# МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ФГБОУ ВО «БАШКИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

| Актуализировано:                   | Согласовано:               |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| на заседании кафедры               | Председатель УМК института |
| протокол № 12 от «07» июня 2018 г. |                            |
| И.о.зав. кафедрой/ Р.Ф. Гатауллин  | / Р.А. Гильмутдинова       |
|                                    |                            |
|                                    |                            |
|                                    |                            |
| РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА                  | ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)        |
| Дисп                               | иплина                     |
|                                    | нный язык                  |
|                                    |                            |
| Базов                              | ая часть                   |
|                                    |                            |
| Наппавлен                          | ие подготовки              |
|                                    | орговое дело               |
|                                    |                            |
| Направленность (                   | профиль) подготовки        |
|                                    | иуниципальные закупки      |
|                                    |                            |
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Для приема: 2016 г.

Уфа 2018 г.

# Составитель / составители: С.В. Кобызева

|                 | има дисциплины актуал<br>окол № 12 от «7» июня 2 |   | заседании | кафедры го  | осударственн    | ого |
|-----------------|--|---|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----|
| заседании кафед | изменения, внесенные в<br>ры<br>_ ОТ «»          |   | ограмму д | исциплины,  | утверждены<br>, | на  |
|                 | Заведующий кафедрой                              | < | /Р.Ф      | . Гатауллин |                 |     |

| Дополнения и изменения, внесенные в<br>заседании кафедры | рабочую   | программу | дисциплины, | утверждены | на |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|----|
| протокол № от «»   | _ 20 _ г. |           |             | ,          |    |
| Заведующий кафедрой                                      |           |           | /           | Ф.И.О/     |    |

| Дополнения и изменения, внесенные в заседании кафедры | <br> | дисциплины, | утверждены |
|---|------|-------------|------------|
| протокол № от «»                                      |      |             |            |
|   |      |             |            |
| Заведующий кафедрой                                   |      | <i></i>     | Ф.И.О/     |

на

| Дополнения и изменения, внесенные в | в рабочую п | трограмму | дисциплины, | утверждены | На |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----|
| заседании кафедры                   |             |           |             | <b></b> ,  |    |
| протокол № от «»                    | 20 _ г.     |           |             |            |    |
|                                     |             |           |             |            |    |

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# 1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенных спланируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

В результате освоения образовательной программы обучающийся должен овладеть следующими результатами обучения по дисциплине:

| P      | езультаты обучения  | Формируемая компетенция (с   | Примечан |
|--------|---|--|----------|
| Знания | 1. фонетику, грамматику, орфографию изучаемого иностранного языка   | указанием кода)  – способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-3) | ие       |
|        | 2. необходимый лексический минимум для общения в рамках бытовой и профессиональной тематики   | – способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-3)                  |          |
|        | 3. принципы функционирования профессионального коллектива, понимать роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, о социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных особенностях представителей тех или иных социальных общностей | - способность работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные, культурные и иные различия (OK-4)  |          |
| Умения | 1. участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы и отдыха  | - способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-3)                  |          |
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|        | 3. читать и переводить тексты по пройденной тематике и ситуациям общения.   | – способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия                         |          |

|          |  | (OK-3)   |  |
|----------|--|--|--|
|          | 4. работая в коллективе, учитывать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные, культурные особенности представителей различных социальных общностей в процессе профессионального взаимодействия в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать эти различия | - способность работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные, культурные и иные различия (OK-4)                            |  |
| Владения | 1.практическими разговорными навыками для осуществления деловых контактов, а также навыками понимания иноязычной речи  | — способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (OK-3)  |  |
|          | 2. навыками работы с оригинальной литературой на иностранном языке   | - способностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-3) |  |
|          | 3. в процессе работы в коллективе этическими нормами, касающимися социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных различий; способами и приемами предотвращения возможных конфликтных ситуаций в процессе профессиональной деятельности    | - способность работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные, культурные и иные различия (ОК-4)                            |  |

# 2. Цель и место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к базовой части образовательной программы.

Дисциплина изучается на 1-2курсах

Целью освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» является формирование языковой и коммуникативной компетенции, уровень которой на отдельных этапах языковой подготовки позволяет использовать иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

Изучение дисциплины базируется на знаниях, умениях и навыках, сформированных в результате освоения студентами предшествующих дисциплин образовательной программы по направлению подготовки 38.03.06 - «Торговое дело» профиля «Государственные и муниципальные закупки»: «Русский язык и культура речи».

Освоение дисциплины «Иностранный язык» служит основой для изучения таких дисциплин, как «Деловые переговоры и деловая переписка на иностранном языке», «Деловой иностранный язык», «Профессиональный иностранный язык». Полученные в ходе освоения дисциплины знания, навыки и умения используются в процессе выполнения и защиты выпускной квалификационной работы.

# 3. Содержание рабочей программы (объем дисциплины, типы и виды учебных занятий, учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся)

Содержание рабочей программы представлено в Приложении А.

#### 4. Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине

# 4.1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

**ОК-3** - способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

| <b>5</b>                                 | П  | ν   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Этап                                     | Планируемые результаты обучения                                  | Критерии оценивания резу                      | /льтатов ооучения<br>                           |
| (уровень)<br>освоения<br>компетенци<br>и | (показатели достижения заданного<br>уровня освоения компетенций) | «не зачтено»                                  | «зачтено»                                       |
| Первый                                   | Знать: фонетику, грамматику,                                     | Не знает базовые правила                      | В целом знает базовые правила                   |
| этап                                     | орфографию изучаемого  | _ *   | грамматики, особенности фонетики                |
| (уровень)                                | иностранного языка;  | фонетики изучаемого                           | изучаемого иностранного языка,                  |
|  | -<br>-необходимый лексический минимум                            | иностранного языка,                           | лексический минимум, необходимый                |
|  | для общения в рамках бытовой и                                   | лексический минимум,                          | для общения в рамках бытовой и                  |
|  | профессиональной тематики.                                       | необходимый для общения в<br>рамках бытовой и | профессиональной тематики, но допускает ошибки. |
|  |  | профессиональной тематики                     |   |
| Второй этаг                              | Уметь:   | Не умеет участвовать в                        | В целом умеет участвовать в несложной           |
| (уровень)                                | - участвовать в несложной беседе на                              |   | беседе на темы повседневной жизни,              |
|  | темы повседневной жизни, учебы и                                 | повседневной жизни, учебы и                   | учебы и отдыха, выражать свои мысли в           |
|  | отдыха;  | отдыха, выражать свои мысли в                 | устной и письменной форме с                     |
|  | - выражать свои мысли в устной и                                 | устной и письменной форме с                   | использованием активно усвоенных                |
|  | письменной форме с использованием                                | использованием активно                        | грамматических правил в рамках                  |
|  | активно усвоенных грамматических                                 | усвоенных грамматических                      | определенной лексики, читать и                  |
|  | правил в рамках определенной                                     | правил в рамках определенной                  | переводить тексты по пройденной                 |
|  | лексики;   | лексики, читать и переводить                  | тематике и ситуациям общения, но                |
|  | - читать и переводить тексты по                                  | тексты по пройденной тематике                 | допускает ошибки.                               |
|  | пройденной тематике и ситуациям                                  | и ситуациям общения                           |   |
|  | общения.   |   |   |
| Третий этаг                              | і Владеть:   | Не владеет навыками                           | В целом владеет навыками                        |
| (уровень)                                |  | " '   | осуществления деловых контактов на              |
|  | навыками для осуществления                                       | _   | 1 1   |
|  | деловых контактов, а также навыками                              | _   |   |
|  | _  | иноязычной речи, при работе с                 |   |
|  | - навыками работы с оригинальной                                 | рригинальной литературой на                   | иностранном языке, но допускает                 |

| литературой на иностранном языке. | иностранном языке | ошибки. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|

**ОК-4** - способностью работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические конфессиональные и культурные различия

|  | е, конфессиональные и культург   |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Этап                                     | Планируемые результаты обучения  | Критерии оценивания результатов  | з обучения   |
| (уровень)<br>освоения<br>компетенци<br>и | (показатели достижения заданного уровня<br>освоения компетенций)   | «не зачтено  | «зачтено»  |
| Первый этап<br>(уровень)                 | Знать: принципы функционирования профессионального коллектива, понимать роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, о социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных особенностях представителей тех или иных социальных общностей                  | Не знает принципы функционирования профессионального коллектива, не понимает роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, не знает социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные особенности представителей тех или иных социальных общностей.          | Знает (представляет) в базовом объеме принципы функционирования профессионального коллектива, понимает роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, знает социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные особенности представителей тех или иных социальных общностей. |
| Второй этап<br>(уровень)                 | Уметь: работая в коллективе, учитывать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные, культурные особенности представителей различных социальных общностей в процессе профессионального взаимодействия в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать эти различия | Не умеет, работая в коллективе, учитывать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные, культурные особенности представителей различных социальных общностей в процессе профессионального взаимодействия в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать эти различия. | Умеет применять знания в базовом (стандартном) объеме.   |
| Третий этап<br>(уровень)                 | Владеть: в процессе работы в коллективе этическими нормами, касающимися социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных различий; способами и приемами предотвращения возможных конфликтных ситуаций в процессе профессиональной деятельности  | Не владеет этическими нормами, касающимися социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных различий; способами и приемами предотвращения возможных конфликтных ситуаций в процессе профессиональной деятельности.                                  | Владеет базовыми нормами<br>и приемами   |

# Критерии оценивания для зачета студентов заочной формы обучения (ЗФО)

В рамках изучаемой дисциплины зачет является формой промежуточной аттестации и реализуется в ходе проведения итогового контрольного тестирования.

Обязательным условием для получения допуска к процедуре зачета является успешное прохождение всех этапов текущего контроля (устный опрос) и рубежного контроля (контрольная работа) (Подробно о критериях оценивания устного опроса, контрольной работы и тестирования см. ниже).

**ОК-3** - способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

| Этап       | Планируемые | Критерии оценивания результатов обучения |                    |              |               |  |
|------------|-------------|--|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--|
| (уровень)  | результаты  | 2 («не                                   | 3                  | 4 («хорошо») | 5 («отлично») |  |
| освоения   | обучения    | удовлетвор                               | («удовлетворительн |              |               |  |
| компетенци | (показатели | ительно»)                                | o»)                |              |               |  |
| И          | достижения  |  |                    |              |               |  |

| Первый<br>этап<br>(уровень) | заданного уровня<br>знать: фонетику,<br>грамматику,<br>орфографию<br>изучаемого<br>иностранного<br>языка;<br>-необходимый<br>лексический<br>минимум для<br>общения в рамках<br>бытовой и<br>профессионально<br>й тематики.  | базовые правила грамматики, особенности фонетики изучаемого иностранного языка, лексический минимум,   | Знает фонетику, грамматику, орфографию изучаемого иностранного языка; лексический минимум, необходимый для общения в рамках бытовой и профессиональной тематики, но допускает незначительные ошибки   | Демонстрирует целостные знания базовой грамматики, фонетики изучаемого иностранного языка, лексического минимума, необходимого для общения в рамках бытовой и профессиональной тематики   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Второй этаі<br>(уровень)    | т Уметь: - участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы и отдыха; - выражать свои мысли в устной и письменной форме сиспользованием активно усвоенных грамматических правил в рамках определенной лексики; - читать и переводить тексты по пройденной тематике и ситуациям общения. | В целом умеет участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы и отдыха, выражать свои мысли в устной и письменной форме сиспользованием активно усвоенных грамматических правиле в рамках определенной лексики, читать и переводить тексты по пройденной тематике и ситуациям общения, не допускает значительные ошибки | использовать полученные знания при участии в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы и отдыха, при выражении своих мыслей в устной и письменной форме с использованием активно усвоенных грамматических правил в рамках определенной лексики, при чтении и | Умеет систематически использовать полученные знания при участии в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы и отдыха, при выражении своих мыслей в устной и письменной форме с использованием активно усвоенных грамматических правил в рамках определенной лексики, при чтении и переводе текстов по пройденной тематике и ситуациям общения. |
| Третий этаі<br>(уровень)    |   | В целом владеет навыками осуществления деловых контактов на иностранном языке, при понимании иноязычной речи, при работе с оригинальной литературой на иностранном языке, но допускает значительные ошибки   | Способен систематически осуществлять деловые контакты на иностранном языке, понимать иноязычную речь, работать с оригинальной литературой на иностранном языке, но допускает незначительные ошибки  | Способен систематически осуществлять деловые контакты на иностранном языке, понимать иноязычную речь, работать с оригинальной литературой на иностранном языке.   |

**ОК-4** - способностью работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия.

| Этап       | Планируемые         | Критерии    | оценивания результатов обу | чения        |               |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| (уровень)  | результаты обучения | 2 («не      | 3                          | 4 («хорошо») | 5 («отлично») |
| освоения   | (показатели         | удовлетвори | («удовлетворительно»)      |              |               |
| компетенци | достижения          | тельно»)    |                            |              |               |

| и<br>Первый этап<br>(уровень) | заданного уровня освоения Знать: принципы функционировани я профессиональног о коллектива, понимать роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, о социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных особенностях представителей тех или иных социальных общностей | Не знает   | Демонстрирует частичные знания принципов функционирования профессионального коллектива, роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, о социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных особенностях представителей тех или иных социальных общностей без грубых ошибок | Знает (представляет) в базовом объеме знания, принципов функционирования профессионального коллектива, роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, о социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных особенностях представителей тех или иных социальных общностей | Демонстрирует высокий уровень знаний принципов функционировани я профессиональног о коллектива, понимать роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, о социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных особенностях представителей тех или иных социальных общностей    |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|---|--|---|
| Второй этап<br>(уровень)      | Уметь: работая в коллективе, учитывать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные особенности представителей различных социальных общностей в процессе профессиональног о взаимодействия в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать эти различия                       | Не умеет   | Демонстрирует частичные умения без грубых ошибок  | Умеет применять знания в базовом (стандартном) объеме  | Демонстрирует высокий уровень умений работая в коллективе, учитывать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные особенности представителей различных социальных общностей в процессе профессиональног о взаимодействия в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать эти различия |
| Третий этап<br>(уровень)      | Владеть:  в процессе работы в коллективе этическими нормами, касающимися социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных различий; способами и приемами предотвращения возможных конфликтных  | Не владеет | Демонстрирует владения отдельными нормами и приемами  | Владеет базовыми нормами и приемами  | Демонстрирует в процессе работы в коллективе владение этическими нормами, касающимися социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных различий; способами и приемами предотвращения возможных конфликтных   |

| ситуаций в       |  | ситуаций в        |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
| процессе         |  | процессе          |
| профессиональной |  | профессиональной  |
| деятельности     |  | деятельности;     |
|                  |  | владение          |
|                  |  | комплексом        |
|                  |  | (системой) норм и |
|                  |  | приемов на        |
|                  |  | высоком уровне    |

В рамках изучаемой дисциплины экзамен является формой итоговой аттестации. Обязательным условием для получения допуска к процедуре экзамена является успешное прохождение всех этапов текущего контроля (устный опрос) и рубежного контроля (контрольная работа) (подробно о критериях оценивания устного опроса и контрольной работы см. п. 4.2).

4.2. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Для заочной формы обучения

| Этапы                          | Результаты обучения   | Компетенция   | Оценочные средства                                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| освоения                       |   |   | o desse simple of olderer                            |
| освоения<br>1-й этап<br>Знания | 1. принципы функционирования профессионального коллектива, понимать роль корпоративных норм и стандартов, о социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных особенностях представителей тех или иных социальных общностей | ОК-4: способность работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия.                 | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |
|                                | оощностей 2. фонетику, грамматику, орфографию изучаемого иностранного языка;  |   | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |
|                                | 3. необходимый лексический минимум для общения в рамках бытовой и профессиональной тематики.  | ОК-3: способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |

|                      |   | взаимодействия.   |  |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 2-й этап<br>Умения   | 1. работать в коллективе, учитывать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные, культурные особенности представителей различных социальных общностей в процессе профессионального взаимодействия в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать эти различия | ОК-4: способность работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия.                                 | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |
|                      | 2. участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы и отдыха;   | ОК-3: способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |
|                      | 3. выражать свои мысли в устной и письменной форме с использованием активно усвоенных грамматических правил в рамках определенной лексики;  | ОК-3: способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |
|                      | 4. читать и переводить тексты по пройденной тематике и ситуациям общения.   | ОК-3: способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |
| 3-й этап<br>Владения | 1.владетьв процессе работы в коллективе этическими нормами, касающимися социальных, этнических, конфессиональных и культурных различий; способами и приемами предотвращения возможных конфликтных ситуаций в процессе профессиональной            | ОК-4: способность работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия.                                 | Устный опрос,<br>контрольная работа,<br>тестирование |

| де | еятельности          |                          |                     |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. | . практическими      | ОК-3: способность к      | Устный опрос,       |
| pa | азговорными навыками | коммуникации в устной и  | контрольная работа, |
| ДЛ | ля осуществления     | письменной формах на     | тестирование        |
| Де | еловых контактов, а  | русском и иностранном    |                     |
| та | акже навыками        | языках для решения задач |                     |
| П  | онимания иноязычной  | межличностного и         |                     |
| pe | ечи;                 | межкультурного           |                     |
|    |                      | взаимодействия.          |                     |
| 3. | . навыками работы с  | ОК-3: способность к      | Устный опрос,       |
| op | ригинальной          | коммуникации в устной и  | контрольная работа, |
| л  | итературой на        | письменной формах на     | тестирование        |
| ИН | ностранном языке.    | русском и иностранном    |                     |
|    |                      | языках для решения задач |                     |
|    |                      | межличностного и         |                     |
|    |                      | межкультурного           |                     |
|    |                      | взаимодействия.          |                     |

# Типовые материалы к экзамену

Экзамен является оценочным средством для всех этапов освоения компетенций. Структура экзаменационного билета.

