

### Иностранный язык для академических целей

Количество кредитов: 5 кредитов



Магистр кафедры «Теории и практики английского языка

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Nº Tours/ways ye	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
Тема/ неделя 1	Education and learning	Education in Japan and England
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2	Education and learning	Writing a comparing and contrasting essay
3	Innovations in health and	V to 1 tit.
	medicine	Keeping healthy
4	Innovations in health and	
	medicine	Writing a paragraph
5	Urban planning	An international trade fair
6	Urban planning	Writing a persuasive article
7	Water, food and energy	Sources of energy
8	Free trade and fair trade	Examples of fair trade
9	Conserving the past	Museums

№	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
Тема/ неделя		
10	Wonders of the modern world	Tunnels and buildings
11	Olympic business	A permanent site for he Olympics
12	Olympic business	Writing a discursive essay
13	Trends	Population trends
14	Communication and technology	Interpreting and translating
15	The way we were	Living in the past

**Цель** обучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык для академических целей» состоит в формировании умений устно и письменно излагать мысли. Данное умение связано с формированием коммуникативных умений, а также с более углубленным осмыслением картины мира иной социокультуры, умением видеть СХОДСТВА И РАЗЛИЧИЯ МЕЖДУ КУЛЬТУРАМИ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ ИХ В контексте межкультурного общения, особенно в письменной форме, которая выражается через умение написать эссе. Ожидаемые результаты: оптимальный уровень усвоения данной программы и тем, приобретения практических навыков.

#### Результаты обучения

#### Предметная компетенция:

Межкультурная компетенция студентов являясь стержневым компонентом процесса подготовки специалистов по ИЯ обеспечивается:

- 1. предметным содержанием речи в рамках социокультурной, общепрофессиональной сфер общения;
- 2.формированием профессионально-ориентированных умений путем решения прагма- профессиональных задач в разных ситуациях общения.
- решения прагма- профессиональных задач в разных ситуациях общения. 
  3.Для закрепления данного минимума студенты развивают свои коммуникативные умения, обязательной становится письменная работа, направленная на формирование умений излагать в правильном порядке собственные мысли, используя определенный алгоритм написания, присущий английскому языку.

#### Надпредметная компетенция:

- 1. Иметь навыки знаний применения специальных речевых оборотов и конструкция для успешного проведения межъязыковых диалогов.
- 2. Иметь навыки аналитического мышления, интерес и самостоятельность в проведении переговоров.

#### "Education and learning"

Reading: "Good study habits". Effective reading: survey, skim, scan; intensive reading. "Education in the UK". Effective reading: increasing your reading speed; focusing your reading.

Language for writing: comparing and contrasting.

Writing: "Education in Japan and England: a comparison".



## "Education and learning"

Writing a comparing and contrasting essay.

Vocabulary development: dictionary work. Using a dictionary: symbols and abbreviations; correct usage of new words.



Reading: "A musical cure".

Predicting content; topic sentences. "A new vaccine".

Avoiding plagiarism: rephrasing.

Language for writing: rephrasing; rules for passive voice.

Writing: "Keeping healthy"



## "Innovations in health and medicine"

Writing a paragraph.

Vocabulary development: recording vocabulary: which words to record; what to record about a word; choosing a suitable method to record a vocabulary

## "Urban planning"

Reading: "A model of good urban planning".

Paragraph purpose: how understanding the purpose of a paragraph helps you understand a text.

Text cohesion: linking strategies between paragraphs. "A capital city".

Research: finding information).

Using reference material: using synonyms or more general words to find what you need.

Searching the Internet efficiently: choosing an appropriate site; planning your search.

Writing: "An international trade fair"



# "Urban planning"

Writing a persuasive essay.

Vocabulary development: collocations: words

that go together - adj.+noun; V+N).

## "Water, food and energy"

Reading: "Water, water everywhere". Finding information from more than one source. "Food chains". Identifying language for rephrasing and giving examples: using discourse markers or signals to help you understand a text.

Language for writing: introductions and conclusions; rephrasing and giving examples. Writing: "Sources of energy"

Writing to describe and explain.

Vocabulary development: compound nouns and adjectives.

#### "Free trade and fair trade"

Reading: "Globalization".

Distinguishing between facts, speculation, and reported opinions: expressing generalizations, caution, certainty and uncertainty, and reporting another person's opinion.

"Is fair trade fair?". Identifying a point of view.

Language for writing: expressing certainty and uncertainty; caution

Writing: "Examples of fair trade" (p.40) Writing an opinion essay. Vocabulary development: multiple meanings (p.42). Using a dictionary: words with more than one meaning, pronunciation, or part of speech.

# "Conserving the past"

Reading: "The Terracotta army".

Dealing with longer texts: survey; question; read; recall; review.

Language for writing: Indicating reason or result; adding information.

Writing: "Museums"

Writing an evaluation essay.

Vocabulary development: collocations: words that go together – verb+adverb; adverb+adjective.

## "Wonders of the modern world"

Reading: "Feats of engineering".

How to make reading easier: dealing with unknown words; with complex sentences; understanding pronouns. "Islands in the sun".

Vocabulary development: word-building: suffixes – how word endings change the part of speech and meaning of the word.

Research: crediting sources. Avoiding plagiarism: acknowledging sources. Language for writing: verbs for reporting another writer's ideas.

Writing: "Tunnels and buildings". Writing a summary.

# "Olympic business"

Reading: "The Olympic Games". Making notes: different methods of recording what you read. "Two Olympic bids".

Research: crediting sources. Avoiding plagiarism: acknowledging direct and indirect quotations; their punctuation.

Language for writing: expressing contrast.
Writing: "A permanent site for the Olympics"



# "Olympic business"

Writing a discursive essay.

Vocabulary development: synonyms and antonyms: choosing different synonyms and antonyms.

# "Trends"

Reading: "Work". Understanding visual information: graphics.

"Trends in education". Interpreting data: looking for general patterns and then detail.

Language for writing: language for describing graphs, charts, and statistics.

Writing: "Population trends".

Writing a report using visual information.

Vocabulary development: word-building: prefixes – recognizing prefixes which carry meaning

#### "Communication and technology"

Reading: "Modern technologies".

Finding information from more than one source. "Types of communication". Identifying language for rephrasing and giving examples: using discourse markers or signals to help you understand a text.

Language for writing: introductions and conclusions; rephrasing and giving examples.

Writing: "Smartphones"

Writing to describe and explain.

Vocabulary development: compound nouns and adjectives

## "The way we were"

Expressing habit:

She is always borrowing my clothes

Spoken English:

Expressions with modals-adjectives intensifiers-scared stiff, dead easy.

Living in the past:

The 21st century man who lives in Victorian times....

The 21st century woman who lives in the 1950s..

An article about two people who are passionate about past eras and give up the advantages of modern life to pursue their obsession.

