Приложение 1

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет филологии и массовых коммуникаций

Кафедра иностранных языков (гуманитарно-педагогическое направление)

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

по Иностранный язык

наименование дисциплины (модуля)

для направления подготовки (специальности)

37.03.01 Психология

код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Виды занятий | Распределение по семестрам в часах  | Всего часов |
| 4семестр | ---семестр | ---семестр |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Общая трудоемкость | 288 |  |  | 288 |
| Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч.: | 30 |  |  | 30 |
| лекционные (ЛК) | - |  |  | - |
| практические (семинарские) (ПЗ, СЗ) | 30 |  |  | 30 |
| лабораторные (ЛР) | - |  |  | - |
| Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС) | 222 |  |  | 222 |
| Форма промежуточного контроля в семестре\* | Экзамен |  |  | 36 |
| Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП) |  |  |  |  |

**Краткое содержание курса**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| № п/п | Перечень изучаемых тем, разделов дисциплины (модуля). |
|  | Тема: « О себе». «About myself». Тема: «Моя семья» (My family). Распорядок дня. Daily routine. Моя учеба. My study.Грамматика: личные местоимения, артикли, числительные, множественное число имен существительных, порядок слов в предложении, to be, to have. Лексика: по указанной теме. |
|  | Тема: Знакомство с Великобританией. Знакомьтесь – США. Знакомство с другими англоязычными странами.Грамматика: Simple Tenses. Active Voice.Лексика: по указанной теме. |
|  | Темы: 1. Definition of Psychology.2. What is Psychology?3. Approaches to psychology.4. My Future Profession is a Psychologist. Грамматика: Употребление времен группы Perfect. Active Voice. |

**Форма текущего контроля**

Модуль 1.

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

* Hello, my name is Sveta. I am 19 years old. I am a student of psy­chology at the State University. I liked Biology, Chemistry and Litera­ture at school. I always wanted to be a psychologist, like my mother. My grandmother is a doctor. She is a psychiatrist. I entered the De­partment of Psychology because I wanted to help people with their soul problems. I like my studies a lot now. I live with my family. It is very convenient but sometimes I want more freedom.
* Hi, I am Kate. I am a first year student at Duke University, USA. I am 22.1 have been working as a secretary for a physician for two years. I worked as a sales person in a real estate agency before. I have enough money for college now. Duke is a private university and very expensive too! But it is a great school with an excellent reputation. Diploma in Psychology from Duke will be very important for my career.
* Hello, everyone. My name is Josh. I am British, more exactly, Welsh. My parents are farmers. It is a very rare profession in the UK. I don’t want to be a farmer. I want to be a psychologist. I want to help people with their problems. I want to live in a big city. That is why I study in London. I study psychology at the University of Westminster, in the heart of central London. I live in a student dormitory with a roommate from Brazil. I want to rent a flat in the city centre, but it is very expensive.
* Hi! My name is George Atkinson. **I** am a health psychology **post-graduate student** from New Zealand. **I** am a student of the Uni­versity of Auckland, **department of Medicine and Health sciences.** Health psychology is about understanding human **behaviour** in the con­**text** of health and **illness.** This is a two year programme. **I** will have a **de­gree of Master of Sciences** when **I** graduate.

VOCABULARY

psychology - психология

 biology - биология

chemistry - химия

 literature - литература

 like my mother - как моя мать

 psychiatrist - психиатр

 to enter – (зд.) поступить

soul - душа

convenient - удобно

physician - врач-терапевт

sales person - менеджер по продажам

real estate agency - агентство недвижимости

reputation - репутация

diploma - диплом

more exactly - точнее, вернее

Welsh - валлиец (коенной житель Уэльса)

farmer - фермер

rare - редкий

that is why - вот почему

 student dormitory - студенческое общежитие

flat - квартира

post-graduate student - магистрант

department of Medicine and Health sciences – факультет медицины и здравоохранения

 behaviour - поведение

illness - заболевание

degree of Master of Sciences – степень магистра естественных наук

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What subjects did Sveta like at school?
2. What does Sveta's grandmother do?
3. Where does Sveta live?
4. What University does Kate go to?
5. What did Kate do before entering the college?
6. Is a diploma in psychology important for Kate?
7. Where is Josh from?
8. What is his nationality?
9. What do his parents do?
10. What university does Josh go to?
11. What kind of student is George?
12. What does he study?

**Дополнительная лексика**

**Школьные предметы (school subjects, disciplines)**

History — история

Literature — литература

Sociology — социология

Mathematics — математика

Geometry — геометрия

Biology — биология

Physics — физика

Foreign languages — иностранные языки

EXERCISE 1 Прочитайте приветствия вслух. Определите, какие из них более формальные, а какие менее. Найдите русские эквива­ленты.

1. Good morning (afternoon, evening)!
2. Hello!
3. Hi!
4. How are you?
5. How do you do?
6. How are you doing?
7. What’s up?
8. How is it going?

