# Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации

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# ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ «общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического цикла» программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям) (бухгалтер)

Методические указания для студентов заочной формы обучения

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Предметной комиссией «Иностранный язык» Председатель Н.Н. Кузовлева Протокол № 6 от 21 февраля 2018г.

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Методические указания по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» составлены в соответствии с требованиями к минимуму результатов освоения учебной дисциплины, изложенными в Федеральном государственном стандарте среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям) (бухгалтер), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от «5» февраля 2018 года №69, и призваны помочь студентам заочной формы обучения в самостоятельной работе по изучению материалов учебной дисциплины.

Методические указания содержат рекомендации по изучению теоретического блока, задания и общие рекомендации по выполнению контрольных работ, а также включает вопросы к дифференцированному зачету.

# СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	4
1 ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В	
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»	5
3 МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ	10
4 ВАРИАНТЫ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ	12
5 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ	35
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ А ОБРАЗЕЦ ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ ТИТУЛЬНОГО ЛИСТА КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ	
РАБОТЫ	
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ Б ОБРАЗЕЦ ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ	38
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ МАРШРУТ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ ЗАОЧНОЙ	
ФОРМЫ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ	39

### **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Методические указания для студентов заочной формы обучения по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» предназначены для реализации программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям) (бухгалтер). Самостоятельная работа при заочной форме обучения является основным видом учебной деятельности и предполагает следующее:

- -самостоятельное изучение теоретического материала;
- -выполнение контрольных работ;
- -подготовку к промежуточной аттестации.

Настоящие методические указания составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины и включают варианты контрольной работы для студентов заочной формы

Цель методических указаний — помочь студентам при самостоятельном освоении программного материала и выполнении домашней контрольной работы.

Методические указания включают:

- 1. Общую характеристику учебной дисциплины.
- 2. Содержание тематического плана учебной дисциплины.
- 3. Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы.
- 4. Варианты контрольной работы.
- 5. Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету.
- 6. Образец оформления титульного листа контрольной работы.
- 7. Образец оформления содержания контрольной работы.
- 8. Образовательный маршрут обучающегося заочной формы по учебной дисциплине.

Наряду с настоящими методическими указаниями студенты заочной формы обучения должны использовать учебно-методическую документацию по учебной дисциплине, включающую рабочую программу; методические указания для самостоятельной работы; методические указания для практических занятий.

Перечень учебно-методического и информационного обеспечения реализации программы учебной дисциплины представлен в рабочей программе на образовательном портале.

#### Образовательный маршрут

Учебным планом для студентов заочной формы обучения предусматриваются практические занятия, самостоятельная работа студентов, выполнение заданий домашней контрольной работы.

Обзорные лекции проводятся по сложным для самостоятельного изучения темам программы и должны помочь студентам систематизировать результаты самостоятельных занятий.

Проведение практических занятий ориентировано на закрепление теоретических знаний, полученных при самостоятельном изучении и на обзорных лекциях, и приобретение необходимых компетенций по изучаемой дисциплине.

Обязательным условием освоения дисциплины является выполнение трех контрольных работ. Методические указания устанавливают единые требования к выполнению и оформлению контрольной работы.

По итогам изучения дисциплины проводится дифференцированный зачет. Перечни вопросов и варианты заданий представлены в разделе 5.

Образовательный маршрут обучающегося заочной формы по учебной дисциплине представлен в приложении В.

# 1 ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»

# 1.1 Место дисциплины в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» относится к общему гуманитарному и социально-экономическому учебному циклу.

Освоению учебной дисциплины предшествует изучение учебной дисциплины БД.04 «Иностранный язык».

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является предшествующей для изучения профессионального модуля: ПМ.04 Составление и использование бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности.

# 1.2 Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

Содержание дисциплины ориентировано на подготовку обучающихся к освоению профессиональных модулей программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности и овладению следующими общими и профессиональными компетенциями:

ПК 4.5 - принимать участие в составлении бизнес-плана;

- OK 01 выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам;
- OK 03 планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие;
- OК 04 работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами;
  - ОК 09 использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности;
- ОК 10 пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языке.

Код ПК/ ОК	Умения	Знания	
ПК 4.5. Принимать участие в составлении бизнес-плана	У <sub>1</sub> . общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; У <sub>2</sub> . переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; У <sub>05</sub> кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	3 <sub>1</sub> . лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; 3 <sub>01</sub> . правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; 3 <sub>03</sub> . лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности	
		произношения	
ОК 01. Выбирать способы	У2. переводить (со словарем)	3 <sub>1</sub> . лексический (1200 -	
решения задач	иностранные тексты	1400 лексических единиц) и	
профессиональной	профессиональной грамматический миниму		
деятельности,	направленности;	необходимый для чтения и	
применительно к	У <sub>3</sub> . самостоятельно	перевода (со словарем)	

ОК 03. Планировать и	совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; $V_{01.1}$ распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; $V_{01.4}$ выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы $V_1$ . общаться (устно и письменно)	иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; $3_{01.3}$ основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте
реализовывать	на иностранном языке на	1400 лексических единиц) и
собственное	профессиональные и	грамматический минимум,
профессиональное и	повседневные темы;	необходимый для чтения и
личностное развитие	$y_2$ . переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; $y_{03.2}$ применять современную научную профессиональную терминологию	перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; $3_{03\cdot 1}$ содержание актуальной нормативноправовой документации; $3_{03\cdot 2}$ современная научная и профессиональная терминология
ОК 04. Работать в	У <sub>1</sub> . общаться (устно и письменно)	3 <sub>1</sub> . лексический (1200 -
коллективе и команде,	на иностранном языке на	1400 лексических единиц) и
эффективно взаимодействовать с	профессиональные и повседневные темы;	грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и
коллегами, руководством, клиентами	$V_{04.1}$ организовывать работу коллектива и команды; $V_{04.8}$ эффективно работать в команде	перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; З <sub>04.9</sub> принципы, приемы и практики эффективной командной работы
ОК 09. Использовать	У <sub>09.1</sub> применять средства	З <sub>09.1</sub> современные средства
информационные	информационных технологий для	и устройства
технологии в	решения профессиональных задач	информатизации
профессиональной		
деятельности ОК 10. Пользоваться	У <sub>1</sub> . общаться (устно и письменно)	3 <sub>1</sub> . лексический (1200 -
профессиональной	на иностранном языке на	1400 лексических единиц) и
документацией на	профессиональные и	грамматический минимум,
государственном и	повседневные темы;	необходимый для чтения и
иностранном языке	У2. переводить (со словарем)	перевода (со словарем)
	иностранные тексты	иностранных текстов
	профессиональной	профессиональной
	$y_3$ . направленности; $y_3$ . самостоятельно	направленности;
	$y_3$ . самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и	$3_{10.1}$ правила построения простых и сложных
	письменную речь, пополнять	предложений на
	словарный запас;	профессиональные темы;

 ${\rm Y}_{10.1}$  понимать общий смысл четко  $3_{10.2}$ основные произнесенных высказываний на общеупотребительные известные глаголы (бытовая И (профессиональные и бытовые); профессиональная  ${\rm Y}_{10.2}$  участвовать в диалогах на лексика); 3<sub>10.3</sub> лексический минимум, знакомые обшие профессиональные темы; относящийся к описанию  $y_{10.3}$ строить предметов, средств простые высказывания о себе и о своей процессов профессиональной профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать деятельности;  $y_{10.4}$ объяснить свои действия (текущие особенности 3104 и планируемые); произношения;  $y_{10.5}$  писать простые связные 3<sub>10.5</sub> правила чтения текстов профессиональной сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные направленности; процессов  ${\rm Y}_{10.6}$  понимать тексты на базовые профессиональной профессиональные темы; деятельности;  ${\rm Y}_{10.7}$  читать, понимать и находить  $3_{10.6}$  типы и назначение необходимые технические данные технической документации, и инструкции в руководствах в включая руководства любом доступном формате рисунки В любом доступном формате

