#### МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

### Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

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### РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

#### Б1.В.ДВ.4.1

#### ИСТОРИЯ И КУЛЬТУРА СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА

Направление подготовки: 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки) Профиль: «Иностранный язык» (английский) Квалификация (степень): Академический бакалавр

### Рабочая программа дисциплины «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» составлена к.ф.н., доцентом Исаевой Татьяной Борисовной

Обсуждена на заседании кафедры английского языка

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#### ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

1. Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы.

Рабочая программа дисциплины (РПД) Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» разработана согласно Федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту высшего образования (ФГОС ВО) «Образование и педагогические науки» по направлению бакалавриата 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки). РПД разработана для профиля: «Иностранный язык» (английский). Дисциплина входит в вариативную часть (дисциплины по выбору) Блока 1 (дисциплины и модули). Обучение осуществляется в очной форме (4 семестр).

#### 2. Трудоемкость дисциплины.

Объем программы дисциплины «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» составляет 3 з.е. (108 часов). Из них на контактную работу с преподавателем (различные формы аудиторной работы) отводится 46 часов и на самостоятельную работу обучающегося – 62 часа.

- 3. Цели освоения дисциплины.
- ознакомить студентов с историей и культурой Великобритании и США; сформировать у студентов представления об основных культурологических понятиях и исторических фактах Великобритании и США.
- 4. Планируемые результаты обучения.

В результате освоения программы бакалавриата по дисциплине Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» у обучающегося должны быть сформированы общекультурные (ОК-1,ОК-2) и профессиональные (ПК-2, ПК-4) компетенции.

Задачи освоения дисциплины	Планируемые результаты обучения по	Код результата обучения (компетенция)
	дисциплине (дескрипторы)	

Формирование базовых знаний о процессах этногенеза и этнической истории в различных регионах мира.  Формирование научного мышления и мировоззрения.  Изучение специфики этнических групп в сравнительно-историческом аспекте.	формы взаимодействия германских этнических групп и закономерности развития межнациональных отношений;	мировоззрения.  ОК-2. Способность анализировать основные этапы и закономерности исторического развития для формирования патриотизма и гражданской позиции.
	Уметь использовать знания об истории и культуре Англии и США в практике повседневной деятельности и при решении конкретных этнокультурологическ их задач; использовать на практике сложившийся понятийный аппарат; представить освоенные знания с проекцией на будущую профессиональную деятельность.	

	Владеть научным способом мышления и мировоззрения в области дисциплины.	
Знакомство с наиболее характерными чертами материальной и духовной культуры народов мира, многообразием общественных отношений.  Воспитание толерантности как ценностной составляющей и профессионально значимого личностного качества.	организации исследовательской и культурно- просветительской	ПК-2. Способность использовать современные методы и технологии обучения и диагностики. ПК-4. Способность использовать возможности образовательной среды для достижения личностных, метапредметных результатов обучения и обеспечение учебно-воспитательного процесса средствами преподаваемого учебного предмета.

### 5. Контроль результатов освоения дисциплины.

Текущий контроль успеваемости: посещение лекций, самостоятельная и индивидуальная работа, выполнение тестовых заданий.

Промежуточный контроль: зачет.

Оценочные средства результатов освоения дисциплины, критерии оценки выполнения заданий представлены в разделе «Фонды оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации».

- 6. Перечень образовательных технологий, используемых при освоении дисциплины.
  - 1. Современное традиционное обучение (лекционная система): проблемная лекция, лекция-дискуссия.
  - 2. Педагогические технологии на основе активизации и интенсификации деятельности учащихся (активные методы обучения):
  - а) Проблемное обучение;
  - б) Интерактивные технологии (дискуссия); 3. Педагогические технологии на основе эффективности управления и организации учебного процесса:
  - а) Технологии уровневой дифференциации;
  - б) Технология дифференцированного обучения;
  - в) Технологии индивидуализации обучения;
  - г) Коллективный способ обучения.

# Лист согласования рабочей программы дисциплины Б1. В.ДВ. 4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» с другими дисциплинами образовательной программы на 2016 / 2017 учебный год

Наименование	Кафедра	Предложения об	Принятое решение
дисциплин, изучение		изменениях в	(протокол №, дата)
которых опирается на		дидактических	кафедрой, разработавшей
данную дисциплину		единицах, временной	программу
		последовательности	
		изучения и т.д.	
Литература Англии и	Кафедра		Без изменений
США	английского		
	языка		

Заведующий кафедрой	Н.В. Колесова
Председатель НМС ФИЯ	И.Д. Гордашевская
" " 20 г	

### 1. Организационно-методические документы

### 1.1. Технологическая карта обучения дисциплине

#### Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»

для обучающихся по программе бакалавриата 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки), профиль «Иностранный язык» (английский), по очной форме обучения (общая трудоемкость дисциплины 3 з.е.)

	Всего часов	Аудиторных часов				Внеауди- торных	Формы и методы
Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины		D		I		часов	контроля
		Всего	лекций	семинаров	лабор-х работ		
<b>РАЗДЕЛ 1.</b> История и культура Англии. <i>Тема 1.</i> Доисторическая Британия.	12		4	2		6	Мониторинг посещаемости занятий (выборочный опрос).
<b>Тема 2.</b> Кельты и их историческое наследие.	10		2	2		6	Обсуждение мини-докладов на лекционные темы (индивидуальная работа, КСР).
<b>Тема 3.</b> Римское завоевание в Британии.	10		2	2		6	Обсуждение мини-докладов на лекционные темы (индивидуальная работа, КСР).
<b>Тема 4.</b> Англо-саксонское завоевание.	9		2	1		6	Обсуждение статей по теме
<b>Тема 5.</b> Викинги на территории Британии.	7		2	1		4	Участие в семинаре
<b>Тема 6.</b> Нормандское завоевание.	7		2	1		4	Анализ работы на практическом занятии
<b>Тема 7.</b> Эпоха Тюдоров.	11		4	1		6	Защита презентаций
<b>РАЗДЕЛ 2.</b> История и культура США. <i>Тема</i> 8. История первых поселенцев на территории США	9		2	1		6	Доклады с презентацией (на основе реферата)
<b>Тема 9.</b> Исторические события в США в 17-18 веках.	9		2	1		6	Анализ и презентация проекта

Тема 10. Исторические события в США в 19 веке.      Тема 11. Культурно-исторические памятники США.	9	2	1		6	Участие в семинаре  Анализ работы на практическом занятии
Форма итогового контроля по уч. плану: Зачет	6			6		Выполнение зачетных заданий: 1. Описать исторические достопримечательности Англии и США. 2. Презентация исторических событий Англии и США. 3. Выполнить практическое задание по пройденному материалу (дать развернутую характеристику одного из исторических терминов).
ИТОГО	108	26	14	6	62	

## 1.2. Содержание основных тем и разделов дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»

РАЗДЕЛ 1. История и культура Англии.