**EXERCISE 2**

Прочтите вслух и переведите. Работайте по возможности в
парах.

а.

* Good morning, Mr. Holmes!
* Good morning, Doctor.

b.

* Good afternoon, students!
* Good afternoon, professor!

c.

* Good night, mom!
* Good night, John. Sweet dreams.

d.

-Hi!

* Hello!

e.

* How are you?
* Very good. And you?

f-

* How do you do?
* Great, thank you. And you?

g-

* What’s up?
* Not much. How about you?

h.

* How is it going?
* It is going all right. Thanks.

**EXERCISE 3**

Прочтите и переведите диалоги. Работайте по возможности
в парах.

1. (In the corridor)
* Hi, how are you?
* Fine, thanks. Have we met before?
* Well, yes. I saw you in our cafeteria yesterday.
* Ok, my name is Lena. What is your name?
* My name is Boris. I am a second year student.
* I am a first year student.
* Welcome to the University!
* Thank you, Boris!
1. (In the Dean’s office)
* Hi, how can I help you?
* My name is Leonid Kvasin, I am the first year student of psychology.
* And I am Nikolai Petrovich, Dean of your department.
* Nice to meet you, Nikolai Petrovich.
* Nice to meet you, Leonid. Sit down, please, and tell me what I can do
for you today.
* Thank you, Nikolai Petrovich.

**C.**

* Hey, Peter. How are you?
* I am great, thank you!
* Great. Do you have a moment for me?
* Yes, of course. What happened?
* I need help, Michael.
* What kind of help?
* I need a place to stay until I find another flat.
* What happened to the old one?
* My landlord wants to sell it and I have a week to find another place to stay.
* Ok, let me think...hmmm...Sure, you can stay in my apartment until you find another one. We have a spare room. No problem.
* Oh, great, thanks!
* You are welcome. You can move in tomorrow.

Дополнительная лексика

**Cafeteria**  - столовая

**Dean**  - декан

**landlord** - хозяин (хозяйка) квартиры, арендодатель

**spare** - свободный

**to move in** - въезжать, вселяться

**EXERCISE 4 Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Я студент(-ка) факультета психологии. Я учусь на первом курсе. В нашей группе 15 человек. Я любил(-а) в школе химию, физику и биологию. Я не люблю литературу и иностранные языки. Я люблю музыку, дискотеки и хорошие вечеринки.

Б. Меня зовут Наташа. Мне 18 лет. Я любила в школе рисование, му­зыку и историю. Мне очень нравятся исторические фильмы. Мне очень нравится психология, я всегда хотела стать психологом. Я живу со своими родителями недалеко от университета. У меня есть друг. Ему 20 лет, он тоже студент. Он живет в моем доме.

1. Меня зовут Марина. Я студенка третьего курса журналистики. Мне 19 лет. Утром я хожу на лекции, а вечером работаю ди-джеем на радиостанции. Мне всегда нравилась рок-музыка. У меня своя программа на радио.

**EXERCISE 5 Расскажите о себе, максимально используя лексику урока. Вопросы ниже помогут вам.**

1. What is your паше?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. Where do you study?
5. Do you like sports?
6. Do you live with your parents or rent a flat?
7. Do you live in a student dormitory?
8. Who is your favourite actor or actress?
9. What is your favourite food?
10. Do you like to cook?
11. Do you like to dance?
12. What do you do in your spare time?

## Text 2. My Family

My family is very **typical** for my country. There are both parents in my family; there are two children and one grandparent living with us.

My parent’s names are Igor and Ludmila. My father is 45 and my mother is 44. They have been married **since they were students**, for more than 20 years now! And they are still **in love**. My dad often buys flowers for my mom. It is very romantic, isn’t it?

My parents are **chemists** by education but they do not work in this **field** anymore. My father works as a **head of sales department** at a construction company. In simple words, he is responsible for sales of **newly built** apartments. His friend **offered** him this position, Also, my father will have a **discount** on a new flat. This is very important for us because we are getting a larger flat. I can’t wait to move in there!

My mother is a school teacher. She likes her job a lot. She teaches chemistry and is also a **home teacher** for the 9th form. It is a lot of **responsibility** but my mother likes it. She is often busy with her school activities but she always has time for me and my younger brother. His name is Boris. He is in the 8th grade. And, of course, he is in our mother’s class. Can you imagine **how it feels** to have your mother **supervise** you both at home and at school? But they say that there are no problems. Mother does not **differentiate** him from other students. She is very professional.

My brother likes rock music. He has a special **haircut** like some rock stars and learns to play guitar. He plays electric guitar, so he can make the volume of his “music” very **low**. I also think that he smokes and I don’t like it at all. My father smokes cigarettes, but very **seldom.** I think that Boris takes him as a **role-model**. I try to talk to him about it bit he does not want to talk. I want him to quit **immediately**.