1.3 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Объем образовательной программы	116
в том числе:	
лекции, уроки	не предусмотрено
лабораторные занятия	не предусмотрено
практические занятия	12
курсовая работа (проект)	не предусмотрено
консультации	не предусмотрено
Самостоятельная работа	104
Форма промежуточной аттестации - дифференцированный зачет на 1, 2, 3 курсе обучения	
в том числе:	
итоговая контрольная работа	не предусмотрено
домашняя контрольная работа №1	34
домашняя контрольная работа №2	35
домашняя контрольная работа №3	35

# 2 СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОГО ПЛАНА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

# РАЗДЕЛ 1 ВВЕДЕНИЕ В СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ

# Тема 1.1 Система образования в России и за рубежом

**Основные понятия и термины по теме**: образование в России и за рубежом, профессиональное образование, мой колледж, высшее образование

### План изучения темы:

- 1. Лексические единицы по теме, монологическая и диалогическая речь по теме (устная и письменная), перевод (со словарем) иностранных текстов по темам: «Образование в России и за рубежом», «Профессиональное образование», «Мой колледж», «Высшее образование».
- 2. Грамматический материал: неличные формы глаголов: причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени, герундий.

# Практические занятия

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №1.

# Тема 1.2 Профессиональная деятельность специалиста

**Основные понятия и термины по теме**: специальность, профессия, бухгалтер, обязанности, навыки, умения.

# План изучения темы:

- 1. Лексические единицы по теме, профессиональная лексика и термины, монологическая и диалогическая речь по темам: «Современный мир специальностей», «Профессия бухгалтера», «Профессиональные обязанности», «Soft skills, Hard skills».
  - 2. Грамматический материал: (модальные глаголы, их эквиваленты).

# Практические занятия

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №1.

# **Тема 1.3** Тема 1.3 Worldskills international

**Основные понятия и термины по теме**: чемпионат Worldskills, «WSSS», официальный сайт Worldskills.

### План изучения темы:

- 1. Лексические единицы по теме, монологическая и диалогическая речь по теме (устная и письменная), перевод (со словарем) иностранных текстов по темам: «General Information about Worldskills», «Worldskills Mission», «WSSS», «Worldskills in Russia».
- 2. Грамматический материал: структура вопросительных предложений, вопросительные слова. Типы вопросительных предложений.

# Практические занятия

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №2.

# Тема 1.4 Основы экономики. Экономические системы

Основные понятия и термины по теме: экономика, экономические системы.

#### План изучения темы:

- 1. Лексические единицы по теме, профессиональная лексика и термины, монологическая и диалогическая речь по темам: «Современный мир специальностей», «Профессия бухгалтера», «Профессиональные обязанности», «Soft skills, Hard skills».
- 2. Грамматический материал: инфинитивные обороты: сложное дополнение, субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

#### Практические занятия

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №2.

# Раздел 2 ОСВОЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

# Тема 2.1 Финансовая документация

**Основные понятия и термины по теме**: финансовая документация, виды финансовых документов, отчеты, бухгалтерский учет.

# План изучения темы:

- 1. Лексические единицы по теме; профессиональная лексика и термины; особенности перевода экономических текстов; тексты по темам: «Финансовая документация», «Виды финансовых документов».
- 2. Грамматический материал: неличные формы глагола, предлоги места и направления.

# Практические занятия

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №3.

### Тема 2.2 Лидеры в экономике

Основные понятия и термины по теме: лидер, мировой лидер, экономика.

### План изучения темы:

1. Лексические единицы по теме; профессиональная лексика и термины; особенности перевода экономических текстов; тексты по темам: «Мировые лидеры в экономике», «Особенности предпринимательской деятельности».

# Практические занятия

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №3.

### Тема 2.3 Производство

**Основные понятия и термины по теме**: рабочее пространство, зоны обслуживания, охрана труда, правила техники безопасности.

# План изучения темы:

- 1. Профессиональная лексика и термины, особенности перевода научно технических текстов, рабочее пространство, зоны обслуживания, охрана труда, правила техники безопасности (ПТБ)
  - 2. Грамматический материал: повелительное наклонение.

### Практические занятия

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №3.

# 3 МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Контрольная работа является наиболее значимым элементом самостоятельной работы для студентов заочной формы обучения. Выполнение контрольной работы помогает лучше изучить основные положения.

Особое внимание в контрольной работе отводится изучению грамматического и лексического материала.

При написании контрольной работы студенты изучают значительный теоретический материал; знакомятся с основными понятиями и категориями учебной дисциплины; приобретают навыки работы со справочной литературой; учатся анализировать теоретический материал.

Выполнение домашней контрольной работы определяет степень усвоения студентами изучаемого материала, умение анализировать, систематизировать теоретические положения и применять полученные знания при решении практических задач.

Предлагается 10 вариантов контрольных работ.

Каждый вариант включает:

- шесть практических заданий по разным темам учебного курса, чтобы при выполнении контрольной работы студенты могли наиболее полно изучить учебный материал.

При выполнении контрольной работы необходимо воспользоваться литературой, список которой приводится в методических указаниях. В качестве дополнительной литературы рекомендуются словари, справочники, целесообразно использовать периодические издания — газеты и журналы.

Обращаем Ваше внимание, что выполнение контрольных работ – обязательно. Своевременная сдача контрольных работ является условием допуска к промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине.

Студенты заочной формы обучения обязаны выполнить контрольную работу в письменном виде и представить ее ведущему преподавателю соответствующей дисциплины не позднее, чем за 14 дней до начала сессии. Допускается отправка контрольных работ по почте.

Если домашняя контрольная работа выполнена не в полном объеме или не в соответствии с требованиями, то работа возвращается студенту на доработку с указанием в рецензии выявленных замечаний. Вариант с замечаниями необходимо приложить к исправленному варианту.

Номер варианта контрольной работы определяется по двум последним цифрам шифра (номер зачетки).

Получив вариант контрольной работы, обучающийся должен:

- 1) изучить настоящие методические указания для студентов заочной формы обучения;
- 2) внимательно ознакомиться с вопросами (теоретическими и практическими) варианта;
- 3) подобрать соответствующие учебно-методические пособия, изданные в колледже, учебную литературу;
  - 4) ознакомиться с подобранной информацией;
  - 5) выполнить задания по теоретическим вопросам;
  - 6) оформить работу в соответствии с требованиями к оформлению.

#### Требования к оформлению контрольной работы

Контрольная работа выполняется на одной стороне белой нелинованной бумаги формата А4 печатным способом на печатающих устройствах вывода ЭВМ (компьютерная распечатка). Ответ на теоретический вопрос следует начинать с нового листа.

Текст контрольной работы следует выполнять, соблюдая размеры полей: левое -20 мм, правое -10 мм, верхнее -20 мм, нижнее -20 мм, абзацный отступ -10 мм.

Текст выполняется через 1,5 интервала, основной шрифт Times New Roman, предпочтительный размер шрифта 12-14, цвет — черный. Разрешается использование компьютерных возможностей акцентирования внимания на определенных терминах, формулах, применяя шрифты разной гарнитуры. Страницы должны быть пронумерованы.

Контрольная работа включает в себя следующие разделы:

- титульный лист,
- содержание,
- основная часть,
- список использованной литературы.