Тема 1.

Доисторическая Британия.

*Тема 2.* 

Кельты и их историческое наследие.

Тема 3.

Римское завоевание в Британии.

Тема 4.

Англо-саксонское завоевание.

**Текущий контроль**: выступление на семинарах, презентации

*Тема 5.* 

Викинги на территории Великобритании.

Тема 6.

Нормандское завоевание.

*Тема 7.* 

Эпоха Тюдоров.

**Текущий контроль:** выступление на семинарах,

презентации. РАЗДЕЛ 2. История и культура США.

*Тема 8.* 

История первых поселенцев на территории США.

Тема 9.

Исторические события в США в 17-18 веках.

Тема 10.

Исторические события в США в 19 веке.

Тема 11.

Культурно-исторические памятники США.

# 1.3. Методические рекомендации по освоению дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»

#### Лекционный блок

#### FIRST MEN ON THE TERRITORY OF ENGLAND

Nobody knows when the first men appeared on the territory of this country, tell exactly. The very oldest things we nobody can can find in this rough stone tools which dropped country are some from when this island was not the hands of the men who made and used them in the old days an island, but the part of the continent now called Europe. Wild animals and wild men could walk everywhere: there were no English Channel or Irish Sea and nothing could stop them.

We do not know what became of those men. The Cave Men lived after them, their tools were better made: they had harpoons to catch fish and arrow-heads to catch birds. But nobody knows what became of the Cave Men. The most interesting things which the Cave men left to us are their drawings of animals they saw before them: the great long haired mammoth, the reindeer, the oxen. Many of such drawings we can see in the caves of England and France.

The earth-ball rolled on year after year, century after century, and at last, as the ground sank in some places and rose in others, the sea rushed in over the lowest parts and formed the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. After this men appeared again in this country from over the sea, now that it was an island; many different tribes followed each other, the new peoples came here, pushed the others to the north and to the east, even to Ireland and to Scotland.

All those peoples left to us no names, no writing. They lived more than seventeen centuries Before Christ (B.C.). Seventeen centuries B.C. almost twenty-one centuries A.D. After Christ was born makes thirty-eight centuries, 3,000 years ago!

We can still see in many parts of the country the long and round grave-mounds called barrows and we believe that they belong to the people of these times. There are skeletons and bones in them together with the rough cups — you can see them in the museum below the Cave men's tools. Sometimes a little child had a whole barrow to itself; sometimes many people are buried together. We find in these barrows very interesting ornaments, brooches and necklaces, there are also the tools of bronze. As time went on the people in different parts of the country began to use iron tools.

We know quite a little about these times from the visits of some travellers, who came to look for the tin in different parts of the island.

When the travellers returned home they often wrote books about what they could see on that island, and from those books can read of the barns full of com, about the sweet drinks which the natives offered to them, and so on.

A few centuries later, in the first century B.C., a great light suddenly lit the country, and with the help of it we can now see plainly the people who lived in it. They were the children's children of the tribes who settled there from time to time. We call them Britons, and their country is called Britain. Now, where did the light come from?

Let us take our map and find the Mediterranean Sea — the sea between the lands of Europe and Africa. The nations who lived on the shores of this great sea were very different from the Britons — and other tribes in the islands. They traded with each other; some were very learned; some had very beautiful temples and sculpture. But they all believed, that the part of the world on which they lived round the great sea was the whole world. They did not know that the earth is a ball, or which are the great countries of the great continents of the Old World and also the continents of North and South America in the New World. They imagined that the earth is flat and a great river is running round it, and very strange were the tales which they told about the wild people who lived on the "edge".

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

exactly— точно
the very oldest things — самые старые предметы
rough— грубый

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island— остров
What became — что стало
The Cave Men — пещерные люди
drawings— рисунки, изображения
mammoth — мамонт
reindeer— олень oxen—
быки (мн. число)
the earth-ball — земной шар
tribe — племя
pushed— оттеснили
barrow — курган
to belong — принадлежать
tools— инструменты, орудия
are buried — похоронены
the natives — местные жители, туземцы
suddenly— внезапно, неожиданно
to settle — поселяться
Britons — британцы
Britain — Британия
to trade — торговать
the Old World — СтарыйСвет (Европа)
the New World — Новый Свет (Америка)
wild — дикий
edge — край
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#### HOW THE BRITONS LIVED

The people who came to trade with the Britons often stayed; there, on the south coast of England, which is now called Kent, and. they taught the savage Britons some useful arts.

Little by little, strangers mixed with the Islanders, and the savage Britons became a wild bold people, they were very brave and strong.;

There were many forests in the country, and many swamps. The country was misty and cold. There were no roads, no bridges, no streets, no real houses, only straw-covered huts in a thick wood. They had a ditch round several houses, and a low wall made of mud, or some trees put on one another. The people planted little or no corn, but they had cattle. They made no coins, but they had metal rings for money. They had very coarse cloth, but they were very clever in building fortresses. They made boats of twigs, covered with the skins of animals, but seldom sailed far from the shore.

They made swords of copper, but they bent when the blow was strong, because they were soft. They made light shields, short daggers, and spears.

The Britons were divided into thirty or forty tribes, each had a little king who commanded this tribe.

They were very fond of horses. The standard of Kent was the picture of a white horse. The people taught their horses very well, so that the animals understood and obeyed every word of command.

1 he Britons had a strange and terrible religion — the Religion of the Druids. The druids were the priests, and they pretended that they were enchanters. They met together in dark woods, which they called Sacred Groves; and they taught there young men who came to them as pupils and who sometimes stayed with them for twenty years.

These Druids built great Temples and altars, open to the sky, the remains of some of them we can see now. Stone hedge is the most extraordinary of these.