Экзаменационный билет включает в себя три вопроса:

- 1. Выполнение практического задания.
- 2. Чтение и перевод текста по специальности.
- 3. Собеседование по устной теме.

#### **МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

# «БАШКИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Институт истории и государственного управления

Направление 38.03.06 «Торговое дело»

#### Дисциплина Иностранный язык

# ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 2

- 1. Выполните практическое задание.
- 2. Прочитать и перевести текст по специальности.
- 3. Собеседование по устной теме.

Зав. кафедрой государственного управления

Р.Ф. Гатауллин

Кафедра государственного управления

# Языковой материал(1 вопрос)

- 1.Имя существительное: род, число, падеж, артикли.
- 2. Имя прилагательное: степени сравнения.
- 3. Личные местоимения.
- 4. Указательные местоимения.
- 5. Предлоги времени, места, направления.
- 6. Настоящее простое время в действительном залоге.
- 7. Настоящее длительное время в действительном залоге.
- 8. Настоящее завершенное время в действительном залоге.
- 9. Прошедшее простое время в действительном залоге.
- 10. Прошедшее длительное время в действительном залоге.
- 11. Прошедшее завершенное время в действительном залоге.
- 12. Будущее простое время в действительном залоге.
- 13. Будущее длительное время в действительном залоге.
- 14. Будущее завершенное время в действительном залоге.
- 15. Настоящее простое время в страдательном залоге.
- 16. Настоящее длительное время в страдательном залоге.
- 17. Настоящее завершенное время в страдательном залоге.
- 18. Прошедшее простое время в страдательном залоге.
- 19. Прошедшее длительное время в страдательном залоге.
- 20. Прошедшее завершенное время в страдательном залоге.
- 21. Будущее простое время в страдательном залоге.
- 22. Будущее длительное время в страдательном залоге.
- 23. Будущее завершенное время в страдательном залоге.
- 24. Структура повествовательного предложения.

- 25. Типы вопросительных предложений и их структура.
- 26. Модальные глаголы.
- 27. Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий, причастие.
- 28. Местоимения some, any, no, every иихпроизводные, few, a few, little, a little.

| Примерный экзаменационный тест                                   |
|--|
| 1) My aunta waitress.  |
| a) am b) is c) are d) does                                       |
| 2) She's got a headache so                                       |
| a) she rested b) she rest c) she's resting d) she's rested       |
| 3) I work at 9 o'clock every day.                                |
| a) will begin b) am begin c) begin to d) begin                   |
| 4) Paul is away. He to Italy.                                    |
| a) have gone b) has been c) has gone d) went                     |
| 5) We to the cinema two times last week.                         |
| a) go b) was gone c) went d) have gone                           |
| 6) If you have any problems, we to help you.                     |
| a) trying b) will try c) tried d) try                            |
| 7) Tom fell asleep while he                                      |
| a) was reading b) read c) is reading d) reads                    |
| 8) The new hotel next year.                                      |
| a) was built b) will build c) will be built d) will be builded   |
| 9) When I arrived at the party, Tom                              |
| a) will have gone b) goes c) had gone d) has gone                |
| 10) I didn't see there.  |
| a) somebody b) anybody c) nobody d) something                    |
| 11) She has been very kind,?                                     |
| a) isn't she b) hasn't she c) wasn't she d) has she              |
| 12) They an excellent play last Saturday.                        |
| a) had seen b) see c) was saw d) saw                             |
| 13) Last Sunday thousands of people on the beach.                |
| a) there was b) it was c) they were d) there were                |
| 14) When, give her this book.                                    |
| a) Ann will arrive b) Ann arrive c) Ann arrived d) Ann arrives   |
| 15) Would you like coffee?                                       |
| a) some b) an c) any d) no                                       |
| 16) I love London. I there twice this year.                      |
| a) went b) was c) have been d) had been                          |
| 17) We an interesting film last night.                           |
| a) see b) saw c) was saw d) have seen                            |
| 18) London is than Rome.   |
| a) as expensive b) more expensive c) expensive d) most expensive |
| 19) If you have time, for a walk.                                |
| a) we go b) we went c) we'll go d) we have gone                  |
| 20) I when the lights went out.                                  |
| a) was working b) am working c) worked d) work                   |

Темы экзаменационных текстов для перевода и обсуждения: (вопрос 2 и 3 билета)

- 1. Финансовые профессии
- 2. Банки. Кредиты. Деньги
- 3. Налогообложение

- 4. Ценные бумаги. Фондовые биржи
- 5. Маркетинг
- 6. Менеджмент
- 7. Формы организации бизнеса: индивидуальное предпринимательство, товарищество, корпорация
- 8. Оптовая и розничная торговля

# Примерные экзаменационные тексты (2 вопрос):

#### **Bankanditsclasses**

The major classes of banks are commercial and central banks. Commercial banks accept savings deposits, make loans and other investments, and offer financial services that facilitate the exchange of funds among individuals and institutions. In addition to the profit derived from the difference in the interest rates, commercial banks charge fees for various services. Central banks are involved in the issue of money and maintain the country's foreign currency reserves. Central banks maintain the accounts of other banks and supervise their activities. Central banks act as bankers to governments, as the designers to monetary and credit policies, and as lenders of last resort to commercial banks in the case of financial crisis. Central banks also pay a significant psychological role as guarantors of the monetary system. Central banks may be nationalized organizations and are subject to government control, but some of them can have independence from government supervision.

#### **Taxation**

Tax is a compulsory levy on individuals and companies by the state to meet the expenses of the government. Taxation is imposition of compulsory levies on persons or entities by governments. **Classes of taxes.** Taxes are most commonly classified as either direct or indirect, an example of the former type being the income tax (inheritance tax, real estate tax) and of latter the sales tax (value-added tax, excise tax). Direct taxes are taxes on persons; they are aimed at the individual's ability to pay as measured by his income or his net wealth. Income taxes are levied on total personal net income in excess of some stipulated minimum. They are also adjusted to take into account the circumstances influencing the ability to pay of the individual, such as family status, number and age of children, and financial burdens resulting from illness. Income taxes are often levied at graduated rates, that is, at rates that rise as income rises. Inheritance taxes are taxes on the money or property that you give to someone else after you die.

#### **Securities Markets**

Securities are bought and sold at two types of securities markets: primary markets, which issue new securities, and secondary markets, where previously issued securities are bought and sold. If a company wants to sell a new issue of stock or bonds, it usually negotiates with an investment bank, or underwriter who sells the securities for it. The underwriter buys the securities from the corporation and resells then to individual investors through the secondary market. Organized securities exchanges have developed to make the buying and selling of securities easier. The securities exchanges consist of the individual investors, brokers, and intermediaries who deal in the purchase and sale of securities. Securities exchanges do not buy or sell securities, they simply provide the location and services for the brokers who buy and sell.

#### **International Business Relations**

What am I going to do after school or university? Maybe I should consider a job in the financial world. There is a surprisingly wide range to choose from. For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own International business research Agency or write about economics as a financial journalist. What features are characteristic of the world economy? You are about to begin an exciting, important and necessary task – the exploration of international business. It is exciting because it combines the science and the art of business with many other disciplines, such as economics, geography, history, language, jurisprudence, statistics and demography. International business is important and necessary because economic isolation has become

impossible. Failure to become a part of the global market assures a nation of declining economic influence and a deteriorating standard of living for its citizens.

#### Критерии оценивания результатов экзамена:

Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если студент дал правильные ответы на все вопросы экзаменационного билета, продемонстрировал целостные знания базовых грамматических структур; не допустил фонетические ошибки в произношении лексических единиц. Задания выполнены полностью без неточностей и ошибок. Студент владеет разговорными навыками, навыками понимания иноязычной речи; навыками работы с оригинальной литературой на иностранном языке, без затруднений ответил на все дополнительные вопросы.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если студент в целом ответил на вопросы экзаменационного билета, задания выполнены полностью. Студент способен использовать полученные знания при общении на иностранном языке, при понимании иноязычной речи, при работе с оригинальной литературой на иностранном языке, однако допущены некоторые лексико-грамматические неточности и незначительные фонетические ошибки.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если студент продемонстрировал фрагментарные знания базовых грамматических структур; допустил значительные фонетические ошибки в произношении лексических единиц. Задания выполнены не полностью. Студент способен использовать полученные знания при общении на иностранном языке, при понимании иноязычной речи, при работе с оригинальной литературой на иностранном языке, но допускает значительные ошибки.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если ответ на экзаменационные вопросы свидетельствует о крайне неполном знании базовых грамматических категорий и явлений. Студент допускает значительное количество фонетических ошибок, не умеет участвовать в беседе, демонстрируя низкий уровень владения разговорными навыками, навыками понимания иноязычной речи, навыками работы с оригинальной литературой.

#### Устный опрос

Устный опрос проводится на аудиторных занятиях в ходе изучения новой темы (модуля) с целью контроля освоения и / или расширения знаний, умений, владений по пройденной тематике.

Студент самостоятельно переводит диалоги, отрабатывает чтение, анализирует грамматические явления и впоследствии заучивает диалоги наизусть.

#### Критерии и методика оценивания:

- «зачтено» выставляется студенту, если он демонстрирует достаточный уровень языковой подготовки, владеет лексико-грамматическим материалом. Допускаются незначительные ошибки (фонетические, грамматические, лексические) при воспроизведении диалога;
- «не зачтено» выставляется студенту, если он демонстрирует низкий уровень языковой подготовки: не владеет лексико-грамматическим материалом, не владеет нормами произношения.

# 1. Заданиядлястудентов 1 курса

#### Dialogue 1.

**Antonov:**Let me introduceMr Brown, our business partner from London to you. And this is MrGlebov, our Sales Manager.

**Glebov:** How do you do, Mr Brown. **Brown:** How do you do, MrGlebov.

**Glebov:** Is this your first visit to Moscow, Mr Brown?

**Brown:** No, I was here three years ago.

**Glebov:** Did you travel for pleasure or on business?

**Brown:** It was a business trip. We signed a contract for the purchase of some equipment.

Glebov: I see.

**Antonov:** Welcome to our office, Mr Brown. <u>This way</u>, please.

**Brown:** Oh, thanks. When was your <u>firm</u> founded?

Antonov: Well, some ten years ago.

**Brown:** Really? I'm impressed with the progress of your firm. How many departments are there in your office?

**Glebov:** There are five departments in our office. <u>They arepersonnel</u>, accounts, sales, production and marketing departments.

**Brown:** You have modern office equipment.

**Antonov:** Yes, we have everything, we need: computers, printers, scanners and fax machines. The equipment is rather expensive, but <u>it is worth it</u>.

Brown: What about our offer?

**Glebov:** Your offer is very interesting for us.

Brown: Glad to hear it. Shall we discussthe terms and conditions of our contract?

**Antonov:** All right. Let's get down to business.

#### Dialogue 2.

**A:** Let's discuss our plans for the near future.

**B:** Good.

**A:** We're going to send a private invitation to Vic Kotov.

**B:** A very good idea.

**A:** You may take him to Boston to our branch there and show him around.

**B:** Excellent!

**A:** Then you'll bring him up to New York and will <u>arrange a meeting</u> for him with the Board of Directors.

**B:** Wonderful but I think we should discuss all the possibilities among ourselves.

**A:** Vic is going to tell us about their plans and we are going to tell him about ours.

**B:** I think that's wise.

**A:** And we can tell him about our Chicago project.

**B:** Oh, I don't think we should do that. Not until it is ready.

#### Dialogue 3.

**A:** I think we can get down to businessright away.

**B:** We've heard a lot about your company and <u>I believe</u> there is<u>a</u> great <u>number of</u> points where we can come to a <u>mutually beneficial agreement</u>.

**A:** I hope so. During preliminary talks with Mr. White you discussed three main points of cooperation.

**B:** <u>As a result of your recommendations</u> we are examining up the <u>joint venture</u>, purchase of equipment and terms of <u>delivery</u>. And I am happy to say that we like your equipment and want to sign a contract with you.

**A:** What kind of equipment are you interested in?

**B:** We need up-to-date technology. But there are some problems, Mr. Orlov. Some terms and conditions are not acceptable to us.

**A:** I wish I could give you a reply now, but I must get in touch with the manufactures first. Let's meet in my office next week.

**B:** Agreed. We're ready to resume discussions whenever you wish.

#### Dialogue 4.

**A:** Hi, Frank. How are you?

**B:** Hello, Vic. I am fine, thank you. And you?

**A:** I've been busy. I've just received a private invitation from Richard Johnson from the USA.

**B:** Are you going to visit many places in America?

A: Well, maybe New York and Washington. Unfortunately I don't have much time for travelling.

B: Why?

**A:** The thing is that I'd like to discuss business and the possibilities for a joint venture.

**B:** I see. Well, <u>these days</u> lots of businessmen are visiting the United States. Anyhow, have a successful trip.

**A:** Thanks, Frank.

# Dialogue 5.

Blake: Good morning, Mr Smirnov.

Smirnov: Good morning, Mr Blake. I'm glad to see you. Have you been to our pavilion?

Blake: Yes, we've just seen your display. It's wonderful. Your latest models of agricultural

equipment are particularly good.

**Smirnov:** Have you seen them in operation?

Blake: Yes, we have. Does the equipment go for export?

**Smirnov:** Yes, we've sold it to many companies.

**Blake:** Your agricultural equipment meets our requirements. Our government is paying much attention to the development of the agricultural sector of our economy so the demand for the equipment will be high.

**Smirnov:** Fine. If you are really interested in our equipment we can set up a joint venture for the production of agricultural equipment in your country. It'll be mutually beneficial.

Blake: An excellent idea!

**Smirnov:** Then let's continue our talks in the Director's office and discuss the matter in detail there.

#### Dialogue 6.

**Blake:** Good morning, Mr Smirnov.

**Smirnov:** Good morning, Mr Blake. I haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

**Blake:** I haven't been very well lately, you know. I've caught a cold.

Smirnov: I'm sorry to hear that. I do hope you get well again soon. How long have you been here,

Mr Blake?

**Blake:** Since Monday.

**Smirnov:** Where are you staying?

**Blake:** We're staying at the Rossia Hotel. We're very comfortable there.

**Smirnov:** How long are you going to stay here?

Blake: It will depend on our talks. Mr Smirnov, I think we can get down to business. We've studied

your offer and your draft contract for the delivery of complete equipment very carefully.

**Smirnov:** What do you think of it?

**Blake:** The equipment suits us, we need it very much. We are ready to place a big order.

**Smirnov:** Glad to hear that, Mr Blake.

**Blake:** But we'd like to clear up several points first.

**Smirnov:** Well, what shall we take up?

**Blake:** You see, Mr Smirnov, your prices are too high, I'm afraid. Can you reduce them?

**Smirnov:** I don't think we can. Our equipment is in great demand. We've sold the equipment at these prices to many customers this year.

**Blake:** We know that the world prices have recently gone up. But still your prices are too high.

**Smirnov:** Well, Mr Blake, we'll think it over and see what we can do.

**Blake:** Thank you, Mr Smirnov. We've done business with you for more than 10 years and I hope you'll meet our request.

#### Dialogue 7.

**Sokolov:** Can you tell me anything about bank services?

**Teplyh:** I <u>am familiar with</u> checking and savings accounts, safety deposit boxes, insurance, etc.

**Sokolov:** What services do banks offer to business?

**Teplyh:** I think businesses come to the banksfor loans. Banks <u>make loans</u> to corporations, to organizations, to individuals and to small companies. For this they charge interest.

