

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Сыров Игорь Анатольевич
Должность: Директор
Дата подписания: 20.07.2023 09:06:42
Уникальный программный ключ:
b683afe664d7e9f64175886cf9626a196149ad36

СТЕРЛИТАМАКСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«УФИМСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ НАУКИ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ»

Факультет
Кафедра

Филологический
Германских языков

Оценочные материалы по дисциплине (модулю)

дисциплина

Диалог культур

*Блок Б1, часть, формируемая участниками образовательных отношений,
Б1.В.ДВ.02.02*

цикл дисциплины и его часть (обязательная часть или часть, формируемая участниками образовательных отношений)

Направление

44.03.01

Педагогическое образование

код

наименование направления

Программа

Иностранный язык (английский)

Форма обучения

Заочная

Для поступивших на обучение в
2021 г.

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ученая степень, должность, ФИО

1. Перечень компетенций, индикаторов достижения компетенций и описание показателей и критериев оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)	3
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1. Перечень компетенций, индикаторов достижения компетенций и описание показателей и критериев оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

Формируемая компетенция (с указанием кода)	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю)	Показатели и критерии оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)				Вид оценочного средства
			1	2	3	4	
			неуд.	удовл.	хорошо	отлично	
ПК-4. Способен устанавливать содержательные, методологические и мировоззренческие связи филологии со смежными научными областями	ПК-4.3. Владеть способностью устанавливать содержательные, методологические и мировоззренческие связи филологии со смежными научными областями, осмысления отдельных отраслей филологии как компонентов целого	Обучающийся должен знать особенности культуры, религии, традиции, обычаи, национальную кухню народов Башкирии и Германии, а также особенности невербальной коммуникации	Не владеет клише, используемыми в ситуациях повседневного общения	В целом владеет клише, используемым и в ситуациях повседневного общения	Хорошо владеет клише, используемыми в ситуациях повседневного общения	Безупречно владеет клише, используемым и в ситуациях повседневного общения	Сообщение по теме
	ПК-4.2. Уметь устанавливать содержательные, методологические	Обучающийся должен уметь: определять по языковым параметрам	Не умеет определять по языковым параметрам	В целом умеет определять по языковым	Хорошо умеет определять по языковым	Безошибочно умеет определять по языковым	Диалог по теме

	ие и мировоззренческие связи филологии со смежными научными областями	параметрам признаки основных категорий времени и пространства	признаки основных категорий времени и пространства	параметрам признаки основных категорий времени и пространства	параметрам признаки основных категорий времени и пространства	параметрам признаки основных категорий времени и пространства	
	ПК-4.1. Знать основные этапы развития филологии, основные объекты филологии; проблемы метода филологии; место филологических наук в современном обществе; особенности научного исследования в области филологии и в смежных научных областях.	Обучающийся должен владеть: языковыми клише, используемыми в ситуациях повседневного общения	.Не знает особенности культуры, религии, традиции, обычаи, национальную кухню народов Башкирии и Германии, а также особенности невербальной коммуникации	В общих чертах знает особенности культуры, религии, традиции, обычаи, национальную кухню народов Башкирии и Германии, а также особенности невербальной коммуникации	Хорошо знает особенности культуры, религии, традиции, обычаи, национальную кухню народов Башкирии и Германии, а также особенности невербальной коммуникации	В полной мере знает особенности культуры, религии, традиции, обычаи, национальную кухню народов Башкирии и Германии, а также особенности невербальной коммуникации	Устный опрос/Практическое задание

2. Оценочные средства, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

Устный опрос/ Практическое задание по теме

1 a) Study the text.

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC BASHKORTOSTAN

The region astride the southern part of the Ural range, bounded on the west by the Volga river, on the north by the Kama river, on the south by the middle course of the Ural river, and on the east by the Tobol, was the land of the Bashkirs. The present day Republic of Bashkortostan, which is about the size of the state of Illinois, is a considerably reduced remnant of this once more extensive territory. The terrain varies greatly, including the eastern portion of the Russian Plain, the western slopes of the Ural range, the southern section of these mountains, and the part of the West Siberian Lowland. The area of Bashkortostan Republic is 143,6 thousand square kilometers (0,8 percent of the whole area of Russian Federation). It covers the major part of the South Urals, the plains of the Bashkirian foothills of the Urals, adjoined to it and hill-and-plain belt of the Bashkirian Trans Urals. It borders on Perm and Sverdlovsk regions in the north; Chelyabinsk region - in the East; Orenburg region - in the south-east, the south and south-west; Tatarstan Republic - in the west; Udmurt Republic - in the north-west. Its territory spreads for 550 km from the north to the south and from west to east - for more than 430 km.