Титульный лист является первой страницей работы. Пример оформления титульного листа приводится в приложении А.

Содержание должно отражать все материалы, помещенные в контрольную работу. Слово «Содержание» записывают в виде заголовка с прописной буквы симметрично тексту. В содержание включают наименование всех разделов (они соответствуют наименованию заданий) Пример оформления содержания приводится в приложении Б.

Содержание основной части работы должно соответствовать заданию в соответствии с вариантом методических указаний. Расчеты должны быть проведены по действующим методикам.

В конце работы приводится список литературы. Список использованной литературы должен содержать сведения обо всех источниках, использованных при выполнении работы. Заголовок «Список использованной литературы» записывают симметрично тексту с прописной буквы. Источники нумеруют арабскими цифрами в порядке их упоминания в контрольной работе либо в алфавитном порядке.

# 4 ВАРИАНТЫ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

#### КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

## Вариант №1.

- I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. Mathematics ... an exact science.
  - 2. I ... a second year student of the college.
  - 3. They ... very tired after their work yesterday.
  - 4. He ... a mechanic in two years.
  - 5. The experiment ... over at 5 o'clock yesterday.
- II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".
  - 1. We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow.
  - 2. This restaurant is very quiet. There are not many people here.
  - 3. I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.
  - 4. Twenty years ago there were many tourists here.
  - 5. Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. We go to the country in winter.
- IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. I go to the cinema this evening?
  - 2. I'm tired but I ... sleep.
  - 3. I ... hurry. I don't want to be late.
  - 4. ... I watch TV at night?
  - 5. He ... speak English very well.
- V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.
  - 1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
  - 2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
  - 3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
  - 4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
  - 5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

# **Education in Russia**

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

# Higher education in Russia.

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)
- the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)
- People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов). They are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

# Вариант №2.

- I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. Chemistry ... his favourite subject when he studied at the university.
  - 2. I ... very glad to see you tomorrow.
  - 3. They ... interested in the results of their laboratory work.
  - 4. We ... in Sochi last summer.
  - 5. Give him something to snack. He ... hungry.
- II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот " there is (are) ".
  - 1. There is a good film on TV tonight.
  - 2. Our town is rather young and there are not any old buildings here.
  - 3. Were there any letters for me vesterday?
  - 4. We didn't visit the exhibition. There wasn't enough time.
  - 5. The manager of the company is leaving, so there'll be a new manager soon.
  - III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме.

Переведите предложения на русский язык. I come home at 6 o'clock.

- IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. She ... speak four languages and got the job easily.
  - 2. It's a fantastic film. You ... see it.
  - 3. ... I close the door? It's too cold here.
  - 4. You ... touch the pictures in the Art Gallery.
  - 5. Have you seen my bag? I ... find it.
- V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.
  - 1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
  - 2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
  - 3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
  - 4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
  - 5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
- VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

# At What Age Do Children Go to School in Britain?

Children in Britain go to school at the age of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) until they are 16. Before school many children attend nursery schools. Some parents send their children to private (fee-paying) nursery schools or kindergartens. Children first attend the infants' school until they are 7 years old. At 7 they move to the junior school and at 11 (12 in Scotland) children go from junior to secondary school.

What Are the Different Types of Secondary Schools?

Over 85% of secondary school pupils attend comprehensive schools. These schools take children of all abilities and give secondary education for children from the age of 11 to 16 or 18.

Grammar schools give academic education for the children from 11 to 18-years old. Children enter grammar schools on the basis of their abilities, first passing the eleven-plus examination.

A small minority of children attends secondary modern schools, which give, a more general and technical education for children aged 11 - 16.

City Technology Colleges (CTCs) give boys and girls strong technological and business education. They are non - fee-paying independent schools, set up by the Government with the help of business sponsors who finance the schools. There are πow 15 such colleges in England and Wales.

Specialist schools, which only operate in England, give pupils a broad secondary education in technology, languages, arts or sports. There are over 250 specialist schools. They charge no fees.

What Are "Public" Schools?

7% of all schoolchildren in England and 4% in Scotland go to independent school sector that is separate from the state educational system. Parents of pupils attending public schools  $ca\pi$  afford to pay for their education and in some cases fees  $ca\pi$  be several thousand pounds a year.

About 250 of the larger independent schools are known for historical reasons as public schools. Eton, which was founded in 1440, is the first grammar school called a 'public school' because pupils could come to it from any part of England.

# Вариант №3.

- I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be " в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. My keys ... in my bag.
  - 2. It ... rather cold yesterday.
  - 3. They ... electricians in future.
  - 4. I ... so thirsty. Give me a glass of cold water, please.
  - 5. They ... absent at the last lesson.
- II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are) ".
  - 1. There are a lot of accidents on this road.
  - 2. Can we take a photograph? Is there a film in the camera?
  - 3. There was a football match on TV last night. Did you see it?
  - 4. There were a lot of changes in our town. during the last 20 years.
  - 5. I'll do my packing today because there won't be time tomorrow.
- III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. The baby sleeps after dinner.
- IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. ... I take this album and look through the photos?
  - 2. We .... stand up until the end of the concert.
  - 3. You .... learn to drive. It is very useful.
  - 4. I'm sorry but we ... come to your party.
  - 5. ... you change twenty pounds?

- V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.
  - 1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
  - 2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
  - 3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
  - 4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
  - 5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

#### **Eton**

Eton is one of the oldest public schools in Great Britain. It is a single-sex school. Today it is a secondary school for approximately 1,280 boys between the ages of 13 and 18, all of whom are boarders. Boys live in Houses. There are about fifty boys in each House. Every House has its House Master. For academic purposes, the School is divided into five Blocks, from F to B. Boys normally spend one year in each block, moving up in September. On arrival in the School, a boy is assigned a Tutor by his House Master. The Tutor's principal function is to assist House Masters in monitoring academic performance; he also fosters his pupils" personal, cultural, and social development. His pupils come to him in small groups once a week for a Tutorial, in which they follow a programme of Study Skills, Personal-Social-Health Education (PSHE — designed to raise a boy's awareness of moral, social, and health issues), and topics chosen by the Tutor. When the boy becomes a Specialist, i.e. when he enters Cand embarks on A-level work, he chooses a new Tutor. This will normally be a Master who teaches what is likely to be the boy's principal A-level subject. There are thirty-seven scheduled schools (i.e. lessons) a week in which formal teaching takes place, but almost all boys have one or more reading schools (i.e. free periods). Boys are taught in divisions (i.e. sets or forms) normally containing about ten or twelve boys of broadly similar ability in the case of Specialists and about twenty in the case of Non-Specialists. In each block, a programme of regular out-of-school work is laid down. There are a lot of facilities in Eton. Computing (along with Design and Technology, Music, Drama, and Art) forms a compulsory part of the syllabus during the first year and is an optional subject thereafter. In the Design Centre there are facilities for woodwork, metalwork, silver- work and electronics. A huge number of boys have music lessons, and there are numerous bands, orchestras, and small groups. Most departments have a building of their own where the boys are taught.

# Вариант №4.

- I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или в будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. He ... interested in politics.
  - 2. My hands ... cold.
  - 3. They ... the best students of the group last term.
  - 4. I ... so surprised to meet you here.
  - 5. Don't worry! He ... in five minutes.
- II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".
  - 1. There are millions of stars within our Galaxy.
  - 2. Civilization will never low backward while there is youth in the world.
  - 3. There was a beautiful garden round the house.
  - 4. Were there many questions to him after the report?
  - 5. I think everything will be OK. I don't think there'll be any problems.
- III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. They go to the cinema on Monday.

# IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. ... you wait a moment, please?
- 2. The windows are very dirty. You ... clean them.
- 3. I ... decide what to do.
- 4. You ... eat an ice-cream but only at home.
- 5. I ... forget to phone Julia.

# V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

- 1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
- 2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
- 3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
- 4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
- 5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

# Education.

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality.

A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge.

Education develops all sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

# Вариант №5.

# I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем- прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. The theme of the Congress . . . " Science for Peace and Progress".
- 2. I can't help you. I ... very busy.
- 3. It ... a sunny day tomorrow.
- 4. He ... ill and missed the lesson.
- 5. Where ... you at 1 o'clock last Sunday?

# II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".

- 1. When we arrived at the cinema there was a long queue to see the film.
- 2. Ten years ago there were 500 children at the school, now there are more than a thousand.
  - 3. Where can I buy a newspaper? There is a shop at the end of the street.
  - 4. There will be some rain tomorrow afternoon.
  - 5. There are all modern conveniences in our block of flats.

# III. Hanuuume предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

They discuss the result of their work.

# IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. We ... go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
- 2. ... you speak louder? I don't hear you.
- 3. You ... switch off the TV-set. You don't watch it.
- 4. I like this hotel room. You ... see mountains from the window.
- 5. You ... miss this lesson. It's very important.

# V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

- 1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
- 2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
- 3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
- 4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
- 5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

### My School

My school is a three-storeyed building. It is quite big with a sport ground behind it and a swimming pool inside. On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the primary-school pupils, workshops and a library. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. There is a room for manual works for girls. Teachers explain to them how to cook, sew and design clothes. Our school library is nice and clean. Two librarians help pupils to find books they need. There are many bookcases and bookshelves with a lot of books there. If you enter the school and turn right you see a big light dining-room. It is always busy and noisy, but it is clean. Here pupils and their teachers have their lunch. There are blue curtains on the windows and beautiful pictures on the walls. There is a gymnasium on the ground floor as well. Our physical training lessons are held there. Pupils like to go there after the lessons, because it has a lot of sport equipment. Our school has many classrooms. The classrooms are light and spacious. There are three large windows in each classroom with flowers on the windows. Each room has teacher's table, pupils' desks, a blackboard, tables and charts on the wall, maps and portraits. There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Geography, English, and Russian. On the third floor there is a big nice assemble hall. A lot of meetings, concerts, festivals are held there. Our classroom is on the second floor. Its windows face the school-yard. Our form-mistress is a teacher of Russian language and literature. We respect her very much, she is a kind and knowledgeable teacher. She teaches us Russian and is so fond of her subject, that each of us cannot help liking too. When I think about my school I don't remember its walls and desks; it is my teachers and schoolmates who will be always with me. I am so thankful to our teachers for what they have done for us.

# Вариант №6.

# I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения, на русский язык.

- 1. Where ... the children? I don't know. They ... in the garden ten minutes ago.
- 2. She ... at work for a week, because she looked after her old grandmother.
- 3. Montreal ... the biggest French-speaking city in the world after Paris.
- 4. Don't disturb me! I... so tired today.
- 5. They ... in Brussels next Monday.

# II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".

- 1. There are five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
- 2. There is a modern equipment in the laboratories of our college.
- 3. There were several mistakes in your practical work and the result is not absolutely exact.

- 4. There was a beautiful view of sea from the windows of our apartments.
- 5. There'll be a telex, a fax and several computers in our office soon.
- III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. She teaches mathematics at the college.
- IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. You ... meet her. She is a very interesting person.
  - 2. You ... always have things immediately.
  - 3. We ... hurry. We have a lot of time.
  - 4. Are you looking for Bob? You ... find him in the gym.
  - 5. ... I ask a question?
- V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.
  - 1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
  - 2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
  - 3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
  - 4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
  - 5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

# **Universities, Colleges and Institutes**

Nowadays in Great Britain there are about 40 universities. The most famous Oxford and Cambridge were founded in the middle ages. They are the oldest universities in Britain and have much in common. These two universities are often called Oxbridge. This term was invented by Thackeray together with Camford which has not survived. Ancient Scottish Universities were founded in XV and XVI centuries and are considered to be the products of Renaissance. London University was founded in 1836. It is the biggest university in Great Britain and has its own structure. There are also groups of universities called «civic universities». They were founded between the late XIX and mid XX centuries. They had to serve the needs of their cities and surrounding area. These are Birmingham University, Manchester University and so on. Civic universities are often called «red-brick universities» or «red-bricks» in contrast to the grey stone of Oxford. During the XX century many new universities were founded in various provincial towns. The college education is not so academic as the education at a university, but it is more practical and usually vocational. Some universities, such as Oxford, Cambridge, London University and some others, consist of several colleges. They are the so-called Collegiate Universities. A university has some independent colleges, each has its own building, staff and students, but all these colleges prepare their students for common final examinations. Degrees are also awarded by the University, not the college. An institute in Great Britain may have the same or very similar structure of a college of Collegiate University. For example: London University includes some institutes.

#### Вариант 7.

- I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. All members of our group ... attractive, and hardworking.
  - 2. The motto of our group ..." Friendship Works Wonders".
  - 3. He ... a nice specialist, I ... sure.
  - 4. She didn't know those people and ... out of place.
  - 5. They ... happy when their son ... born.
- II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are) ".
- 1. There are about 2,000 foreign students and post-graduates from 101 countries in the university.

- 2. There is a wall unit on the right along-the wall.
- 3. There were a lot of problems at the beginning of our career.
- 4. There was a great fountain in the middle of the square with lighting and music.
- 5. There'll be 500 graduates at our college next year.

# III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. She writes a letter to her friend.

# IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. What time is it? –It ... be about 6 o'clock but I'm-not sure.
- 2. You ... careful in the street.
- 3. ... you help me? I've lost my way.
- 4. You ... forget about your duties.
- 5. ... I use your pen? I ... find my own one.

# V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

- 1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
- 2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
- 3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
- 4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
- 5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

### **Education in our life**

Our modern world is full of technological advances and education is very important today. Human progress mainly depends on well-educated people. They say that those who have information, rule the world.

When we are 7 years old we are sent to schools to get useful knowledge about our world, although that isn't the main purpose of education. The most important thing, to my mind, is learning how to learn in order to use this ability in our future life. At school children also enjoy lots of cultural activities which reveal their personal talents. However some people think that the current system of education isn't able to teach pupils how to become good thinkers and schools are only about passing exams.

Education is very important for me and it goes without saying that I'm planning to get a higher education after finishing school. I'm sure it will enable me to achieve better prospects in career growth. Nowadays you can't find an interesting job with a decent salary without a certain level of education because every company looks for well-qualified specialists. While studying at a university you get essential knowledge for your future profession. Moreover, university life is always exciting and eventful.

I believe it is impossible to overestimate the importance of education. It is one of the most valuable possessions and the most powerful weapons we can get in our life. It develops many sides of human personality and helps us to understand ourselves deeper. Education trains the mind to think, that's why educated people have the ability to change our world and contribute to the well-being of our society.

# Вариант №8.

# I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. There ... an English party at the English National Club last night.
- 2. I don't agree with you and I ... against this decision.
- 3. Who ... not ready for the lesson today?
- 4. Look! I ... in traffic jam at the moment. I ... in 20 minutes.
- 5. You ... late for the meeting last Tuesday.

