

**Рабочая программа дисциплины
Б1.О.21 Лексикология (английский язык)**

**44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями
подготовки)**

: Английский язык. Немецкий язык

Форма обучения: очная

2, 3

4, 5

5

180

4

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1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП

О

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине

Компетенция	Индикаторы достижения
ПК-5.	Знать: Уметь: д Владеть:

3. Содержание дисциплины



4. Тематический план

	Разделы и темы	Всего часов	Формы занятий		
4 семестр					
1.		10	2	2	6
2.	-	12	4	4	4
3.		12	4	4	4
4.		14	4	4	6
5.		8	2	2	4
		72	16	32	24
5 семестр					
6.		14	4	4	6
7.		18	4	4	10
8.		9	2		7
9.		18	6	2	10
		108	16	32	60
	Итого	180	32	64	84

5. Виды образовательной деятельности
4 семестр
Лекции

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5 семестр

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Практические занятия
4 семестр

WORKSHOP I
ENGLISH WORDS. REGIONAL VARIETIES AND DIALECTS OF ENGLISH.
DIACHRONIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH WORDS

Discussion:

1. What is understood by standard English?
2. Some regional varieties of English have developed their own literary heritage and traditions. What do you think of their standing in the English speaking world?
3. Do you think any social dialect stands a chance of developing into an independent variant?
4. American English vs British English. Types of Americanisms.
5. Regional varieties and dialects of British English.
6. Diachronic characteristics of English words.
7. Borrowings and native words in English. Roman borrowing in English.
8. Assimilation of borrowings.

Recommended Reading:

1. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology. Ch.14 (pp. 256 – 275).
2. R.S. Ginsburg. A Course in Modern Lexicology. Ch.8 (pp.200 – 209).
3. I.V. Arnold. The English Word. Ch.13 (pp.262 – 271).

1987. 82-92.

8. Readings in Modern English Lexicology.-

To be done at home:

1. Find American and British equivalents for the Russian
used.
4. Find as many words as you can describe University life pointing out the difference in terms between American and British English.
5. Open a book by an American author at a random page, see if you can identify any Americanisms. Write them on a sheet of paper and try to classify them.
6. What do the following abbreviations stand for: wasp, yuppie, P.C.?
7. Tasks 133, 134, pp. 387

, 2008).

WORKSHOPII

MORPHOLOGY. MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH WORDS

Discussion:

1. The notion of morpheme. Properties of morphemes. Combining forms.
2. Structural classification of morphemes.
3. Semantic classification of morphemes.
4. Historical changeability of word-structure.
5. Structural types of words.
6. Morphemic and word-formation analysis.

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Recommended Reading:

R.S.Ginsburg, S.S. Khidekel, G.Y. Knyazeva, A.A. Sankin. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. Part 4. Word-Structure. Pp. 89-94, 105-107.

To be done at home:

1. Analyse the morphological structure of the words: boxes, newcomers, indifferent, disinterestedness, marvelously, good-humouredly.

2. Identify the number of morphemes and their types according to the semantic and structural classifications:

- To be natural is to be obvious, and to be obvious is to be inartistic (O. Wilde).
- Healthy self-esteem should not be confused with self-centeredness.
- She sounded uncharacteristically anxious (I.Shaw).
- I suppose a psychologist would say that she had a guilty passion for Crale (A.Christie).
- I frequently shared with you my last portion of strawberry.
- His health made him ill-fitted for hard labour.

3. Do the morphemic and word-formation analysis of the underlined words:

- maddened
- Warm a tablespoonful of honey and add it to tea.
- He was making a quick get-away (O.Henry).
- He would have watched an untrustworthy horse that had its ears back (A. Marshall).
- housekeep.
- wholeheartedly regret this adventure (Ph. Carr).
- There was no sound from the group of onlookers (R. Stout).

WORKSHOP III AFFIXATION

Discussion:

1. Word-formation in English (general description).
2. What do we mean by derivation?
3. Affixation (general description).
4. Can functional affixes serve the process of derivation? If not, why?
5. What will the historical analysis of affixation reveal?
6. What are the specific features of prefixation and suffixation? What is a semi-affix?
7. What are the main principles of classifying affixes?
8. What are possible paradigmatic relations in the system of English affixes?
9. What is understood by the valency of affixes?