The rocky peaks of the mountains reach 5,000 feet or more. Below the heights are meadows and mountain marshes. The mountain slopes and valleys are forested. North of the fifty-fourth parallel the trees are coniferous; south of that latitude deciduous trees appear in increasing numbers. Farther to the southwest the forest cover decreases, giving way to wooded steppe and finally to grassy steppe. On the Siberian side of the mountains the heights fall off into a wooded grassland which turns into grassy steppe toward the south.

b) Transcribe and translate the words: meadow, remnant, terrain, square, peak, height, valley, steppe, latitude, extensive, appear, increase, area.

c) Pick out from the text equivalents of the following: хвойный, деревянный, долгота, на севере от, размером с, прежде обширный.

d) Translate the following verbs with prepositions and make your own sentences with them: to bound on, to border on, to fall off (into), to adjoin to, to spread for, to turn into.

e) Match the nouns and adjectives to build all possible combinations:

grassy	latitude
coniferous	lawn
western	forest
wide	range
nothern	plain
high	slope
endless	steppe

Диалог по теме сопрой на вопросы

f) Answer the following questions:

- Which regions does Bashkiria border on?
- What is the area of Bashkortostan?
- There are only coniferous trees in Bashkir forests, aren't they?

- What countries is Bashkiria compared with in its size and beauty?
- Is Bashkiria in the heart of Russia?

g) Put 5 types of questions to the last paragraph.

h) Look up the words border, boundary and frontier in the dictionary and illustrate their use with your own examples.

I) Look at the map of Bashkortostan and show all the geographical places mentioned in the text on it.

CLIMATE

1. Which words are associated with the word climate? Go on the list and find out whose list is the longest.

climate – weather – temperature - ...

2. Find the difference between inch and metre, F and C.

3. Read the text.

The territory of the Republic of Bashkortostan, located in the interior of the continent away from seas, is open to influences of the Arctic Ocean from the North, and from the South - of the arid regions of Kazakhstan and the Caspian lowland. The Ural mountains cannot bar the penetration of cold air masses from Siberia in winter.

The climate of Bashkortostan is continental with moderately warm summers, which are sometimes hot, and cold winters. This region has four months of relatively warm weather with temperatures above 50 degrees F, although 85 to 90 degrees F is not uncommon. Spring is very short. The climate is generally cooler and wetter in the southeast, averaging from 16 to 24 inches of precipitation from south to north. The winters are long and severe. Temperatures fall to –40 degrees C in the mountains and the snow cover averages from ten to over twenty inches. Occasionally extremely heavy snowfalls occur. The severe cold and heavy snows is often caused hardship for animals and men and brought military campaigns to a halt.

4. Find mistakes in the following:

- a) There are three warm months of warm weather in Bashkiria.
- b) There are occasional snows in winter.
- c) The summer is cold and short.
- d) The temperature is above 101 degrees F in winter and 50 degrees F in summer.
- e) The climate is tropical in Bashkiria.

5. Match these descriptions with the following countries. There is one extra country in the list. Which features of these countries are common with the climate of Bashkiria?

Spain Germany Britain Greece

A) This country enjoys a Mediterranean climate for most of the year, with warm to hot days and mild nights. However, in the middle of summer, it can be unbearably hot and stuffy and

weather can be chilly. December and January can be very cold and in February it is often rainy. April can be changeable with sunny days interrupted by windy showery weather.

B) Most of this country is always warm from April to October though it can occasionally be cold and rainy in the north, especially in the mountains. The south is amazingly mild throughout the year – it hardly has a winter. Although the Atlantic lies only a few miles away, the climate is more like the mediterranean.

C) This country has a very changeable climate, both from day to day and from place to place. Although long periods of fine weather occur each year, it is not easy to forecast the weather accurately and you can be soaked during the season. The north of the country is much colder and windy in winter, often with quite heavy snowfalls. The south-west has milder weather.

Сообщение по теме

ECONOMY. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. Read and learn the meaning of the following words.

Sovereignty, to pursue, infrastructure, currency, mineral fertilizers, equipment, consumer goods, oil refinery, textile, shareholder

Read and translate the text

Economy, external ties

Occupying only 0.8 percent of the Russian Federation's territory Bashkortostan accounts for 2.8 percent of its population and is a major national economy complex. Economic sovereignty enables Bashkortostan to pursue its own policy to promote small and medium business. The market economy infrastructure is being developed nowadays. 33 commercial banks are operating in Bashkiria, while the National Bank runs 24 clearing houses. The largest commercial banks (UralSib, Socinvestbank, etc.) operate hard currency accounts. Foreign investors are allowed to export generated exports.

