

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
Информация о владельце:  
ФИО: Забелина Галина Аркадьевна  
Должность: Директор  
Дата подписания: 24.02.2026 16:31:48  
Уникальный программный ключ:  
5c709ec29d379caf8f472be79cc89b1ce4e48f55

**Приложение 7.21**  
**к ООП по специальности**  
**52.02.04 Актерское искусство**

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

**ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык**

## 1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПРОВЕРЯЕМЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Код и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы сформированности компетенций (образовательные результаты)
ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;	<b>Умения:</b> – лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности. <b>Знания:</b> – общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; – переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; – самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.
ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по правовой и финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;	
ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;	
ПК 1.9. Использовать театроведческую и искусствоведческую литературу в своей профессиональной деятельности.	

## 2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

### Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

#### 1. Типовые задания

##### **Read and translate the text**

##### **Прочитать и перевести текст**

##### **Make – up of the modern symphony orchestra**

The typical modern symphony orchestra, with 90 to 120 players, has gradually evolved since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Before that, the composition of an orchestra was dependent on the instruments that were available and their technical limitations. *Handel* composed his *Water Music in 1717* for 2 oboes, 2 horns, a bassoon, strings and harpsichord. *Beethoven* had to use trumpets with fixed pitch (as valves had not then been invented) and included trombones only in his later symphonies. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the orchestra settled into its familiar modern shape with balanced groups of instruments.

**Where the players sit.** The conductor stands on a central rostrum, with the four groups of instruments – woodwind, percussion, brass, and strings – arranged in front of him.

The principal first violinist – the ‘leader’ of the orchestra – sits on the conductor’s left. The other string players sit in groups to the left and right. The woodwind players sit in the centre, with the percussion at the back on the left and the brass at the back on the right.

Extra instruments such as the piano or the harp are added when needed for a particular musical work.

Before the performance begins, one instrument, usually the oboe, sustained ‘A’ note to which all the other instruments are tuned. The conductor sets the tempo and indicated the beat with baton. He cues in the players and controls the loudness or softness of the playing. He is the one responsible for the overall interpretation of the music.

There are **four** families of instruments in the modern symphony orchestra. The **woodwind** section usually has 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 bassons and sometimes a piccolo. The **percussion** may include tympani, a xylophone, a glockenspiel, a marimba, chimes, gong, drums, castanets, rattles,

shakers and clickers. The **strings** will have 2 groups of violins with the same number, usually 15, in each group. The other strings will be up to 12 violas, 10 cellos, and 8 double basses. The **brass** includes 3 trumpets, 4 French horns, and 3 trombones and may include a bass tuba.

**Words:**

to evolve – развивать

to be dependent on – зависеть от

a conductor – дирижер

to tune – настраивать

a baton – дирижерская палочка

**Read and translate the text**

**Прочитать и перевести текст**

**Oscar Wilde**

Though Oscar Wilde is known today primarily as a playwright and as the author of the Picture of Dorian Gray (1891) – his only novel – he also wrote poetry, fairy tales, essays and criticism, all of the most popular spokesman in the late XIX century advocating the doctrine of aestheticism, which insisted that art should be primarily politics, religion, science, bourgeois morality.

Oscar Wilde (Fingal o'Flathertie Wills) was born in Dublin on October 16, 1854 to parents who were prominent in Ireland's social life. His father (William Ralph Wills) was a leading ear and eye surgeon who had founded a hospital an ear before Wilde's birth and who had received the appointment of Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary created for him in recognition of his international reputation. Wilde's mother (Francesca Elgee Wilde), nine years younger than her husband, was known in literary and political circles as "Speranza", a name she adopted in the 1840's to give hope to Irish nationalists and activists in the woman's rights movement.

Wilde received an education appropriate to his station in life. When he was 10, he was sent to Portora Royal School (founded by King Charles II) in Enniskillen, Ulster. In October 1871, he entered Trinity College in Dublin, where he distinguished himself by winning various prizes and medals, particularly for his learning in the classes. In June 1874, he won a scholarship, the classical Demyship, to Magdalen College. At Oxford, Wilde developed the manner of poseur and was widely recognized by his fellow students as a brilliant talker.

On May 29, 1884 he married Constance Lloyd. She came from a respectable legal family in Ireland. They had two children – Cyril and Vyvyan. Probably, his happy family life inspired him to write stories for children. The Happy Prince and other tales was published in 1888, A House of Pomegranates – in 1891-1892.