Our grandmother also lives with us. She moved to live with us when my grandfather died. She is a great person. We all love her. I just love the way she cooks! She cooks great – very, very tasty! She buys **spices**, meat and **vegetables** at the market and keeps her **recipes** secret. She says that she will teach me how to cook when I want it. I don’t have much time for cooking now. I **take care** of the flat. I **wash dishes** and clean the flat. My friends love to come and try what my grandmother Natasha cooks. She loves **to treat** people. She always cooks **extra** for guests.

**Словарный диктант по теме модуля:**

**typical –** типичный

**since they were students –** (зд.) со студенческой скамьи

**to be in love –** быть влюбленным

**chemist -** химик

**field –** (зд.) область, отрасль

**head of sales department –** начальник отдела продаж

**newly built houses –** новостройки, вновь построенные дома

**to offer** - предлагать

**discount -** скидка

**home teacher –** классный руководитель

**responsibility -** ответственность

**how it feels –** как себя чувствуешь

**supervise –** присматривать, руководить

**differentiate –** различать, делать исключение

**haircut –** стрижка, прическа

**low volume -** тихо

**seldom -** редко

**role-model –** пример для подражания

**to have a serious talk –** серьезно поговорить

**to quit immediately –** бросить ( курить) незамедлительно

**spices -** специи

**vegetables -** овощи

**recipes –** кулинарные рецепты

**to treat –** (зд.) угощать

**extra -** дополнительно

**to take care of something -** заботиться о чем-либо

**to wash dishes –** мыть посуду

 **Контрольные вопросы к разделу “My family”**

1. How many are you in your family?
2. What is your Dad (Mum)?
3. How old is your mother (father)?
4. What is your mother’s (father’s) hobby?
5. Have you got any brothers (sisters)?
6. What can you say about your brother (sister)?
7. Who does housework in your family?
8. What does your family do at the weekend?
9. Is your grandmother (grandfather) retired?
10. Do you often visit your relatives?

**Text 3. My university.**

My university ranks top ten in the country. It was founded in 1915 by the decree of the Tsar However, the history of the faculty of psy­chology is not very long. It was opened only in 1971. It was a major step in the development of psychology as a separate discipline. It is a re­gional center for research and teaching now. The special library at our department is the largest collection of books on psychology in the re­gion. Scholars come here to conduct their research.

There are several departments at our faculty: General Psychology, Psychology of Personality, Industrial Psychology, Social Psychology , Psychophysiology, and Educational Psychology. Each of them has a small library. There is also a research laboratory for studying personal­ity in extreme conditions and a team of animal psychologists.

Disciplines at the Department of Psychology are divided into three blocks: Humanities and Social Studies, Life Sciences and professional disciplines.

Among humanities such academic disciplines, as History of Russia, History of Philosophy, Formal Logic, Ethics, and Political Science are being studied. One of the most important disciplines is foreign language. English is the most popular foreign language. We have many opportuni­ties for international exchange at our university. Knowledge of English is very important for international exchange and scientific work. Many students learn a second foreign language, such as German, French or Spanish.

In the life sciences block we study Biology, Anatomy, Morphology of Central Nervous System, Physiology of Central Nervous System. An­thropology, Mathematical Methods in Psychology and Computer Sci­ence in Psychology.

Studying psychology is not easy. A psychologist has to be a univer­sally prepared specialist with general university background and spe­cific knowledge and skills in psychology. Fundamental education in psychology consists of courses, such as Introduction to Psychology, History of Psychology, Experimental Psychology, Methodological Problems of Psychology. We also study Social Psychology, Pedagogi­cal Psychology, Industrial Psychology, etc.

Each student at our faculty has a choice of specialization. He or she can choose the future specialization within the psychology. It is a very important decision to make. Students choose whether they will be clini­cal psychologists or research psychologists.

Athletics and sports are also very important in life of the department of psychology. Besides regular classes of Physical education we have several sports sections, such as badminton, volleyball and table tennis.

Cultural life is very important for students. We have a student thea­tre, student rock group and a yoga centre. We also have a student psychological consultation centre free for everyone. It is a good practice for us and a great help for the community.

Where do our graduates work? You can meet them in the depart­ments of human resources management of large firms and banks, in ad­vertising agencies, psychological consultation centers, schools, kinder-gartens, hospitals and medical centers. All graduate can work as teachers of psychology.