10. What is understood by the productivity of affixes? Why does the frequency of an affix not always signal its productivity? What are the essential features of a productive affix?

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Recommended reading:

1. R.S. Ginsburg. A Course of Modern English Lexicology. Ch. 5, 6-10.
2. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology (pp. 60-66).
3. I.V. Arnold. The English Word. Ch. 5 (pp. 87-101).
4. Readings in Modern English Lexicology (pp. 111-154, 159-164).

To be done at home:

1. Ex. 4, 5, p.75, ex. 7 p.75. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
2. Ex. 6 p. 75, ex. 8 p. 76. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
3. Tasks 17-19, pp. 206-208. (Ginsburg, 2008).
4. Write out from any 5 pages of the book you are reading examples which illustrate borrowed

WORKSHOP IV CONVERSION

Discussion:

1. Why is conversion paid great attention to in modern lexicology?
2. Definitions, terminology, general description of conversion in English. How can you account for various terms used to define this process of word-building? Give a critical appreciation of them.
3. How can you prove that conversion is an act of derivation?
4. In what does it differ from other kinds of derivation?
5. Productive conversion models.
6. Typical semantic relations within conversion pairs. What are the basic criteria of semantic derivation within conversion pairs? Which are the most universal and why?
7. What helps to define the meaning of a newly coined member within a conversation pair?
8. What is called partial conversion? How does it characterize this word-building pattern?
9. What categories of parts of speech are especially affected by conversion and why?
10. Why is conversion highly productive in the English Language? Are there any restrictions of its productivity?

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Recommended Reading:

1. A.S. Ginsburg. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. Ch. 5, 16-23.
2. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology (pp. 66-72).
3. I.V. Arnold. The English Word. Ch. 8 (pp.153-164).
4. Readings in Modern English Lexicology, pp. 11-146, pp. 154-159, pp. 167-172.

To be done at home:

1. Ex. 10, p.77, ex. 12, p. 78. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
2. Ex. 11, p. 78. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
3. Tasks 20-32, pp. 213-218. (Ginsburg, 2008).

WORKSHOPV
COMPOSITION (COMPOUNDING). SHORTENING.
MINOR WORDS OF WORD-BUILDING

Discussion:

1. What is understood by composition? What do we call words made by this type of word-building? General description of word-composition in English.
2. Diagnostic criteria for compounds (phonetic, graphic, morphological, syntactic, semantic).
3. How can compounds be classified structurally?
4. What is the interrelation between the meaning of a compound and the meaning of its constituent parts?
5. What peculiarities of English compounds distinguish them from compounds in other languages?
6. What patterns of composition are productive in Modern English?
7. What are the lines of differentiation between compound words and word-combinations? Why is one separate criterion inadequate to distinguish them?
8. Shortening. Classification of shortenings.
9. Minor ways of word-building (back-formation, sound interchange, stress interchange).

Recommended Reading:

1. R.S. Ginsburg. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. Ch. 5, 24-37.
2. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology (pp.79-87).
3. I.V. Arnold. The English Word. Ch. 6 (pp. 108 133).
4. Readings in Modern English Lexicology (pp. 111-146, pp. 86-101).

To be done at home:

1. Ex. 2, p. 93, ex. 4, p. 95. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
2. Ex. 5, 6, 7. Pp. 95 - 96. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
3. Tasks 33 38, pp. 229

4. Find examples of compound words coined on the following word-combinations:

to look important
the rise of the sun
the cage for a bird
the driver of a car

to have a sweet temper
with a pale complexion
with a flat chest
to be driven by poverty
to take pains

5 семестр

WORKSHOP VI
POLYSEMY. HOMONYMY

Discussion:

1. Meaning of the word as a linguistic notion. Referential approach to the word-meaning.
2. Types of meaning. Aspects of the lexical meaning. The lexical meaning and pragmatics.
3. Polysemy in English (general description).

4. The semantic structure of the polysemantic word as a hierarchy of its lexico-semantic variants.
5. Types of polysemy (radial, chain, radial-chain). Polysemy and context
6. Types of relationships between the meanings of the polysemantic word (intersection, inclusion, semantic homonymy).
7. General description of homonymy. Sources of homonymy.
8. Classification of homonyms.
9. Polysemy and homonymy.