In October 1900, following his trip to Rome, Wilde was ill with an ear infection that developed into encephalitis. On October 10 underwent an operation. Thus, he died on November at the age of 46. His tomb, sculpted by Sir Jacob Epstein, is in Pere-Lachaise Cemetery, Paris.

**Words:**

a playwright – драматург to advocate – отстаивать a spokesman - оратор

**Read and translate the text**

**Прочитать и перевести текст**

**Different kinds of profession**

**To avoid mistakes**, I discuss career prospects with my friends even today. Some of us want to become physicians, others teachers, economists, historians, historians of art, mathematicians, biologists, and computer operators. All the professions are very useful.

**Physicians** help people to be healthy and live a long life. They save the lives of their patients. This profession requires well-educated people. Mistakes are impossible in this profession. Physicians should be very patient and attentive with their patients.

to require – требовать

patient - терпеливый

**Teachers** also should be patient and kind. Teachers should not only give knowledge to their pupils but understand their problems, help them to become real citizens of their country, be honest and hard working. For education to be successful, teachers and pupils should work together. Every word and every gesture of the teacher should be carefully chosen, otherwise the misunderstanding is inevitable. Certainly, it is very difficult to be a teacher, because sometimes pupils do not behave properly. They can shout, whistle, and drum on the desk. Teachers should maintain discipline among the troublemakers. At the same time one should not forget that discipline should work hand in hand with freedom. Freedom is welcomed if it helps a pupil to learn. Teachers should encourage their pupils to do things successfully. Teachers should be well educated themselves. Unfortunately both professions — physician and teacher are not well paid in our country. I do not know how to cope with this problem but it is said that a state declines if the government does not support health care and education.

give knowledge to – давать знания to maintain discipline – поддерживать дисциплину

honest – честный a troublemaker – нарушитель спокойствия

inevitable – неизбежный to cope with справляться с чем – либо

Today the most popular professions are **lawyers** and **economists**. These professions are prestigious. After graduating from Law and Economics Faculties it is possible to find good jobs. Law and Economics students are better motivated to do their best because they have clearly set goals. Their competence and knowledge, required by the developing business economy, are well paid.

to set goal – ставить цель

To be a **designer** is attractive too. This profession can fit creative people who know how to make things around them look nice. For those young adults who choose the profession of a chemist, a mathematician or a physicist the determinant factor is not prestige but interest and inclination.

I think that to be a **sociologist** or a **psychologist** is very interesting and useful too. Psychologists try to help people to cope with their spiritual problems. Sociologists study the health of the society.

One of the most fashionable and prestigious professions of today is that of a **computer operator**.

Although computers came into our life only in the 1960s they quickly gained the ground of the contemporary society having become its indispensable part. Today our life is entirely connected with computers. With the help of computers people can do a lot of wonderful things from controlling spaceship up to buying books and participating in virtual conferences. New programmers are needed all the time to meet the increasing demands of our time. The roots of computer science lie primarily in the related fields of electrical engineering and mathematics. Electrical engineering physics and mathematics became the source of the development of computers. Computers began to be widely used 40 years ago. From the start they were used for computational support of scientific and engineering disciplines and for business needs. Mathematicians did a lot for the development of the computer science. The significance of Mathematics in the general system of human knowledge constantly rises. Modern mathematical ideas and methods are used for the control of spaceship flights, different branches of industry, and transport systems. Applied Mathematics is a part of different arts and sciences, such as Physics, Biology, Medicine, and Linguistics.

indispensable – совершенно необходимый

significance – значение

computational support – вычислительная поддержка, опора

### Критерии оценки

- 1) Знать лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности
- 2) Уметь переводить (со словарем) иностранный текст профессиональной направленности
- 3) Уметь самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас

### **Шкала оценок**

*Оценка "5" выставляется, если адекватный перевод, нет искажений, неточностей, допускаются незначительные погрешности в стилистическом оформлении перевода, обусловленные спонтанностью перевода, например, нарушение порядка слов в предложении.*

*Оценка "4" выставляется, если 80 - 70% текста переведено правильно, т.е. без искажений. Могут быть незначительные погрешности, не влияющие на впечатление о качестве перевода. Нет нарушений обязательных норм языка перевода.*

*Оценка "3" выставляется, если 60% текста переведено правильно, т.е. без искажений.*

*Оценка "2" выставляется, если менее 50% текста переведено правильно, т.е. без искажений.*

Неточности перевода отдельных положений текста, не связанных с изучаемой специальностью и перевод которых был невозможен без справочной литературы, интернета или параллельных текстов можно не учитывать.

