting, so enjoy every translation project. And people who enjoy their work tend to do a better job.</p>	<p>8. Professional pride The quality that will spur you to always produce high quality work and present yourself in a professional manner.</p>