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

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which is now called — который теперь называется savage — дикий swamp [swomp] — болото straw-covered — крытые соломой thick wood — густой лес
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ditch — канава
on one another — одно на другое
planted little or no corn — сажали мало хлеба или совсем не сажали
clever in building fortresses - искусно строили крепости
swords — мечи
standard — знамя to
obey — слушаться
Druids ['dru:ids] — друиды (жрецы)
enchanters -колдуны, волшебники
Sacred Groves — Священные Рощи
Stone hedge— Стоунхедж
в переводе — Каменная ограда
extraordinary — выдающийся, необычайный
```

#### THE COMING OF THE ROMANS INTO ENGLAND

The Britons, who gave their name to the island, were Celts, but they were not the only Celts who lived there; in the west and north there were others called Gaels. The Britons who lived in the south had some trading connection with the Continent; chiefly in minerals.

Now, in the century just before the birth of Christ, one of the Mediterranean nations succeded to conquer all the others, so that it became master of the whole of the then known world.

This was the Roman nation, and a great Roman soldier and ruler who stands out in this first century B.C. was the first to tell us about Britons. He lighted for us that dark period of history. His name was Julius Caesar (100 B.C. - 44 B.C.), the great general and a politician of Rome.

When we study the calm, determined face of Julius Caesar in the gallery of Roman portraits in the British Museum we shall soon understand what made him so strong and powerful. He always could do everything he believed best and he could control

others. He was always at work: he conquered different peoples, looked after his soldiers, — and yet he found time to write books about his travels, which our students read when they learn Latin.

In 55 B.C. he wanted to subdue the Gauls, but when he found that the Britons helped them, he decided to attack the islanders. Julius Caesar with his army landed in Britain one summer day, and the Britons were so frightened, that they fled inland, and Caesar had not so much cavalry as to pursue them. So he returned back to Gaul, but in the following year came back. Again he did not conquer Britain, but he described the country to the civilized Roman world, and the Romans knew all the particulars about Britons and remembered well that the warriors on the island painted their faces blue to terrify their enemies, that they had the chariots with scythes on their axles, that they had strong hill-camps fortified with stakes and logs of wood. After some time the Romans could send enough soldiers to meet the British wild warriors and to subdue all the country of the plains.

It happened in 43 A.D., when the Emperor Claudius (10 B.C. -54 A.D.) sent his expedition to Britain. At last the Romans built a 1 i ne of forts between the rivers Clyde and Forth to protect the south-cm parts from the wild Caledonians (A.D. 84). About forty years Inter the Imperior Hadrian built a double wall between the rivers Tyne and Solway - we can still see the remains of these wall in our days; a railway runs that direction now.

Little by little, as the Roman soldiers gained ground, they pushed Britons to the west, to the moors of Cornwall, to the mountains of Wales and Cumberland. In these parts we now find the people whose forefathers were Ancient Britons.

Many of the Britons settled down among their Roman masters, from whom they learned many things. Some helped the soldiers to drain the marshes and cut down trees, and to make the fine roads which crossed the country, and are still a pleasure to use, so well and straight they are.

The early Britons had two brave chiefs who resisted the Roman conquest. One of them was Boadicea, the queen of one of the British tribes. The statue of her showing her standing in a war charriot with two wild horses, calling to her soldiers to fight, stands on Westminster Bridge in London, facing the Houses of Parliament.

In the first century A.D. Boadicea fought the Romans with all her might and led her people in battle, but the enemies were stronger. At last she killed herself because she did not want to become a prisoner.

Caractacus was another great British chief He also lived in the first century after Christ. Caractacus lost everything when he fought to drive out the Romans. The Romans took him to Rome as a prisoner with his wife and children. He did not behave at all as a frightened captive, but proudly, as a free-borm man, and he said to the Roman emperor: "You fight to gain the whole world, and to make everybody your slaves. I fought to keep my own land, and for freedom".

For about four hundred years Britain was part of the Roman Empire. The thousands of soldiers who came during these centuries from every part of the empire left many remains on the soil of the country, especially in the cities founded by the Romans — in London, York, Winchester and Bath. There are the altars they set up to their gods, their weapons and armour, the memorial stones put up to honour their memories. They built many beautiful country villas — in the sunniest and healthiest places, with a fine view, among gardens with fountains and statues. When danger arose, they buried much money and jewellery.

We can see well picture the life in those villas, as we look at the fine pavements, the shoes of the ladies and children, the lamps, writing materials and other treasures which we found among their ruins. Some of the pottery and glass were made in Britain, the Britons could learn very quick.

London rose and became an important city in Roman times. About twenty feet below the pavements of the City of to-day we find the remains of its greatness. The strong walls built for its protection ran on the lines of our Underground Railway. There are many stations in London Underground with the word "gate" in their names — Aldgate, Moorgate and so on. In the Roman time from these gates in the walls started the great roads which passed over the country — like the great main lines of

railways at the present time—they connected the City with their stations at Lincoln, York, Chester and many others. Traders brought there their goods.

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

```
Celts [kelts] — кельты
 Gauls[geilz] — галлы
 chiefly главнымобразом
 Meditarranian[medita'reinjan] — Средиземное (море)
 succeded — преуспели, им удалось
 to conquer — завоевать, покорить
 ruler — правитель
 stands out— выдается
 Julius Caesar — Юлий Цезарь
 politician — политик
  control — управлять
 to subdue[sab'dju:] — подчиняться
 fled in land— спаслись бегством на внутреннюю часть острова
 to pursue— преследовать
 particulars— особенности
 warriors ['woriaz] — воины
 chariots— колесницы
 scythes[saidiz] — серпы (острые лезвия)
 axles— оси (колесницы)
 Claudius — Клавдий
 the Clyde['klaid] — Клайд, река на границе
между Англией и Шотландией
 The Forth| — Клайд, расположена там же
 Caledonias — каледонцы
 Hadrian['heidrian] — Адриан, римский император
 the Тупе— Тайн, река в Северной Англии
```