**Sokolov:** But how can a bank decide whether a business should receive a loan?

**Teplyh:** They request a <u>financial statement</u>, which shows what the company has in inventory, <u>accounts receivable</u> and other <u>assets and liabilities</u>. <u>Profit and loss statement</u> shows the company's <u>income and expenses</u>, i.e. its <u>financial situation</u>. If the company <u>is eligible for</u> a loan, it may choose a long-term loan or a short-term loan.

**Sokolov:** And how much interest does the bank charge on these loans?

**Teplyh:** It can be different. We have the so-called prime-rate, <u>that is</u> the lowest interest rate available at the particular time. Only preferred customers have it.

Sokolov: And who decides on prime-rate then?

**Teplyh:** Major lending banks do.

**Sokolov:** And what is "a line of credit"? I have a vague idea what it is.

**Teplyh:** A line of credit is the maximum <u>amount of money</u> that a company can borrow from a bank. This top amount of customer's credit is based on the profits and earnings of a business. A bank also issues letters of credit, saying that the holder can borrow up a certain sum of money, <u>for example</u>, if a person goes to some other country where another bank is concerned.

**Sokolov:** Thank you. It's very useful information.

#### Dialogue 8.

**A:** What is financing needed for?

**B:** Corporations need financing for the purchase of assets and the payment of expenses.

A: Could you tell me what is meant by outflow and inflow of capital?

**B:** The outflow is formed by the purchase of inventory, payments of salaries. The inflow is formed by the sale of goods and services.

**A:** Which should be greater?

**B:** <u>In the long run</u> the inflow must be greater than the outflow. <u>In this case</u> it results in a profit. <u>You see</u>, if cash outflow exceeds cash inflow, the company will <u>run out of cash</u>.

**A:** What is the solution of the problem <u>in the latter case</u>?

**B:** The solution is to reduce outflows, <u>in other words</u> to trim expenses. But the financial manager can also choose financial techniques. One of them is short-term financing. Another is long-term financing.

A: I guess you are talking about debt funding, aren't you?

**B:** That's what I mean. I'm talking about getting capital by borrowing from a bank.

#### Dialogue 9.

**Participant:** Excuse me, may I have a look at one of the chains displayed in the window?

**Shop assistant:** Certainly, sir. What number is it? **Participant:** It's nine three five, <u>over there</u>. **Shop assistant:** Just a minute...Yes, <u>here you are</u>.

**Participant:** And how long is it? **Shop assistant:** 25 inches, sir.

**Participant:** And how much is it in centimeters?

**Shop assistant:**<u>Let me see</u>...oh, here is the calculator...I should multiply it by two point five two. Oh, yes, sixty-three.

**Participant:** Very good. Just the length I wanted to have. And how much is it?

**Shop assistant:** One hundred and ninety-nine pounds.

**Participant:** Good. I'm buying it.

**Shop assistant:** Here is your box and the <u>receipt</u>, please.

**Participant:** Excuse me, may I reclaim the VAT?

**Shop assistant**: Where are you from?

**Participant:** From Russia.

**Shop assistant:** Just a minute, I'll consult the book. Yes, you are eligible to the reclaim. May I have

your passport to fill in the form? **Participant:** Here you are.

**Shop assistant:** Here is your passport and the form. Please fill in this sheet before you give it to the

customs. How are you leaving? By plane?

**Participant:** Yes, by plane. And what should I do about this form?

**Shop assistant:** Fill in this sheet before you <u>leave for</u> the airport and have it stamped at the customs, at the airport. Then post it. <u>In a month or so</u> you will receive a cheque by post. Have it cashed at the bank stated, in Russia.

**Participant:** I see. Thank you very much. **Shop assistant:** You are more than welcome

# Dialogue 10.

**A:** What kind of taxes must be paid to the Customs Authorities before the goods are handed to <u>legal</u> <u>entities</u> and <u>individuals</u>?

**B:** Well, the taxes that must be paid on importation include as a rule customs duties, value-added tax and some special import taxes.

**A:** How can I know the rates of customs duties?

**B:** Customs duties for all types of goods are printed in the Customs Tariff which is available in bookshops.

**A:** What is VAT and how is it calculated?

**B:** VAT is a tax charged as a percentage of the value of the goods, <u>as distinguished from</u> a fixed duty or tax. Calculation of VAT is based on the CIF value of goods, i.e. on cost, insurance and freight charges.

**A:** I see. And are all imported goods liable to VAT?

**B:** Most of them, there is only a small number of exemptions.

**A:** What does a special tax mean?

**B:** This is a kind of tax to which only certain types of goods are subject.

**A:** How are tax rates settled?

**B:** Tax rates are decided by the Government Authorities, each year in connection with the passing of the Budget. Tax rates can be changed from year to year.

#### Dialogue 11.

**A:** Can you tell me anything about securities? What do they represent?

**B:** Well, securities are juridical documents showing that their owner paid in a certain sum of money and consequently has the right to a share of the property of the organization that issued them; i.e. to a part of the incomes.

**A:** I see. What kinds of securities do you know?

**B:** There are several kinds of securities. They are shares, bonds, bills of exchange, savings certificates and treasury obligations. <u>As for me</u>, I'm only familiar with shares and savings certificates.

**A:** What does the share say about?

**B:** The share is a kind of securities issued by a company. It certifies that its owner paid in a certain amount of money and consequently has the right to dividends. The savings certificate is a document saying that a definite sum of money is <u>deposited with the bank</u> and its owner has the right to get the deposit and interest on it <u>on the expiry of a fixed period</u>.

**A:** What about bonds, bills of exchange and others?

**B:** Unfortunately, I have a very vague idea of them. <u>You'd better</u> consult a business dictionary. In Russia one doesn't often <u>deal with</u> them.

**A:** And where can I purchase securities, if I wish?

**B:** Just as there exist trading houses, shops, purchase and sale markets, there exist special structures to sell securities. They are called stock exchanges or securities markets.

**A:** Anyway, I've got very useful information. Thank you very much.

**B:** You are more than welcome.

#### Dialogue 12.

**M:** What is the profit and loss statement? Explain the main purpose of it, will you?

**K:** Well, basically it's a statement of the cash available to a company <u>in order to</u> continue its operations.

**M:**It's information to managers in helping them make their decisions in running the company, and very importantly, it's information to the shareholders who are the owners of the company. It tells the shareholder how well the company is performing and how well their investment in that company is working for them.

**K:** So, looking at the profit and loss statement, which figures would managers be most interested in?

**M:** Well, <u>turnover</u>, for example. This shows managers the total amount of money which is coming into the company. But turnover is not the same as profit of course. The latter shows how much money the company is making after paying for its production costs .This gives managers the idea on how efficiently they are running the company.

**K:** You also mentioned shareholders. Which figures are they interested in?

**M:** They are interested in the <u>earnings per share</u>, i.e. they would like to see how much money they are earning on their investment – they money they put into the company in the form of shares. The shareholders want to see, of course, that their earnings per share are increasing.

#### Dialogue 13.

- Window or aisle?
- Window, please. But not near an emergency exit, if possible. You can't put the seats back.
- Have you got anything smaller, sir? Don't think I can change a twenty.
- Oh, just a minute. I'll see. Here you are.
- Here's your ticket. Your flight is now boarding at the gate 50.
- Excuse me, could you tell me where the British Airways counter is?
- Certainly. Just go up the escalator and you'll see it.
- Thank you.
- You are more than welcome.

#### Dialogue 14.

- Your passport, please. How long are you planning to stay in the country?
- A fortnight. Could I prolong my entrance visa in case of necessity?
- Sure. The receiving party shall take care of it. Can you put your bags on the table and fill in your customs forms, please?
- How much do they weigh?
- 23 kilo. I'm sorry but you'll have to pay an excess luggage charge.
- Oh, it's only three kilos overweight.
- Yes, sir...that's £6. I'm sorry but this bag is too heavy to take on as hand luggage. You're only allowed six kilos.
- But I've got my computer and everything in there.

- Have you anything to declare?
- Pardon?
- Alcohol, cigarettes, fresh fruit...? Will you open your suitcase, please?
- Only a bottle of wine.
- Everything is all right. It's duty free. As you probably know, it's forbidden to bring in more than two bottles of alcohol and two blocks of cigarettes to England. And no limitations as to currency. Here's your form. Have a nice trip.
- Thank you.

# 2. Заданиядлястудентов 2 курса

#### Dialogue 1.

**A:** What are three different ways that a business can be privately owned?

**B:** These forms are the sole proprietorship, the partnership, the corporation.

A: Where is the sole proprietorship common at present?

**B:** It is the most common in many western countries. More than 80% of all business in the US are sole proprietorships.

**A:** What kind of business is likely to be a sole proprietorship?

**B:** First of all, service industries, such as:

laundromats, beauty shops (parlours), repair shops, restaurants.

#### Dialogue 2.

A: Hi, Alice. How are you getting on?

**B:** Fine, as usual, thanks, Jim.

A: I'm OK. It's nice to see you.

**B:** You too. Can you give me a piece of advice? I'm thinking of starting my own business – a café.

**A:** Are you going into business by yourself?

**B:** Exactly. <u>I'd like</u> to have a café with my name on it where I make the decisions and where I control the profit.

**A:** Such business is called sole proprietorship. In such you needn't consult a lawyer to start a business. You can start or stop your business whenever you like.

**B:** What else can you tell me?

**A:** There is no need to consult with partners or Board of Directors. You <u>decide on</u> your vacation, hours, salary, hiring and firing.

**B:** Well, that's not bad.

**A:** I believe about the risk involved.

**B:** What do you mean?

**A:** The most important risk is that you have unlimited liability. You <u>are responsible for</u> all your business debts.

**B:** So, if the business fails, I have to declare personal bankruptcy, don't I?

**A:** That's what I mean. You can lose your personal assets.

**B:** What else should I know?

**A:** You won't get tax benefits which partnership or corporation can get.

**B:** I know. What else?

**A:** You'll also have to hire a good accountant.

**B:** I'll have to <u>think</u> it all <u>over</u>. Thank you very much.

#### Dialogue 3.

**A:** What is a corporation?

**B:** It is an institution established for <u>making a profit</u>.

**A:** How is it operated?

**B:** It is operated by individuals.

**A:** In what way are their shares of ownership represented?

**B:** They are represented by stock certificates. A person who owns a stock certificate is called a stockholder.

**A:** What are advantages of a corporation?

**B:** There are several of them: the first is the ability to attract financial resources. The next is the ability to invest money in plants, equipment and research. The third one is that a corporation can offer higher salaries and attract talented managers and specialists. And the fourth is that the liability of the stockholders is limited.

**A:** I see. And how can acorporation be formed?

**B:** People wishing to set up a corporation must get a charter from a state government.

**A:** Must any documents be filed to get a state charter?

**B:** Yes, the application stating the purpose for which the corporation is formed, how much stock the corporation plans to issue, how it will operate and <u>some other particulars.</u>

**A:** How are corporations controlled?

**B:** The stockholders elect the Board of Directors that sets the policy for the corporation, appoints the president and the top managers.

**A:** What people usually <u>sit on the Board of Directors</u>?

**B:** Major stockholders, corporation top managers and "outside" directors.

**A:** How do corporations manage their activities?

**B:** The day-to-day work is directed by managers appointed by the Board. They set goals, work out strategies and help to realize them.

### Dialogue 4.

**A:** What is partnership?

**B:** It is an association of two or more persons to carry on a business for profit.

**A:** What is the difference between a general partnership and a limited partnership?

**B:** When the owners of the partnership have unlimited liability they are called general partners. If partners have limited liability they are limited partners.

**A:** What is a silent partner?

**B:** It is a person who is known to the public as a member of the firm but without authority in management.

**A:** And a secret partner?

**B:** This is a reverse of the silent partner, a person who <u>takes part</u> in management but who is not known to the public.

**A:** What kind of business may have the form of the partnership?

**B:** Any business, in such professional fields as medicine, law, accounting and insurance.

**A:** Where is limited partnership a common form?

**B:** It is a common form of ownership in real estate, oil prospecting, quarrying industries, etc.

**A:** What are advantages of a partnership?

**B:** They are easy to form and often get tax benefits from the government.

**A:** What are the disadvantages?

**B:** One is unlimited liability. It means that each is responsible for all debts and is legally responsible for the whole business. Another disadvantage is that partners may disagree with each other.

#### Dialogue 5.

**A:** There is a great interest in the BSM-3 in Europe, especially in Germany and in France.<u>In fact</u>,V.I.T. company from Paris have found the project so perspective that their technical director in arriving this week to discuss the details of the device with Murthy.

**B:** <u>I don't doubt</u> they will <u>get on welltaking into consideration</u> that they are both more than anybody else interested in the BSM-3 as in a piece of engineering. But I'm not at all happy about this visit <u>in spite of</u> the fact that V.I.T. represents a potential customer for the BSM-3.

**A:** <u>That's just the point!</u> The fact is they are more than only a potential customer. <u>All being well</u>, we should be able to work with them directly, and it will be the first direct contact Smallcrown has ever had with a phone manufacture. I <u>have a strong feeling</u> that this is a great opportunity that should not be overlooked.

**B:** <u>In any case</u> it is too late already to put the V.I.T. man off. Tell Murthy to be ready with all test results and to collect as much information as possible <u>within the time left</u>. Well, one more thing <u>concerning</u> the BSM-3: there is to be a Board meeting in twelve days' time, where the project is bound to be mentioned. Although there is not time enough <u>to circulate a complete report</u>, <u>I'd like</u> to have all the information about the market survey.

**A:** I have a little information but I don't know how good it is.

**B:** Having a little information is better that having none, don't you think so?

# Dialogue 6.

**B: A:** <u>Unfortunately</u> we have not enough time to prepare our study. <u>Therefore</u> there is not much data we have collected. <u>In general</u> the preliminary study shows that the market for digital mass media means is growing.

**B:** Excuse me, DrAdams, we know that the market for digital mass media means is growing. What we want to know is how fast it's growing.

**A:** I was just going to mention the figures. There is some statistics on the screen <u>including</u> a chart that shows the growth in production <u>for the past five years</u>: total digital communication means production has risen by 35%.

**B:** OK. <u>I would prefer</u> not to go through the whole information which is contained in your report. Let us concentrate on details that affect the BSM-3 project.

**A:** <u>Regretfully</u>, I'm not able to give you much detailed information <u>on this point</u>. We have sent our questionnaires to many firms that are already producing digital phones.

**B:** Did many of them reply?

**A:** <u>About</u> 45%, which is quite a lot compared to other surveys. Phone manufactures indicate that your project <u>will be of interest to</u> them only if it enables them to produce a more attractive product for their customers that their present models.

**B:** And did you <u>question</u> the customers?

**A:** <u>Surely</u>, and their answers indicate that only 23% of them will welcome such a model as the BSM-3 project can offer.

**B:** Does that mean that the rest of them will find our device unwelcome?

**A:** The other customers fell that such advantages as the convenient design and simple operation will be worth paying as long as there is no increase on cost.

**B:** So, we can <u>count</u> only <u>on</u> 23% of customers! <u>That doesn't sound much encouraging</u>.

A: Well, I think you could find more interest abroad that in the United Kingdom.

#### Dialogue 7.

**A:** Well,Robin, let's get down to business. I hope you remember what we decided at the meeting about the market study for BSM. Which of the management consultants firms should we go to?

**B:** Is it really necessary to call in management consultants? Don't you think that we shall be able to do this study ourselves?

**A:** Oh no, Robin. This job is far too big for us. <u>I'm quite sure</u> it should be done by an outside firm. We don't want to make any mistakes here, do we?

**B:** Well, <u>in that case</u> I think Sykes Consultants is the best firm to go to. They are highly qualified specialists in marketing, so they will be able to answer all our questions.

**A:** How long will it take them to complete the study?

**B:** Well, that depends on how soon we want it, but I think they will do it by the end of the month <u>at</u> the <u>latest</u>. I think my assistant should go and see them <u>in person</u>. The chief consultant of the firm is a friend of his. If my assistant explains our position to him they will certainly <u>give</u> our project priority.

#### Dialogue 8.

**A:** One hears over and over again that a modern enterprise needs a good manager. What do you think of the problem?

**B:** The importance of a good manager can't be overestimated.

A: What do you think makes a good manager?

**B:** First of all high standards of professional knowledge and personal conduct.

**A:** What personal traits must a good manager have?

**B:** A good manager must be flexible, must have confidence in himself and others and keep <u>a sense</u> of proportion. <u>Besides</u>, he must have leading ability.

**A:** I see, and what professional skills should managers have?

**B:** Managers must know how to set goals and how to achieve them, how to divide work and to coordinate the activities of individuals. They must know how to take corrective action if the organization is not progressing towards its goals.