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Recommended reading:

1. R.S. Ginsburg. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. Ch. 2, 26 - 28, 32 - 38 .
2. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology. Ch. 7 (pp. 129 - 142). Ch. 9 (pp. 166 - 175).
3. I.V. Arnold. The English Word. Ch. 4 (pp. 50 - 57, pp. 182 - 191).
4. 3. I.V. Zykova. A Practical Course in English Lexicology. Part 2 (pp.11-18), Part 3 (pp. 25-27).

To be done at home:

1. Exercises 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, pp. 142 - 146. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
2. Tasks 50 - 55, pp. 259 - 265. Tasks 75 - 91, pp. 307 - 330.
3. I.V. Zykova. A Practical Course in English Lexicology. Ex. 2 - 7, pp. 22-25

WORKSHOP VII
ENGLISH VOCABULARY AS A SYSTEM
SYNONYMIC AND ANTONYMIC RELATIONS

Discussion:

1. Thematic and ideographic groups, semantic fields.
2. Lexico-semantic grouping of words.
3. Definition of synonyms.
4. Synonymic sets. Status and features of the synonymic dominant.
5. Classification of synonyms.
6. Sources of synonymy.
7. Euphemisms.
8. Definition of antonyms.
9. Classification of antonyms.
10. Contextual treatment of antonyms.

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Recommended reading:

1. R.S. Ginsburg. A Course in Modern English Lexicology (pp. 82 - 85, 74 - 82).
2. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology (pp. 192 - 197, 216 - 219).
3. I.V. Arnold. The English Word. Ch. 4 (pp. 226 - 229, pp. 194 - 207, pp. 209 - 215).

To be done at home:

1. Exercises 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, pp. 142 - 146. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
2. Tasks 92 - 100, pp. 335 - 344. Tasks 101 - 117, pp. 346 - 358.

WORKSHOP XI
ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY

Discussion:

1. Semantic word relationships. Free word-combinations.
2. Proper lexical word relationships. Phraseological units.
3. Lexico-semantic word relationships. Set non-phraseological units.

Recommended reading:

1. R.S. Ginsburg. A Course in Modern English Lexicology (pp. 99 - 119).
2. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology (pp. 225 - 234, 242 - 251).
3. I.V. Arnold. The English Word (pp. 165 - 179).

To be done at home:

1. Exercises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13, pp. 236 - 241. Exercises 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, pp. 251 - 258. G.B. Antrushina. English Lexicology.
2. Tasks 130 - 132, pp. 380 - 384.

Самостоятельная работа

2);

Вопросы и задания для подготовки к дискуссии на практическом занятии

1. What is the relationship between Standard English and a regional variety?
2. To what extent are the following statements justified:
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 - Shaw).
 - two hundred years ago that English should be the language
 - Mikes).
3. Prove that American English is not a different language but a variant of English.
4. Find additional examples of pseudo- and unique morphemes. Specify the difference between them.

5. From half a page of an English book (or 10-

- J. Find a word with two bound affixational morphemes:
 1. kindness 2. snow-white 3. uneatable 4. book-keeper
- K. Find a monomorphemic word:
 1. mighty 2. daughter 3. reader 4. ashtray
- L. Which of the suffixes is used for the formation of nouns?
 1. ness 2. ish 3. less 4. ize
- M. Find a noun built with the help of a suffix denoting diminutiveness:
 1. cutter 2. booklet 3. decorator 4. hostess
- N. Find a noun built with the help of a suffix denoting collectivity:
 1. peasantry 2. greatness 3. socialism 4. teaching
- O. Find a noun built with the help of a suffix denoting the process of an action:
 1. singer 2. development 3. darkness 4. freedom
- P. Find a suffixated noun formed from an adjective stem:
 1. blackness 2. indication 3. motherhood 4. inventor
- Q. Find a suffixated adjective formed from a verb stem:
 1. foolish 2. collective 3. peaceful 4. horned
1. a cut to cut 2. a break to break 3. a jump to jump 4. a pen to pen
1. to book book 2. to even even 3. to step step 4. to dust dust
1. silver to silver 2. round to round 3. spoon to spoon 4. camp to camp
- U. Find a denominal verb denoting an action produced with object (instrumental relations):
 1. a crowd to crowd 2. a pump to pump 3. a dog to dog 4. a pocket to pocket
- V. Find a denominal verb denoting an action characteristic of the object:
 1. hammer to hammer 2. doctor to doctor 3. bag to bag 4. dress to dress
- W. Find a compound adjective:
 1. sick-leave 2. backbite 3. armchair 4. sky-blue
- X. Find a compound word in which the components are merely placed one after another (juxtaposition):
 1. Anglo-Saxon 2. horseman 3. sportsman 4. handiwork
- Y. Find a compound word whose components are joined together with a linking vowel:
 1. photointelligence 2. gaslight 3. gasometer 4. fountain-pen
- Z. Find a Greek loan-word:
 1. fruit 2. scheme 3. capital 4. table