- **II.** Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".
  - 1. There are two big gyms at our college.
  - 2. What is there in the right-hand corner of the living room?
- 3. When we arrived at the railway station there was a large crowd of people on the platform.
  - 4. The Moscow metro began its work in 1935 and there were 13 stations at that time.
  - 5. There will be four exams during the summer session.
- III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. I show him a new exhibition.
- IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. I don't mean that you ... do everything they tell you.
  - 2. Keep these documents in a safe place. You ... lose them.
  - 3. They ... think that I am too weak but it isn't the truth.
  - 4. We ... wait for him any longer.
  - 5. You ... eat fat food any more. You are a bit overweight.
- V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.
  - 1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
  - 2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
  - 3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
  - 4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
  - 5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
- V. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

#### **Education in Russia**

Citizens of Russia have the right for education which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The public educational system in our country incorporates pre-school, general school, specialized secondary and higher education.

Pre-school consists of kindergartens and creches. Children learn reading, writing and arithmetics. But pre-school education isn't compulsory - children can get it at home.

Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age.

The main link in the system of education is the general school which prepares the younger generation for life and work in modern production. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, high schools, lyceums and so on. Tuition in most of them is free of charge, but some new types of schools are fee-paying. The term of study in a general secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. At the middle stage of a secondary school the children learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others.

After the 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school and enrolling in a specialized secondary or vocational school. Persons, who finish the general secondary school, receive a secondary education certificate, giving them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. Institutions are headed by rectors; the faculties are headed by the deans. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specializations.

# Вариант №9.

I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. The schedule of the conference ... very busy: sessions, talks, discussions and a large social programme.
  - 2. If you ... in a hurry, you may go.
  - 3. There ... snow and a strong wind tomorrow.
  - 4. We didn't know a lot of people in the party and ... out of place.
  - 5. I ... surprised when met him at the institute.

# II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are) ".

- 1. There are many factories, workshops and docks in the East End of London.
- 2. There is a very tall column with a figure of Nelson on top of it in the middle of Trafalgar Square.
- 3. There were only a few sunny days in November last year.
- 4. There was a heavy silence-in the room.
- 5. There will be a florist's and a small cosy cafe on the ground floor of our block.

# III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. They begin repairing the equipment.

# IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. Don't be so nervous. You ... be patient.
- 2. Be careful! You ... spill the milk on the floor.
- 3. You ... prompt on the lesson.
- 4. Take your umbrella with you. It ... rain today.
- 5. ... you see anything in this darkness?

# V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

- 1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
- 2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
- 3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
- 4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
- 5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

### **University Education**

There are 44 universities (not counting the Open University) in Britain. Although the Government is responsible for providing about 80 per cent of universities income it does not control their work or teaching nor does it have direct dealings with the universities. The grants are distributed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The English universities are: Aston (Birmingham), Bath, Birmingham, Bradford Bristol, Brunel (London), Cambridge, City (London), Durham, East Anglia ,Essex, Exeter, Hull, Keele, Kent at Centerbury, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Saford, Sheffield, Southhampton, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick and York. The federated University of Wales includes five university colleges, the Welsh National School of Medicine, and the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology. The Scottish universities are: Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Belfast, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt (Edinburgh), St. Andrews, Stirling, and Strathclyde (Glasgow). In Northen Ireland there is Queen's University, Belfast, and the New University of Ulster in Coleraine.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the Scottish Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. All the other universities were founded in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries.

There are five other institutions where the work is of university standard: the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology; the two post- graduate business school which are supported jointly by industry and the Government - the Manchester Business School and the London Graduate School of Business Studies, associated with the London School of Economics and

the Imperial College of Science and Technology; Cranfield Institute of Technology for mainly post-graduate work in aeronautics and other subjects; and the Royal College of Art.

# Вариант №10

- I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. The pub ... a place where you meet people.
  - 2. The English gardens ... internationally famous.
  - 3. He ... very angry when the information had appeared in the press.
  - 4. She ... glad to see you on her birthday party tomorrow.
  - 5. The talks lasted four hours and we ... certain in good results.
- II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)
  - 1. There is a lot of advertising on American TV.
  - 2. There are three Public bodies responsible for television and radio services.
  - 3. There was a good tennis court not far from our hotel.
- 4. There were more research facilities and more different kinds of courses at the university.
- 5. There will be a strong snowstorm in the mountains according the forecast for tomorrow.
- III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык. They build a new hotel in the centre of our town.
- IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы <u>can, may, must</u> в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
  - 1. I'm unemployed. I ... find any work for half a year already.
  - 2. You ... take this book. I don't need it.
  - 3. Father said we ... go to the park alone.
  - 4. I try to find a solution of the problem. There ... be a way out.
  - 5. What's the matter? ... I help you?
- V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.
  - 1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
  - 2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
  - 3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
  - 4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
  - 5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

# VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:

# **Education in the USA**

The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools. Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural Sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, Wood or Metal Work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history. Besides giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who want to enter colleges or universities. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education. The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from

each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, History or Physical Training. After the first two years every student can select subjects according to his professional interest. The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions of higher education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many students have to work to pay their expenses. The Americans place a high value on education. That's why Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education."

#### КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2.

### Вариант 1.

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.
- e. g. They bought a few components <u>to produce</u> (обстоятельство) the world's first computer.- Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.
  - 1. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
- 2. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
  - 3. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
- 4. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.
- 5. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.

#### П. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

- 1. Our office has business relations with a lot of foreign firms in Europe.
- 2. They were discussing the terms of delivery at 2 o'clock.
- 3. My friend considered the buyer's enquiry.
- 4. I have just finished my work.
- 5. Our firm made great allotments in this business.

#### III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.

- 1. We (produce) camping equipment.
- 2. The Vice-president (study) catalogues at 4 o'clock yesterday.
- 3. I (have) a busy day last Friday.
- 4. We (obtain) visas for our engineers next week.
- 5. Ann (be) never to England.

# IV. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

# 1.WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

Studying economics for the first time, it is necessary to know what economics is all about. Unfortunately, it is not possible to define the subject by a single word. Economics was defined as the study of mankind in the everyday business life. This means that economics deals with production, distribution, exchange and consumption. It answers such questions as: How do we produce all the things we need? How are prices determined? Economics is also concerned with unemployment, inflation, international trade, the interaction of business and labour, and the effects of government spending and taxes.

Economics does not stop with the description of economic activity because description alone leaves unanswered many important why and how questions.

Economics is a social science like history, geography, politics, psychology and sociology. It is the study of human efforts to satisfy what seems like unlimited and competing wants through the

careful use of relatively scarce resources. Economists study what is or tends to be and how it came to be. They do not in any way pretend to tell what ought to be. People must make up their own minds about that.

Economics is therefore concerned with activities relating to wealth, i.e. production, consumption, exchange and distribution.

For our own purpose, we shall define economics as the study of man in his attempts to gain a living by utilizing his limited resources.

# 2.Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Mankind, distribution, consumption, price, international trade, government spending, a social science, scarce resources, wealth, to gain.

# 3.Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Определять, одним словом, производство, безработица, взаимодействие бизнеса и труда, экономическая активность, безграничный, иметь склонность, составлять, обмен.

# Вариант 2

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.
- e. g. They bought a few components <u>to produce</u> (обстоятельство) the world's first computer. Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.
- 1. Lack of transparency and information jeopardizes potential for corporate to raise finance in their own name.
  - 2. This company failed to supply requested documentation.
  - 3. Andrej Babis said he was unwilling to complete the deal under the current conditions.
- 4. Typically an investor would want to hold a number of different financial securities to spread his risk.
  - 5. This is the machine to be installed in the streets, as well as in restaurants and cafes.

# П. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

- 1. We want to form a private company.
- 2. Our firm made great allotments in this business.
- 3. My friend considered the buyer's enquiry.
- 4. We are learning English.
- 5. We have taken the customer's representatives to the design institute this week.