**A:** Management is often called the art of getting things done through people. What's your <u>point of view</u> on the essence of management?

**B:** The essence of management is to create an environment where individuals, working together, can perform effectively and efficiently. Nowadays managers must be more skilled in handling people.

**A:** Yes, managers must understand that human resources are a very important part of any business. The manager's job is very interesting, isn't it?

**B:** Yes, and given the opportunity I would choose the same career again.

#### Dialogue 9.

**A:** Jane. Tell us about your job. Where do you work?

**B:** I work in a big shopping center in Madrid. I'm a telephonist.

A: Can you describe what you do?

**B:** Yes, my workspace is a cubicle. It's very small. There's a chair, a computer, and the telephone exchange.

**A:** It doesn't sound very nice.

**B:** No, it isn't. <u>Anyway</u>, basically I answer calls all day. The calls come from customers, but also I get calls from suppliers about orders and deliveries.

A: How many calls do you answer on a normal day?

**B:** On a normal day? Over five hundred!

**A:** Five hundred?

**B:** Yes, but <u>the worst thing is that</u> people think that I'm responsible for everything. They don't see that I'm just the telephonist.

A: What do people say?

**B:** Well, you can't believe how horrible it is. People are always complaining about things and shouting at me. They think I can do something about their problems.

**A:** What kind of problems?

**B:** One man wanted me to explain how to cook a fish. It was ridiculous. He bought the fish and didn't know how to cook it!

**A:** So what did you do?

**B:** Well, I can't just hang up. Oh, sometimes it's awful. I think in the end I'll give my job up.

**A:** Why's that? <u>Is it really that bad</u>?

**B:** Yes, I suffer from stress. You know, I really hate the phone at home. <u>I can't stand</u> it. When it rings, it makes me jump. I want to disconnect it but my husband needs it for his work.

**A:** Oh, dear, what are you going to do?

**B:** I really don't know. I'm on edge, I smoke too much, and I can't sleep, and it's all <u>because of</u> the phone.

#### Dialogue10.

Secretary: International Management here, can I help you?

**Pete:** Good afternoon. This is Smirnov from Economtraining, Moscow, Russia. Could I speak to Mr. Hill, please?

**S:**<u>Hold on, please</u>. I'll just see if Mr. Hill is available... I am putting you through.

**P:** Thank you.

David: Speaking.

P: David, good afternoon. I am sorry to disturb you but we have a problem I am afraid.

**D:** What kind of problem is it?

**P:** Well, you see, one of the participants has fallen ill and he won't be able to join the group.

**D:** I am certainly sorry to hear that. First I'll have to make another reservation for a single room since the number of participants isn't even now. Besides it will cause changes in the Programme Fee.

**P:** Can you reduce the fee by one thousand pounds automatically?

**D:** I am afraid it can't be done. Some of the expenses are not directly connected with the number of participants. For example, hiring coaches for excursions, for airport-hotel transfers and so on. I'll make calculations and send you the appropriate Amendment to the Contract.

**P:** Good, if I find the amended fee quite reasonable I shall immediately instruct the bank to make the transfer.

**D:** The reduction will be about nine hundred pounds, and I hope you will pay for the Programme next week, as the contract says.

**P:** When you make calculations, please, remember, it's a force majeure case. Neither we nor you are responsible. We should split the expenses involved.

**D:** <u>I agree with you</u> and I'll <u>take</u> that <u>into account</u>. <u>In an hour or so</u> I will send you the amendment.

#### Dialogue 11.

**A:** Helen, please <u>get</u> Murthy <u>on the phone</u>. Kevin? <u>Would you mind</u> coming to my office right away? I would like to discuss development projects with you.

**B:**Shall I bring all the files?

**A:** Sure. Don't forget to bring the results of the market study on the prospective developments projects. And I say, Kevin, you had better put all your considerations concerning the prospective projects in writing.

**B:** OK. I'll write a full report later.

**A:** Could you be ready with the report by the end of the week?

**B:** I'll definitely have it ready by Wednesday.

**A:** Well, then we'll discuss things right away and we'll meet again on Thursday evening. Could you come here at five on Thursday? Helen, put that in my diary, will you?

#### Dialogue 12.

**MrMcCane:** Thank you, MrKuznetsov, for showing us round your pavilion. Your hardware production has impressed us most and I think we are lucky to have seen your working models in operation.

**Kuznetsov:** I'm happy to hear that. I suggest you should also see our booklets and advertising materials to get a better idea of the products. We are showing at the exhibition our most up-to-date models incorporating the latest scientific and technological achievements in this field.

**MrMcCane:** What countries buy your products?

**Kuznetsov:** Our hardware production operates successfully at more than 100 enterprises in different countries.

**MrMcCane:** We shall certainly buy your hardware equipment. We are planning to send you our enquiry.

**Kuznetsov:** We are ready to consider your enquiry. By the way, we have already signed several contracts for the delivery of our peripherals and radiophones here.

**MrMcCane:** We are also planning to sign a mutually beneficial contract with you. Let me tell you that your fair is a tremendous success.

**Kuznetsov:** Yes, the business community has shown a great interest in the fair which will undoubtedly promote and strengthen trade and economic links.

#### Dialogue 13.

**Member of the Board:** What I really want to know is why it is necessary to revive the project when it was rejected five years before?

**Williams:** Let me emphasize that it was suspended, and not rejected. You may be convicted of this by looking up the minutes of the Board meeting five years ago.

**Coleman:** The BSM-3 is a new product and everybody knows that 80% of all new products fail. So I wonder what makes the BSM-3 so much better than other devices of such kind?

**Davis:** Up till now the components of this type have been large and heavy, whereas in our project they are small, light and can be offered at a low price.

**Member of the Board:** I must say, gentlemen, what I have known of the BSM-3 leads me to believe that Smallcrown has made an important technological breakthrough. Can you tell me who actually uses the electronic components of such type and what potential market is there for it?

**Davis:** I just want to draw your attention to the supplement in my report, in which full details of potential customers are given.

**Williams:** Well, gentlemen, you must bear in mind that Eldridge's Bank will continue the loan only if Smallcrown needs it to finance a worthwhile development project.

**Coleman:** I am inclined to think that the project under discussion is not a worthwhile one. I refer to the required increase by 25% in Smallcrown's production capacity. I would also like to know where the money come from to increase your production capacity?

**Member of the Board:** The money could be advanced by Eldridge's Bank.

**Coleman:** As for me, I very much doubt that the Bank will advance money just to launch the project.

**Member of the Board:** I don't see why we can't pass a motion stating that Smallcrown should continue the development of the BSM-3 project and that the Chairman should look for the necessary capital.

**Williams:** Does everyone agree with this motion? So I see that everybody does, except Mr Coleman.

#### Dialogue 14.

**Davis:** Good morning, gentlemen. Please sit down. Are we all here? OK. I think everybody knows the agenda of today's urgent meeting, so let's get down directly to business. First of all I would like to describe the situation Smallcrown is in now. The fire started in an old warehouse, which is completely destroyed by now. Trying to prevent the fire from spreading, the fire brigade had to soak the research and development area, so the water caused a lot of damage there. Now, who wants to be the first to comment?

**McCarthy:** I hope everybody understands that my department has the most urgent problems. First of all we'll have to increase production to make up for the losses. Another problem is where to find additional storage space for finished goods. If we reallocate parts of the factory for storage purposes, production will be bound to suffer.

**Williams:** I consider we are obliged to look outside Smallcrown for extra storage space.

**Healey:** Well, gentlemen, I'd like to go into financial consequences of the fire. I want everybody to realize that we have a short-term liquidity problem (проблемасвоевременнойвыплатыдолговыхобязательств). There are four reasons for this: the insurance claim won't be paid out for some time, Smallcrown won't be able to invoice (отпускатьтовар) customers for several weeks and at the same time we'll have to meet extra wage bills and the cost of renting new storage space. By the way, Tom, when are you going to put in a claim to the insurance company?

**McCarthy:** This afternoon I am meeting the insurance adjuster.

**Davis:** I'd like to know about the fate of the BSM-3 project under the present circumstances.

**Williams:** I refuse to discuss it. The most important thing now is to satisfy Smallcrown's present customers. For this we have to concentrate on those product lines that will bring in the quickest returns and the largest profits.

**Davis:** I am not sure this is the course Smallcrown should follow. In my opinion Smallcrown should look after regular customers as far as possible, but it should pay special attention to introducing new lines, because only in this case Smallcrown may get long-term profits.

Whitney: I agree with Robert, but what can we do under the present circumstances?

**Coleman:** That must be thought over. By the way, Williams, what did you say to the journalists at the fire? Look at this article. Everybody in the city says that the fire has been a disaster for the company.

**Williams:** I only said: "If the fire spreads it will be a disaster for Smallcrown." But the journalists used my words out of context!

**Coleman:** I guess you understand that this dubious publicity is bound to have an undesirable effect on Smallcrown's shares. I suggest getting the Bank Public Relations agents to handle the press, radio and television.

Williams: I'll be greatly obliged to you if you take care of all this.

**Coleman:** Be sure, I'll look after it.

#### Типовая контрольная работа

Цель проведения контрольной работы — оценка уровня языковой подготовки по итогам изучения дисциплины/модуля. Контрольная работа проводится в письменной форме.

Контрольная работа является необходимым условием для получения допуска к экзамену/зачету для студентов заочной формы обучения. Требования к содержанию, объему, структуре и оформлению контрольных работ установлены Методическими указаниями, утвержденными в Институте истории и государственного управления.

#### Контрольная работа №1

#### Вариант 1

- 1. а) Переведите текст письменно;
- b) выпишите глаголы и определите их время;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов.

#### **Financial careers**

There is a surprisingly wide range of jobs to choose from in the financial world, for example, you can raise money for charities or sell famous paintings or write about economics as a financial journalist or run your own company.

**Fund-raiser.** There are thousands of different charities these days, e.g. "for children", "cancer research", "the disabled", "Aids research". They all do important work and they all need to raise money. That's why they employ fund-raisers. What does the job involve? Well, it is very varied, but basically fund-raisers organize special events like concerts, ask governments for money, try to get support from local companies and organizations. Most major charities have fund-raising departments which employ teams of workers. Some of these people do office work - others visit companies or arrange special events.

**Financial journalist**. Financial journalists work in three main areas - newspapers, radio and television. Their job is to understand what's happening in the financial world and explain it as quickly and accurately as possible. Economic journalists don't just report today's news, but they need the ability to predict future events, too. Will interest rates rise or fall? Will the stock market go up or down? Are exports going to increase or decrease? To become a financial journalist you train

as a general reporter first. Then you specialize in finance and economics. And when you've done that you'll get a job in the media. But financial journalism is a very competitive career. In Britain only 2000 jobs are available.

<u>Dealer.</u>Dealers work for companies which sell and buy, e.g. foreign currencies or commodities like oil or steel. They work in large, noisy rooms called dealing rooms and do most of their business over the phone and on computer screen. The majority of them are under 35. Most of them also earn very big salaries because their work involves huge amounts of pressure and responsibility. You don't need a degree to be a dealer. What you need is talent, energy, confidence and ambition.

# 2. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если необходимо.

- 1) You must keep control...your finances to run your company successfully.
- 2) Thanks...computers you can get the necessary data...the touch ...the button.
- 3) Every employee has a computer connected...a printer.
- 4) Our firm tries to get support... the local government.
- 5) His office hours begin...9 a.m., but he comes earlier to get ready for his work
- 6) Mr Sun works...a big electronic company. He often goes abroad...business.
- 7) I am impressed...the progress...your firm.
- 8) Every morning our secretary answers...a lot... letters...our foreign customers.
- 9) We would like to place a big order...you. Your equipment is very up-to-date. It is ...great demand, in fact.
- 10) Mr Simonov has been promoted...Marketing Manager and we are very glad...him.

### 3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

\_\_\_\_you (to start) work and (to leave) the office at the same time every day or \_\_\_\_ you (to work) flexible hours? \_\_\_\_\_ you (to have) your own desk?

In many companies these days, employees (to share) office space and (to work) flexible hours.In IBM, for example, 60 per cent of its staff 'hot-desk', or (to share) their desks.Employees (to clear) their desks before leaving work so they (to become) free for other colleagues to use.In other companies, employees (to reserve) their work space in advance for the next day.

The companies (to say) these systems (to be) more flexible, (to save) space and (to cut) costs. However, many workers (to find) desk-sharing more stressful than traditional office organization. They (to prefer) to have their own personal space and (to feel) uncomfortable about sharing. A recent study (to claim) that daily routine and office rituals (to help) to create a happy working atmosphere. For example, some people (to like) to drink from a favorite cup and put their name on personal office equipment. The study, but the recruitment firm Office Angels, (to say) that some office workers (to be) more productive with regular working hours and a personalized work space.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык:

Господин Сан работает в крупной электронной компании. Они производят различную оргтехнику, например, телефоны, компьютеры, принтеры, сканеры и копировальные устройства.

Их головной офис находится в Токио. Они арендуют современное здание в пригороде столицы. В головном офисе пять отделов. Это отдел кадров, бухгалтерия, отдел сбыта, транспортный и производственный отделы.

Менеджеры компании опытные специалисты. Они успешно управляют компанией. Объемы продаж высокие. Это прибыльная компания.

#### Вариант II

#### 1. а) Переведите текст письменно;

- b) выпишите глаголы и определите их время;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов.

#### What is Business?

Business is a word which we commonly use in many different languages. But what does it mean exactly? The concepts and activities of business have increased in modern times. Traditionally, business simply meant exchange or trade for things people wanted or needed. Today it has a more technical definition. One definition of business is production, distribution and sale of goods and services for a profit. To examine this definition we will look at its various parts.

First, production is the creation of services or the changing of the materials into products. One example is the conversion of iron ore into metal car parts.

Next these products need to be moved from the factory to the marketplace. This is known as distribution. A car might be moved from a factory in Detroit to a car dealership in Miami.

Third is the sale of goods and services. Sale is the exchange of a product or service for money. A car is sold to someone in exchange for money. Goods are products which people either need or want; e.g. cars can be classified as goods. Services, on the other hand, are activities which a person or group performs for another person or organization. For instance, an auto mechanic performs a service when he repairs a car. A doctor also performs a service by taking care of people when they are sick. .......

Business, then, is a combination of all these activities: production, distribution and sale. However, there is one other important factor. This factor is the creation of profit or economic surplus. A major goal in the functioning of an American company is making a profit. Profit is the money that remains after all the expenses are paid. Creating an economic surplus or profit is, therefore, a primary goal of business activity.

# 2. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если необходимо.

A few days ago Semenov came ... abroad. He had been there ... business. The purpose ... his visit was to take part ... the talks on the delivery ... complete equipment. He came ... Moscow ... a TU-154 jet-liner. It was a very comfortable flight. It took him five hours and a half to get ... home. The plane landed ... Sheremetjevo Airport ... the afternoon. Passport control took ... Semenov a few minutes. Then he went ... the Customs. 15 minutes later Semenov joined ... his friends who had come to meet him. Their car was waiting ... them. They got ... and went ... home.

# 3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

Mr Brown (to be) a successful American businessman.He (to be) in business for about 15 years. His company (to produce) good equipment. They (to sell) it well in his own company, but he (to need) more customers. He (to have) an idea. Why not sell his equipment abroad? He (to want) to look for a new customers in foreign markets.He (to know) that it (to take) months or years to become a successful exporter.He (to decide) to go to Russia to study the market and the possibility to supply his equipment to Russia firms.

Mr Brown (to believe) that one of the best preparations for a trip (to be) reading magazines about the country to which he (to go). He (to learn) a lot about the Russian economy, the country's trade, the main suppliers, customs and traditions of the people.

Before he (to leave) for Russia he (to contact) the commercial representative of his country I Russia to get some information about the market and import duties. His secretary (to book) a ticket, a room at a hotel and (to make) some business appointments for her boss.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык:

Иванов встречает делегацию в своем офисе. Он ведет гостей в зал заседаний, где их ожидает Сомов. Иванов представляет членов делегации. Они говорят о погоде в Москве и о погоде в родном городе клиентов, а также обсуждают программу их пребывания в Москве.

Затем они обсуждают деловые вопросы дня. Российские специалисты будут осуществлять конструкторскую работу для заказчиков. Лотов, инженер из конструкторского отдела, отвечает на все вопросы. В конце переговоров Сомов договаривается о встрече на следующий день.

Иванов и Лотов будут рады показать гостям Москву.

#### Вариант III

- 1. а) Переведите текст письменно;
- b) выпишите глаголы и определите их время;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов.