### **Read, translate the text, answer the questions**

**Прочитать, перевести текст, ответить на вопросы, вести беседу по данной теме (Литература)**

#### **Edgar A. Poe**

Edgar Poe is one of the most brilliant and original writers and poets in American literature. He was born on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January in Boston in 1809 in a family of artists. When he was two years old, his mother and father died. His godfather and his wife raised him. He entered the University of Virginia but didn't stay there long.

Edgar Poe published his first book of poems, "Tamerlane and other poems", in 1827. Two more volumes of verse were published in 1829 and 1831. None of these books won recognition of critics or of public. After publishing these three volumes he was an editor, a critic and a short-story writer for magazines and newspapers. His criticism was direct and clever. It made him a respected and feared critic. Edgar Poe became the editor of a literary journal, but soon lost his position because of his drinking. He edited other magazines and newspapers in different cities of the USA. At that time he also began writing mystery stories. His short stories, such as "The Masque of the Red Death" and "The Fall of the House of Usher", create a world which is real and fantastic. He is considered the father of modern detective story. One of his most popular stories of this kind is "Murders in the Rue Morgue". His book "The Raven and Other Poems" won him fame as poet at home and abroad. His poems ("The Raven", "The Bells" and "Annabel Lee") are rich with musical phrases, rhythm and repetition of sounds. They are full of images that are not easy to forget. Though Edgar Poe was more famous as a short-story writer, his poems are popular all over the world and have been translated into many languages. They are on the curriculum of British and American schools and colleges.

#### **Words:**

a brilliant and original writer and poet - блестящий и оригинальный писатель и поэт

a godfather - крестный отец

to raise smb - воспитывать,

a volume of verse - сборник стихов

to win recognition of critics or of public – завоевать признание критиков и публики

to lose one's position - потерять работу

"The Raven" – Ворона

"Annabel Lee" - Эннабел Ли

"The Masque of the Red Death" - Маска красной смерти "The Fall of the House of Usher" – Падение дома Ашеров "Murders in the Rue Morgue" - Убийства на улице Морг **Answer questions:**

- 1) What kind of education did Edgar A. Poe get?
- 2) How did his career in literature begin?
- 3) What kind of stories is he famous for?
- 4) What were his first books of poems?
- 5) What are his poems characterized by?

#### **Критерии оценки**

- 1) Знать лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности
  - 2) Уметь переводить (со словарем) иностранный текст профессиональной направленности
  - 3) Уметь самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас
  - 4) Уметь вести устную беседу, составлять высказывание по данной теме
- Максимальное количество баллов – 40 (10 – чтение, 10 - перевод, 10 - ответы на вопросы, 10 умение вести беседу)**

40 – 36 балла – «5»;

35 – 30 балла – «4»;

29 – 24 баллов - «3»

Менее 24 баллов – «2»

#### **Раздел 3 –Различные виды образования**

- 1) **Try to match up the adjectives in column A with the nouns in column B to form meaningful phrases.**
- 2) **Mind the word order: a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets.**
  - 1) People gain knowledge (understanding, about, the world, and).
  - 2) People get information (own, initiative, their, on, a teacher, without).
  - 3) Most countries offer programs (for, children, also, gifted, education, special).
  - 4) People continue their education (school, after, leaving, to, want).
  - 5) They receive instruction (in, also, different, subjects).

**Максимальное количество баллов – 5**

- 4) **Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.**

1) are, into, two, *These*, types, divided, ways, of, learning.

2) are, in, learning, *People*, involved, their, daily, life, during.

3) formal, informal, are, *There*, two, of, types, education.

4) early, childhood, during, enter, *People*, formal, education, a system, of, their.

5) *Learners*, to, school, regularly, have, come, to.

**Максимальное количество баллов – 5**

- 5) **Read the text and translate the extract**

#### **Education in GB and USA**

1) **Education is very important for every person. It gives information and opportunities for further life. Every country has its own, unique system of education. We can note examples of many different systems, but I think the most developed and popular are: education system in the USA, the education system in Great Britain, as the most oldest, and Russian education system, the best in some qualities I think. But as many persons as many**