# III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.

- 1. Ann (speak) English.
- 2. We (sing) the contract by next Saturday.
- 3. Our firm (take part) in the talks at present.
- 4. We (receive) a lot of goods by that time.
- 5. I (have) a busy day last Friday.

# IV. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

#### 1.WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

Unlike history, mathematics, English and chemistry, economics is a subject that most students encounter only briefly sometimes not at all, before they begin college. Economics is a basic discipline, like those just listed, not an applied subject like accounting or drafting in which specific skills are taught.

Economics has some similarities to mathematics because logical reasoning and mathematical tools are used in it extensively. It also has some similarities to history because economics, studies people as they interact in social groups.

Like chemistry, economics employs the scientific method, although some of economics has a descriptive rather than an analytical flavor. Finally, like English grammar, economics has a few simple rules and principals, but from these principals economics can derive many conclusions.

Economics is the science of making choices. Individuals must decide whether to study another hour or to go for a walk, whether to buy a six-pack a Pepsi or a 0,5 gallon of milk at the grocery, whether co choose firefighting or teaching as an occupation and whether to play golf or to watch television for an afternoon of recreation. As a group, people must also choose through their governments whether to build a dam or to repair highways with their taxes, whether to invest money to business or to expand national parks.

# 2.Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Encounter, basic discipline, accounting, logical reasoning, simple rules and principals, conclusion, occupation, governments, to invest money, analytical flavor.

# 3.Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Прикладной предмет, черчение, конкретные навыки, широко, взаимодействовать, научный метод, описательная особенность, пожаротушение, налог, расширять.

# Вариант 3.

# I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.

- e. g. They bought a few components <u>to produce</u> ( обстоятельство) the world's first computer.- Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.
  - 1. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
  - 2. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
- 3. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
- 4. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.
- 5. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.

# II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

- 1. Our firm does <u>business</u> with many countries.
- 2. I have already prepared the documents for the talks.
- 3. Ann must translate this article.
- 4. By the time you came I had booked accommodation for our customers.
- 5. We are studying the contract now.

# III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.

- 1. I (have) a hard day yesterday.
- 2. My friend (be) Production Director.
- 3.0ur firm (pay) already dividends to our workers.
- 4. She (teach) accounting now.
- 5. We (sing) the contract by next Saturday.

# IV. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

#### 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

Economics is sometimes thought of as a very dry and dismal subject dealing with dusty tomes of statistics about material goods and services. Economics is not a dry subject. It is not a dismal subject. It is not about statistics. It is about human life. It is about the ideas that motivate human beings. It is about how men act from birth until death. It is about the most important and interesting drama of all — human action.

Since we must all be economists in one way or another, we all face the problem of how to become better economists in our daily work, in our family life, and as good citizens of our nation and of the world. The top educational problem of today is how to provide people with a better understanding of economics. All of our fundamental political problems, about which we have so many disagreements, are basically economic problems. Our prime problem is how to solve these economic problems. The best answers can be found only by resorting to the study of sound economic principles.

Many people think that economics is a matter of opinions. Economics is not a study of opinions. Economics is a science, and as a science it deals with eternal laws — laws that men are not able to change — laws that remain constant. If we want to improve our own satisfactions in life, we must improve our ability to know and use these laws of economics so as to attain more of the things we want. So, if the civilized world is to survive, people must learn more about this science of human action.

# 2.Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Dismal subject, to motivate, fundamental political problems, eternal laws, disagreement, to provide, satisfaction, ability.

# 3. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Статистика, человеческая деятельность, ежедневная работа, понимание экономики, первоочередная проблема, прибегая к чему-либо, вопрос мнения

# Вариант 4.

- I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.
- e.~g.~They~bought~a~few~components~to~produce~(~oбстоятельство)~the~world's~first~computer.- Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.
- 1. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
  - 2. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
  - 3. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
- 4. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.
- 5. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.

#### *II.Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.*

- 1. The delivery dates were considered <u>yesterday</u>.
- 2.My wife is a Chief Accountant.
- 3. We cleared up <u>all the points for the talks</u> last week.
- 4.I can type fast.
- 5. Our firm made great allotments in this business.

# III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.

- 1. This company (own) all the shares.
- 2.I (stay) in this hotel before.
- 3.Kate (steak) over the telephone at the moment.
- 4.Boris (go) business to London last month.
- 5. The Vice-president (study) catalogues at 4 o'clock yesterday.

# IV.Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

# 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

Economics is the study of how people choose to use resources. Resources include the time and talent people have available, the land, buildings, equipment, and other tools on hand, and the knowledge of how to combine them to create useful products and services. Important choices involve how much time to devote to work, to school, and to leisure, how many dollars to spend and how many to save, how to combine resources to produce goods and services, and how to vote and shape the level of taxes and the role of government.

Often, people appear to use their resources to improve their well-being. Well-being includes the satisfaction people gain from the products and services they choose to consume, from their time spent in leisure and with family and community as well as in jobs, and the security and services provided by effective governments. Sometimes, however, people appear to use their resources in ways that don't improve their well-being.

In short, economics includes the study of labor, land, and investments, of money, income, and production, and of taxes and government expenditures. Economists seek to measure well-being, to learn how well-being may increase overtime, and to evaluate the well-being of the rich and the poor. The most famous book in economics is the *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of The Wealth of Nations* written by Adam Smith, and published in 1776 in Scotland.

# 2.Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Resources, equipment, tools on hand, to combine, well-being, to consume, the study of labor, government expenditures, to evaluate.

# 3.Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Полезные продукты и услуги, посвятить время чему-то, формировать уровень налогов, улучшать, удовлетворение, доход, измерять, сверхурочные.

# Вариант 5

# I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.

# П. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

- e. g. They bought a few components <u>to produce</u> (обстоятельство) the world's first computer. Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.
  - 1. This company failed to supply requested documentation.
  - 2. Andrej Babis said he was unwilling to complete the deal under the current conditions.
- 3. Lack of transparency and information jeopardizes potential for corporate to raise finance in their own name.
- 4. Typically an investor would want to hold a number of different financial securities to spread his risk.
  - 5. This is the machine to be installed in the streets, as well as in restaurants and cafes.
  - 1. The firm has a good solicitor.
  - 2. Mike had sent a fax about, his arrival before he left London.
  - 3.He was on business in Moscow.
  - 4. We have taken the customer's representatives to the design institute this week.
  - 5. My sister could speak English when she was 10.
  - 1. Each exhibition (help) businessmen to make contracts and (promote) cooperation.
  - 2. We (see) already the Kremlin, its beautiful museums and cathedrals.
  - 3. They (talk) about the assembly shop when the President (come).
  - 4. My last visit to the plant (be) useful.
  - 5. Ann (be) never to England.

# III. Поставьте глаголы s скобках Б нужную грамматическую форму.

### IV. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

# 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

Economics is as old as the human race: it is probably the first art which man acquired. When some cavemen went out to hunt while others remained to defend the fire or when skins were traded for flint axes we had economics. But economics as an academic discipline is relatively new: the first major book on economics Adam Smithrs "The Wealth of Nations" was published in 1776. Since that time the subject has developed rapidly and there are now many branches of the subjects such as microeconomics, international economics and econometrics as well as many competing schools of thought.

There is an economic aspect to almost any topic we care to mention of education. Economics is a comprehensive theory of how society works. But as such it is difficult to define. The great classical economics Alfred Marshall defined economics as "the study of a man in the everyday business of life".