**Словарный диктант по теме модуля:**

ranks top ten, decree, Tsar, major step, separate, collection, scholar, to conduct research, Psychology of Personality, Industrial Psychology, Social Psychology, Psychophysiology, Educational Psychology, in extreme conditions

**Тест 1. Глагол *to be***  **Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be:***

1. He ………… a financier soon.

 a) am b) was c) will be

2. They ………… at work now.

 a) am b) is c) are

3. The country ………. in a state of economic crisis last year.

 a) is b) was c) are

4. These goods ……….. cheap.

 a) am b) is c) are

5. The prices ……… rising now.

 a) am b) is c) are

6. The contract ……….. signed last week.

 a) were b) is c) was

7. They ………. to begin this work at once.

 a) am b) is c) are

8. This letter ………. to confirm our recent telephone communication.

 a) am b) is c) are

9. This hotel ……… very expensive.

 a) am b) is c) are

1. There ………. a lot of Institutes, Universities, libraries and museums in

 Moscow.

 a) am b) is c) are

**Тест 2. Глагол *to have***

**Выберите нужную форму глагола *to have:***

1. She ……. a day-off every week.

a) have b) has

 2. I …… a good job last year.

a) have b) had

 3. They ………. orders next week.

a) will have b) have

 4. Recently we ………… the acknowledgement of debt.

a) have received b) had received

 5. Inflation …….. got out of control.

a) has b) have

 6. Do you ……. to travel on business?

a) has b) have

 7. He ……. to get up early.

a) has b) have

 8. I ……… a holiday last year.

a) haven’t b) didn’t have

 9. The decision ……… to be made by senior management.

a) has b) have

 10. This system software ………… to be very reliable.

a) has proved b) have prove

**Тест 3. The Personal Pronouns**

Выберите правильный вариант ответа, заменяя выделенные слова личными местоимениями:

1. **Adam Smith** is often called the Father of Modern Economics.

 a) it b) they c) he

2. **Economists** like to make theories.

 a) they b) she c) he

3. **The government** puts higher taxes on petrol.

 a) you b) it c) they

4. In some parts of **Africa** the traditional economy still exists.

 a) it b) he c) you

5. **People** consume almost everything they produce.

 a) he b) it c) they

6. **Aristotle** did not use the word economics.

 a) it b) you c) he

1. In the traditional economy **men** are hunters & farmers.

 a) I b) they c) he

1. **Microeconomics** looks at how the details of the economy work.

 a) it b) you c) they

9. **Some shops** won’t accept credit cards.

 a) they b) it c) we

10. **Inflation** can happen for a number of reasons.

 a) they b) it c) you

**Тест 4. The Article**

 **Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. …….. Russian company Avgit founded a joint venture with the Latvian Spondo company.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. In 1998 Nestle brought half of its products to ……. Russian market from abroad.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. Twenty five specialists have already undergone training in ……. Germany.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……… Russian – Iranian auto plant has started assembling pickups.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……… Germans intend to invest 30 million in the project.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……. River Elbe flows through the Czech Republic.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. The nearest big city was ……. Riga.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. In ……. Russia the 1-st McDonald`s restaurant appeared in 1990.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

9. Before the late 19th century the white conquest of …….. West

 was completed.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

10. ……. United States has rich and productive land.

 a) a (an) b) the c) –

**Модуль 2.**

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a country in Western Europe, usually known as the United Kingdom, the UK, Britain, or less accurately as Great Britain. The UK was formed by a series of Acts of Union which united the formerly distinct nations of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland under a single government in London. The greater part of Ireland left the United Kingdom in 1922, and is today the Republic of Ireland. The north-eastern portion of the Island of Ireland — the Northern Ireland — remains part of the United Kingdom.

The UK is situated in the north-western part of Europe, surrounded by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain, now sometimes called simply Britain, is the geographical name for the largest island in the British Isles, and includes the mainland na­tions of England, Wales and Scotland. In total, it is estimated that the UK is made up of around 1098 small islands.

The United Kingdom is made up of four “parts”: the nations of Eng­land, Scotland, and Wales, and the province of Northern Ireland. All four “home nations” have historically been divided into counties.

The primary language spoken is in the UK is English. Other lan­guages include the Celtic languages: Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Cornish and Irish Gaelic. Recent immigrants from elsewhere in the Common­wealth speak other languages, including Hindi and Urdu.

The United Kingdom contains two of the world’s most famous uni­versities, the University of Cambridge and the University of Oxford, and has produced many great scientists and engineers, including Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin.

Many believe that a great number of important sports originated in the United Kingdom, including: football (soccer), golf, boxing, rugby, and billiards. **Playwright** William Shakespeare is the most famous writer in the world; other well-known writers include the Bronte sisters (Charlotte, Emily and Anne), Jane Austen, Agatha Christie, and Charles Dickens. Important poets include Lord Byron, Robert Burns, and Thomas Hardy. The UK and the USA were two countries in which rock and roll developed. The UK was the home country for some of the most famous bands, including The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin, and many others.

