**АННОТАЦИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «TOEFL»**

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| **Код дисциплины** | Б.3.В.14 – базовая часть, цикл профессиональных дисциплин |
| **Название дисциплины** | TOEFL |
| **Объем дисциплины в кредитах ECTS** | 4 кредита |
| **Семестр и год обучения** | 4 семестр, 2021 |
| **Цель дисциплины** |  The ultimate goal of this course is to prepare students to take and pass a standard TOEFL test. Through completion of all class material and activities, students will improve their TOEFL scores. Additionally, they will increase their skills in the English language and gain knowledge in a wide range of specific content areas including history, the arts, science, business and school/university life. **By the end of this course, students will be able to:*** *Operate with 1000 new words;*
* *Use 100 idiomatic expressions;*
* *Differentiate the 100 verbal phrases;*
* *Read specific texts and translate them;*
* *Write simple academic papers following the structure of MLA format;*
* *Speak on the specific topic/negotiate the issues;*
* *Comprehend the fast speech of native speaker;*
* *get prepared for the TOEFL IBT;*
* *to extent vocabulary for communication and learning in an academic environment.*

*to form and / or improve listening skills, namely receptive (the ability to perceive), productivity (the ability to convey content) and reflective (the ability to analyze, evaluate, synthesize);** *to develop the ability to understand and distinguish between texts of different character and style (dialogues, academic lectures), the ability to anticipate, predict the structure and construction of the text (compare, contrast, define, and so on), As well as to understand its content, the main idea and meaning of the text;*
* *to improve grammar skills;*
* *to improve communication skills,*
* *to improve writing skills, including essay writing*
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| **Пререквизиты дисциплины** | Практический курс первого иностранного языка 1 курс, Практическая грамматика, Практическая фонетика и др. |
| **Результаты обучения дисциплины** | **РО-3.** Умеет логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строить свою устную и письменную речь на государственном и официальном языках на уровне C1, на английском на уровне B2 и на втором иностранном языке (французский, немецкий и испанский) А2**ПК-1, 2, ИК-2** |
| **Краткое содержание дисциплины** | ***TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) iBT®.*** Universities, colleges, and business throughout the English-speaking world use the TOEFL® to measure a non-native speaker’s ability to comprehend and use English. This course will help students to learn strategies, techniques, tips, and tricks that will help to improve reading, listening, speaking, and writing scores. Throughout this course, there are multiple practice tests, as well as the opportunity to submit speaking responses and writing essays. This may be first online course for students or a course taken over the internet; it is necessary to complete the first module, Course Orientation, which covers all of the basic skills which are needed to be a successful student online. The Orientation also provides advice on how to navigate our Learning Management System (LMS).TOEFL Preparation Course provides students with information and practice in all four skills of the TOEFL test: Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening. Students will use all four skills in taking practice TOEFL test throughout the semester. |
| **Количество наименований используемой литературы с указанием 3-4х основных учебников** | Литература: количество – 8, основные из них:1. Barron’s TOEFL iBT 13th edition (Pamela J. Sharpe, PH.D.),) 2. TOEFL Strategies Bruce Stirling3. Cambridge Preparation for TOEFL4. TOEFL Preparation Course’sMilovidov V. A.5. Preparation for TOEFL Longman IBT/PBT |
| **Использование технико – исследовательского, компьютерного оборудования** | The instructor may use case studies, guest speakers, questions and exercises from the book, videos, CD’s exercises, Power point presentations, student experiences and responses as well as various internet resources and online practice TOEFL tests. |

**Glossary of “TOEFL”**

***Active voice*** the form of the verb which indicates smth being done to the object.

***Adjective*** a word which modifies a noun.

***Adverb*** a word which modifies usually an adjective or verb.

***Adverbial***- a word/ phrase that adds extra information, such as circumstance (how, where, why, when).

***Affix***- the term used to cover both prefix and suffix.

***Argument***-a written or spoken discussion based on reason, logic and evidence; an argument can be the main or supporting argument.

***Article***- a type of text which presents facts and argument.

***Aspect***- the form of the verb which expresses how an action or state is viewed.

***Citation***- a summary, paraphrase, or quotation which is from a source text.

***Clause***- a grammatical unit which normally contains a subject, verb and other parts of a sentence; a sentence may contain one clause, or two or more joined together.

***Coherence***- how a text is connected in terms of meaning and ideas.

***Cohesion***- how a text is connected in terms of meaning and language.

***Collocation*** two words which frequently go together.

***Complement*** the part of the sentence following verbs like be and seem.

***Compound noun*** two nouns put together to create one meaning, e.g. radio journalist.

***Conclusion*** the part of a written or spoken text which sums up the main argument of the whole text; usually the end of the text.