Bashkortostan's traditional exports are oil, oil products, timber, ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, machines and equipment. Machines and equipment dominate imports (49% of the total imports), as are food and raw materials for food industry, consumer goods. The export potential of Bashkortostan is estimated at US \$ 2,3 bln.

88 companies are directly selling their products to foreign countries. 43 state and trade representation offices of foreign countries are registered in Republic, and 52 joint venture companies are operating. Foreign trade turnover with the developing countries has experienced a 10-fold increase in the recent years.

The principal trading partners are Austria, Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, China, the USA, Poland, Singapore, India, and Japan. The main projects of foreign investment are extracting mineral deposits, oil production, and oil refinery, fabrication of computers and communication devices, engineering, textile and garments industries, services, food industry.

Government of Bashkortostan has managed to create the maximum possible number of shareholders in privatised companies. At the same time, it has kept the state's majority share ownership in enterprises which are of vital importance to the republic.

Since early 1996, 303 state-owned and 817 city-owned companies have been privatised. These privatised companies employ one third of the total number of workers in the republic. In 1995, the output of the privatised companies was responsible for about 80% of the total industrial output of Bashkortostan. The portion of total fixed assets of non-state-owned companies has reached 60%.

2. Circle T if the statement is true, and circle F if the statement is false.

a) Occupying only 2.8 percent of the Russian Federation's territory Bashkortostan accounts for 0.8 percent of its population and is a major national economy complex.

T F

b) Economic sovereignty enables Bashkortostan to pursue its own policy to promote small and medium business.

T F

c) The largest commercial banks don't operate hard currency accounts.

T F

d) 77 companies are directly selling their products to foreign countries.

T F

e) 55 state and trade representation offices of foreign countries are registered in Republic, and 40 joint venture companies are operating.

T F

f) Since early 1991, 303 state-owned and 817 city-owned companies have been privatised.

T F

g) In 1995, the output of the privatised companies was responsible for about 80% of the total industrial output of Bashkortostan.

T F

Study the text

The agricultural sector

Various forms of businesses have also developed in the agricultural sector for example, 4,799 farms have been created, and they cover almost 696,000 hectares of land. The reorganisation of agriculture in Bashkortostan has not been carried out by force. Collective and state farms supply food not only to the republic but to neighbouring regions of Russia as well.

Agriculture in Bashkortostan is now subsidized and the government provides financial assistance for farmers. Other forms of government support include the restructuring of agricultural debts, investment in farm machinery and a programme to support those farming pedigree cattle. The government has also allocated money to provide future harvest credits. Capital construction in rural areas and the provision of gas pipelines to the villages are two further government measures which will support agricultural communities.

Bashkortostan plans to give a large amount of aid to selected farms and will concentrate on the farmers that produce 76% of the republic's total meat production, 97.5% of its potatoes, and 92% of its vegetables.

Read and translate the text

Bashkortostan Republic is one of the biggest industrial and export-oriented regions in the Russian Federation. The Republic's share of the whole Russia foreign trade turnover is nearly 2 percent. A great number of unique technologies for aircraft engineering, machine building, biology, solid structure physics are accumulated in the republic. It makes possible to produce high-quality and world-market competitive products. In Bashkortostan Republic the foreign trade turnover is nearly \$2 mlrd annually; 80 percent of it is export. Bashkortostan cooperates in foreign trade field with more than 90 countries, keeping in close contact with East and West Europe countries, Arabian world, India, Turkey, Japan, and USA. The Bashkortostan multi-sectorial economic structure offers a large selection of goods to the world market. The plants and factories export products as follows: oil, oil products, polyethylene, polypropylene, soda, rubber, helicopters, autotype-lorries, aircraft-motors, oil-fields equipment, electric pumps, and communication devices, machine-tools, optics, snow-vehicles, binoculars, medicines and others. As for import machines, tools, mineral products, consumer goods prevail here.

International Cooperation

International connections developments as well as the republics integration into the world

economic sphere are the tasks being solved by Bashkortostan Republic Government in succession. The international economic activity is based on Bashkortostan Republic Constitution and the conception of Bashkortostan social economy development until the year 2005. The Republics successful advance to the world market and foreign trade development is guaranteed by legal foreign economic activity base which is created and is improved constantly.