# **History of Money**

These days money is hi-tech. We have notes and coins. We use credit cards. Banks and stock exchanges can move millions at the touch of a button. But how did money develop? Where, for example, did they first produce notes and coins? Why? What did people use as money before that?

Each country has its own individual culture. That is as true today as it was thousands of years ago. But although nations vary enormously, in some ways they are all the same. Each has developed its own language, for example – its own religion, arts, form of government, and of course…its own money.

So money is universal – but why? The answer is very simple. Without it trade would be impossible and people in any society need to exchange goods in order to survive.

OK, so money is necessary, but what kind of money? Well, in the past most societies used objects. Some of these were valuable because they were rare and beautiful.

People used early forms of money to buy goods. They also used it to pay for marriages, fines and debts. But although everyday objects were extremely practical kinds of cash in many ways, they had disadvantages too. For example, it was difficult to...

- measure their value accurately;
- divide some of them into a wide range of amounts;
- keep some of them for a long time;
- use them to make financial plans for the future.

For reasons such as these, some societies began to use another kind of money. It consisted of precious metals which were small pieces of the same weight. People in Mesopotamia (now part of Iraq) began doing this about 4500 years ago. Later, gold and silver money appeared in Ancient Egypt, China and elsewhere too.

The new metal money was an important advantage for four reasons:

- 1. It was easy to carry.
- 2. It lasted a long time.
- 3. We could divide it into lots of different values.
- 4. It made planning for the future much easier.

But although pieces of silver and gold were an advance, they weren't still exactly coins. They had no fixed shape so that everyone could recognize them.

# 2. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если необходимо.

The idea behind credit cards is simple. When you buy something you give your card ... the shop assistant. He or she fills ... a form. You sign it. Then, ... the end ... the month you receive a bill ... the credit company. This lists everything you have bought ... credit ... the past four weeks. You can pay the bill ... two different ways, either all at once, or a little at a time. If you pay a little at a time, the bill grows month ... month. But that's not all. You also pay a high rate ... interest ... top ... the unpaid amount. Why? Because ... fact you borrow money ... the credit company. ... some people this can become a real problem. They spend too much and can't afford to pay it back, and get ... debt. While ... some people, credit cards are a useful and convenient alternative to cash.

# 3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

Money (to be) a commodity we commonly (to accept) as a medium of economic exchange. The idea of money as a universal equivalent (to be) familiar to us since our childhood. Money (to circulate) from person to person and country to country, thus facilitating trade, and it (to be) the principal measure of wealth. Money (to have) four functions: it (to serve) as a medium of exchange, a commodity universally accepted in exchange for goods and services and for the discharge of debts or for the discharge of contracts; it (to act) as a unit of account, the unit that (to make) the operation of the price system possible and (to provide) the basis for keeping accounts and calculating cost, profit, and loss; it (to serve) as a standard of different payments, the unit in which we (to make) loans and (to fix) future transactions; and it (to provide) a store of wealth, a convenient form in which to hold any income not immediately required for use.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык:

- 1) Деньги это мера всех вещей и средство обмена.
- 2)Покупательная способность денег в наше время быстро меняется.
- 3) Когда человек кладет деньги в банк, он должен быть уверен, что они не пропадут.
- 4) Пошлины на вводимые товары защищают промышленность.
- 5) При помощи налога государство получает деньги на здравоохранение и армию.
- 6) Сумма налога должна зависеть от дохода налогоплательщика.
- 7) Банки советуют своим клиентам хранить чековые книжки и чековые карты отдельно, поскольку если карту украдут, то ей нельзя воспользоваться без чековой книжки и наоборот.

# Вариант IV

- 1. а) Переведите текст письменно;
- **b)** выпишите глаголы и определите их время;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов.

#### **Financial Management**

In the past financial management was not a major concern for a business. A company used to establish relations with a local bank. The bank handled the financing and the company took care of producing and selling.

Today only a few firms operate in this way. Usually businesses have their own financial managers who work with the banks. They negotiate terms of financial transactions, compare rates among competing financial institutions. Financial management begins with the creation of a financial plan. The plan includes timing and the amount of funds and the inflow and outflow of money.

The financial manager develops and controls the financial plan. He also forecasts the economic conditions, the company's revenues, expenses and profits. The financial manager's job starts and ends with the company's objectives. He reviews them and determines the funding they require. The financial manager compares the expenses involved to the expected revenues. It helps him to predict cash flow. The available cash consists of beginning cash plus customer payments and funds from financing.

The financial manager plans a strategy to make the ending cash positive. If cash outflow exceeds cash inflow, the company will run out of cash. The solution is to reduce outflows. The financial manager can trim expenses. The financial manager also chooses financial techniques. One of them is short-term financing. Another is long-term financing.

At the end of the fiscal year the financial manager reviews the company's financial status and plans the next year's financial strategy.

#### 2. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если необходимо.

Management plays a vital role ... any business or organized activity. Management is composed ... a team ... managers who are ... charge ... the organization ... all levels. Most managers perform ... four basic functions. They are planning, organizing, directing, controlling. Planning consists ... determining company objectives and deciding how they can be achieved. Organizing is the process ... putting the plan ... action. ... directing managers guide, teach and motivate workers so that they achieve the company goals that were established ... the planning process. ... controlling managers evaluate how well company objectives are being met. If major problems exist, then changes need to be made ... the company's managerial structure.

#### 3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

Management (to be) the art of getting things done through other people. It (to include) the personnel who (to have) the right to make decisions that (to influence) company's affairs.

There (to be) three management levels: top management, middle management and operating management. Top management (to include) the president, vice president and the general manager. Middle management (to include) department managers. Operating management (to include) supervisors, foremen, etc.

The most important responsibility of any manager (to be) decision making. Successful management (to be) a skill of choosing from alternatives.

Management functions (to be) planning, organizing, directing, controlling, staffing and innovating. Successful management (to involve) three basic elements: leadership, motivation and communication.

## 4. Переведите на английский язык:

- Что значит быть хорошим менеджером?
- Прежде всего, это значит иметь высокие профессиональные знания и хорошее поведение.
- Какими чертами характера должен обладать хороший менеджер?
- Хороший менеджер должен быть гибким, уверенным в себе и других; должен иметь чувство меры, организаторские способности.
- Какие профессиональные навыки должен иметь менеджер?
- Менеджер должен знать как поставить задачу и как достичь ее, как распределить работу и как скоординировать деятельность сотрудников.

#### Вариант V

- 1. а) Переведите текст письменно;
- b) выпишите глаголы и определите их время;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов.

# Marks & Spencer

Marks & Spencer, the British food and clothes company, is the most famous British shop in the world. At the moment, there are 283 M&S shops in Britain, and other shops in France, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Portugal. Currently, they are building a new store in Paris. In North America the company owns Brooks Brothers, and there are about fifty stores in Canada. More and more people from Hong Kong to Lisbon are buying the clothes and food from M&S.

The company employs about 50000 people worldwide. Sales have increased by 80% over the last ten years, mainly due to expansion overseas. Many of the shops abroad are franchises. Owners of franchises buy all their stocks from M&S and pay the company a percentage of their turnover.

The clothes vary from country to country. In Thailand, e.g. M&S sell more short-sleeved shirt because of the climate. In Japan they sell smaller sizes because of the average size of the population. In Austria, they stock very large clothes. Food departments sell typically British food: tea. Cake, biscuits, etc., and the shops in Paris are very popular at lunchtime for the sale of sandwiches.

Why is M&S so successful? The standards of quality are very high. All suppliers have regular inspections. All customers can return any item which they think is not satisfactory. Stocks are limited. Shelves lives are short. This means that items only stay in the shop for six to seven weeks. 80% of the suppliers are British; in fact. M&S buy twenty per cent of the total clothes produced in Britain. Prices are high, so is the quality. In Britain, one man in five buys his suit at M&S and one woman in three buys her underwear there.

What about the future? At the moment the company is studying plans for development in Eastern Europe, Japan and even China, Next century it is possible that one Chinese in five will wear M&S's suits. That'salotofsuits!

#### 2. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если необходимо.

The Swedish automaker Saab-Scania has announced the setting up ... a joint venture to assemble city buses ... the Moscow region that will replace some ... the capital's ageing fleet. All parts will be delivered ... Sweden. The prototype is expected to be produced ... June, and full-scale production will start ... October. The company is planning to increase the production volume ... 50 buses ... 500.

Saab Scania has also signed a deal ... another Russian company to set up a repair shop ... the Moscow region. Saab's President, who attended ... the official ceremony ... Moscow, said that Russia is a promising market ... his company's buses and trucks because their technical characteristics fit ... Russianconditions.

# 3. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

Nissan UK Limited was founded in 1969. At first it (to be) just a trading company. It (to import) cars from Japan and (to sell) them in the UK. In 1970 the company's share of the UK car market (to be) only 0.2 % but the company (to grow) fast. By 1974 they (to be) the UK's leading car importer. When the UK (to become) one of Nissan's main export markets, the company (to decide) to build an assembly plant there.

They (to find) a suitable site and in 1986 (to commission) the first production line.

At the beginning the plant's production (to be) rather small because of the imports restrictions.But by 1988 the plant (to increase) production.

The plant (to start) assembling cars for the continent as well as the UK. In 1988 they (to export) 11000 cars to Europe. In 1990 the figure (to rise) to over 100000.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык:

Россия — это промышленная и сельскохозяйственная страна. Она является крупным экспортером и импортером различных товаров. Россия имеет торговые и экономические отношения с разными странами мира. Как и прежде, российские фирмы ведут бизнес со многими иностранными компаниями. Они экспортируют и импортируют сырье и потребительские товары, а также оказывают содействие клиентам при строительстве объектов. За последнее время страна ввела новые формы торговли и сотрудничества. Много совместных предприятий и акционерных компаний стали выпускать свою продукцию.

Мы видим, что происходят большие изменения в сфере внешней торговли и экономического сотрудничества.

# Контрольная работа №2

#### Вариант I

- I а) переведите текст в письменной форме;
  - б) выпишите глаголы в страдательном залоге и определите их время;
- в) выпишите неличные формы глагола и определите их форму и функцию в предложении.

# Unemployment

We say that unemployment exists where people capable and willing to work are unable to find suitable paid employment. But where an economy is adapting to changing conditions, there will always be some persons unemployed as they change jobs or as seasonal work comes to an end.

Unemployment may occur for many different reasons. There will always be some people changing jobs. In certain occupations, e.g. unskilled labour in the construction industry, workers are not employed regularly by one employer. When a contract is completed, labour is not required. Occasionally workers are discharged when a factory is being reorganized.

Unemployed workers usually register at the local employment exchange from which employers can hire them. The unemployed are paid certain benefits.

Employment in some industries, e.g. building, fruipicking is seasonal in character. Sometimes there are unemployed workers of a particular occupation in one part of the country but a shortage of the same type of work in other parts. Thus today there is a surplus of unskilled and manual labourers in the north if England, whereas firms in the London area have vacancies unfilled. Two main reasons can be suggested for this type of unemployment – ignorance of opportunities and immobility of labour.

Workers may be in "between jobs". Some of them are looking for better jobs, others are seeking better salaries. Young people search for their first jobs. This is called "frictional unemployment". This type is usually short-term and regarded as inevitable.

Unemployment may also be caused by important changes in the structure of consumer demand and in technology. As a result some workers find that their skills and experience are unwanted by these changes. This type of employment is more long-term and regarded as more serious. It is known as structural unemployment. The full-employment or natural rate of unemployment ranges between 5 and 6 percent.

# II Раскройте скобки, употребив инфинитив или герундий

- 1) I started (write) my letter this afternoon
- 2) She promised (go) to the doctor.
- 3) (Travel) by air is interesting.
- 4) She enjoys (cook) Indian meals.
- 5) Would you mind (open) the window?

#### III Образуйте следующие формы от глаголов

Use – Simple Passive Infinitive;

Occupy – Perfect Passive Infinitive;

Sign – Participle II;

Explain - Participle I Perfect;

Write – non-perfect Passive Gerund;

#### IV Выберитеправильныйответ

- 1) Are there (much, a lot, many) houses in your street.
- 2) There are (a lot, a lot of, a little) things on the table.
- 3) I have (no, every, no one) relatives here.
- 4) Do you see (anything, nothing, somebody) in the distance?
- 5) Will you go (somewhere, somebody, anywhere) in the summer?

#### V Переведите с русского языка на английский

- 1) Вчера был подписан важный контракт
- 2) Я бы хотел, чтобы Вы посетили нас завтра
- 3) Когда будут испытывать это оборудование?
- 4) Фирма, строящая этот дом, является одной из лучших строительных фирм
- 5) Дом, построенный этой фирмой, имеет все современные удобства.

#### Вариант II

- I а) переведите текст в письменной форме;
- б) выпишите глаголы в страдательном залоге и определите их время;
- в) выпишите неличные формы глагола и определите их форму и функцию в предложении.

#### Securities

Securities are a juridical document entitling an owner to a share of the property of the organization having issued these securities and consequently to a part of the incomes. In other words securities are an article. It brings money from sale to the organization-seller that has issued these securities. To the buyer it entitles to claim a property and income share of the organization. Just as there exist trading houses, shops, purchase and sale markets, there exist special structures to sale securities (stock exchanges etc.). There exist several kinds of securities. Here are the main ones among them.

<u>The share</u> is a security issued by a company. It certifies that its owner paid in a certain sum of money and consequently has the right to dividends.

<u>Bonds</u> are securities issued by enterprises. It assures that its owner paid in a certain sum of money and confirms that it is to be made up by the stipulated time with a fixed interest paid. If under the bond a regular profit payment is intended, it is made as a rule in the form of coupons. A coupon is a tear-off check with a figure of coupon rate printed on it. The fact of the profit payment is marked by cutting out the coupon.

<u>The bill of exchange</u> is a debenture undertaken by a bill debtor that he is sure to pay the debt and an interest on it to the owner of the bill by the fixed time.

<u>The savings certificate</u> is a certificate saying that a definite sum of money is deposited with a bank and its owner has the right to the get his deposit and interest on it on the expiry of a fixed period.

<u>Treasury obligation</u> is a kind of securities which is distributed by a government among the population on a contract basis. It assures that its holder put valuable means into the state budget and entitles to a fixed profit during the whole period of possessing it.

#### II Раскройте скобки, употребив инфинитив или герундий

- 1) Let me (explain) the exercise to you.
- 2) I'm looking forward to (see) my parents again.
- 3) Peter gave up (learn) Chinese.
- 4) Last night we tried (call) our parents.
- 5) Are you interested in (visit) museums?

#### III Образуйте следующие формы от глаголов

Sign - Perfect Active Infinitive;

Allow – Simple Passive Infinitive;

Include - Participle I Simple;

Translate – Participle II;

Translate - Perfect Passive Gerund;

#### IV Выберитеправильныйответ

- 1) Don't give them (anything, nothing, something).
- 2) Give me (anybody, somebody, something) to read.
- 3) There are (some, anybody, every) parks in the town.
- 4) I've got (a few, a little, much) English journals.
- 5) There are (a lot, a lot of, much) people in the street.

#### V Переведите с русского языка на английский

- 1) Акции, купленные в этом инвестиционном фонде, принесут большие дивиденды их владельцам.
- 2) Какие иностранные и российские компании, представляющие консультационные услуги, ты знаешь?
- 3) Когда было зарегистрировано ваше товарищество?
- 4) Мой новый офис уже отремонтирован.
- 5) Я хочу, чтобы вы напечатали несколько писем.

#### Вариант III

- Іа) переведите текст в письменной форме;
- б) выпишите глаголы в страдательном залоге и определите их время;
- в) выпишите неличные формы глагола и определите их форму и функцию в предложении.

#### **Exchanges in Russia**

There are different types of exchanges all over the world. They are commodity exchanges, currency exchanges and stock exchanges.

The first exchanges in Russia were commodity exchanges as the country is rich in natural resources. Besides at the end of the 80s there was a growing shortage of goods and raw materials and the centrally planned system collapsed.

Currency exchangeshave been operating in this country since 1989. Their task is to fix the official action of exchange. In the course of the trading sessions freely-convertible currency is bought and sold for Russian roubles.

The first stock exchange, the Moscow International Stock Exchange, was established in 1990. Among its founders were the Ministry of Finance and a number of banks. The other stock exchange

is the Moscow Central Stock Exchange which is closely connected with the Commodity Exchange and the regional stock exchanges. Stock exchanges regulate the circulation of shares issued by joint stock companies. All these types of exchanges help Russia improve its financial system during its transition to a market economy.

#### II Раскройте скобки, употребив инфинитив или герундий

- 1) My mother forgot (buy) sugar
- 2) She made me (go) to the supermarket.
- 3) Have you finished (paint) the room yet?
- 4) I hope (see) you again.
- 5) May I (help) you?