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to be known as | — быть известным в качестве |
| accurately | — точно |
| distinct | — отличительный |
| single | — единый |
| to remain | — оставаться |
| to be surrounded | — быть окруженным |
| simply | — просто, попросту |
| to include | — включать в себя |
| mainland | — (зд.) с большой земли |
| in total | — всего, итого |
| to estimate | — оценивать |
| county | — графство, округ |
| primary | — основной |
| rugby | — рэгби |
| playwright | — драматург |
| band | — группа, ансамбль |
|   |

**EXERCISE 1 Which of the following is not true about the UK?**

1. The United Kingdom is a part of Ireland.
2. The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel and the North Sea.
3. The Mainland nations of the UK are England, Wales and Scotland.
4. The only language spoken in the UK is English.
5. Recent immigrants to the UK speak Hindu and Urdu.
6. Playwright William Shakespeare is the most famous writer in the world.
7. The UK was one of the main contributors to the development of classical music.
8. The Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin and The Beatles are British bands.
9. Agatha Christie, Lord Byron and Adam Mickiewicz were British writers.

EXERCISE 2 Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is also known as the UK.
2. The UK was formed by several Acts of Union.
3. Northern Ireland remains part of the United Kingdom.
4. Britain is the name of the largest island in the British Isles.
5. There are four nations in the United Kingdom.
6. The primary language of the UK is English.
7. Other languages spoken in the UK are Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Cornish and Irish Gaelic.
8. The University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge are two world’s famous British universities.
9. William Shakespeare is the most famous writer in the world.

**EXERCISE 3 Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Большая часть Ирландии отделилась от Соединенного Королевства в 1922 году и сейчас называется Республикой Ирландия.
2. Великобритания, или просто Британия, — это географическое название самого крупного острова среди Британских островов.
3. Всего в Соединенном Королевстве 1098 островов.
4. Кроме английского в Соединенном Королевстве говорят на валлийском, хинду и урду, а также других языках.
5. Драматург Вильям Шекспир является самым знаменитым писателем в мире и самым знаменитым английским писателем.
6. Великобритания «породила» такие знаменитые рок-группы, как «Битлз», «Роллинг Стоунз» и «Лед Зеппелин».

EXERCISE 4 What modern famous people from the United Kingdom do you know (politicians, scientists, musicians, Royal Family members)? Prepare a topic about one famous person.

**Test 1. (Present Simple / Present Continuous)**

**Вариант 1**

**Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of *drive*, *wear*, or *have***.

1 He \_\_\_\_\_ to work every morning.

2 He never \_\_\_\_\_\_ a jacket and tie.

3 She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work today because she is late.

4 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ their best clothes today.

5 No, you can’t go out. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch soon.

6 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ four children.

**Вариант 2**

1 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work every morning.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner soon so, you can’t go out.

3 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ a black cat.

4 She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work today because she is late.

5 He \_\_\_\_\_\_ his school uniform today.

6 Her son never \_\_\_\_\_\_ his coat.

**Test 2. (Simple Tenses)**

**5. Прочитайте следующие предложения и выберите из предложенных после них вариантов нужную грамматическую форму:**

1. He ... English better now than before.

*a) spoke; b) will speak; c) speaks, d) speak.*

2. Now I’m busy, yesterday I ... some books at the library.

 *a) order, b) will order, c) ordered, d) orders.*

3. Students ... books and textbooks from these libraries.

 *a) borrow, b) borrows, c) will borrow, d )borrowed.*

4. This student ... to the USA next year.

 *a) will go, b) goes, c) go, d) went.*

5. They ... a seminar in Psychology next Friday.

 *a) don’t have, b) won’t have, c) didn’t have, d) doesn’t have.*

6. The 1944 Education Act ... free compulsory secondary education in Great Britain.

 *a) introduces, b) introduced, c) will introduce, d) introduce.*

7. College ... nicer and nicer. *a) get, b) got, c) will get, d) gets.*

We ... ice cream twice a week. *a) has, b) will have, c) had, d) have.*

I ... an awful mistake the first day. *a) made, b) will make, c) makes, d) make.*

8. ... of Michael Angelo?

a) did you know, b) do you know. c) does you know, d) will you know.

The whole class ... because I thought he ... an archangel (архангел).

 *a) laughs, b) laugh, c) will laugh, d) laughed;*

 *a) is, b) will be, c) was, d) were.*

He ... like an archangel, doesn’t he?

 *a) sounded , b) sound, c) will sound, d) sounds.*

**Тест 3. Употребление времен группы Simple.**

*Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.*

1. Не ... all the questions at the last lesson.

1. answers
2. answered
3. will answer

2. My sister ... English in a year.

1. learned
2. learns
3. will learn

3. I... my homework every day.

a) do

b) did

c) will do

4. Last week I... this interesting film.

1. see
2. saw
3. will see

5. There ... no TV in our classroom.

a) is b) are c) was

6. Did he ... a letter yesterday?

1. writes
2. wrote
3. write

7. ... it rainy yesterday?