```
the Solway[soulvei] — Солвей, река, там
  же little by little— понемногу, мало помалу
  Cornwall— Корнуолл,
  п-в на юго-западе Англии
  Wales ['werlz] — Уэльс, на западе Англии
  Cumberland — Кемберленд,
  область на северо-западе
  Англии forefathers— предки,
  праотцы ancient— древний
  Boadicea [bouadi'sea] — Боадицея,
  королева бриттов (ум.в 62 г.)
  with all her might— изо всех сил, со всей мочи
  Caractacus[karak'toikus] — Карактакус,
  король бриттов (50-е годы)
  weapons['wepans] — оружие
  armour['a:ma] — броня
when danger arose— когда возникала опасность
jewellery['сЬи:э1г1] — драгоценности, драгоценные
камни writing materials— письменные принадлежности
  pottery— гончарное дело
  greatness— величие
  to connect — объединять
  traders— торговцы
  goods— товары
```

# ROMANS LEFT THE BRITONS. THE ENGLISH INVASION

But while Britain lived under Roman rule, the Roman Empire was beginning to become weak, it had many enemies on the continent, and it was impossible to have

enough men for the defence of the island. In the year 410 the islanders had to defend themselves against Picts and Scots. The Britons quite forgot by those time how to fight all together, they were used that the Romans took care of them, but now the Romans left them and returned to their own country, they left even their walls, their ities and their villas, camps and theatres. There were many a sad good-bye, because often Romans had British wives and relatives, and they felt despair in their hearts going away from those they loved dearly and to leave them in great danger.

The Britons were also in despair and even wrote a letter to Rome, asking soldiers to come back and help them; the letter is so sad that it is called "the groans of the Britons". "The barbarians draw us to the sea", they wrote, "the sea drives us back to the barbarians. We shall either be killed or drowned". Many sad relics are found in the caves, where whole families took refuge when their homes were destroyed.

The wild Picks and Scots rushed over the undefended wall, and burnt all they could not carry away to the hills.

Once more Britons ran away to the mountains in the west. In great despair they called to their strongest enemies — the tribe of Germans known as Jutes who came very soon. The Saxons, another German tribe, from the land between the Weser and Elbe, soon followed, and not long after that the Angles, near neighbours of the Jutes in Jutland. The Jutes settled in Kent, the Saxons in Sussex, Essex, and Wessex, and the Angles along the eastern coast. It was the migration of a whole people, bringing its language and customs.

There were long cold winters on those flat and sandy shores round the south-east comer of the North Sea, from where the newcomers into England came. The meadows by the marshes, the dark woods behind them, could not give enough food for the people who lived around; as time went on, more and more tribes of the same family of nations pushed nearer to the sea, till all were overcrowded.

So, each spring, "when the birds began to twitter in the sunshine, and the brooks and the rivers ran gaily singing to the sea", some of the youngest and strongest of the people took their boats and went to find new good homes, where they could hunt, and fish, and grow corn to feed their families.

It was quite a terrible sight in Kent and other places, when the long, narrow boats, ornamented with dragon or some other heads

came swiftly to the shore. Resistance was useless. The tall, strong men with flowing hair and bronzed faces, glittering swords and shields, jumped ashore one after the other, and very soon became casters of some good piece of land, other situated near the mouth of a river or in a bay. The new comers began to build their homes, their towns and villages.

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

islanders — островитяне, жители острова had

to defend— вынуждены были защищаться

**Picts**[pikts] — пикты, малорослый воинственный народ

Scots[skots] — скотты, северяне, предки шотландцев

they were used — они привыкли

to take care — заботиться

relatives — родственники

**groans** [grounz] — стоны

barbarians — варвары

to drawn — тонуть, топить

 ${f to\ destroy}[{\hbox{dis'troi}}]$  — разрушать, крушить

Jutes [(djeu:ts] — юты, одно из германских племен

**Saxons** — саксы, германское племя

**Angles**[жг)д1г] — англы, германское племя

Jutland — Ютландия

**Sussex** — Сассекс, англо-саксонское королевство в Южной Англии, теперь область

**Essex**— Эссекс, англо-саксон. королевство, ныне область.

Wessex — Уэссекс, англо-саксонское

```
королевство на юго-западе, ныне область ј

customs — обычаи

as time went on — с течением времени

till all were overcrowded — пока все не стало
перенаселено

quite a terrible sight— совершенно ужасное зрелище

useless — бесполезный ^
```

# STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TRIBES. CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY

The English tribes began to struggle for supremacy. Kent, Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex were strongest in turn. Kent was the greatest about the end of the 6-th century.

Often the tribes were bitter enemies. In 597 the King of Mercia was Ethelbert, and his wife, a daughter of the West-Frankish king, was a Christian.

As far as that the people knew only the gods of their forefathers, they were pagans. The pagans had many gods. There were Woden, the god of war; Thor, the god of thunder; Freya, the goddess of peace, and others. We recall those gods now as we speak of Wednesday (Woden's day), Thursday (Thor's day), Friday (Freya's day).

The English people knew nothing of Christianity during a long time after Christ was bom. About the year 600 A.D. a monk in Rome was surprised very much when he saw a sad sight of several English boys, they were sold as slaves at the market. The monk decided to send a news of Christianity to the boys' country. He became a Pope Gregory the Great and sent a missioner Augustine to Britain. It was very important for development of the country because the people of the island so became nearer to the civilization of the continent.

A fine cross was put up at the beginning of the XX century in the Isle of Thanett, to mark the spot there Augustine, the Roman missionary, landed at the end of the sixth century. He and his clergy had a painted cross and banners, and they went to

Canterbury from here, singing hymns and prayers. They set up large stone crosses on their way, when they stopped at many places and told the people the Gospel story. We can still see those crosses in he north of the country and in Ireland.

Kent, following their king's example, became Christian; but the other tribes remained pagans.

There was the great struggle between Northumbria and Mercia, which ended in a victory of the Mercians.

#### NKW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

```
Ethelbert — Эгелберт
pagan — язычник
Woden['waudn] — Один, верховный бог
  Скандинавской и германской мифологии
  Thor — Тор, бог-громовержец в той же мифологии
  Freya — Фрейя, богиня мира
  sad sight — печальное зрелище
  slave — раб
  market — рынок
development[— развитие
Thanet ['taenet] — Танет, остров к северо-востоку от Кента
clergy[— духовенство, священники
set up— устанавливать
Gospel ['gospal] — Евангелие
Augustine — Августин
Ireland — Ирландия
Northumbria— Нортумбрия, область на севере Англии, прежде отдельное
  королевство
```

Mercians — мерсийцы, жители Мерсии, королевства на территории Англии

# EDWIN, THE GREAT KING WHO FOUNDED EDINBURGH, OR EDWIN'S TOWN. BEDE, THE SCHOLAR

Edwin was one of the greatest of the first Christian kings. He lived from 585 till 633 and was the king of Northumbria. It was he who founded Edinburgh — Edwin's burgh, or town. He needed a strong fort to protect the fertile lands in the south and the roads from the north. The great castle rock between the hills and the sea gave the good protection of the town which grew up round its base.

Edwin was a pagan when he married a Christian woman, Ethelberg the Kent king's sister. The king of Kent made him a condition to baptize his people — and he did it beginning from 626. In 633 Edwin's enemies, kings of North Wales and of Mercia, rose against Edwin and killed him.

A little further north there lived a little later the great scholar and writer, his name was Bede (672 - 735), the first English historian. People often called him "the Venerable Bede". We know about his life from his authobiographical notes to one of his books.

"I, Bede, a servant of Christ, and priest of the monastery of the apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul, have with the God's help, composed so far as I could gather it, from old documents or from the traditions of the elders, or from my own knowledge. I was born in the territory of this monastery, and at the age of seven I was given to the Abbot Benedict, and he taught me".

Bede spent all his life learning and teaching, translating and writing books for the pupils who gathered round him.

There is still a copy of Bede's book, written in Latin, in the library of the British Museum, which contains the manuscripts from which we learn the earliest English history. Bede tells us the old story about the handsome, fair, blue-eyed boys who were sold as slave in the market of Rome, and how a young monk, afterwards Pope Gregory, liked them. When he knew the name of their people, he made a joke on it. "Not Angles, but Angels", he said, "they are so beautiful".

#### NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

```
to protect — защищать
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fertile — плодородный

castle — замок

protection— защита

condition— условие

to baptize [baep'taiz] — крестить

rose against— поднялись (восстали)

против scholar — ученый

Bede the Venerable — Бэда

Достопочтенный the elders — старшие

he made a joke on it — пошутил, обыграл слова

Angels — ангелы

so far as I could gather it — насколько могу собрать

I was given — меня отдали

# HOW THE FURIOUS DANES CAME DOWN UPON ENGLAND

Hardly had Eldgar of Wessex become the lord of the country from the Forth to the English Channel, at the beginning of the ninth century, when sea-rovers rushed into it. Again dark and bitter times fell upon these lands. The furious rovers were Danes from the north.