#### III Образуйте следующие формы от глаголов

Deliver – Progressive Active Infinitive;

Include – Simple Passive Infinitive;

Park – Non-perfect Active Gerund;

Cook - Participle II;

Think – Participle I Simple;

#### IV Выберитеправильныйответ

- 1) I've got (many, a lot, much) work to do to day.
- 2) He can speak English (few, a few, a little).
- 3) Is there (some, something, any) furniture in the room?
- 4) You may put the book (anywhere, anybody, anything).
- 5) (Some, somebody every) students speak two foreign languages.

#### V Переведите с русского языка на английский

- 1) Переговоры ведутся регулярно.
- 2) Большое количество потребительских товаров импортируется развивающими странами.
- 3) Люди, приобретающие акции различных государственных предриятий, способствуют развитию приватизации в России.
- 4) Мы хотели бы, чтобы вы создали совместное предприятие с одной из немецких фирм.
- 5) Где письма, полученные вчера.

#### Вариант IV

- Іа) переведите текст в письменной форме;
- б) выпишите глаголы в страдательном залоге и определите их время;
- в) выпишите неличные формы глагола и определите их форму и функцию в предложении.

#### **Securities Markets**

Securities are bought and sold at two types of securities markets: primary markets, which issue new securities, and secondary markets, where previously issued securities are bought and sold. If a company wants to sell a new issue of stock or bonds, it usually negotiates with an investment bank, or underwriter who sells the securities for it. The underwriter buys the securities from the corporation and resells then to individual investors through the secondary market.

Organized securities exchanges have developed to make the buying and selling of securities easier. The securities exchanges consist of the individual investors, brokers, and intermediaries who deal in the purchase and sale of securities. Securities exchanges do not buy or sell securities, they simply provide the location and services for the brokers who buy and sell.

Stock transactions are handled by a stockbroker. A stockbroker buys and sells securities for clients. Stockbrokers act on the clients' orders. Stockbrokers receive a fee and are associated with a brokerage house. To trade on the exchange a "seat" must be purchased. A seat is a membership. The members represent stockbrokers. When a stockbroker calls in an order to sell, one member representing that broker looks for a buyer at the price requested. When a broker calls an order to buy, the exchange looks for a buyer at the price offered.

The largest and best known exchange in the USA is the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), also called the "Big Board"- there are 1300 seats on the NYSE and approximately 2000 stocks and 3400 bonds are traded daily. In order to be dated on the NYSE, a firm has to meet the following requirements: 1) Pretax earnings of at least \$ 2.5 million in the previous year.2) Tangible assets of at least \$16 million. 3) At least 1 million shares of stock publicly held, and others.

The second largest stock exchange in the USA is the American Stock Exchange. It is located in Manhattan. AMEX operates in much the same way as NYSE, but smaller companies may qualify for listing.

There are also regional stock exchanges that serve regional markets.

About 5000 brokers sell & buy unlisted securities outside of the organized securities exchanges which are scattered all over the country. They trade unlisted stocks and bonds by phone and keep in contact with each other.

The prices of securities are established by supply and demand. Electronic screens in the offices of the brokerage firms display transactions, so brokers continually keep customers on the latest prices.

Options are trade on the major stock exchanges, but also on a special market bond options, the Chicago Bond Options Exchange (CBOE).

#### II Раскройте скобки, употребив инфинитив или герундий

- 1) I can't start (clean) the kitchen.
- We agree (cook) a typical English meal.
- 3) He dislikes (dance).
- 4) Is (eat) ice-cream allowed on this bus?
- 5) Don't let him (drive the car).

#### III Образуйте следующие формы от глаголов

Explain – Perfect Progressive Infinitive;

Develop – Simple Passive Infinitive;

Make – Participle II;

Go - Perfect Active Gerund;

Lock – Participle I Perfect;

#### IV Выберитеправильныйответ

- 1) I have very (few, a few, much) friends.2) Do you sleep (a few, a lot of, much)? 3) Are there (any, much, a little) economists at your office?
- 4) There are flowers (anything, everywhere, no one).
- 5) There's (somebody, somewhere, much) in the hall.

#### V Переведите с русского языка на английский

1) Объект будет построен в следующем году. 2) На прошлой неделе цены на оборудование были снижены. 3) Мы хотим, чтобы вы прислали своих специалистов как можно скорее. 4) Он видел, как Аня катается на велосипеде. 5) Мужчина, читающий журнал,- наш менеджер.

#### Вариант V

- Іа) переведите текст в письменной форме;
- б) выпишите глаголы в страдательном залоге и определите их время;
- в) выпишите неличные формы глагола и определите их форму и функцию в предложении.

#### **Basic forms of business organization**

All businesses are known to take one of three basic forms: the sole proprietorship, the partnership and the corporation. Which of these forms of organization you choose depends on such questions as the size of your business, whether you are the only owner of your business or you have partners.

**A sole proprietorship** is a business that is owned, and often run, by one person (usually taking the title of President) who receives all the profits and bears all the liabilities of the business. Such kinds of business are in the service industries such as repairing shops, restaurants, etc.

**A partnership** is a voluntary legal association of two and more people for the purpose of running a business. And each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return. Partnership has some disadvantages. This business fails when one of the partners loses his interest or disagrees with the other.

**A corporation** is a firm that exists as an independent legal entity, with ownership divided into shares. The owners of the shares are known as stockholders or shareholders. A key feature of the corporation is the limited liability. It means that the liability of the stockholders for debts of the firm is limited to the amount of money they paid to buy shares. There are some advantages such as being able to attract financial resources, and to attract talented specialists and managers due to high salaries. In general, this form is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great amount of money.

Since no one form of business organization is perfect, the so-called hybrids have been devised like: franchises, limited partnerships, cooperatives and joint ventures.

By the end of 1987 over 250 foreign firms had expressed an interest in setting up **joint ventures** in the territory of the ex-USSR. It was decided that joint ventures would contribute to further development of the country's trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. A lot of joint ventures have been set up in different branches of industry and in the service sector since Russia started carrying out major economic reforms. Joint ventures play an important role in attracting foreign technology, management experience and additional material and financial resources. There are certain legal requirements for Russian and foreign participants wishing to set up a joint venture. A joint venture must be a legal entity to have the right to conclude contracts in its name.

#### II Раскройте скобки, употребив инфинитив или герундий

- 1) We want (go) to the cinema this evening.
- 2) She kept on (write) when he came in.
- 3) My friend has given up (eat) sugar.
- 4) We all enjoy (listen) to music.
- 5) What do you expect me (do)?

#### III Образуйте следующие формы от глаголов

Park – Perfect Progressive Infinitive;

Devote – Perfect Passive Infinitive;

Write – Participle II;

Buy - Non-perfect Passive Gerund;

Say – Participle I Simple;

#### IV Выберитеправильныйответ

- 1) My mother has got (a lot, a lot of, little) skirts.
- 2) I read (much, many, a little) books.
- 3) Give me (some, a few, many) interesting book.
- 4) Have you got (some, any, a lot) English magazines.
- 5) Is there (anybody, anywhere, something) here.

#### V Переведите с русского языка на английский

- 1) Сроки поставки наконец-то сокращены.
- 2) Я не ожидала, что он уже получил факс.
- 3) Мы хотим, чтобы они подписали контракт завтра.
- 4) Окончательное решение, принятое общими сторонами, будет способствовать более тесному сотрудничеству.
- 5) Закончив школу, он сразу поступил в институт.

#### Контрольная работа №3

#### Вариант І

- 1. а) Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол в нужном времени, лице, числе и залоге;
- b) переведите текст письменно;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов.

#### **Bank and its classes**

Bank (to be) an institution that (to deal) in money and its substitutes and (to provide) other financial services. Banks (to accept) deposits and (to make) loans and (to make) a profit from the difference in the interest rates. They also (to have) the power to create money.

The major classes of banks (to be) commercial and central banks. Commercial banks (to accept) savings deposits, (to make) loans and other investments, and (to provide) financial services

that (to facilitate) the exchange of funds among individuals and institutions. In addition to the profit derived from the difference in the interest rates, commercial banks (to charge) fees for various services. Central banks (to involve) in the issue of money and (to maintain) the country's foreign currency reserves. Central banks (to maintain) the accounts of other banks and (to supervise) their activities. Central banks (to act) as bankers to governments, as the designers to monetary and credit policies, and as lenders of last resort to commercial banks in the case of financial crisis. Central banks also (to pay) a significant psychological role as guarantors of the monetary system. Central banks may be nationalized organizations and (to be) subject to government control, but some of them can (to have) independence from government supervision.

### 2. Составьте словарь профессионализмов по теме «Banks» ( не менее 30 единиц) и выучите их наизусть.

#### 3.Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.

- 1) Thanks...computers you can get the necessary data...the touch ...the button.
- 2) Every employee has a computer connected...a printer.
- 3) Our firm tries to get support... the local government.
- 4) The Manager is a person...charge...the bank.
- 5) You must be a customer ... the bank because the money will be lent ... you...a bank account.
- 6) The principal and the interest...it may all become due...payment...the end ...the fixed period but...personal loans it is common to arrange that the loan and interest are repaid...equal regular instalments...the period ...the loan.
- 7) You should deposit your money...a bank. It is a great amount...money.
- 8) Interest is added either...a fixed rate...the duration...the loan or monthly...the outstanding balance.
- 9) Banks make payments...interest...deposits.
- 10)You must keep control...your finances to run your company successfully.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и выражения:

Хранить свободные денежные средства, денежные знаки и ценные бумаги, осуществлять операции, банковская система, выпускать в обращение, получать процент с кредита, выплачивать процент по депозитам, идти на рискованное финансирование, выплачивать вкладчикам проценты, предоставлять финансовые услуги, лицевой счет.

#### 5. Ответьтенавопросы.

- 1) How do banks make their profit?
- 2) Who are loans granted to?
- 3) What is the purpose of individuals applying for a loan?
- 4) Who makes a decision about giving a loan?
- 5) What do many small businesses receive loans for?

#### Вариант II

#### 1. а) Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол в нужном времени, лице, числе и залоге;

- b) переведите текст письменно;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных типов.

#### Taxes and its classes.,

Tax (to be) a compulsory levy on individuals and companies by the state to meet the expenses of the government. Taxes most commonly (to classify) as either direct or indirect, an example of the former type being the income tax (inheritance tax, real estate tax) and of latter the sales tax (value-added tax, excise tax). Direct taxes (to be) taxes on persons; they (to aim) at the individual's ability to pay as measured by his income or his net wealth. Income taxes (to levy) on total personal net

income in excess of some stipulated minimum. They also (to adjust) to take into account the circumstances influencing the ability to pay of the individual, such as family status, number and age of children, and financial burdens resulting from illness. Income taxes often (to levy) at graduated rates, that is, at rates that (to rise) as income (to rise). Inheritance taxes (to be) taxes on the money or property that you (to give) to someone else after you (to die). Real estate taxes (to be) taxes imposed upon immovable property consisting of land, any natural resources, and buildings. Indirect taxation (to be) a system of collecting taxes by adding an amount to the price of goods and services that people (to buy). Sales tax (to be) a tax that you have to pay in addition to the cost of something you are buying. Value-added tax (to be) a tax on the rise in value of a product at each stage of manufacture and marketing. Value Added Tax (VAT) (to be) a Government tax. Everyone in Britain must (to pay) VAT on almost everything they (to buy). VAT usually (to incorporate) in the price. Visitors to Britain can (to reclaim) the tax when they (to leave) Britain and (to present) the appropriate documents issued by the shop. Usually when they buy rather expensive things like furs, gold etc., they should wonder if the shop (to operate) the VAT scheme. Sales tax levied on the manufacture, purchase, sale, or consumption of a specific commodity (to know) as an excise tax.

### 2. Составьте словарь профессионализмов по теме «Taxation» ( не менее 30 единиц) и выучите их наизусть.

#### 3. Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.

- 1) A compulsory levy ... individuals and companies ... the state is called a tax.
- 2) Taxes take ... account the circumstances influencing the ability to pay ... the individual, such as family status, number and age ... children, and financial burdens resulting ... illness.
- 3) The size...the economy is directly related...consumer and business spending.
- 4) ...increasing and decreasing taxes, government can directly affect the amount... money to be spent.
- 5) Taxes ought to be paid...those who can best afford them.
- 6) Thanks...education, the nation's productivity is higher, and we can all share in the additional output that results...it.
- 7) A progressive tax takes a larger percentage...a higher income and a smaller one...a lower income.
- 8) Most taxes can be classified...progressive, proportional...regressive.
- 9) Real estate taxes are imposed ... immovable property consisting ... land, any natural resources, and buildings.
- 10) ...the 1980s the government wanted to encourage business to modernize plants and increase productivity, so they reduced the taxes...firms that purchased new machinery and equipment.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и выражения:

Государственная Налоговая Служба, Налоговая Полиция, налоговая ставка, налог на добавочную стоимость (НДС), налог на наследство, льготный налог, прогрессивный подоходный налог, налогооблагаемые прибыли, максимальная ставка, взимать налог, налоговая декларация, взимать налог в размере 5%, цели налогообложения, юридическое лицо, перераспределение дохода, уклонение от уплаты налогов, уход от налогового обложения, передача собственности.

#### 5. Ответьтенавопросы.

1) What is meant by the term "tax"? 2) What types of taxes do you know? 3) What are direct taxes aimed at? 4) What circumstances influence the ability to pay of the individual? 5) What is meant by the term "inheritance tax" (real estate tax, sales tax, VAT)?

#### 1. а) Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол в нужном времени, лице, числе и залоге;

#### b) переведите текст письменно;

#### c) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов. Advertising in the USA

The influence of advertising in the mass media market (to have) both advantages and disadvantages. On the plus side (to be) the fact that people (to get) an incredible variety of information, entertainment and culture at minimal cost. The disadvantage (to be) that nearly all of America's mass communications heavily (to overload) with commercial and persuasive messages.

All advertising (to contain) both information and persuasion. The classified advertisements in the daily newspapers (to be) almost pure information. So are most of the supermarkets specials.

In Latin *ad vertere*(to mean) "to turn the mind towards something". The American Marketing Association (AMA) (to point) out that advertising (to be) a tool of marketing along with the product price, distribution and personal selling. It also (to remind) us that advertising can be used to promote ideologies and services.

The first function of advertising (to be) to distinguish among identical products. This attempt (to exercise) at the end of the  $19^{th}$  century by means of brand name identification. It (to seem) that the brand name would become synonymous with the product or its quality. Today when we (to ask) for Coca-Cola, Kleenex or Xerox – it's due to this particular function of advertising.

While brand names (to be) an effective advertising technique, something more (to require) to establish the product difference in the public mind. From the realm of political campaigning advertisers (to borrow) the slogan – catchy summary of the product. The slogan (to give) way to the jingle, which (to set) to music and rhyme. "Winston tastes good, like a cigarette should" (to be) an evident though ungrammatical example.

The next technique applied to advertising (to be) brand image. Its aim (to be) to create an image for a product that puts it a little above the competition and hence makes it a little more desirable. Since the late 1960s, a new concept (to come) to national advertising called positioning. Positioning (to consist) of segmenting a market by persuading the customer that the new product (to meet) the needs of a selective group. Positioning (to recognize) the differences in people as individuals and the impossibility of any product capturing the entire potential market.

### 2. Составьте словарь профессионализмов по теме «Advertising» ( не менее 30 единиц) и выучите их наизусть.

#### 3.Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.

The advertising agency is a mediator ... the advertisers (manufacturers and distributors) and the mass media (print and broadcast). To be successful, the agency must serve both interests.

All agencies have certain client preferences. Some agencies deal ... food and beverages, electronics, clothing and fashion; others ... travel, drugs or cosmetics. ...this kind ... specialization, agencies are able to become closely acquainted ... the particular facets ... their client pricing, marketing and manufacturing problems. Some agencies prefer print as their basic medium, while others concentrate ... television and radio.

A large advertising agency is a complex structure. A number ... large agencies have review boards composed ... major executives who play devil's advocate ... any planned campaign ... it goes ... the client.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык:

- **а)** Не могли бы вы помочь нам? Дело в том, что мы собираемся проводить рекламную кампанию, чтобы дать возможность потенциальным заказчикам получше познакомиться с нашей продукцией.
  - Каким видом рекламы вы хотели бы воспользоваться?
- А что вы могли бы предложить нам?

- Что вы думаете по поводу наружной рекламы?
- А это дорого?
- Все зависит от выбора места рекламных щитов.

#### 5. Ответьтенавопросы.

- 1) What is the main function of advertising?
- 2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of advertising in the mass media?
- 3) What is the primary intention of supermarket specials?
- 4) What are the basic techniques of advertising?
- 5) What does positioning recognize?