1. Is
2. Will be
3. Was

8. ... there much snow last year?

 a) Is b) Was c) Were

 9. The weather ... sunny tomorrow.
a) will be

b) is

c) does

**Тест 4.** **Виды вопросительных предложений.**

1. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса.
2. She isn’t sociable a. mustn’t they?
3. Mark was satisfied,                                    b. do they?
4. Your kids never argue with you,                c. didn’t she?
5. Let’s dance,                                             d. do you?
6. Tom can dive well,                                    e. is she?
7. Our partners must keep their word,              f. won’t it?
8. Helen has washed up,                                g. doesn’t she?
9. You don’t trust me,                                    h. wasn’t he?
10. Your mum works as an accountant,              i. hasn’t she?
11. It will be cloudy tomorrow,                         j. did they?
12. Betty found a new job,                               k. can’t he?
13. They didn’t sell their car,                             l. shall we?

**Модуль 3. Монологическое высказывание по теме «What is psychology?».**

**Словарный диктант по теме модуля:**

affordable ;be enrolled; solid background; to chat; computer center; to conduct ;

course of study; currently; facilities; full-time student; noisy; part-time student; research work; tasty.

What is Psychology?

Psychology studies people: how they think, how they act, react and interact.

Psychology is concerned with all aspects of behaviour and the thoughts, feelings and motivations behind such behaviour.

In a sense, you are already a psychologist: we all are. We are all in­terested in what makes people nervous, and how this understanding can help us to solve major problems in society.

Studies in psychology give you knowledge how to go from being an “amateur psychologist” to a professional one.

How can you learn the science about behaviour? How can you use it to improve people's quality of life? How can you put your knowledge to good use in a career?

If you tell your friends you are interested in psychology, common re­actions might be “well, can you tell what I'm thinking then?” or “Psy­chology? That's all just logics, isn't it?” Because we know our behaviour we all have theories about it.

To study psychology you have to learn scientific methods: observ­ing, measuring, testing, using statistics to show that what you find is reliable evidence. But psychologists do not simply collect evidence to explain people's behaviour; they use their understanding to help people with difficulties.

For example, psychologists are concerned with practical problems such as:

* **How can we** ease **the effects of** parental divorce **on** children?
* **How can we** minimise accidents **on roads,** rails, **in the** air?
* **How can the** courts **ensure that** eyewitness testimony **is** reli­able?
* How should people act on a date — what do others find attrac­tive?
* How can we help people overcome depression, stress or phobias?

Adopted from: [www.bsa.uk](http://www.bsa.uk)

WHAT TYPE OF PSYCHOLOGIST WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE?

Psychologists specialize in different areas within the field of psychol­ogy. Let’s look at some of the options available for you.

Clinical psychologists diagnose and treat mental, emotional, and behavioural disorders. These vary from short-term crises, divorce to chronic problems, such as schizophrenia. Some clinical psychologists treat specific problems exclusively, such as phobias or clinical depres­sions. Others focus on specific groups: youngsters, ethnic minority groups, and the elderly, for example.

Counseling psychologists help people recognize their strengths and resources to fight with their problems. Counseling psychologists do counseling and psychotherapy, teaching, and scientific research with in­dividuals of all ages, families, and organizations (e.g., schools, hospitals, businesses). Counseling psychologists help people understand and take action on career and work problems. They pay attention to how prob­lems and people differ across life stages. Counseling psychologists have great respect for the influence of differences among people (such as race, gender, sexual orientation, religion) on psychological well-being. They believe that behavior is affected by many things, including quali­ties of the individual (e.g., psychological, physical, or spiritual factors) and factors in the person’s environment (e.g., family, society, and cul­tural groups).

Educational psychologists concentrate on how effective teaching and learning take place. They consider a variety of factors, such as hu­man abilities, student motivation, and the effect on the classroom of the diversity of race, ethnicity, and culture.

Industrial/organizational psychologists apply psychological princi­ples and research methods to the work place in the interest of improving productivity and the quality of work life. Many serve as human re­sources specialists, helping organizations with staffing, training, and employee development. And others work as management consultants in such areas as strategic planning and quality management.

Rehabilitation psychologists work with stroke and accident vic­tims, people with mental retardation, and those with developmental disabilities caused by such conditions as cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. They help clients adapt to their situation, frequently working with other health care professionals. They deal with issues of personal problems and interpersonal relations.

School psychologists work directly with public and private schools. They assess and counsel students, consult with parents and school staff.