3 Put 5 questions to the text using the words from exercise 1.

4. Find in the text the equivalents to the following. Make your own sentences with the words given

Уникальные технологии

Авиационная инженерия

Машиностроение

Конкурентоспособная продукция

Резина

Вертолеты

Социально-экономическое развитие

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Study the following words and give their Russian correspondences

economic, boasts, branch, facility, teaching staff, post-graduate course, lyceum, gymnasium, expand, conduct, curriculum, apply to, doctorate, award, scholarship, elite, petrochemicals and catalysis, fine organic synthesis, power transmission, herbicides and fertilizers, apiary station, ophthalmology, cataract removal, glaucoma, eye injury, applied studies, occupational hygiene, industrial toxicology, pathology.

2. Read the text

Science plays an important role in bringing out the economic potential of Bashkortostan. The Republic boasts 12 independent state higher education institutes and 17 branches of the Russian Federation's state higher education institutes in Bashkortostan, which train specialists to diploma level. At the institutes, there are facilities to teach 205 different subjects. There is a total of 134.8 thousand students and 7423 teaching staff of whom 858 are doctors and 3646 are scientists. In addition, there are five commercial higher educational institutions in the republic, together with eight branches of Russian commercial educational establishments. All higher education institutions in the republic have post-graduate courses of their own.

75 educational establishments train specialists with secondary specialized education. The network of lyceums and gymnasiums is expanding. Training is being conducted using new curricula which take into account ethnic and religious peculiarities of students.

The higher education institutions in the Republic of Bashkortostan possess huge research potential and well-developed facilities. They contain design studios, multi-functional laboratories, research and development institutes and they also publish textbooks and research materials.

Study abroad is becoming more common among young people. All the students in secondary and higher vocational education, plus post-graduate students and those applying to do a doctorate, receive social support. Furthermore, any students who have shown outstanding ability or achievement in scientific and academic fields, or who have come up with inventions or written significant research papers, are awarded scholarships.

In 1991, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan was set up. It brings together the scientific elite of the Republic. Here are some of the institutes: Institute of History, Languages and Literature, the Institute of Petrochemicals and Catalysis, the Institute of Fine Organic Synthesis, the Institute of Power Transmission, the Institute of Herbicides and Fertilizers, and the Bashkortostan Experimental Apiary Station which deals with beekeeping and the production of honey. As well as the Bashkortostan Academy of Sciences, there is also the

Ufa Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which includes various federal level institutions.

Researchers at the Bashkortostan Institute of Farming and Crop Selection, the Institute of Animal Husbandry & Feed, the Institute of Oil Refining, the Institutes of Biology, Geology, Organic Chemistry and a number of other research institutes, are currently conducting studies that are important not only for Bashkortostan, but also for the whole of Russia.

Bashkortostan has also become an important centre for medical research. Some of Russia's major medical research institutes are located in Ufa, including the Institute of Eye Disease (specialising in ophthalmology, cataract removal, glaucoma and eye injuries), the Immunopreparat Scientific and Production Association (developing and manufacturing immunobiological products) and the Institute of Industrial Medicine and Human Ecology (which covers fundamental and applied studies in occupational hygiene, environment, industrial toxicology and professional pathology).

3. Choose the correct answer according to the text information

1. Training is being conducted using new curricula which take into account

- a) new developing technologies.
- b) ethnic and religious peculiarities of students.
- c) government requirements.

2. The higher educational establishments contain

- a) design studios, multi-functional laboratories, research and development institutes.
- b) design studios, multi-functional laboratories, textbooks and research materials.
- c) design studios, multi-functional laboratories, libraries.

3. The scholarship is given to those who

- a) study at higher educational establishments.
- b) are going abroad.
- c) show some educational achievements.

4. Beekeeping is an object of research studies for

- a) the Institute of Farming and Crop Selection.
- b) the Experimental Apiary Station.
- c) the Institute of Herbicides and Fertilizers

5. The Institute of Eye Disease in Ufa specialises in

- a) ophthalmology, cataract removal, glaucoma, eye injuries, immunoproducts.
- b) ophthalmology, cataract removal, glaucoma and eye injuries.
- c) ophthalmology, cataract removal, glaucoma, hygiene, environment.