#### Вариант IV

#### 1. а) Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол в нужном времени, лице, числе и залоге;

- b) переведите текст письменно;
- с) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов.

#### On marketing

Originally marketing (to mean) to help to avoid overproduction. Now marketing (to consider) to be a system of all business activities of a company in respect of coordinating supply and demand for the goods produced. It (to include) such essential elements as planning, market research, new product development, sales, communications and advertising.

While speaking of **marketing planning,** one should (to think) first of all of the so-called controllable and uncontrollable factors. The controllable factors (to be) the following: product, price, place and promotion; the uncontrollable ones are environmental factors.

**Market research** (to concern) first of all with product choice study and the study of competitors' interests and their claims. The most popular methods of conducting marketing research (to be) observation, survey, experiment and public opinion polls through different channels.

Attitudinal research should (to affect) the product to be produced, so **production** (to base) on marketing intelligence study. Marketing (to investigate) stages before, during and after production and also stages following sales.

**Sales** always (to involve) with customers service of all kinds.Markets for consumer products (to segment) on the basis of demographical and psychographic data research.

The **communications** mix (to comprise) advertising, public relations, direct mail and special events such as product shows, conferences and exhibitions. **Advertising** (to be) an important means of promoting the goods that (to produce) already as well as new lines in business. Nowadays there (to be) special departments and agencies dealing with advertising.Different kinds of mass media – TV, radio, newspapers, cinemas, magazines and posters – (to use) for advertising aims. Special leaflets, booklets and other printed matter with the information about goods may be published for the same purpose. The choice of media for advertising (to depend) on the kind of goods and on the local conditions and people's habits.

### 2. Составьте словарь профессионализмов по теме «Marketing» ( не менее 30 единиц) и выучите их наизусть.

#### 3.Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.

- 1) The advertising agency is a mediator...the advertisers and the mass media.
- 2) Some agencies deal...food, electronics, clothing and fashion; others...travel, drugs and cosmetics.
- 3)...this kind of specialization agencies are able to become acquainted...the particular facets...their client pricing, marketing and manufacturing problems.
- 4)This facilitates international trade which...its turn promotes peace, trust and understanding... countries...different social systems.

- 5) ...his management training course...Smallcrown-Liverpool Ltd. Alexander Kuznetsov realized the importance...marketing...a commercial company's activity and the necessity...having a marketing department...the structure...an enterprise.
- 6) ...producing and selling the goods, one must do a lot...market research.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и выражения:

Коммерческий директор, Совет Директоров, руководитель отдела маркетинга, провести исследование рынка, маркетинговое исследование, организация контактов с потребителями, интересы и претензии конкурентов, избежать перепроизводства, координировать спрос и предложение, проводить выставки и конференции, включать в себя рекламное дело.

#### 5. Ответьтенавопросы.

- 1) What is marketing?
- 2) What basic elements does general marketing strategy include these days?
- 3) What is meant by planning?
- 4) Why is production based on marketing study?
- 5) What are the main channels of advertising?

#### Вариант V

- 1. а) Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол в нужном времени, лице, числе и залоге;
- b) переведите текст письменно;
- c) задайте к тексту 5 вопросов различных коммуникативных типов. On jurisprudence

A criminal case (to begin) when a person (to go) to court and (to file) a complaint that another person (to commit) an offence. This (to follow) by issuing either an arrest warrant or a summons. A criminal case (to start) when an indictment (to return) by a grand jury before anything else (to happen) in the case. Indictments most often (to be) felony accusations against persons who (to arrest) and (to refer) to the grand jury. After an accused (to indict), he (to bring) into court and (to tell) about the nature of the charge against him and (to ask) to plead. He can (to plead) guilty, which (to be) the admission that he (to commit) the crime and can be sentenced without a trial. He can (to plead) not guilty and be tried.

As a rule the parties to civil suits and defendants in criminal cases (to entitle) to trial by jury of 12 jurors. But a jury (not to provide) unless it (to demand) in writing in advance of the trial; in this case a civil or a criminal case (to be) trial to the judge alone, greater criminal cases (to try) to a three-judge panel.

In trial by the jury the attorney for each party (to make) their opening statements. The prosecution (to present) its evidence based on the criminal investigation of the case.

The attorney for the defence (to plead) the case of the accused, (to examine) his witnesses and (to cross-examine) the witnesses for the prosecution. Both, the prosecution and the defence, (to try) to convince the jury. When all the evidence (to be) in, the attorneys (to make) their closing arguments to the jury with the prosecutor going first. Both attorneys (to try) to show the evidence in the most favourable light for their sides. But if one of them (to use) improper material in his final argument the opponent may (to object), the objection may be ruled out by the judge who (to instruct) the jury to disregard what (to say) or may (to sustain). After this the judge (to proceed) to instruct the jury on its duty and the jury (to retire) to the jury room to consider the verdict. In a criminal case there must not be any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, the verdict must be unanimous.

The next stage (to be) for the judge to decide, in case of the verdict of guilty, what sentence to impose on the convict.

### 2. Составьте словарь профессионализмов по теме «Jurisprudence» (не менее 30 единиц) и выучите их наизусть.

#### 3. Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.

- 1) No matter how smart the attorney...defence may be he will lose the case if the jury is biased... the offender. Under the circumstances they will find fault...everything.
- 2) His career is...stake because he may be accused...embezzlement.
- 3) The defendant didn't plead... guilty. But the cross-examination...the witnesses proved his complicity...the crime and he was sentenced...a three-year term... imprisonment.
- 4) He was accused...slander, bribery, abuse...power. And though the jury gave a verdict...not guilty, many people do not trust...now.
- 5) ...case the delivery period stipulated...the present Contract is violated, the Seller shall pay penalty...the Buyer.
- 6) The present contract is signed...eight originals...6 pages; four originals...English and four originals...Russian; two...English and two...Russian ...each Party.

#### 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и выражения:

Юрист, адвокат защиты, Верховный Суд, уголовное преступление, поджог, кража со взломом, растрата, присвоение; вручить повестку в суд, выписать ордер на обыск, обвинять кого-либо в уголовном преступлении, подать в суд, возбудить уголовное дело, сделать открытое заявление, неопровержимые доказательства, смягчающие обстоятельства, приговорить к смертной казни, осудить условно.

#### 5. Ответьтенавопросы.

- 1) Who are the participants in the legal procedure?
- 2) In what way does a legal procedure start in civil cases?
- 3) What kinds of offences are known to you?
- 4) What is misdemeanor?
- 5) What penalties and sentences are imposed in our country?

#### Критерии оценки контрольной работы

| Критерии оценки                                  | Оценка                     |
|--|----------------------------|
| Обучающийся при выполнении заданий контрольной   | Зачтено / Допущен к зачету |
| работы продемонстрировал достаточный уровень     | или экзамену               |
| языковой подготовки.                             |                            |
|  |                            |
| Обучающийся не полностью выполнил контрольную    |                            |
| работу, при выполнении заданий продемонстрировал | Не зачтено / Не допущен к  |
| низкий уровень владения языковым материалом      | зачету или экзамену        |
| (допустил грубые лексико-грамматические ошибки). |                            |

#### Типовые материалы к зачету

В рамках изучаемой дисциплины зачет является формой промежуточной аттестации, в ходе проведения которой используются тестовые задания преимущественно закрытого типа. Каждое тестовое задание включает вопрос и 4-5 вариантов ответов к нему. Необходимо выбрать один ответ из предложенных вариантов. В одном тесте 25 вопросов.

Кроме того, в тесте имеются задания на соответствие, задания с кратким ответом (студент должен самостоятельно сформулировать ответ).

Тестирование выполняется в либо письменной форме, либо в системе централизованного тестирования БашГУ.

#### Языковой материал

- 1.Имя существительное: род, число, падеж, артикли.
- 2. Имя прилагательное: степени сравнения.
- 3. Личные местоимения.
- 4. Указательные местоимения.
- 5. Предлоги времени, места, направления.
- 6. Настоящее простое время в действительном залоге.
- 7. Настоящее длительное время в действительном залоге.
- 8. Настоящее завершенное время в действительном залоге.
- 9. Прошедшее простое время в действительном залоге.
- 10. Прошедшее длительное время в действительном залоге.
- 11. Прошедшее завершенное время в действительном залоге.
- 12. Будущее простое время в действительном залоге.
- 13. Будущее длительное время в действительном залоге.
- 14. Будущее завершенное время в действительном залоге.
- 15. Настоящее простое время в страдательном залоге.
- 16. Настоящее длительное время в страдательном залоге.
- 17. Настоящее завершенное время в страдательном залоге.
- 18. Прошедшее простое время в страдательном залоге.
- 19. Прошедшее длительное время в страдательном залоге.
- 20. Прошедшее завершенное время в страдательном залоге.
- 21. Будущее простое время в страдательном залоге.
- 22. Будущее длительное время в страдательном залоге.
- 23. Будущее завершенное время в страдательном залоге.
- 24. Структура повествовательного предложения.
- 25. Типы вопросительных предложений и их структура.
- 26. Модальные глаголы.
- 27. Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий, причастие.
- 28. Местоимения some, any, no, every иихпроизводные, few, a few, little, a little.

#### Примерныйтест

| 1) Though he has lost his title, wealways remember him.                     |
|---|
| a) would b) will c) did d) had  |
| 2) The man, lives next door is very friendly.                               |
| a) who b) what c) where d) which  |
| 3) My friend to the library every day.                                      |
| a) goes b) am gone c) go d) is going  |
| 4) His father very handsome.  |
| a) have b) has c) are d) is   |
| 5) She like figure skating very much.                                       |
| a) don't b) isn't c) doesn't d) hasn't                                      |
| 6) I understand the word "agree".   |
| a) doesn't b) won't understand c) don't d) am not                           |
| 7) Listen to those people. What language (they/speak)?                      |
| a) do they speak b) are they speaking c) are they speak d) have they spoken |
| 8) Is there in the classroom.   |
| a) somebody b) some c) something d) anyone                                  |
| 9) She didn't tell about her plans.   |

| a) anyone b) nobody c) nothing d) somebody  |
|---|
| 10) Last month we the National Gallery I London.                                  |
| a) visit b) visited c) visits d) something  |
| 11) He the performance we saw at the theatre on Tuesday.                          |
| a) hasn't liked b) didn't like c) don't like d) won't like                        |
| 12) Susan in Spain for her holiday last summer.                                   |
| a) is b) were c) was d) had   |
|   |
| 13) My sister never been to a football match. a) hadn't b) haven't c) has d) have |
|   |
| 14) Alan his mobile phone. He cannot call you.                                    |
| a) is losing b) loses c) will lose d) has lost                                    |
| 15) you ever seen Surikov's paintings?  |
| a) did b) have c) had d) do   |
| 16) I love London. I there twice this year.                                       |
| a) went b) was c) have been d) had been   |
| 17) When Ronald arrived at the party, Alice                                       |
| a) already left b) has already left c) had already left d) is already leaving     |
| 18) He (прочитал) already this book.  |
| a) reads b) has read c) has to read d) had read                                   |
| 19) She <u>has bought</u> some bread and milk.                                    |
| a) покупала b) покупает c) купила d) купит  |
| 20) Они <u>послали</u> письмо.  |
| a) have to send b) have sent c) sent d) send                                      |
| 21) В этой лаборатории нет хорошего оборудования.                                 |
| a) Is there good equipment in the lab?  |
| b) There is good equipment in the lab.  |
| c) There is no equipment in the lab.  |
| d) There is no good equipment in the lab.   |
| 22) На полке лежит какой-то журнал.   |
| a) The magazine is on the shelf.  |
| b) There is a magazine on the shelf.  |
| c) There are magazines on the shelf   |
| d) There is no magazine on the shelf.   |
| 23) There is no English class today.  |
| а) Сегодня нет занятий по английскому языку.                                      |
| b) Сегодня есть занятия по английскому языку.                                     |
| с) Занятия по английскому языку не каждый день.                                   |
| d) Я не посещаю занятия по английскому языку.                                     |
| 24) Are there students in the reading room?                                       |
| a) some b) no c) anybody d) any   |
| 25) There are not conveniences.   |
| a) some b) no c) any d) some  |
| a) some of my a) some   |
| Критерии оценки тестовых заданий (в тесте 25 вопросов)                            |
| 0-59% правильных ответов – «не зачтено»   |
| 60-100% правильных ответов – «зачтено»  |
| 10 = 10, 1 ipubilibili 012010b - "ou ileito"                                      |

## 4.3 Рейтинг-план дисциплины (при необходимости)

Модульно-рейтинговая система не предусматривается для заочной формы обучения.

#### 5. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

### 5.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины

#### Основная литература

- 1.Кузнецова А.Ю. Грамматика английского языка. От теории к практике. Учебное пособие [Электронный ресурс] / Кузнецова А. Ю. М.: Издательство «ФЛИНТА», 2017 152 с.–URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_red&id=114942&sr=1">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_red&id=114942&sr=1</a>
- 2. Розанова Н.М. EnglishforEconomics: уч.пособие. М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2015. 503 с. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_red&id=114564&sr=1">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_red&id=114564&sr=1</a>.
- 3. Шевелёва С.А. Грамматика английского языка. Учебное пособие [Электронный ресурс] / Шевелёва С. А. М.: Юнити-Дана, 2015 423 с.- URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?</a> page=book red&id=114804&sr=1.

#### Дополнительная литература

- 4.КобызеваС.В. EnglishforStudentsofEconomics.PartI: Методические указания по английскому языку для студентов экономических специальностей и направлений подготовки. Уфа: РИЦ БашГУ, 2017. 36 с. URL: <a href="https://elib.bashedu.ru/dl/corp/Kobyzeva sost English forStudentsof">https://elib.bashedu.ru/dl/corp/Kobyzeva sost English forStudentsof</a> Economics 1 mu 2017.pdf.
- 5. Кушникова Г.К. Практикум для самостоятельного повторения глагольной системы английского языка: уч.пособие. М.: Флинта, Наука, 2011. 95 с. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=83383">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=83383</a>.
- 6. Митрошкина Т.В. Английские артикли: уч. справочник. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2011. 80 с. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_view&book\_id=78451">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_view&book\_id=78451</a>.
- 7. Митрошкина Т.В. Английские предлоги: уч. справочник. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2011. 94 с. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_view&book\_id=78506">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book\_view&book\_id=78506</a>.
- 8. Митрошкина Т.В. Все времена английского глагола: уч. справочник. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2011. 64 с. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?</a> page=book view&book id=78449.
- 9. Митрошкина Т.В. Английские модальные глаголы: уч. справочник. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2012. 96 с. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?</a> page=book view&book id=111919.
- 10. Митрошкина Т.В.Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, причастие, герундий: уч. справочник. Минск: ТетраСистемс, 2012. 96 с. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?</a> <a href="mailto:page=book&id=111940">page=book&id=111940</a>.
- 11. Сергейчик Т.С. Английский язык в сфере делового общения: уч. пособие. Кемерово: Кемеровский государственный ун-т, 2010, 108 с. <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?</a> page=book&id=232651.
- 12. Шевелева С.А. Деловой английский: Учебное пособие. М.: Юнити-Дана, 2015. 382 с. URL:  $http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book_red&id=436816&sr=1$ .

### 5.2. Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» и программного обеспечения, необходимых для освоения дисциплины

#### Периодические издания:

BBCNewswww.bbc.co.uk/news

The Guaidianwww.theguardian.com/uk

The Times www.thetimes.co.uk

The Telegraph www.telegraph.co.uk

The Independent www.independent.co.uk

The Daily Mail www.dailymail.co.uk

The Daily Mirror www.mirror.co.uk

The Daily Express www.express.co.uk

The Daily Star www.dailystar.co.uk

The Sun www.thesun.co.uk

The SundayTimeswww.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto

Sunday Herald www.heraldscotland.com

The New York Times www.nytimes.com

Usa Today www.usatoday.com

New York Daily News www.nydailynews.com

#### Образовательные сайты:

- 1. Электронный каталог Библиотеки БашГУ <a href="http://www.bashlib.ru/catalogi/">http://www.bashlib.ru/catalogi/</a>
- 2. http://dailyesl.com/
- 3. http://5minuteenglish.com/listening.htm
- 4. <a href="http://www.eslgold.com/speaking/phrases.html">3ttp://www.eslgold.com/speaking/phrases.html</a>
- 5. www.focusenglish.com/dialogues/conversation.html
- 6. www.1-language.com/audiocourse/index.htm
- 7. <a href="http://www.collinslanguage.com/">http://www.collinslanguage.com/</a>

#### Словари:

- 1. http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Translate/en-ru
- 2. http://www.macmillandictionary.com/
- 3. <a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary</a>
- 4. <a href="http://www.oxfordadvancedlearnersdictionary.com">http://www.oxfordadvancedlearnersdictionary.com</a>
- 5. <a href="http://www.pearsonlongman.com/dictionaries/">http://www.pearsonlongman.com/dictionaries/</a>

#### Программноеобеспечение:

- 1. Windows 8 Russian Windows Professional 8 Russian Upgrade. Договор №104 от 17.06.2013 г. Лицензии бессрочные.
- 2. Microsoft Office Standard 2013 Russian. Договор №114 от 12.11.2014 г. Лицензии бессрочные.