***Conjunction*** the term used to cover both coordinator and subordinator.

***Content word*** a word which has real meaning rather than just grammatical meaning: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and content words.

***Coordinator*** a word which joins two units of language: clauses, phrases, or words; the most frequent conjunctions in English are and, but, or.

***Definite article*** the determiner *the* , which specifies definite meaning.

***Determiner*** a word which specifies smth about the head noun, e.g. the, some, this.

***Evaluation*** the writer's subjective , evidence-based response to an idea in the text, e.g. This argument is highly convincing.

***Head noun*** main noun in a noun phrase, e.g. their social, emotional, and personal development.

***Head/hedging*** the language and academic practice of 'softening' statements, e.g. This may result failure.

***Indefinite article*** the determiner **a** (an before vowels), which specifies indefinite meaning.

***Infinitive*** the base form of the verb, with or without to, e.g. consider, to consider.

***Intransitive*** not taking an object, e.g. They cope well in lessons.

***Introduction*** the part of a written or spoken text which introduced the topic, focus, aims, and limitations of the whole text.

***Modal verb*** an auxiliary verb such as may and should, which expresses, objective meanings, e.g. airbone pollution may result in lung damage; or subjective meanings, e.g, you should speak more slowly.

***Modifier/modify*** a word such as extremely which adds to or limits the meaning of another word, e.g. exteremely significant.

***Noun*** a word which can refer to anything concrete, e.g. university, or abstract.

***Object*** the part of a sentence, usually a noun phrase, which is affected by the action of the verb and which normally comes after the main verb; an object can become the subject in the passive form of the sentence, e.g. The internet transformed consumption habits; Consumption habits were transformed by the internet.

***Paraphrase*** a piece of text which expresses similar ideas to another text of similar length but using different language.

***Participle*** the form of the verb which ends in -ing or -ed; used to form the progressive aspect (-ing), perfect aspect (ed), and passive voice(-ed).

***Particle*** a word, usually an adverb or preposition of one syllable, which is atteched to another word, e.g. look at.

***Passive voice*** the form of the verb which is used to indicate something being done to the subject, e.g. salt is then added to the mixture.

***Perspective*** an essentially objective way of viewing something, e.g. from a medical perspective.

***Phrasal verb*** a verb which contains the base verb + an adverb particle, e.g. put away.

***Phrase*** a structure built round a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, or preposition, e.g. a similar problem.

***Prefix*** the first of some words, which expresses a particular meaning or grammatical property, e.g. un-, dis-, mega.

***Preposition / prepositional phrase*** a structure built round a proposition, e.g. despite this difficulty.

***Prepositional verb*** a verb which contains a base verb + a preposition, e.g. look into.

***Pronoun*** a word which takes the place of another noun or noun phrase, e.g. he, it.

***Quantifier*** a determiner which specifies the quantity or amount of the following noun, e.g. many issues.

***Relative clause*** a structure in a longer noun phrase which follows the head noun and adds extra information, e.g. the choices that are being voted upon.

***Relative pronoun*** a word that links a relative clause to the head noun, i.e. that, which, who, whom, whose, the relative adverbs when, where, and why can also be used in a similar way, e.g. the reason why flooding occurred.

***Reporting*** the practice of informing and presenting information from another source.

***Source*** the original text from which a citation or reference is taken.

***Stance*** a way of viewing smth which is essentially subjective but based on evidence, and connected to an argument.

***Subject*** the part of a sentence that normally comes first in a sentence, and which performs the action of the main verb, e.g. Capital cities in developed countries often have a complex transport infrastructure.

***Subordinator*** a word which joins two clauses, e.g. if, while, because.

***Suffix*** the last part in some words, which expresses a particular meaning or grammatical property, e.g. - tion, - ize, -ship.

***Summary*** a short text which expresses the main argument(s) of a longer text.

***Tense*** the form of the verb which relates to time; English has two tenses : present, e.g. this occurs and past, e.g. this occured; future time is referred to by using modal verbs, e.g. will, may, and other expressions, e.g. The price of oil is likely to rise drammatically over the next decade.

***Thesis*** statement the part of a text which briefly expresses some or all of the following: purpose, aims, rationale, limitations, organization.

***TOEFL iBT*** Test of English as a Foreign Language

***Topic*** sentence a sentence in a paragraph, often one of the first sentences, which expresses the topic of that paragraph.

***Transitive*** taking an object, e.g. make a decision.

***Verb*** the part of a sentence which typically comes between the subject and the object, and can be in the present or past tense, e.g. Cultural difference influence the way firms in the East and West do business.

***Word class*** also known as 'part of speech'; the way a word is used in a particular context, e.g. the word like can function as different parts of speech: situation like this (prep) ; she likes economics (v); like cases (adj).