This is rather too vague a definition. Any definition should take account of the guiding idea in economics which is scarcity. Virtually everything is scarce; not just diamonds or but also bread and water. How can we say this? The answer it that one only has to look around the world to realize that there are not enough resources to give people all they want. It is not only the very poor who feel deprived; even the relatively well-off seem to want more. Thus when we use the word `scarcity' we mean that:

All resources are scarce in the sense that there are not enough to fill everyone's wants to the point of satiety.

We therefore have limited resources both in rich countries and poor countries. The economist's job is to evaluate the choices that exist for the use of these resources. Thus we have another characteristic of economics: it is concerned with choice.

### 2.Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам:

Human race, academic discipline, international economics, competing schools, comprehensive theory, to feel deprived, scarcity, to be concerned, to evaluate.

# 3.Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:

«Богатство Наций», ветви науки, эконометрика, смутный, руководящая идея, зажиточный, точка насыщения, характеристика экономики.

#### КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №3

# Вариант №1

# Task I. Прочитайте и переведите текст

#### The job of management

What is management? Are there certain functions that all managers perform regardless of whether they are company presidents, managers of departments, or supervisors of department sections?

If we watch managers at work, we might conclude that their jobs differ so widely in content and scope that no generalizations about management are possible.

One reason for this is that many managers, even top managers do work that is not management at all. A simple example is the sales manager who actually sells and perhaps has a set of customers of his own, in addition to managing the sales force. Then there's the —working foreman or leadman who works right along with the group he's supervising. In these cases the managers are actually spending only part of their time on management itself.

A second reason why it may be difficult to identify the functions common to all managers is that the scope of their activities differs widely.

Yet, if we look closely at managers at work, we can see that fundamentally they are all performing – or should be performing – the same functions during the time they are actually managing rather than doing the work similar to that done by those under them.

These functions are planning, organizing, directing, controlling, staffing, leading, representing and decision making. None of the management functions can be performed without communication.

There were good managers, of course, long before anyone ever studied management.

The field of management has drawn on sociology, psychology, economics, and other disciplines, and it is in these areas that the manager can learn from study as well as from experience and by trial and error. He still needs plenty of intelligence, common sense, and business judgment – and even the inspired hunch may still take place. But the knowledge of what others have learned about the various aspects of management will help him use his native abilities more effectively.

Future managers will need more education than those of the past. Knowledge of the humanities will be needed for a balanced viewpoint. Scientific

knowledge will be required to distinguish between good and bad expert advice, for the area of management is replete with disagreements between experts.

# Task II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

To perform functions; managers of departments; top managers; sales managers; a set of customers; sales force; the scope of activities; the working foreman; staffing; by trial and error; to learn from study and experience; native abilities; humanities.

# Task III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

управление; выполнять функции; президент компании; отдел; руководитель; эксперт; ум; планирование; сфера управления; здравый смысл; социология; психология; научные знания/охват; принятие решений.

# Task IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:

- 1. Одна причина заключается в том, что многие менеджеры и даже главные управляющие выполняют работу, которая вовсе не является управлением.
- 2. Вторая причина, из-за которой трудно выявить общие функции всех менеджеров, заключается в том, что сферы их деятельности сильно различаются.
- 3. Этими функциями являются планирование, организация, руководство, контроль, обеспечение кадрами, управление, представление и принятие решений.
- 4. Ему всè ещè нужно много ума, здравого смысла и делового взгляда и даже инспирированное предчувствие может иметь место.
- 5. Потребуются научные знания, чтобы делать различия между хорошими и плохими советами экспертов, т.к.сфера управления изобилует разногласиями между экспертами.

### Task V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 1. Why is it so difficult to define the functions managers perform?
- 2. What functions do managers carry out apart from management?
- 3. What are purely management functions?
- 4. What sciences is management connected with?
- 5. How can scientific knowledge help managers in their work?

### Вариант №2

# Task I. Прочитайте и переведите текст

# What is a manager?

A number of different terms are used for —manager | including —director |, —administrator |, and —president |. The term —manager | is used more frequently in profit-making organizations, while the others are used more widely in government and non-profit organizations such as universities, hospitals and social work agencies.

What, then, is a manager?

When used collectively the term —management refers to those people who are responsible for making and carrying out decisions within the system. An individual manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organization.

Some basic characteristics seem to apply to managers in all types of organizations; they include hard work on a variety of activities, preference for active tasks, direct personal relationships.

Almost everything a manager does involves decisions. The reason for making a decision is that a problem exists. In decision making there is always some uncertainty and risk.

Managing is a hard job. There is a lot to be done and relatively little time to do it. The engineer can finish a design on a particular day, and the lawyer can win or lose a case at a certain time. But...

# **Holding meetings**

Much of any manager's time is taken up with meetings. Meetings are part of every manager's life. He should, therefore, know how to cope with them. He should know the techniques of communication in meetings.

It is sometime suggested that when a manager can't think who to do, he holds a meeting. But meetings in themselves are not an end product. They are merely one of many means of management communication. It may well be that a problem can be solved by a one0to0onediscussion, face0to0face, or even by telephone.

Let us, therefore, define a meeting, in the management sense, as the gathering of a group of people for a controlled discussion, with a specific purpose. It is often salutary to calculate the cost of a meeting. A simple meeting of a few people on middle- executive salaries can soon run into three-figure costs for wages alone. Do not, therefore, have unnecessary people sitting in a meeting and do ensure that all meetings are both efficient and effective.

The essentials of effective and efficient meetings are as follows:

- 1. *A purpose*: there are two basic purposes for all meetings problem-solving or ideagenerating.
- 2. *An agenda*: without this essential piece of paper (or a list on a blackboard) any meeting will soon become out of control.
- 3. *Participants*: participants can be categorized in three types: the chairman; the secretary; and the other members. The people in each of these three categories have their own functions and duties.
- 4. *A result*: a result will itself be inadequate until it is recorded in the final essential...
- 5. *A report*: usually those much-maligned minutes.

# Task II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Profit-making organization; non-profit organization; social work agencies; to be responsible for; to supervise directly, decision making; specific purpose; problem solving; idea-generating; an agenda; much maligned minutes; middle-executive salary

# Task III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

правительство, отдельно взятый менеджер, разнообразные сферы деятельности, решение, неуверенность, личные отношения, активные виды работы, конечный продукт, контролируемое обсуждение, «один на один», «лицом к лицу», убедиться, участники.

# Task IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:

- 1. В общем смысле термин «менеджмент» относится к тем людям, которые ответственны за принятие и исполнение решений внутри системы.
  - 2. Почти всѐ, что делает менеджер, касается решений.
- 3. Есть много такого, что надо сделать, и относительно мало времени, чтобы это сделать.
- 4. Давайте, поэтому, определим совещание, в управленческом смысле, как собрание группы людей для контролируемого обсуждения и со специфической целью.
- 5. Поэтому не допускайте, чтобы на совещании присутствовали ненужные люди и убедитесь, что все совещания как продуктивны, так и эффективны.

# Task V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 1. Whom does the term —management | refer to?
- 2. What basic characteristic may be applied to managers in all types of organizations?
- 3. What is there in decision making?

- 4. How can you define a meeting?
- 5. What are the essentials of effective and efficient meeting?

# Вариант №3

# Task I. Прочитайте и переведите текст

#### **Create a Turned-on Team**

For a business to survive in today's world, everyone in the company must have an action orientation. Many managers are good risktakers themselves. Often, that is the reason they have risen to the position they have. Yet, although they themselves are intelligent risktakers, they don't really know how to turn their employees into action-oriented players. Even the most cautious member of a team can become a turned-on worker ready for action.

# Who Are the Action-Oriented People?

People who move into action demonstrate several characteristics that differentiate them from people who wait for instructions and then complain when they get them.