4. Give a summary of the text.

5. Find the information on the commercial education in Bashkortostan and speak on it in the classroom.

6. Speak on the place of the Bashkir language study and the study of the Bashkir culture,

history, geography, etc. in the system of modern education

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

1. Read and learn the meaning of the following words
Foothills, administrative, settlement, citizenship, shuro, council, affirm, executive, separation, mutual
2. Read the words. Pay attention to the use of articles. Explain the use of definite articles with the proper names

the Urals, Slavonic, Bashkiria, the Volga, Tobol, the Syilva river, the Yaik, Kazan district, Orenburg, Ufa, Perm, Samara, Kurultai, Birs, Belebei the Declaration of Sovereignty

Study the text

Bashkortostan - is a republic in the south Urals and the foothills of the Urals, named after its native people - the Bashkirs. Russian (Slavonic) republic's name Bashkiria - was affirmed in the end of the 16th century. From the second half of the 16th century till the beginning of the 19th century the Bashkirs occupied the territory from the left bank of the Volga in the South-West till the upper Tobol in the East, from the Syilva river in the north, all the left bank Volga including, till the middle Yaik in the South; i.e. it is in the Middle and the South Ural, in foothills of the Urals, Volga-regions and Trans Urals included. The administrative and territorial settlement of Bashkiria was based on the territory of old Bashkirian tribes till the middle of the 19th century. In the middle of the 16th century the Bashkirs took out Russian citizenship, according to the agreement with the tsar government. After its joining up with to Russia (the second half of the 16th century) the territory of Bashkiria was included into Kazan district; from 1668 it was reorganized into Ufa district. On October 16, 1917 Bashkiria territory of Orenburg, Ufa, Perm, Samara district was declared as an autonomous part of Russian Federation by Bashkirian district (central) shuro (council), elected in the first all-Bashkirian Kurultai (congress, July 1917) the Shuro decision was affirmed by the third all-Bashkirian Kurultai on December,8, 1917. On March 23, 1919 Bashkirian Autonomous Republic was declared according to "The Decree of the Central Soviets and the Bashkirian Government Agreement on Bashkirian Soviet Autonomy". On May 19, 1920 the decree "About the State Settlement of the Bashkirian Soviet Autonomous Republic" was affirmed by the all-Russian Central Executive Committee and Commissars Council of the Russian Federation. In 1922 Ufa, Birs, Belebei district mainly were included into the Bashkirian Soviet Autonomous Republic. On October 11, 1990 the Declaration of Sovereignty was adopted, which proved the republic's status as democratic and legal. And in February 1992 it was called Bashkortostan Republic. On August 3, 1994 the treaty as follows was concluded between the Russian Federation and Bashkortostan Republic: "About the Separation and Mutual Delegation of authorities between the Russian Federation and Bashkortostan Republic State bodies".

3. Read and answer the questions

1. Where is the republic of Bashkortostan situated?
2. After whom is it named?
3. Where was the administrative and territorial settlement of Bashkiria based?
4. What decree was affirmed by the all-Russian Central Executive Committee and Commissars Council of the Russian Federation?
5. When decree was affirmed by the all-Russian Central Executive Committee and Commissars Council of the Russian Federation?
6. What was adopted on October 11, 1990?
7. When was the treaty concluded between the Russian Federation and Bashkortostan Republic?

8. What decree was affirmed by the all-Russian Central Executive Committee and Commissars Council of the Russian Federation?

4. Tell the partner what events are connected with the following dates:

From the second half of the 16th century till the beginning of the 19th century

1668

October 16, 1917

July 1917

December, 8, 1917

March 23, 1919

May 19, 1920

1922

October 11, 1990

February 1992

August 3, 1994

5. Pick out from the text equivalents of the following

Поселение

Племена

Соглашение

Автономная республика

Декларация о Суверенитете

6. Make a summary of the text and retell it.

HISTORICAL BEGINNINGS AND TRADITIONS OF RUSSIAN-BASHKIR RELATIONS

1. Read and learn the meaning of the following words

Available, chronicle, maintain, anthroponomy-related, mosques, synagogues, chieftain,

2. Transcribe the proper names

Vyatskaya land, Novgorod, the Vyatka, Kama and Belaya rivers, Bashkord, Bashzhort-amir, ibn-Hordadbek and al-Jaikhani, Khazar Khaganate, Oriental, Islam, Christianity and Judaism, Kipchak, Kievan Rus

Read and translate the text

The Russian-Bashkir relations are deeply rooted in history. The available documents trace them back to the 11th-12th centuries. The Russian chronicles indicate that some Bashkirs communicated with the Russians as early as in the 12th century maintaining economic, trade and military ties. According to historians, migrants from Novgorod moved to the Vyatskaya land bordering on Bashkiria in the early 12th century. The Novgorod people used the Vyatka, Kama and Belaya rivers as natural routes to communicate with the neighbouring peoples. One can find traces of even deeper roots. Below is one of them. The ethnonym Bashkord (the Bashkirs' own name for themselves) and Bashzhort-amir. There are several versions of the Bashkirs' origins. One of them is that "Bashkort" was derived from a man's name. However, the name "Bashkort" (Bashkir) itself appeared in written records only in the 9th century. The first data are anthroponomy-related. According to the records made by Arab scholars ibn-Hordadbek and al-Jaikhani, the man named Bashzhort was one of the military leaders and chieftains of the big ulus (region) of the Khazar Khaganate. The Khazar state of the 8th-9th centuries became an interface of trade relations between the Oriental countries and the West. Peacefully coexisting in its capital were Islam, Christianity and Judaism. Churches, mosques and synagogues were erected. Russian merchants, religious leaders and commanders had connections with and were highly respected with the local populations. The chieftain Bashzhort-amir also had close ties with the Russian and