TEST II

1. Find the word which is colloquial in style:
 A. parent B. father C. dad D. ancestor
2. Find the word which is bookish in style:
 A. darkness B. harmony C. foolish D. glad
3. Find a non-literary word:
 A. wife B. sister C. missus D. mother
4. Find a professionalism:
 A. shop B. lab C. store D. barn
5. Find a vulgarism:
 A. bad B. negative C. awful D. bloody
6. Find the word in which the emotive charge is heavier:
 A. large B. big C. tremendous D. vast
7. Find an example of an individual metaphor:
 like her sharp tongue.

- B. He bought a head of cabbage. D. The wind is singing in the trees.
8. Find an example of metonymy:
 A. He had only a few coppers in his pocket.
 B. We got to the mouth of the river.
 C. He was a lion in the fight.
 D. The valley was silent.
9. Find an example of a dead metaphor:
 A. cold reason B. cruel heart C. the flower of his life D. the hand of his watch
10. Find a case of synecdochy:
 A. Everything smiled at him. C. The childhood of the earth.
 B. All hands aboard! D. The leg of the table was broken.
11. Find a monosemantic word:
 A. table B. hydrogen C. head D. country
12. In which of the word-groups the grammatical context is of primary importance to determine the meaning of a polysemantic word:
 A. heavy artillery B. to make sb. work C. handsome reward D. to take the tram
13. In which of the word-groups the lexical context is of primary importance to determine the meaning of a polysemantic word:
 A. heavy storm B. to make a good teacher C. to make everybody laugh D. to get to the place
14. Find an example of full homonyms:
 A. lead () lead () . rose () - rose (P.I from to rise)
 B. ball () ball () D. flat () flat ()
15. Find an example of homographs:
 A. bow () bow () C. ring () ring ()
 B. right to write D. to found found (P.I from to find)
16. Find an example of homophones:
 A. lead () lead () C. long () long ()
 B. can can D. meat meet
17. Find an example of ideographic synonyms:
 A. to seem to appear C. to see to behold
 B. to begin to commence D. to die to pass away
18. Find an example of absolute synonyms:
 A. large vast C. word-building word-formation
 B. to get to receive D. handsome beautiful
19. Find an example of stylistic synonyms:
 A. to see to view C. to see to watch
 B. to see to behold D. to see to notice
20. Find the dominant in the synonymic set:
 A. celebrated B. famous C. distinguished D. eminent
21. Find an example of root antonyms:
 A. kind cruel B. important unimportant C. appear disappear D. known unknown
22. Find an example of derivational antonyms:
 A. love hatred B. beautiful ugly C. possible impossible D. long short
23. Find a set of words not belonging to the same thematic group:
 A. tree grow green C. sun shine brightly
 B. journey train ticket D. apple read snow
24. Find an example of a free word-group:
 A. to read books C. to fall in love
 B. to cry for the moon D. to fly into a rage
25. Find an example of a phraseological fusion:

26. Find an example of a phraseological collocation:
A. to go to the cinema
B. to declare war
C. to get the sack
D. to beat about the bush
27. Find an example of a phraseological unity:
A. to know where the shoe pinches
B. to join the army
C. to speak well
D. to know everything