6.Материально-техническая база, необходимая для осуществления образовательного процесса по дисциплине

| Наименование           | Вид занятий       | Наименование оборудования, программного обеспечения      |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| специализированных     |                   |  |
| аудиторий, кабинетов,  |                   |  |
| лабораторий            |                   |  |
| 1                      | 2                 | 3  |
| 1. учебная аудитория   | Занятия           | Аудитория № 512  |
| для проведения         | лекционного,      | Учебная мебель, доска, LED Телевизор TCLL55P6            |
| занятий лекционного    | семинарского      | USBLACK- 1 шт., Кронштейн для телевизора NBP 5- 1 шт.,   |
| типа: аудитория № 512  | типа, групповые и | Кабель HDMI (m)-HDH(m)ver 14,10 м                        |
| (гуманитарный корпус), | индивидуальные    | Аудитория № 521  |
| 521 (гуманитарный      | консультации,     | Учебная мебель, доска, LED Телевизор TCLL55P6            |
| корпус).               | текущий           | USBLACK – 1 шт., Кронштейн для телевизора NBP 5 – 1 шт., |
|                        | контроль,         | Кабель HDMI (m)-HDH(m)ver14,10м                          |
| 2. учебная аудитория   | промежуточная     | Аудитория № 404  |
| для проведения         | аттестация        | Учебная мебель, компьютеры -15 штук.                     |
| занятий семинарского   |                   | Аудитория № 613  |

типа: лаборатория информационных технологий № 404 (гуманитарный корпус), аудитория № 521 (гуманитарный корпус), аудитория № 512 (гуманитарный корпус)

**3. учебная аудитория** для проведения групповых и индивидуальных консультаций: аудитория № 521 (гуманитарный корпус),

(гуманитарный корпус)

No

512

аудитория

корпус)

**4.учебная аудитория для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации:** аудитория № 521 (гуманитарный корпус), аудитория № 512 (гуманитарный

5.помещения для самостоятельной работы: аудитория № 613 (гуманитарный корпус), читальный зал аудитория 402 (гуманитарный корпус)

6. помещение для хранения и профилактического обслуживания учебного оборудования: аудитория 523 (гуманитарный корпус).

Учебная мебель, доска, моноблок стационарный – 15 шт. **Аудитория № 402** 

Учебная мебель, доска, компьютеры в комплекте (5 шт.): монитор Samsung, системный блок Asus, клавиатура, мышь, стеллажи, шкафы картотечные, комбинированные

#### Аудитория № 523

Шкаф-стеллаж, стол, стул, мобильное мультимедийное оборудование – ноутбук, проектор, экран

#### Программноеобеспечение:

- 1. Windows 8 Russian Windows Professional 8 Russian Upgrade. Договор №104 от 17.06.2013 г. Лицензии бессрочные.
- 2. Microsoft Office Standard 2013 Russian. Договор №114 от 12.11.2014 г. Лицензии бессрочные.

#### МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ФГБОУ ВО «БАШКИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ дисциплины **Иностранный язык** на 1 семестр (2 сессия)

заочная форма обучения

| Jus mus                              | форми обучении                                  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Вид работы                           | Объем дисциплины                                |
|                                      | Заочная форма обучения                          |
| Общая трудоемкость дисциплины        | 10 ЗЕТ / 360 часов, в т.ч. 1 ЗЕТ / 36 часов в 1 |
| (ЗЕТ / часов)                        | семестре  |
| Учебных часов на контактную работу с | 4,2   |
| преподавателем:                      |   |
| лекций                               | 4   |
| практических / семинарских           |   |
| лабораторных                         |   |
| Других (групповая, индивидуальная    | 0,2   |
| консультация и иные виды учебной     |   |
| деятельности, предусматривающие      |   |
| работу обучающихся с                 |   |
| преподавателем) (ФКР)                |   |
| Учебных часов на самостоятельную     | 27,8  |
| работу обучающихся (СР)              |   |
| Учебных часов на подготовку к        | 4   |
| экзамену/зачету/дифференцированном   |   |
| у зачету (Контроль)                  |   |

Форма контроля: зачет

| Nº | Тема и<br>содержание  | Форма изучения материалов:<br>лекции, практические занятия, семинарские<br>занятия, лабораторные работы, самостоятельная<br>работа и трудоемкость (в часах) |          |    | Основная и<br>дополнительная<br>литература,<br>рекомендуемая<br>студентам<br>(номера из списка) | Задания по<br>самостоятельной<br>работе студентов | Форма текущего контроля успеваемости (коллоквиумы, контрольные работы, компьютерны е тесты и т.п.)                   |           |
|----|---|---|----------|----|---|---|--|-----------|
|    |   | ЛК  | ПР / Сем | ЛР | CPC   |   |  |           |
| 1  | 2   | 3   | 4        | 5  | 6   | 7   | 8  | 9         |
| 1  | Современный офис: профессии, отделы, оргтехника: 1.1 Новая лексика. Спряжение глагола «tobe». 1.2 Работа с текстом по теме раздела. Оборот There is/are. 1.3 Времена группы Indefinite в действительном залоге. 1.4 Диалогическая речь. Оборот tobegoingto. 1.5 Повторение материала раздела (модуля) | 2   | 0        | 0  | 14  | 1-5, 8, 11, 12                                    | Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы, интернетисточников; заучивание диалогов | УО, КР    |
| 2  | Банковское дело:<br>2.1 Новая лексика.<br>Степени сравнения   | 2   | 0        | 0  | 13,8  | 1-5, 8, 11, 12                                    | Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной   | УО, Т, КР |

|     | рилагательных.      |   |   |   |      | литературы, | интернет-  |  |
|-----|---------------------|---|---|---|------|-------------|------------|--|
| 2.2 | .2 Работа с текстом |   |   |   |      | источников; | заучивание |  |
| ПО  | о теме раздела.     |   |   |   |      | диалогов    |            |  |
| Tv  | ипы                 |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| ВО  | опросительных       |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| пр  | редложений и их     |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| СТ  | груктура.           |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| 2.3 | .3 Времена группы   |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| Co  | ontinuous, Perfect. |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| 2.4 | .4 Диалогическая    |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| pe  | ечь.                |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| 2.5 | .5 Повторение       |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| ма  | атериала раздела    |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| (M  | иодуля)             |   |   |   |      |             |            |  |
| В   | Всего часов:        | 4 | 0 | 0 | 27,8 |             |            |  |

# СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ дисциплины **Иностранный язык** на 2 семестр(3 сессия)

| Вид работы                           | Объем дисциплины                                 |
|--------------------------------------|--|
|                                      | Заочная форма обучения                           |
| Общая трудоемкость дисциплины        | 10 ЗЕТ / 360 часов, в т.ч. З ЗЕТ / 108 часа во 2 |
| (ЗЕТ / часов)                        | семестре   |
| Учебных часов на контактную работу с | 20,7   |
| преподавателем:                      |  |
| лекций                               |  |
| практических / семинарских           | 20   |
| лабораторных                         |  |
| Других (групповая, индивидуальная    | 0,7  |
| консультация и иные виды учебной     |  |
| деятельности, предусматривающие      |  |
| работу обучающихся с                 |  |
| преподавателем) (ФКР)                |  |
| Учебных часов на самостоятельную     | 83,3   |
| работу обучающихся(СР)               |  |
| Учебных часов на подготовку к        | 4  |
| экзамену/зачету/дифференцированном   |  |
| у зачету (Контроль)                  |  |

Форма контроля: зачет, контрольная работа

| No | Тема и<br>содержание  | Форма изучения материалов:<br>лекции, практические занятия, семинарские<br>занятия, лабораторные работы, самостоятельная<br>работа и трудоемкость (в часах) |              |         | Основная и<br>дополнительна<br>я литература,<br>рекомендуемая<br>студентам<br>(номера из<br>списка) | Задания по<br>самостоятельной работе<br>студентов | Форма текущего контроля успеваемости (коллоквиумы, контрольные работы, компьютерны е тесты и т.п.)                    |           |
|----|---|---|--------------|---------|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1  | 2   | ЛК<br>3   | ПР /Сем<br>4 | ЛР<br>5 | CPC 6   | 7   | 8   | 9         |
| 1  | 2   | 3   | 4            | 3       | 0   | /   | 0   | 3         |
| 3  | Налогообложение: 3.1 Новая лексика. Времена группы Indefinite, Progressiveв страдательном залоге. 3.2 Работа с текстом по теме раздела. Времена группы Perfect, в страдательном залоге. 3.3 Диалогическая речь. 3.4 Повторение материала раздела (модуля) | 0   | 10           | 0       | 40  | 1-5, 7, 8, 11, 12                                 | Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы, интернет-источников; заучивание диалогов | УО, КР    |
| 4  | Фондовые биржи.<br>Ценные бумаги:<br>4.1 Новая лексика.<br>Порядок слов в   | 0   | 10           | 0       | 43,3  | 1-5, 7, 8, 11, 12                                 | Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы, интернет-источников; заучивание          | УО, Т, КР |

| повествовательно   | М    |    |   |      | диалогов |  |
|--------------------|------|----|---|------|----------|--|
| предложении.       |      |    |   |      |          |  |
| 4.2 Работа с текст | ОМ   |    |   |      |          |  |
| по теме раздела.   |      |    |   |      |          |  |
| Предлоги.          |      |    |   |      |          |  |
| 4.3 Диалогиче      | ская |    |   |      |          |  |
| речь.              |      |    |   |      |          |  |
| 4.4 Повтор         | ение |    |   |      |          |  |
| материала раз      | цела |    |   |      |          |  |
| (модуля)           |      |    |   |      |          |  |
| Всего часов:       | 0    | 20 | 0 | 83,3 |          |  |

# СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ дисциплины **Иностранный язык** на 3 семестр(1 сессия)

| Вид работы                           | Объем дисциплины                                    |
|--------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Заочная форма обучения                              |
| Общая трудоемкость дисциплины        | 10 ЗЕТ / 360 часов, в т.ч. 1 ЗЕТ / 36 часов 1сессия |
| (ЗЕТ / часов)                        |   |
| Учебных часов на контактную работу с | 8   |
| преподавателем:                      |   |
| лекций                               |   |
| практических / семинарских           | 8   |
| лабораторных                         |   |
| Других (групповая, индивидуальная    |   |
| консультация и иные виды учебной     |   |
| деятельности, предусматривающие      |   |
| работу обучающихся с                 |   |
| преподавателем) (ФКР)                |   |
| Учебных часов на самостоятельную     | 28  |
| работу обучающихся (СР)              |   |
| Учебных часов на подготовку к        |   |
| экзамену/зачету/дифференцированном   |   |
| у зачету (Контроль)                  |   |

3 семестр (2 сессия)

|                                      | (Color)  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Вид работы                           | Объем дисциплины                                     |
|                                      | Заочная форма обучения                               |
| Общая трудоемкость дисциплины        | 10 ЗЕТ / 360 часов, в т.ч. 1 ЗЕТ / 36 часов 2 сессия |
| (ЗЕТ / часов)                        |  |
| Учебных часов на контактную работу с | 8,7  |
| преподавателем:                      |  |
| лекций                               |  |
| практических / семинарских           | 8  |
| лабораторных                         |  |
| Других (групповая, индивидуальная    | 0,7  |
| консультация и иные виды учебной     |  |
| деятельности, предусматривающие      |  |
| работу обучающихся с                 |  |
| преподавателем) (ФКР)                |  |
| Учебных часов на самостоятельную     | 23,3   |
| работу обучающихся (СР)              |  |
| Учебных часов на подготовку к        | 4  |
| экзамену/зачету/дифференцированном   |  |
| у зачету (Контроль)                  |  |

Форма контроля: зачет, контрольная работа

| No | Тема и<br>содержание  | Форма изучения материалов: лекции, практические занятия, семинарские занятия, лабораторные работы, самостоятельная работа и трудоемкость (в часах) |          |    | Основная и дополнительна я литература, рекомендуемая студентам (номера из списка) | Задания по<br>самостоятельной работе<br>студентов | Форма текущего контроля успеваемости (коллоквиумы, контрольные работы, компьютерны е тесты и т.п.)                       |             |
|----|---|--|----------|----|---|---|--|-------------|
|    | _   | ЛК   | ПР / Сем | ЛР | CPC   | _   |  |             |
| 5  | 2 Формы организации бизнеса: 5.1 Новая лексика. Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий. 5.2 Работа с текстом по теме раздела. Неличные формы глагола: причастие 1 и 2. 5.3 Диалогическая речь. 5.4 Повторение материала раздела (модуля) | 3 0  | 8        | 5  | 6 28  | 7<br>1-4, 10-12                                   | 8  Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы, интернет-источников; заучивание диалогов | 9<br>УО, КР |
| 6  | Маркетинг: 6.1 Семантизация новой лексики. Артикль 6.2 Работа с текстом по теме раздела. 6.3 Закрепление лексико-   | 0  | 8        | 0  | 23,3  | 1-4, 6, 11, 12                                    | Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы, интернет-источников; заучивание диалогов    | УО, Т, КР   |

| грамматического   |   |    |   |      |  |  |
|-------------------|---|----|---|------|--|--|
| материала         |   |    |   |      |  |  |
| 6.4 Диалогическая |   |    |   |      |  |  |
| речь.             |   |    |   |      |  |  |
| 6.5 Повторение    |   |    |   |      |  |  |
| материала раздела |   |    |   |      |  |  |
| (модуля)          |   |    |   |      |  |  |
| Всего часов:      | 0 | 16 | 0 | 51,3 |  |  |

### СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

дисциплины **Иностранный язык** на 4 семестр(3 сессия) Рабочую программу осуществляют:к.филол.н., доцент С.В. Кобызева

| Вид работы                           | Объем дисциплины                               |
|--------------------------------------|--|
|                                      | Заочная форма обучения                         |
| Общая трудоемкость дисциплины        | 10 ЗЕТ / 360 часов, в т.ч. 4 ЗЕТ / 144 часав 4 |
| (ЗЕТ / часов)                        | семестре                                       |
| Учебных часов на контактную работу с | 8,7  |
| преподавателем:                      |  |
| лекций                               |  |
| практических / семинарских           | 8  |
| лабораторных                         |  |
| Других (групповая, индивидуальная    | 1,7  |
| консультация и иные виды учебной     |  |
| деятельности, предусматривающие      |  |
| работу обучающихся с                 |  |
| преподавателем) (ФКР)                |  |
| Учебных часов на самостоятельную     | 126,5  |
| работу обучающихся (СР)              |  |
| Учебных часов на подготовку к        | 7,8  |
| экзамену/зачету/дифференцированном   |  |
| у зачету (Контроль)                  |  |

Форма контроля: экзамен, контрольная работа

| No | Тема и<br>содержание   | Форма изучения материалов: лекции, практические занятия, семинарские занятия, лабораторные работы, самостоятельная работа и трудоемкость (в часах) |          |                | Основная и<br>дополнительная<br>литература,<br>рекомендуемая<br>студентам<br>(номера из списка) | Задания по<br>самостоятельной<br>работе студентов | Форма текущего контроля успеваемости (коллоквиумы, контрольные работы, компьютерны е тесты и т.п.)                   |        |
|----|--|--|----------|----------------|---|---|--|--------|
| 1  | 2  | ЛК<br>3  | ПР / Сем | <u>ЛР</u><br>5 | CPC<br>6  | 7   | 8  | 9      |
| 7  | Менеджмент: 7.1 Новая лексика. Модальные глаголы. 7.2 Работа с текстом по теме раздела. Товарищество. Корпорация. Индивидуальное предпринимательств о 7.3 Диалогическая речь. 7.4 Повторение материала раздела (модуля). | 0  | 4 4      | 0              | 62  | 1-4, 9, 11, 12                                    | Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы, интернетисточников; заучивание диалогов | УO, KP |
| 8  | Оптовая и розничная торговля: 81. Семантизация новой лексики. Some, Any, NoEvery и их производные 8.2 Работа с текстом по теме раздела. 8.3 Диалогическая  | 0  | 4        | 0              | 64,5  | 1-12  | Самостоятельное изучение рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы, интернетисточников; заучивание диалогов | УО, КР |

| речь. 8.4 Обобщающее повторение лексикограмматического материала. |   |   |   |       |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|-------|--|--|
| Всего часов:  | 0 | 8 | 0 | 126,5 |  |  |