VOCABULARY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| options | варианты, опции |
| available | имеющиеся в наличии |
| clinical psychology | клиническая психология |
| behavioural disorder | нарушение поведения |
| short-term | краткосрочный |
| schizophrenia | шизофрения |
| phobias | страхи, фобии |
| youngsters | молодежь |
| ethnic minorities | национальные меньшинства |
| the elderly | престарелые |
| strengths | сильные стороны |
| life stage | этап жизни |
| gender | пол |
| sexual orientation | сексуальная ориентация |
| well-being | самочувствие |
| to be affected by | подвергаться влиянию |
| spiritual | духовный |
| environment | окружение, окружающая среда |
| diversity | разнообразие |
| improving productivity human | улучшение производительности |
| resources specialists  | специалисты отдела кадров |
| staffing | подбор персонала |
| strategic planning | стратегическое планирование |
| quality management | управление качеством |
| rehabilitation | реабилитация  |
| stroke | удар  |
| victim | жертва |
| mental retardation | умственная отсталость |
| cerebral palsy | церебральный паралич |
| epilepsy | эпилепсия |
| autism | аутизм |
| frequently | часто |
| directly | непосредственно |
| to assess | оценивать |
| staff | персонал |

Questions to the text.

1. What do clinical psychologists do?
2. What are the specific groups of clinical psychologist’s patients?
3. What do counseling psychologists do?
4. What do counseling psychologists give great respect for?
5. What do educational psychologists concentrate on?
6. What are the goals of industrial/organizational psychologists?
7. Where do many organizational psychologists work?
8. What can rehabilitation psychologist do for people with stroke?

Exercise 6 Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Clinical psychologists treat mental, emotional and behavioural disor­ders. Examples of these are phobias and schizophrenia.
2. Some clinical psychologists treat specific problems exclusively and some focus on specific groups.
3. Young people and elderly people are examples of specific groups that clinical psychologists focus on.
4. Counseling psychologists help people understand their problems.

**Exercise 7 Write sentences with the following words:**

А)

behavioural disorders

schizophrenia

phobias

stroke

mental retardation
cerebral palsy
epilepsy
autism

B)

psychotherapy

counseling

teaching

scientific research

strategic planning

quality management

C)

rehabilitation psychologist

 industrial psychologist

counseling psychologist

 educational psychologist

**Exercise 8 Discuss in the group.**

1. How attractive is each career for you? Why and why not?
2. How prestigious is each career for you?
3. How well paid is each career? Is it important for you?
4. How perspective is each career for your career growth?

**Exercise 9 Fill in the table.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Place of work | Job description |
| Clinical psychologists |  |  |
| Counseling psychologists |  |  |
| Educational psychologists |  |  |
| Rehabilitation psychologists |  |  |
| School psychologists |  |  |

**Exercise 10 Translate into English.**

1. Клинические психологи лечат эмоциональные и поведенческие нарушения.
2. Некоторые клинические психологи занимаются исключительно специальными проблемами. Самые частые из них — это страхи и депрессии.
3. Национальные меньшинства также являются специфическими группами для клинических психологов в США.
4. Консультирующие психологи помогают людям распознать про­блемы в семье и на работе. Они уделяют огромное внимание тому, на каком этапе жизни находится пациент. Консультирующие пси­хологи также относятся с уважением к окружению и личным каче­ствам пациента.
5. Многие индустриальные психологи работают в отделах кадров крупных фирм и занимаются подборкой кадров, тренингами и раз­витием работников.
6. Реабилитационные психологи оказывают помощь людям, постра­давшим от инсультов, и жертвам несчастных случаев.
7. Пациентами реабилитационного психолога являются люди, пере­несшие инсульты, умственно отсталые, страдающие церебральным параличом, эпилепсией, аутизмом и др.
8. Школьные психологи консультируют школьников и учителей.

**Тест 1.**

**1. Поставьте глаголы-сказуемые в форме Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.**

* 1. John (to prepare) his dinner for two hours already and (not to finish) his work yet.
	2. It is ten o`clock. George (to wait) for his friend for half an hour.
	3. - You ever (to be) in England? – No, I never (to be) there.
	4. The students of this group (to study) English for six months already.
	5. He (to get) just a letter from his sister.
	6. - What you (to do) since nine o`clock? – I (to listen) to the radio.
	7. - You (to bring) your suitcase with you? – Yes, I did not want to leave it at the station.

**2. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужной форме.**

* + - 1. I (to try) to sell my old cycle for a long time, but nobody wants to buy it.
			2. The sportsmen (to train) for some time before the coach arrived.
			3. Harry and Bess (to fall asleep) when we came back.
			4. By the time John felt hungry, his wife (to cook) lunch.
			5. We (to walk) in the park long before it began to rain.
			6. After the children (to leave) the class-room, the boy on duty opened the window.
			7. The travellers (to go down) the river for many hours when at last they saw the first village.
			8. The people felt very tired as they (to work) for a long time.
			9. How long you (to study) English before you entered the University?
			10. As I not (to get) any letter from my friend, I rang him up.

Test 2. Past Simple and Present Perfect Tenses

**Exercise 1.** Open the brackets and use the verbs in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Ann: How long (you/have) your car (1)?

Bill: 1 (have) it since Christmas (2). I (buy) it from my uncle (3).Ann:(you/see) that film before (4)?

Bill: Yes, I (see) it (5) when I (be) in Lon­don (6).