**opinions, and the best way to prove something is to compare it, I consider. Education in Great Britain. There are three main systems in Britain: the Comprehensive system, the selective and the private system. The Comprehensive system was introduced in Britain in 1960s.** More than 90% of children who go to state schools go to schools of comprehensive system. Children go to a primary school at the age of 5. Then they go to the upper school - usually called comprehensive - at the age of 11. Alternatively they may go to the middle school for 3 or 4 years before going to the upper school. The selective system, which still exists in some areas of Britain, is old. It was introduced in 1944. Children are selected according to their abilities. In Britain children then take an examination called 11-plus and who are successful go to the grammar school and those who fail enter the secondary modern school. And the last subsystem that is developed in Great Britain is the private education. In Britain about 7% of children go to private schools. There are three levels of private education: primary schools - age from 4 to 8, preparatory school - age from 8 to 13. At the age of 13 children take an examination. If they are successful they go on to public schools where they usually remain until the age of 18. Almost all students in Britain take examinations. The public examinations taken by British schoolchildren are called GCSEs (The General Certificate of Secondary Education). Pupils usually take their GCSEs at the age of 16. Pupils who have passed their GCSEs may remain at school for another two years and take their advanced level exams. It's interesting to note that any student who wants to go to the university needs to pass two or three "A" level exams.

**2) Education in the United States.** Most schools in the United States start at the kindergarten level. In addition to bilingual and bicultural programs many schools have special programs for those with learning and reading difficulties. All the education system of USA have always stressed the importance of "character" or "social skills" through extracurricular activities, including organized sports. There is usually a very broad range of such activities available. They not only give pupils a chance to be together outside normal classes, but they also help to develop a feeling of "school spirit". **And to my mind it is the one of the most striking differences between the American education system and Russian education system. And I'm sure that it is our great loss. In my opinion the weakness of the US education system is that students at early age have to choose subjects and they don't receive the beginning knowledge of all branches of sciences. The education in the USA is most provided with new technologies. In every school there are new models of computers and almost every school has a direct connect to the Internet. Internet gives an opportunity for remote education with the help of e-mail, special forums and teleconferences. Russia is on the first stage of bringing these technologies in education. But I hope we will have them too in every school in the town and the city**

#### **Words:**

comprehensive system – общеобразовательная система

selective system -

private system – частная система primary school – начальная школа secondary school – средняя школа upper school – старшая школа advanced level – повышенный уровень

preparatory school – подготовительная школа

bilingual – двуязычный

curricular – учебный план, курс обучения

loss – потеря, урон

#### **Максимальное количество баллов – 10**

##### **Критерии оценки**

1) Знать лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для выполнения упражнений, чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

2) Уметь переводить (со словарем) иностранный текст профессиональной направленности

3) Уметь самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас

42 - 38 балла – «5»;

37 – 32 балла – «4»;

31 – 25 баллов - «3»

Менее 25 баллов – «2»

#### **Критерии оценки**

- 1) Знать лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности
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- 3) Уметь самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас

### 3. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Контроль и оценка осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов: дифференцированного зачета

Оценка освоения дисциплины предусматривает использование

5 балльной системы

**Дифференцированный зачет по иностранному языку проводится в два этапа: контрольная письменная работа и устный зачет**

#### **Письменный этап:**

1) лексико-грамматический тест, включающий в себя задания, направленные на проверку пройденного лексического и грамматического материала изученного в течение года

#### **Устный этап**

- 1) Чтение текста общего содержания, научно-популярной или страноведческой тематики объемом 1000-1200 печатных знаков (содержание текста и объем печатных знаков зависит от курса обучения); выразительное чтение вслух и устный перевод отмеченного отрывка; ответы на вопросы
- 2) Беседа с преподавателем на иностранном языке по одной из тем, пройденных в течение учебного года.

**Задачами дифференцированного зачета является проверка следующих умений и знаний:**

#### **Знания:**

- значение новых лексических единиц, связанных с пройденными темами
- знание изученных грамматических явлений

#### **Умения:**

- участвовать в беседе на иностранном языке по одной из тем, пройденных в течение учебного года.
- выражать свои мысли с использованием активно усвоенных грамматических правил, в рамках определенной лексики;
- читать, переводить со словарем тексты общенаучного характера и тематически связанные с профессией студента.