At first they appeared about 787, but then they only visited England for short periods. They, too, came in fine boats, often painted in different colours, sometimes black as night, with high coloured figureheads and the dreaded Raven banner at the mast. They came across the North Sea, as the Jutes, and Saxons, and Angles. Their homes were in the lowlands of Denmark, in Sweden, and along the coast of Norway. All were of the same stock Danes; North, or Norse men;

Vikings, or men of the creeks. "From the fury of the Northmen, good Lord deliver us!" was the prayer of the Christians whom they; attacked. All the Northmen particularly hated and despised the re-;

legion of the Christians. So, flames went up from the monasteries through the whole and churches rabbit land, people and the who tried to save their lives there were killed. London was burnt, and the whole country plundered.

But before 855 the Danes only came to England in summer, and for winter they returned home, to the North. Only in 855 they remained on the island for winter and wanted to have a place for living there. No doubt the reason of their decision to make here ,their own home was because strong kings in the North left no room! for independent chieves.

The Danes conquered Mercia and East Anglia, and after that they attacked Wessex. In the midst of all this, by the end of the ninth century, there uprose one of the noblest English kings, Alfred the Great, called also the Truth-Teller and the Wise.

Hardly had Edgar became... — Не успел Эдгар

стать, sea-rovers — морские пираты

furious — разъяренные, свирепые

Raven — Ворон

lowlands of Denmark — низменности Дании

Sweden — Швеция

Norway — Норвегия

of the same stok— того же происхождения

Vikings — викинги

fury — ярость good

Lord — Бог

to plunder— разграблять,

мародерствовать no doubt— нет сомнений

left no room— не оставалось места

in the midst of all— в самый разгар всего этого

# THE STORY OF THE TROUBLED Life OF KING ALFRED THE GREAT (848? - 900)

Alfred's titles and the stories about his good nature, bravery and industry, which came through the centuries to our times show how beloved by his subjects — more than a thousand years ago.

Alfred seemed to be a very attractive child and promised much, and stories of his boyhood were remembered. Alfred's father the king died in 858 when the boy was ten, but he had still three elder brothers and nobody knew Alfred could be the king some day, but it just happened so. Nothing was heard about Alfred in the days when his two brothers reigned. But that period was very short, they both died In 868 the two brothers made an unsuccessful attempt to relieve Mercia from the Danes. At first the Danes were quite for a while, and Alfred made a good use of pieceful time to build many ships, to prevent the sea-rovers' landing. This was the beginning of the English Navy. He also did his best to get the country into order, and soldiers trained to fight.

In 870 the Danes returned, the storm burst, and the year 871 was called "Alfred's year of battles". In January 4-th Alfred had a brilliant victory of Ashdown. In April of the same year Ethelred died And Alfred became the king. Nine battles were fought against the Danes that year with varying success; but in the end peace was made and the Danes retired northward. Six years later they returned and drove Alfred to take refuge in Athelney, little island. But next year, 878, he gathered together the men of different parts of the country and had great victory over the Danes. As a result of that victory England was divided by a line formed by the river Thames: the country north of this line was given over to the Danes and called the Danelaw; the territory to the south fell to Alfred, who became the recognised champion of the English against the Danes.

But before that after returning of the Danes things were against Alfred, and he had to hide. He hid one day in a swineherd's cottage, where the swineherd's wife was making cakes. Not knowing the king, she let him sit by the hearth mending his bow and arrows but he had to promise her to see that the cakes did not burn while she went away. By the blazing red fire of the hearth sat the young king, deep in thoughts — so deep that he did

not notice the strong smell of the cakes as they burnt to cinders. The housewife returned and, not knowing to whom she was speaking, she scolded the king severly for letting her cakes burn.

Another story from this time tells us that once Alfred ventured alone, disguised as a singer, into the Danish camp night after night to find out their plans. Soon after this he won his great victory.

It was not long before Alfred made his half kingdom very strong. Not only did he organise a national army and create a fleet, but he founded schools and encoureged learning and art in every way. He did all he could to teach his people. As the Danes destroyed the monasteries, there was great ignorance everywhere, for the monasteries had been really schools where the people learned to read and write English and Latin.

So Alfred called together learned men from other countries who understood Latin, and they wrote and translated and taught as hard as they could. Alfred himself worked with them. He continued to study all his life. Some think it was Alfred the Great who began the first history of England in English, called the Anglo-Saxon, or the English Chronicle. There is a copy of this history in the British museum with the words written on it: "Alfred had me made".

Alfred himself translated into English some books in history and geography. And what was still more important, he improved the old laws and made the people to keep them.

But at the end of his reign Alfred again had to fight the Danes from oversea and the Danes in the Danelaw. His army and fleet were very useful in that battles.

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

```
industry— трудолюбие
subjects— подданные
attractive— привлекательный
it just happened so— именно так и случилось
nothing was heard— ничего не было слышно
to reign— править
```

```
Ethelred— Этельред

were quite for at ime— на некоторое время притихли

made a good use— хорошо воспользовался

to prevent— препятствовать

Ashdown— Эшдаун

made the Danes retired— заставил датчан отступить

drove Alfred to take refuge— вынудили Альфреда искать

убежища

to divide— разделить

the Danelaw— Датское право

(Закон) champion - победитель

she let him sit позволила ему посидеть

to encourage— поощрять

as hard as they could — как только могли, изо всех сил

he made the people to keep them — заставлял народ их соблюдать
```

#### AFTER ALFRED'S DEATH

King of Wessex, Alfred the Great, who fought the Danes and made his kingdom very strong and grand, died in 900. His work was carried on by his son and a very brave daughter and three grandsons, and for a time it seemed as if the Danes were going to settle down as part of English nation without further trouble.

The long Danish swords in the Anglo-Saxon Room of the British Museum remind us of the way in which they swung them round in the battle; and the combs recall the flowing hair for which they are so famous.

The country was divided into separate kingdoms. Fierce fighting went on among them for many a long day. The tribes that fought against the English in the north were united at last under a king called Kenneth, in the first part of the tenth century.

Scotland, too, at that time, suffered much from the Northmen, who poured out of their creeks, called fiords, to the creeks of Scotland. Right round the coast they went, taking many islands along it.

The name of the King Edgar is also well-known in England (944 - 975). He was called the Peaceful King, which shows that he lived on good terms with his neighbours.

There had been a revolt in Mercia just before Edgar became the king, and then he inhereted his brother and, though he had some trouble at first restoring order in his kingdom, but he succeded so well in it that in 975 he was recognised at overlord of Britain. Dunstan, the abbot of Glastonbury, helped Edgar, and their great object was to create a united nation of English and Danes, and Dunstan was wise enough to let the Danes imder their own laws and customs.