5 семестр

TEST III FINAL TEST

1. Establish the method of word- -in-
A. affixation
B. conversion
C. compounding
D. shortening
2. Establish the method of word-
A. affixation
B. conversion
C. compounding
D. shortening
3. Establish the method of word-
A. affixation
B. conversion
C. compounding
D. shortening
4. Establish the method of word-
A. affixation
B. conversion
C. compounding
D. sound-imitation
5. Establish the method of word-
A. affixation
B. conversion
C. compounding
D. shortening
6. Establish the method of word-
A. affixation
B. conversion
C. compounding
D. sound-imitation
7. Segment the words into morphemes:
gentleman, rewrite, documentary, uncomfortable.
8. What do we call a meaning of a polysemantic word?
A. semantic change
B. a lexical variant
C. a lexico-semantic variant
D. split polysemy
9. Find a word with lexically bound meanings
A. sad, adj.
B. to make, v.
10. Find a case of linguistic metaphor
A. a football star
B. a foot of the mountain
C. a leg of the chair
D. jeans
11. Find a case of linguistic metonymy
A. a football star
B. an eye of a needle
C. a leg of the chair
D. the neck of a bottle
12. Find a synonymic dominant in the set of synonyms
A. to discuss, to argue, to debate, to dispute
B. smell scent odour - aroma
C. dim dusky obscure
- A. nice
B. awful
C. bad
D. annoying
14. Establish a fusion.

A. to beat about the bush C. to take part in sth.

15. Establish a phraseological unity

A. to kick the bucket C. red tape

TEST IV

1. Write out derived, compound and shortened words. Specify their word-building type.

We overstretched ourselves slightly when we bought a run-down three-bedroom house just outside London, but I was happily renovating it without my ex- . Luckily

2. Words for UC and IC analyses and characteristic of the types of morphemes (structural and semantic):

constructive, unwillingness, double-natured.

3. Identify the type of homonyms:

back, n. back, adv. ; sun son; desert desert; row () row (,)

4. Identify the types of synonyms:

shy self-conscious, fellow chap, usually normally, phraseological unit set-expression, to appear to emerge to turn up, to admit to accept, to cooperate to collaborate.

5. Find the synonymic dominant in the following sets of synonyms:

to sob to weep to cry, weird strange quaint odd queer, trot walk stroll go pace.

6. Establish the type of antonyms:

iron copper, inside outside, old young.

7. Define the type of motivation. Submit the necessary proof:

bang, beautiful, pointless, hiss, streamlet, leg, mouth.

9. Identify the result of semantic change:

9. Write whether the secondary meaning of the word is metaphorical or metonymical:

horse: 1. a large strong four-legged animal; 2. cavalry, soldiers riding on horses; 3. an exercise apparatus for jumping over.

shark: 1. a sea-fish; 2. a person with an unusual ability in a particular field; 3. a person who lends money at very high interest rates, a swindler.

10. Metaphor or metonymy:

the eye of a person to have an eye for fashion; the heart of a person the heart of the matter
brave hearts; hands of a man stage hands hands of a clock.

TEST V

VARIANT I

A. State the semantic relations in the following conversion pairs:

1. bone t

to

B. Define the type of the compound. Group them.

a whiteboard, heavy-hearted, out-of-town, Cambridge-educated, electro-magnetic, a wastepaperbasket, a bridesmaid, Afro-American, a peace-maker, a forget-me-not, a sunflower, play-acting, pale-blue, a playground, one-to-one, one-eyed, bluish-black, a teenager, a keyboard.

C. Classify the words according to the type of word-building used:

to babysit, to speak speech, to mumble, protest to protest, dog to dog, regeneration, irrelevant, to grumble, a bedroom, i.e., to butle butler, a cabman, a Frenchman, UFO, Eliza, overdevelop, supermarket, snobdom, agreement, disadvantage, salesmanship.

VARIANT II

A. State the semantic relations in the following conversion pairs:

1. bone

to

B. Define the type of the compound. Group them.

a whiteboard, heavy-hearted, out-of-town, Cambridge-educated, electro-magnetic, a wastepaperbasket, a bridesmaid, Afro-American, a peace-maker, a forget-me-not, a sunflower, play-acting, pale-blue, a playground, one-to-one, one-eyed, bluish-black, a teenager, a keyboard.