other tribes. A Kirghiz leader was on friendly terms with Bashzhort-amir. The great Khagan once banished him from the country and he found refuge in the land of Bashzhort. The latter advised that the Kirghiz leader should settle in a remote ulus. The historic data thus show that the 9th century sees the start of close economic, trade and military ties of Khazar tribes, later of Kipchak ones with Russian tribes, Kievan Rus. It is in this union that we see participation of the Bashkirs led by their commander Bashzhort-amir.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF BASHKORTOSTAN

1. Study the following realia before reading the text below

Toukmas Bashkir national dish of homemade noodles

Baimak a town in Bashkortostan

bishbarmak national dish of mutton eaten with five ("bish") fingers ("barmak") chak-chak national pastry

koumiss fermented mare's milk, national beverage

honey beekeeping is an ancient occupation of the Bashkirs

THE LEGEND OF BASHKORT HOLIDAYS

After the world had been created, people got settled in different places and began their usual way of living. Every nation was given its language, its clothing, and its food. When everything had been distributed, God declared to all the peoples: "Come on a certain particular day to get hold of your holidays."

Every nation sent its most efficient people to God. There was one man of the Bashkorts. Each messenger got five holidays apiece. They took hold of them, loaded them onto their carts and set forth back to their homes. When the Bashkort was on his way home, the axle of his cart-wheel broke. What was there to be done? By no means could he leave the holidays on the road. And he passed over the holidays to neighbours, left the cart on the road and went home on horseback. All the people around began holiday-making. There was merriment, laughter and songs everywhere. And only in the land of Bashkorts was there rest and silence. People were not smiling- they had no holidays. What was to be done? Unable to find a solution to this predicament, the Bashkorts decided to send the same man to God again.

When the man appeared before God, the Almighty was in his slumber. Without looking at the visitor, he started the inquiries: "Who are you?" "I am from the land of Bashkorts." "I have given away everything that I had. What is it that you want? "Sorry to say, O Lord, but we haven't got any holidays. On the ways back my cart broke, so I passed over the holidays, granted by you, to others. Our country is glum. We need holidays, O Lord!" God sprang to his feet and spoke thus: "I've run out of holidays. If you are in urgent need of holidays, invite guests. Each guest will bring a holiday with him."

Since then inviting guests has become a custom with the Bashkort people. When a guest came - it means a holiday came to one's home. Since then heartfelt hospitality has been deeply rooted with Bashkort people.

2. Give the equivalents to the following:

to creat, to get settled, to distribute, to declare, to get hold of, efficient, to take hold of, to load, by no means, predicament, Almighty, to inquire, to grunt, to be run out of, hospitality, to be rooted with.

3. Translate into English

a) Как говорят, мир был создан за 7 дней.

b) Хозяева дома распределили всех гостей по комнатам.

c) Война была объявлена внезапно.

d) Корабль загрузили на следующий день.

- e) Вера в себя надолго укоренилась в его сознании.
- f) У нас кончилось масло.
- g) Все хорошо знали о ее гостеприимстве.
- h) Ни в коем случае он не мог солгать.
- i) Он редко попадал в неприятное положение.
- j) Его дед вечно ворчал.
- k) Его умелые действия спасли ситуацию.

4. Find out if you know any other legends of this kind and tell it to your partner. What is the moral of those stories? Are there any stories of the same kind about other nations? Put some questions to the story given to clear up some more points.

5. Make a summary of the story "The Legend of Bashkort Holidays" and retell it.

FESTIVE TIME

1. Read the text and choose a heading for each paragraph of the text from A-E. There is one extra heading which you don't need to use. Put your answers into the table.

1.