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

his work was carried on— его деятельность была продолжена were going to settle down — собирались осесть /поселиться who poured out of their creeks — которые устремились из своих заливов (бухт)

the Peaceful King— мирный король on good terms— в хороших отношениях revolt— восстание restoring order— восстанавливая порядок he was recognized— его признали overlord— верховный господин

### DANEGELD (978? -1016)

After the Peaceful King's death Ethelred the Unready became (he king. He was called "the Unready" because that means — 'taking no counsel", and he really did not like to take anybody's counsel. Just at that time the Danes once more began to make descents upon the English coasts, and Ethelred the Unready bought them off with money — people called those money "the Danegeld" ("the Dane Money"). The

Danes took that money and came away, but soon they returned and required more "geld". Ethelred was a weak and cruel man, and the Danes, who understood it very well, used it. Matters became worse and worse, and at last Ethelred fled away through the Chaimel to Normandy to his wife's relations. And so Canute, the Danish king, who also ruled Norway, added England to his empire. But Canute was wise enough to keep English laws for Englishmen, and the country lived in peace for a time. Canute gave to the Scottish king the land between the river Forth and the Chaviot Hills. For centuries these hills remained the border between Scotland and England.

One of the greatest English poets Rudyard Kipling (1865 -1932) wrote a very witty poem about the Danegeld:

#### **DANEGELD**

His always a temptation to an armed and agile nation To call upon a neighbour and to say:

"We invaded you last night - we are quite prepared to fight.

Unless you pay us cabs to go away".

And that is called asking for Danegeld,

And the people who ask it explain

That you've only to pay them the Danegeld

And then you'll get rid of the Dane!

It is always a temptation to a rich and lazy nation

To puff and look important and to say: —

"Though we know we should defeat you,

we have not the time to meet you.

We will therefore pay you cash to go away".

And that is called paying the Danegeld;

But we've proved it again and again.

That if once you have paid him the Danegeld

You never get rid of the Dane.

It is wrong to put temptation in the path of any

nation. For fear they should succumb and go away;

So when you are requested to pay up or be molested.

You will find it better policy to say: —

"We never pay any-one Danegeld,

No matter how trifling the cost;

For the end of that game is oppression and

shame. And the nation that plays it is lost!"

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

```
counsel — совет
```

to make descents — обрушиваться, нападать

bought them off— откупались от них

to require— требовать

geld— деньги

used it— пользовались этим

matters became worse and worse — становилось все хуже

и хуже

fled away — уезжал

witty — остроумный

temptation — искушение

to call upon — явиться к

to invade — завоевать

we are quite prepared to fight — мы вполне готовы

драться unless— если не

to pay cash — расплатиться

to get rid of — избавиться

to look important — с важным видом

defeat— нанести поражение, разбить

we have not the time to meet you— у нас нет времени с

вами встретиться

**once**— однажды, один раз

for fear— из страха

**no matter how trifling the cost**— не имеет значения, как бы мало это ни стоило

#### **EDWARD THE CONFESSOR**

The son of the Ethelred the Unready, Edward, lived in Normandy, after his father and mother saved there, and Edward was brought up there. He was called The Confessor because he grew in a monastery and cared more for a quiet, learned life, and for attending servicies at churces than for fighting or looking after business. His mother Emma, the wife of Ethelred the Unready, was the daughter of Richard the Fearless, duke of Normandy.

When the English had enough of Danish kings, Edward was called back to be king, but he was not at all fitted to take part in all those fightings in his fatherland during such difficult and anxious period of time. He brought many Norman nobles with him, and the people were discontent of it.

Edward's greatest pleasure was in building churches, and the most beautiful of all was the Abbey of Westminster — it was built after pattern of the churches he knew and loved so well in Normandy, with rounded windows and arches. This abbey church in Westminster has been entirely rebuilt by later kings.

In 1042 Edward's brother died and all the people received Edward to be the king. The king's personal tastes inclined much more to foreigners than to Englishmen, and he fell more, and more into the hands of those from beyond the sea.

It is said that Edward promised his cousin, William of Normandy, that he should be the king of England after his death; in any case, William decided to become the king. The gentle, rosy-faced king, Edward the Confessor, died in January, 1066. He was buried in the fine new church, finished only a few days before. Later, a beautiful tomb was raised over him, which we can see today in its present place in the Abbey.

#### **NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

to save — спасаться

```
to bring up — воспитывать(ся)
the Confessor — исповедник
cared more for... than for... — больше заботился о... чем о..,
j attending services in churches — посещение церковных
служб had had enough — было недостаточно
Edward was called back — Эдварда призвали назад
he was not at all fitted — совершенно не подходил
discontent — недовольны
it was built after pattern — оно было построено по образцу
he loved so well — которые он так любил
received Edward to be the king — приняли Эдварда как короля
inclined much more to foreigners — больше склоняли его
  к иностранцам
he fell more and more— он все больше и больше
  попадал...
that he should be the king — что он будет
королем in any case — во всяком случае
```

#### WILLIAM OF NORMANDY COMES TO ENGLAND

The year 1066 which opened thus, with king Edward's death, was an important year for the English history. The day after the weeping people had crowded the Westminster Abbey to see the funeral of Edward, they came back again to crown the successor whom they had chosen — Harold, the son of Earl Godwin: they knew well that he was brave and wise and that he hated the Normans.

And so, on that bright sunny day, in the keen north wind of January, the roof rang again with joyful shouts of "YES!" when the old archbishop asked: "Do you want Harold for king?"

When William of Normandy heard that Harold became king **after E**dward, he was furious, and at once set to work to get an III my and a fleet together to invade England and secure the crown which he wanted to have so much. He said Harold had

promised him the kingdom as well as Edward; but no one could really promise this, because in those days it was the people's right to choose whom they wanted to have.

## 2. КОМПОНЕНТЫ МОНИТОРИНГА УЧЕБНЫХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ

# 2.1. Технологическая карта рейтинга дисциплины

Наименование дисциплины	Направление подготовки и уровень образования (бакалавриат, магистратура, аспирантура) Наименование программы/ профиля	Количество зачетных единиц			
Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»	44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки), профиль «Иностранный язык» (английский), бакалавриат, по очной форме обучения	3			
	Смежные дисциплины по учебному плану				
Предшествующие: школн	Предшествующие: школьный курс по истории				
Последующие: лингвокультурология.					

БАЗОВЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ № 1				
	Форма работы*	Количество баллов 50 %		
		min	max	
Текущий				
контроль	Защита проектов	4	10	
	Мини-доклады на лекционные темы (на основе реферата)	7	12	
	Участие в дискурс- лекции	6	12	
	Подготовка доклада- презентации	8	16	
Итого		25	50	

БАЗОВЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ № 2					
	Форма работы*	Количество баллов 25 %			
		min	max		
Текущий					
контроль	Терминологический диктант	2	4		
	Доклад с презентацией (на основе реферата)	4	7		
	Участие в дискурс- лекции	4	7		

		Выполнение практических заданий	5	7
V	Ітого		15	25

ИТОГОВЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ				
Содержание Форма работы* Количество баллов 25 %			во баллов 25 %	
min max				
Промежуточная зачет 15 25				
Итого 20 25				

# Соответствие рейтинговых баллов и академической оценки:

Общее количество	Академическая
набранных баллов*	оценка
60 – 72	3 (удовлетворительно)
73 – 86	4 (хорошо)
87 – 100	5 (отлично)

# МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

### КРАСНОЯРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ им. В.П. Астафьева

(КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева)

Факультет иностранных языков Кафедра английского языка

УТВЕРЖДЕНО на заседании кафедры протокол № от ... Н.В. Колесова

ОДОБРЕНО

на заседании методического совета факультета иностранных языков Протокол № 4 от 20.01.16

Председатель НМС ФИЯ Гордашевская И.Д.

### ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся

### Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 ИСТОРИЯ И КУЛЬТУРА СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА

Направление подготовки: 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки)

Профиль: «Иностранный язык» (английский)

Квалификация (степень): Академический бакалавр

Составитель: Т.Б. Исаева, к.ф.н., доцент

1. Назначение фонда оценочных средств

- 1.1. **Целью** создания ФОС дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» является установление соответствия учебных достижений запланированным результатам обучения и требованиям основной профессиональной образовательной программы, рабочей программы дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка».
- 1.2. ФОС по дисциплине Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» решает **задачи**:
  - управление процессом приобретения обучающими необходимых знаний, умений, навыков и формирования компетенций, определенных в ФГОС ВО «Образование и педагогические науки» по направлению бакалавриата 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки), профиль: «Иностранный язык» (английский);
  - управление процессом достижения реализации ОПОП ВО, определенных в виде набора компетенций;
  - оценка достижений обучающихся в процессе изучения дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» с определением результатов и планирование корректирующих мероприятий;
  - обеспечение соответствия результатов обучения задачам будущей профессиональной деятельности через совершенствование традиционных и внедрение инновационных методов обучения в образовательный процесс;
- совершенствование самоконтроля и самоподготовки обучающихся.

### 1.3. ФОС разработан на основании нормативных документов:

- федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования по направлению подготовки 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки), профиль: «Иностранный язык» (английский);
- образовательной программы высшего образования по направлению подготовки 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки), профиль: «Иностранный язык» (английский);
- Положения о формировании фонда оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной и итоговой аттестации обучающихся по программам образовательным образования высшего программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры, программам подготовки научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре в федеральном государственном бюджетном образовательном учреждении образования «Красноярский государственный педагогический университет им. В.П. Астафьева» и его филиалах.

- 2. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе изучения дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»
- 2.1. **Перечень компетенций,** формируемых в процессе изучения дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»:
- ОК-1. Способность использовать основы философских и социальногуманитарных знаний для формирования научного мировоззрения.
- OK-2. Способность анализировать основные этапы и закономерности исторического развития для формирования патриотизма и гражданской позиции.
- ПК-2. Способность использовать современные методы и технологии обучения и диагностики.
- ПК-4. Способность использовать возможности образовательной среды для достижения личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов обучения и обеспечение учебно-воспитательного процесса средствами преподаваемого учебного предмета.

### 2.2. Этапы формирования и оценивания компетенций

Компетенция	Этап формирования компетенции	Тип контроля	Оценочное КИ	-
			Номер	Форма
ОК-2. Способность анализировать основные этапы и закономерности исторического развития для формирования патриотизма и гражданской позиции.		текущий контроль	2	мониторинг посещаемост и занятий: выборочный опрос
	когнитивный	текущий контроль	3	Доклады- презентации
	рефлексивно- оценочный	промежуточная аттестация	1	зачет

ОК-1. Способность использовать основы философских и социальногуманитарных знаний для формирования		текущий контроль	2	Доклады- презентации
научного				
мировоззрения.	U	V		
	когнитивный	текущий контроль	2	участие в дискурс- лекции
	праксиологический	текущий контроль	3	Доклад- презентация
	рефлексивно- оценочный	промежуточная аттестация	1	зачет
ПК-4. Способность использовать возможности образовательной среды для достижения личностных, метапредметных и предметных и предметных результатов обучения и обеспечение учебновоспитательного процесса средствами преподаваемого учебного предмета.		контроль	3	мини-доклад
	когнитивный	текущий контроль	2	участие в дискурс- лекции
	праксиологический	текущий контроль	2	проект (дополнител ьное задание)
	рефлексивно- оценочный	промежуточная аттестация	1	зачет

технологии	ориентировочный и	текущий контроль	2	проект (дополнител ьное задание)
	когнитивный	текущий контроль	2	доклад с презентацие й
	праксиологический	текущий контроль	2	Защита проектов
	рефлексивно- оценочный	промежуточная аттестация	1	Зачет

## 3. Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации

- Фонд оценочных средств включает: Вопросы и задания к зачету. 3.1.
- Оценочные средства 3.2.

# 3.2.1. **Оценочное средство 1 (промежуточная аттестация): Вопросы и задания к зачету;** разработчик Т.Б. Исаева. Критерии оценивания по оценочному средству 1: Вопросы и задания к зачету:

Формируемые компетенции	Высокий уровень Продвинутый уроформированности сформированности		Базовый уровень сформированности
Rommerengini	компетенций	компетенций	компетенций
	87-100 баллов	73-86 баллов	60-72 баллов
	отлично	хорошо	удовлетворительно
ОК-2.	Обучающийся на	Обучающийся на	Обучающийся на
Способность	высоком уровне	среднем уровне владеет	удовлетворительном
анализировать	владеет знаниями о	знаниями о процессах	уровне владеет
основные этапы и	процессах этногенеза и	этногенеза и этнической	знаниями о
закономерности	этнической истории в	истории в различных	процессах
исторического	различных регионах	регионах мира; способен	этногенеза и
развития для	мира; способен	проанализировать и	этнической истории
формирования	проанализировать и	определить особенности	в различных
патриотизма и	- I	*	регионах мира;
гражданской	особенности развития	культуры народов мира	способен
позиции.	экономики и культуры	и России.	проанализировать и
	народов мира и		определить
	России.		особенности
			развития экономики
			и культуры народов
			мира и России.
ОК-1.	Обучающийся на	Обучающийся на	Обучающийся на
Способность	высоком уровне умеет среднем уровне уме		удовлетворительном
использовать	использовать знания об	об использовать знания об уровне	
основы	этногенезе в практике	этногенезе в практике	использовать знания

			_
философских и социально-гуманитарных знаний для формирования научного мировоззрения.	деятельности и при решении конкретных	повседневной деятельности и при решении конкретных этнологических задач; готов представить освоенные знания с проекцией на будущую профессиональную деятельность.	деятельности и при решении конкретных
ПК-2.	Обучающийся на	Обучающийся на	Обучающийся на
Способность использовать современные методы и технологии обучения и диагностики.	высоком уровне обладает готовностью работать с учебной и научной литературой по дисциплине с	среднем уровне обладает готовностью работать с учебной и научной по дисциплине с использованием	удовлетворительном уровне обладает готовностью
ПК-4.	Обучающийся на	Обучающийся на	0.7
Способность использовать возможности образовательной среды для достижения личностных, метапредметных и предметных и предметных результатов обучения и обеспечение учебновоспитательного процесса средствами преподаваемого учебного предмета.	высоком уровне знает методы и приемы организации исследовательской и	•	удовлетворительном уровне знает методы и приемы

Менее 60 баллов – компетенция не сформирована.