Aim: How long (you/be) ill (7)?

Bill: I (*be*) ill (8) since I (eat) that meal (9).

Ann: When (she/move) into her new house (10)?

Bill: She (move) three months ago (11). I (not/visit) her yet (12).

**Exercise 2.** Complete the sentences with **since, for, already, just, yet.**

1. Jack has ... finished his work, so his books are still on the table. 2. I haven’t seen Sarah ... 1990. 3. Have you ... finished eat­ing? I haven’t even started ... 4. They’ve lived here ... twenty years. 5. He’s ... come back from the journey and he’s a bit tired.

**Форма промежуточного контроля**

**Зачет**

Вопросы (задания) к зачету по дисциплине:

1. Демонстрация умений монологического высказывания по изученным темам и участие в диалогическом общении в пределах изучаемых тем (в том числе участие в ролевых играх, в моделировании выступления на конференции с тезисами по специальности, в обсуждении различных тем и вопросов).
2. Выполнение грамматических и лексических тестов.
3. Выполнение письменных заданий (составление аннотаций, заполнение бланков, анкет, формуляров, написание писем различного характера, резюме и т.п.).
4. Демонстрация умений чтения и извлечения информации без словаря/ со словарем в зависимости от целей чтения.
5. Демонстрация умений аудирования в зависимости от целей и условий слушания.
6. Предъявление индивидуальных заданий (чтение и перевод текстов и проч.)
7. Представление презентаций по индивидуальным заданиям.

**Экзамен**

Образец экзаменационного билета

**БИЛЕТ №\_\_\_**

Профиль\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ направление\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Дисциплина\_\_\_\_\_**Иностранный язык**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Вопросы:

1. Найдите спецтекст по теме……………………………..

Ознакомьтесь с его содержанием без словаря. Будьте готовы к беседе по тексту на изучаемом языке. Кратко передайте основное содержание текста и выразите свое отношение к полученной информации.

1. Письменно переведите со словарем на русский язык указанный фрагмент текста.
2. Прочтите диалог и скажите, какие из приведенных после диалога речевых клише можно было бы использовать в качестве адекватной реплики в данной ситуации общения.

**Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)**

**Основная литература:**

**Печатные издания**

1. Английский язык для психологов [Текст]: учеб. пособие/ Агабекян И.П., Коваленко П.И., Кудряшова Ю.А.- М.: ТК Велби, Изд-во Проспект, 2006.- 272 с. - ISBN5-305-00053-X: Всего: 1, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-1
2. **English for Science Students** [Текст]**:** учеб. пособие / Н. Ю. **Гусевская,** В. М. **Еремина. -** Чита: ЗабГГПУ, 2009. - 172 с. - ISBN 978585158478-7: 95-00. Всего: 2, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-2
3. English for Psychology Students [Текст]: учеб. пособие / Б.Н.Токуренова, Е.Б.Жавкина; Забайкал.гос.ун-т.-Чита: ЗабГУ, 2014.-209с.: ил. - ISBN 978-5-9293-1163-5 : 131-00. Всего: 20, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-16, К.х.-2, Н.аб.-2

**Издания из ЭБС**

1. "Английский язык для психологов [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие /Г.В. Бочарова, Е.В. Никошкова, З.В. Печкурова, М.Г. Степанова ; под ред. Е.В. Никошковой. - 3-е изд., испр. - М.: ФЛИНТА, 2011." - <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785893496192.html>
2. Английский язык для психологов [Электронный ресурс]: учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / Е. А. Макарова. — 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. — М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2017. — 329 с. — (Серия : Бакалавр. Академический курс). — ISBN 978-5-534-01083-1. <https://www.biblio-online.ru/book/E4354D7B-FE79-434D-A448-1B1F0EF8C084>

**Дополнительная литература:**

**Печатные издания**

1. Английский язык для психологов [Текст]: учебное пособие / Г. В. Бочарова, Е. В. Никошкова, З. В. Печкурова; под ред. Е. В. Никошковой. - 2-е изд., испр. - М.: Флинта: МПСИ, 2006. - 576 с. - ISBN5-89349-619-1 Всего: 1, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-1
2. Английский язык для психологов [Текст]: учебное пособие / Л. М. Федорова, С. Н. Никитаев; Московская академия экономики и права. - М.: "Экзамен", 2004. - 560 с. - ISBN 5-94692-547-4 : 235-00. Всего: 2, из них: К.х.-1, У.аб.-1
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 **Издания из ЭБС**

1. Английский язык Ч. 3 [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие по переводу для студентов магистратуры / Ю.П. Клочков, В.Н. Трибунская - М. : МГИМО, 2011. - <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785922807623.html>
2. Английский язык. Употребление времен в английском языке с упражнениями и ключами [Электронный ресурс] / В.В. Осечкин. - М. : ВЛАДОС, 2007. - (Every conversation) - <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785691016677.html>

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