Sabaan is Bashkir for plough; tui is festival or feast. So sabantui is a festival, the feast of the plough. A man ploughing the soil with his suhan, he is thinking about the future harvest. After the sowing is over, he still continues to think about the soil and the grain. Then, early in summer comes the time of sabantui, at least of dreams and hopes, a feast of strength and dexterity, of songs and dances. Today sabantuis are celebrated not only in individual villages, but there are district sabantuis, with many thousands attending. Early in the morning the maidan - a spacious glade or an area of steppe fills with a festive crowd. You can see both the young and the old there. Old women take their cherished traditional costumes out of their chests: velvet of many hues, necklaces of coins, or plaquettes, and splendid embroidery. The young people put on their best dresses and suits.

2.

It is now customary to start the sabantui with a small official introduction; in it people summarize their achievements and make pledges for the future. A banner is hoisted over the field with figures printed on it - the number of metric centers which they hope to gather from every hectare of their land.

3.

Soon the ground vibrates as the horses thunder past, black and white animals dash arrow-like by the slands to the accompaniment of tumultuous shouts. Today the farms can afford the luxury of having thoroughbreds especially for sabantui racing. And when these handsome beasts gallop across the maidan, the blood moves quicker not only in the veins of those who ride horseback, but also those who watch them, perhaps, only at these festivals.

4.

Meanwhile other contests begin. Some try their luck at pole climbing. More entertaining still is climbing the pole placed at an angle to the ground: like a restive-tempered horse the pole "shakes off the luckless riders".

Next to it an old man with his eyes bound beats a stick on the ground energetically, quite convinced that he is hitting an earthenware pot. If one succeeds in break-ing it, he wins a prize. Another participant in the same contest seems to ignore the pots and pursues the judges so successfully that the viewers begin to suspect that he is squaring old accounts with them. The audience laughs and the judges dodge the pursuer in panic.

The sack race is also very popular. People have various methods - some take tiny steps, others move in great leaps, or jump on one foot, Every now and then riders fall, jump up and fall again, but even the slowest one gets a prize - a coloured kerchief.

5.

Women especially like the races with a yoke and two tickets, though men, too, take part in them. The buckets are filled with water and they must be brought to the finish-line without spilling a drop. Some who finish the race quickly bring but little of the water, while others come second but do not lose a single drop. This race shows not only skill but even character!

Wrestling draws especially great crowds, and each one of the spectators is highly knowledgeable about the finer points of the sport. What a noisy crowd they are! The strongest of the wrestlers wins a ram as a prize. It is customary for the winner to walk round the ring with the ram across his shoulders.

The festival goes on until late into the night, and as people leave the maidan the air throbs with song, and the ground vibrates with the tempestuous energy of dancing.

- A) Contests at the festival.
- B) The participants of the holiday.
- C) The time of the holiday.
- D) Women's contests.
- E) The aim of the holiday.

2. Find the synonyms to the following:

to make pledges

- a) make plans
- b) do the bed
- c) do one's best

to hoist over

- a) to fly over
- b) to raise over
- c) to rise over

in great leaps

- a) great jumps
- b) in quick runs
- c) in heavy goes

to convince

- a) to talk into
- b) to assume
- c) to decide

3. Find the antonyms to the following:

spacious

- a) broad
- b) narrow
- c) free

a thoroughbred

- a) a low quality horse
- b) a young horse
- c) a high quality horse

to attend

- a) to come
- b) to miss
- c) to join

success

- a) failure
- b) triumph
- c) development

4. Write out the list of the words thematically, like in the following:

agriculture: plough, harvest, soil, sow, grain, field, hectare, ...

festive time: festival, ...

accessoires: coins, ...

sport: contest, ...

games: race, ...

garments: suit, ...

5. Use the words from the exercise above and answer the following questions:

- What does the word sabantui mean?
- Why do Bashkir people celebrate this holiday?
- People dress up for the holiday, don't they?

- How does the holiday begin?
- What kinds of clothes do people wear for the holiday?
- What sport events are popular during the sabantui?

6. Use the headlines from ex. 1 as the key-phrases and questions from ex. 6 as a plan to make a summary of the text.

3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), описание шкал оценивания

Устные высказывания по теме

2 балла выставляется студенту, если он дал полные развернутые ответы на вопросы практического занятия в соответствии с рейтинг-планом. 0 баллов выставляется студенту, если он отказывается отвечать, не выполняет практические задания в рамках изученных тем, не владеет необходимой лексикой по теме.

Практическое задание: диалог по теме.

5 баллов выставляется студенту, если диалог содержит речевые клише, необходимую лексику, языковые реалии, отражающие национальные особенности страны изучаемого языка. 0 баллов выставляется студенту, если он отказывается отвечать, умеет построить диалог с соблюдением норм речевого общения, принятых в стране изучаемого языка, не владеет необходимыми категориями культуры страны изучаемого языка.