# 4. Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости

- 4.1. Фонд оценочных средств включает: мониторинг посещаемости занятий (выборочный опрос); мини-доклады на лекционные темы (на основе реферата); доклады с презентаций (на основе реферата); участие в дискурс-лекции; 4.2.1. Критерии оценивания см. в технологической карте рейтинга в рабочей программе дисциплины.
- **5.Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение фондов оценочных средств** (литература; методические указания, рекомендации, программное обеспечение и другие материалы, использованные для разработки ФОС).

McDowall, <u>David</u> An Illusrated History of Britain, 2011. -188 p.

Усова Г.С. История Англии: тексты для чтения на английском языке. СПб.: Издательство «Лань», 2009.-256 с.

### 6. Фонд оценочных средств (банк данных)

### Оценочное средство 1 (промежуточная аттестация): зачет.

Для сдачи зачета необходимо выполнить три задания:

- 1. Описать исторические достопримечательности Англии и США.
- 2. Презентация исторических событий Англии и США.
- 3.Выполнить практическое задание по пройденному материалу (дать развернутую характеристику одного из исторических терминов).

**Оценочное средство 2 (текущий контроль):** вопросы по темам лекционного курса по дисциплине Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»

- 1. Speak about the earliest times of Britain.
- 2. Give the chronology of the most important historic events in prehistoric Britain.
- 3. Speak about the age of the Beaker people.
- 4. Speak about the age of the Chalk men.
- 5. The Celts as the early settlers of Britain.
- 6. The Celtic kingdoms in Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the dates of their foundation.
- 7. The Roman invasion and its role in the British history.
- 8. Roman place-names in the map of Britain.
- 9. Anglo-Saxon invasion in Britain and its consequences.
- 10. The new type of administrative division, government and society.
- 11. The Vikings and their impact on the British history.
- 12. The Edwardian epoch.
- 13. The Norman Conquest.
- 14. Appearing of Feudalism in Britain. Magna Carta.
- 15. The late Middle Ages. Government and society. Language and culture.
- 16. The Tudors' epoch. The Protestant-Catholic struggle.
- 17. The Stuarts' epoch. Parliament against the Crown. Civil war.
- 18. Speak about any sight of London.
- 19. Speak about any historic place of Britain.
- 20. Give the main dates of the American history from the times of the first settlers till the  $20^{th}$  century.

Критерии оценивания по оценочному средству 2:

Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов
	(вклад в рейтинг)

Ответ верный	3
Ответ развернутый	3
Верный ответ на более 60% вопросов	4
Максимальный балл	10

**Оценочное средство 3 (текущий контроль):** темы докладов по лекционному курсу дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»

- 1. The late Middle ages. The century of plagues.
- 2. The crisis of kingship. The Wars of the Roses.
- 3. Government and society of the late Middle Ages. Language and culture.
- 4. The new trading empire. Mary Queen of Scots. A Scottish king for England.
- 5. The reign of the Tudors.
- 6. The rule of Henry VII and political, economic and cultural events of the time.
- 7. The rule of Henry VIII and political, economic and cultural events of the time.
- 8. The rule of Edward VI and political, economic and cultural events of the time.
- 9. The rule of Mary I and political, economic and cultural events of the time.
- 10. The rule of Elizabeth I and political, economic and cultural events of the time.
- 11. The rule of James I and political, economic and cultural events of the time.
- 12. Geography, economy and political structure of modern Britain.
- 13. The history of the USA (main dates).
- 14. The main cultural attractions of the USA.

Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов (вклад в рейтинг)
Ответ верный	3
Ответ развернутый	3
Верный ответ на более 60% вопросов	4
Максимальный балл	10

# Лист согласования рабочей программы дисциплины с другими дисциплинами образовательной программы на 201\_/\_\_\_\_учебный год

Наименование дисциплин, изучение которых опирается на данную дисциплину	Кафедра	Предложения об изменениях в дидактических единицах, временной последовательности обучения и т.д.	Принятое решение (протокол №, дата, кафедрой, разработавшей программу
Практический курс английского языка	Английского языка	11,4	

Заведующий	кафелрой	HB	Колесова
эшьедующий	кафедрои	H.D.	Колесова

Председатель НМС ФИЯ Гордашевская И.Д.

Men

«<u>29</u>» <u>августа</u> 20 16 г.

Астафьева

Протокол № 3 от 16.12.2015

Председатель НМС ФИЯ Гордашевская И.Д.

ller

## 3. Учебные ресурсы

## 3.1. Карта литературного обеспечения дисциплины (включая электронные ресурсы)

# Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка» для обучающихся по программе бакалавриата 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки), профиль «Иностранный язык» (английский), по очной форме обучения

Наименование	Место хранения/	Кол-во экземпляров/
	электронный адрес	точек доступа
Основная литература		
McDowall, <u>David</u> An Illusrated History of Britain, 2011188 p.	ЭБС КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева	Доступ по локальной сети со всех автоматизированных рабочих мест КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева и через сеть Интернет
Усова Г.С. История Англии: тексты для чтения на английском языке. СПб.: Издательство «Лань», 2009256 с.	ЭБС КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева	Доступ по локальной сети со всех автоматизированных рабочих мест КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева и через сеть Интернет

# 3.2. Карта материально-технической базы дисциплины Б1.В.ДВ.4.1 «История и культура стран изучаемого языка»

для обучающихся по программе бакалавриата 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование (с одним профилем подготовки), профиль «Иностранный язык» (английский), по очной форме обучения

Аудитория	Оборудование			
	(наглядные пособия, макеты, модели, лабораторное оборудование,			
	компьютеры, интерактивные доски, проекторы, информационные			
	технологии, программное обеспечение и др.)			
Лекционные аудитории				
<b>№</b> 2-07	• мультимедиапроектор;			
	<ul><li>компьютер (ноутбук Toshiba);</li></ul>			
	• программное обеспечение;			
	• экран;			
	• доска;			
	• географические карты			