#### **Критерии оценки**

- 1) Прочность знаний ранее изученных лексических и грамматических тем
- 2) Воспроизводить прочитанный текст, извлекать нужный факт или событие, делить текст на смысловые части, выделять в них главное, переводить тексты профессиональной направленности (отрывок), отвечать на вопросы
- 3) Логично и связно вести беседу - соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника
- 4) Соблюдать объем высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости

#### **Test**

##### **1) Лексико-грамматический тест для письменной части зачета**

- 1) The university awards the ... .  
a) lectures b) examinations c) degrees d) courses
- 2) My friend is ... first year student at the college.  
a) the b) a c) an d) –
- 3) What does the word *beaut* in Australian English?  
a) great b) girl c) beautiful

- 4) The advent of Internet ... the era in which any person can theoretically contact everybody.
- a) marked b) has marked c) had marked
- 5) When I travel by car, I ... worry about tickets.
- a) mustn't b) don't have to c) can't d) didn't have to
- 6) The tutors are responsible ... the students' progress.
- a) of b) at c) for d) in
- 7) He ... from the university last year.
- a) had graduated b) graduated c) graduates
- 8) Everyone who ... and ... a television set has to pay a yearly licence.
- a) owned rented b) had owned rented c) owns rents.
- 9) I ... lectures every day.
- a) attend b) teach c) award d) organize
- 10) I just (to read) "The Times".
- a) had read b) have read c) shall have read

**Максимальное количество баллов – 10**

**2) Прочитайте текст, переведите выделенный отрывок и ответьте на вопросы.**

### **History of American music**

The most characteristic American music combines elements of the cultures of two or more national or ethnic groups that have come to the New World. The history of American music may be divided into major period, music written before America achieved artistic and the predominance of the English settlers in the new land.

Also important was the importation of European art music and professional musicians. For example, the English version of Weber's *Der Freischutz* performed in London in 1824, was brought to New York in 1825. Performances by traveling companies couldn't help but influence musical taste. Just as significant was the influx of professional musicians, many of whom left Europe because of political upheavals ranging from the French Revolution to the present.

**The development of American music took place in four stages:**

- 1) 1670-1790, the period of English influence
- 2) 1790-1865, the period of European professional influence
- 3) 1865-1929, the period of the second school of New England composers
- 4) 1929 to present, the arrival of American music on the international scene.

**By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, black Americans had developed their own dialect of Christian song with fragment of European tunes sung in call-and-response patterns accompanied by hand-clapping or simple percussion instruments and with voices interring in African-style polyphony. These shouts came to the attention of white main-stream culture in the Civil War through printed descriptions and transcriptions trough public performances of triadic, tonal arrangements of black melodies by the Fisk Jubilee Singers and other black choirs. Elements from Afro-American music began infiltrating several popular genres. Military and community bands were popular through the 19<sup>th</sup> century, playing a repertory of European marches, dances, and arrangements of classical pieces.**

In contrast, classical music remained firmly rooted in European practice and style. American orchestras were dominated by Germanic conductors, players and repertory.

The second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought a new generation of highly talented composers, who created a succession of distinctive large-scale pieces refining the notion of musical nationalism so well that, for the first time, performers and audiences responded with enthusiasm to classical works by American writers.

### **Words:**

ethnic groups – этнические группы  
to divide into – разделять на

to achieve - достигать  
 predominance [pri'dominəns] – преобладание  
 importation – ввоз  
 influence – оказывать влияние  
 significant – важный  
 influx- наплыв  
 political upheaval – политический переворот  
 arrival – прибытие  
 pattern – образец, модель  
 percussion instruments – ударные инструменты  
 choir [kwaɪə] – хор arrangement – аранжировка rooted – укоренившийся repertoire – репертуар  
 succession – последовательность, ряд

**Questions:**

- 1) What is the American music?
- 2) What does major period of American music mean?
- 3) What stages did American music have?
- 4) What music had black Americans developed?
- 5) What bands were popular through the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

**Максимальное количество баллов – 25 (10 – чтение отрывка, 10 – перевод, 5 – вопросы)**

**3) Устная беседа преподавателем на иностранном языке по одной из тем, пройденных в течение учебного года.**

**Темы:** 1) Различные виды хобби 2) Мой любимый актер/актриса 3) Моя учеба в музыкальном колледже 4) Наука и ученые 5) Телевидение 6) Английский театр

**Максимальное количество баллов – 40**

Устная беседа (говорение)		Лексико-грамматический тест	Чтение Текста (отрывок)	Перевод отрывка	Вопросы
Грамматическая правильность речи	10 бал.				
Лексическое наполнение	10 бал.				
Решение коммуникативной задачи	10 бал.				
Выражение собственного мнения	10 бал.				
Итого: 100 баллов	40 баллов	<b>10 баллов</b>	<b>10 баллов</b>	<b>10 баллов</b>	<b>5 баллов</b>
Итого: 75 баллов		5 (отлично)			