Сообщение по теме.

20 баллов выставляется студенту, если он представил полное развернутое сообщение по теме, соответствующее нормам речевого общения страны изучаемого языка, содержит не менее 25-30 фраз, построено по правилам грамматики, имеет в своем составе лексические единицы, относящиеся к активной лексике по теме. 0 баллов выставляется студенту, если он отказывается отвечать, в его ответе обнаруживается отсутствие навыков применения теоретических знаний при выполнении практических заданий. Студент не смог ответить ни на один дополнительный вопрос.

Ответы на вопросы.

1 балл ставится студенту, если он дает полные развернутые ответы на вопросы по изучаемой теме. 0 баллов выставляется студенту, если он отказывается отвечать, в его ответе обнаруживается отсутствие навыков применения теоретических знаний при выполнении практических заданий. Студент не смог ответить ни на один дополнительный вопрос.

Беседа по содержанию прочитанного текста.

2 балла выставляется студенту, если он активно участвует в беседе по содержанию прочитанного текста, использует необходимый лексический минимум, речевые клише, соответствующие узусу и нормам страны изучаемого языка. 0 баллов выставляется студенту, если он отказывается отвечать либо в его ответе обнаруживается отсутствие навыков применения изученного лексического материала в устной речи на указанную тему.

Критерии оценки (в баллах):

- 25-30 баллов выставляется студенту, если студент дал полные, развернутые ответы на все теоретические вопросы билета, продемонстрировал знание функциональных возможностей, терминологии, основных элементов, умение применять теоретические знания при выполнении практических заданий. Студент без затруднений ответил на все

дополнительные вопросы. Практическая часть работы выполнена полностью без неточностей и ошибок;

- 17-24 баллов выставляется студенту, если студент раскрыл в основном теоретические вопросы, однако допущены неточности в определении основных понятий. При ответе на дополнительные вопросы допущены небольшие неточности. При выполнении практической части работы допущены несущественные ошибки;

- 10-16 баллов выставляется студенту, если при ответе на теоретические вопросы студентом допущено несколько существенных ошибок в толковании основных понятий. Логика и полнота ответа страдают заметными изъянами. Заметны пробелы в знании основных методов. Теоретические вопросы в целом изложены достаточно, но с пропусками материала. Имеются принципиальные ошибки в логике построения ответа на вопрос. Студент не решил задачу или при решении допущены грубые ошибки;

- 0-10 баллов выставляется студенту, если он отказался от ответа или не смог ответить на вопросы билета, ответ на теоретические вопросы свидетельствует о непонимании и крайне неполном знании основных понятий и методов. Обнаруживается отсутствие навыков применения теоретических знаний при выполнении практических заданий. Студент не смог ответить ни на один дополнительный вопрос.

Результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю) у обучающихся оцениваются по итогам текущего контроля количественной оценкой, выраженной в рейтинговых баллах. Оценке подлежит каждое контрольное мероприятие.

При оценивании сформированности компетенций применяется четырехуровневая шкала «неудовлетворительно», «удовлетворительно», «хорошо», «отлично».

Максимальный балл по каждому виду оценочного средства определяется в рейтинг-плане и выражает полное (100%) освоение компетенции.

Уровень сформированности компетенции «хорошо» устанавливается в случае, когда объем выполненных заданий соответствующего оценочного средства составляет 80-100%; «удовлетворительно» – выполнено 40-80%; «неудовлетворительно» – выполнено 0-40%

Рейтинговый балл за выполнение части или полного объема заданий соответствующего оценочного средства выставляется по формуле:

$$\text{Рейтинговый балл} = k \times \text{Максимальный балл},$$

где $k = 0,2$ при уровне освоения «неудовлетворительно», $k = 0,4$ при уровне освоения «удовлетворительно», $k = 0,8$ при уровне освоения «хорошо» и $k = 1$ при уровне освоения «отлично».

Оценка на этапе промежуточной аттестации выставляется согласно Положению о модульно-рейтинговой системе обучения и оценки успеваемости студентов УУНиТ:

На экзамене выставляется оценка:

- отлично - при накоплении от 80 до 110 рейтинговых баллов (включая 10 поощрительных баллов),
- хорошо - при накоплении от 60 до 79 рейтинговых баллов,
- удовлетворительно - при накоплении от 45 до 59 рейтинговых баллов,
- неудовлетворительно - при накоплении менее 45 рейтинговых баллов.

При получении на экзамене оценок «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», на зачёте оценки «зачтено» считается, что результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю) достигнуты и компетенции на этапе изучения дисциплины (модуля) сформированы.