C. Classify the words according to the type of word-building used:

to babysit, to speak speech, to mumble, protest to protest, dog to dog, regeneration, irrelevant, to grumble, a bedroom, i.e., to butle butler, a cabman, a Frenchman, UFO, Eliza, overdevelop, supermarket, snobdom, agreement, disadvantage, salesmanship.

Шкала оценивания тестов

- 85 100%

- 60 84%

- 35 59%

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6.2. Оценочные средства и критерии оценивания для промежуточной аттестации:

4 семестр

Зачёт 4

Оценочный лист портфолио

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5 семестр (экзамен)

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ

1. The literary standard and the regional varieties of English.
2. The lexical peculiarities of American English.
3. The etymological characteristics of the English vocabulary. Native words and borrowings. International word stock.
4. The lexical meaning of the word. The denotative and connotative aspects of meaning.
5. The structural types of English words. Motivation. The historical changeability of the morphemic structure (simplification, folk etymology).
6. Patterns of word-formation.
7. Affixation.
8. Conversion. Patterns of semantic ties in conversion.
9. Compounding (Word-composition). Motivation in compounds. Differentiation between a compound and a phrase.
10. Shortening (clipping).
11. Polysemy; the lexico-semantic variant; the semantic structure of the word.

Оценка «хорошо»

Оценка «удовлетворительно»

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» (2)

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7. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы

7.1 Основная литература

1. 196 8-
ISBN 978-5-534-07119-1. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/449987>

7.2 Дополнительная литература

1. 233 2- /
ISBN 978-5-534-10053-2. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/456283>
2. English Lexicology and Lexicography 202 2-
ISBN 978-5-534-07766-7. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/453697>
3. 428 2- ISBN 978-5-534-09476-3. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/455411>
4. 2019. 273 3- ISBN 978-5-9916-2497-8. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/425841>
5. 2-

- 154 ISBN 978-5-534-06394-3. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/452086>
 6.
2020. 230 ISBN 978-5-534-12294-7. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/447234>
 7.
- 383 2- ISBN 978-5-534-12640-2. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/447914>
 8.
- 167 2- ISBN 978-5-534-07089-7. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/452088>
 9. /
- 247 3- ISBN 978-5-534-11643-4. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/453137>
 10.
- 277 ISBN 978-5-534-11209-2. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/457019>
 11.
- 145 ISBN 978-5-534-09830-3. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/453309>
 12. :
- 173 ISBN 978-5-534-08014-8. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/455632>
 13.
- 206 3- ISBN 978-5-534-12621-1. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/447868>
 14.
- 123 3- ISBN 978-5-534-12620-4. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/447867>
 15.
- 265 ISBN 978-5-534-05941-0. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/455066>
 16.
- 274 ISBN 978-5-534-05964-9. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/455145>
 17.
- 238 , 2020. ISBN 978-5-534-05963-2. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/455144>

18. □
- 292 ISBN 978-5-534-05939-7. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/455094>
19. :
 230
 ISBN 978-5-534-08790-1. URL :
<https://urait.ru/bcode/455268>
20.
 : 230 ISBN 978-5-
 534-06912-9. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/453025>

7.3 Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»

- □ □ □
1. [www.che.nsk.su/
RAN/WIN/STRUCT/DIVISION.HTM.](http://www.che.nsk.su/RAN/WIN/STRUCT/DIVISION.HTM)
 2. [www.iling-ran.ru/.](http://www.iling-ran.ru/)
 3. www.britishcouncil.org/ru/russia.htm
 4. OxfordUniversityPress: <http://>
 5. BBC Learning English: [http:// www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish](http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish)
 - □
 6. <http://www.lib.socio.msu.ru/>
 7. _____ : <http://www.rsl.ru/>
 8. <http://txt.elibrary.ru/>
 9. <http://www.lib.msu.su/index.html>
 10. <http://orel.rsl.ru/index.shtml>
 11. -
 11. <http://www.lib.pu.ru/>
 11. <http://www.biblio-online.ru>

8. Материально-техническое обеспечение

EPSON

SAMSUNG

TVLG ShivakiDVD 811.). (TV, DVD-).
(TVSamsung (1), DVD- . (TV, DVD-).
(.

9. Программное обеспечение

MicrosoftOpenLicense (Windows P, 7, 8, 10, Server, Office 2003-2016)

KasperskyEndpointSecurity

IFB 6151216081242,