Action-oriented people are the individuals who go the extra mile: they solve the existing problems and look for new problems to solve because they believe they'll be successful. They're fun to be around, and others enjoy working with them. Action-oriented people have a feeling of control. They don't depend on luck, they create their own luck and their own opportunities.

They know how to set goals that will motivate them, and how to plan so that those goals get accomplished. They know how to make decisions. They feel the sense of power. They believe they have the opportunity for autonomy, self-expression, and personal commitment.

# Where Do You Find These People?

At this point you may be sighing, —Great, but where do I find a staff with all these qualities? You don't. You create one. The skills and techniques to accomplish this aren't difficult to master or particularly mysterious. To create the action team, your most important ingredient is a willingness to take the risk yourself. By your efforts you can mould a team that displays these characteristics.

Less than 25 per cent of American workers say they perform at their full potential. 25 per cent have reported that they could be a lot more effective than they are, and 60 per cent have reported that they don't work as hard as they used to. You, as manager, have the power to turn this around, but it requires a sharing of power.

#### What Is Your New Role?

The manager's job is to let the action-oriented people know when they are performing well and help them to get back on track when they aren't. You need to listen to their ideas and use them. You must support their risk taking. You also need the ability to teach your staff skills that are necessary for succeeding at this risk-taking business. When you teach them these skills, your employees will make and carry out decisions you can support.

# Task II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

turned-on team; action orientation; employee; to set a goal; personal commitment; a risktaker; action-oriented people; to go the extra mile; to be fun to be around; to get accomplished, to get back on track, a sharing of power.

#### Task III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

должность, решать существующие проблемы, быть успешным, зависеть от удачи, принимать решение, независимость, самовыражение, усилия, создать команду, совместные усилия, рискованный бизнес, поддерживать

### Task IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:

- 1. Однако, хотя они сами являются умными рискованными людьми, они действительно не знают, как превратить своих служащих в деятельных игроков.
- 2. Им нравиться находиться в окружении людей и другим доставляет удовольствие работать с ними.
- 3. Они не полагаются на удачу, они создают свою собственную удачу и свои возможности.

- 4. Они знают, как ставить цели, которые будут мотивировать их и как спланировать так, чтобы эти цели были достигнуты.
- 5. Своими усилиями вы можете создать команду, которая будет демонстрировать эти характеристики.

# Task V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 1. What is necessary for a company to survive in today's world of business?
- 2. What employees does a manager need?
- 3. What characteristics do the action-oriented people demonstrate?
- 4. How to create the action team?
- 5. What is the manager's role in the process of creating action-oriented people?

# Вариант №4

# Task I. Прочитайте и переведите текст

# **Marketing Strategies**

Marketing people do not like to admit that they have anything to do with sales, but, obviously, the whole purpose of marketing is to create a situation in which a sale can be made.

Buying, selling, market research, transportation, storage, advertising – these are all parts of the complex area of business known as marketing. In simple terms, marketing means the movement of goods and services from manufacturer to customer in order to satisfy the customer and to achieve the company's objectives.

Marketing can be divided into four main elements that are known as the four P's: *product, price, placement and promotion.* 

The marketing strategies of determining product, price, placement and promotion are not planned in isolation. Marketing analysts often look at combination of these four factors. This combination of the four P's is known as the marketing mix. In order to develop a successful marketing mix researches first ask two important questions: Who is going to buy the product? What is the potential to sell this product?

The product element of marketing refers to the goods or services that a company wants to sell. Next, a company considers the price to charge for its

product. There are three pricing options the company may take: *above*, *with or below the prices* that its competitors are charging. Most companies sell their goods or services for average prices established by major producers in the industry.

The third element of the marketing process – placement – involves getting the product to the customer. This takes place through the channels of distribution. A common channel of distribution is:  $manufacturer \rightarrow wholesaler \rightarrow retailer \rightarrow customer$ .

Wholesalers generally sell large quantities of a product to retailers, and retailers usually sell smaller quantities to customers

Finally, communication about the product takes place between a buyer and a seller and is known as promotion. There are two major ways of promotion:

- 1. through personnel selling, as in department store;
- 2. and through advertising, as in a newspaper or magazine, etc.

# Task II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

market research, storage, advertising, the movement of goods and services, to achieve the company's objectives, promotion, average prices, customer, the channels of distribution, large quantities, manufacturer, department store.

# Task III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

сложная сфера бизнеса, проще говоря, размещение, планировать отдельно друг от друга, маркетинговая структура, успешные исследования, возможность, ценовые опции, обсуждать цену, конкурент, оптовик, розничный торговец, информация о продукте, рекламная кампания.

### Task IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:

- 1. Маркетинг означает передвижение товара и услуг от производителя к потребителю для того, чтобы удовлетворить потребителя и достичь целей компании.
  - 2. Комбинация из четырех Р известна как маркетинговая структура.
- 3. Есть три ценовые опции, которые компания может принять: выше, наравне или ниже тех цен, которые установили их конкуренты.
- 4. Оптовики обычно продают большое количество продукции розничным торговцам, а розничные торговцы продают в меньшем количестве товар покупателям.
  - 5. Размещение товара происходит по каналам распределения.

# Task V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 1. What does marketing mean?
- 2. What elements can marketing be devided into?
- 3. How does a company consider the price to charge for its product?
- 4. How does a company get its product to a customer?
- 5. What is a promotion?

# Вариант №5

### Task I. Прочитайте и переведите текст

#### What is Business?

Business is a word which is commonly used in many different languages. But, exactly, what does it mean? 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 the 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 a creation of services or the changing of materials into products. One example is a 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 Maiami.

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; for example, 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 a creation of profit or economic surplus. A major goal in the functioning of an American business 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.

# Task II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Concepts, activities, exchange, trade, technical definition, distribution, sale of goods and services, activities, take care, creation of profit, economic surplus, a major goal.

# Task III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

чтобы изучить это отличие..., превращение материала в изделие, автомобильный дилерский центр, обмен на деньги, с другой стороны, например, ремонтировать машину, оказывать услугу, однако, затраты.

#### Task IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:

- 1. Бизнес попросту означает обмен или торговлю предметами, которые люди хотят приобрести или в которых они нуждаются.
  - 2. Эти изделия должны быть перемещены с завода на рынок.
- 3. Услуги это деятельность, которую человек или группа людей предоставляют другому человеку или организации.

- 4. Таким образом, бизнес это сочетание всех этих видов деятельности: производства, распределения и продажи.
  - 5. Прибыль это деньги, которые остаются после оплаты всех затрат.

# Task V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 1. What is a technical definition of business?
- 2. What is production?
- 3. What is sale?
- 4. What are services?
- 5. What is a major goal of American business?
- 6. What is profit?

# 5 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся осуществляется по завершении изучения дисциплины и позволяет определить качество и уровень ее освоения.

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» - дифференцированный зачет в 6 семестре.

<b>Результаты</b>	Оценочные средства			
обучения	для промежуточной аттестации			
$3_1, Y_1, Y_2, 3_{01},$	Контрольная работа (6 семестр)			
$3_{03}$ , $Y_{05}$ , $3_{01.3}$ ,	І.Прочитайте и переведите текст:			
$\mathbf{y}_{01.1}, \mathbf{y}_{01.4},$	Production			
$3_{03.1}$ , $3_{03.2}$ ,	Very often newspapers, journals and other publications and speeches give			
$Y_{03.2}, 3_{09.1},$	information on production of goods.			
$y_{09.1.,}3_{10.1},$	Here is a report of a big English radio company executive at a conference:			
$3_{10.2}, 3_{10.3}, 3_{10.4},$	Well, ladies and gentlemen, it has been a very difficult year for us. We've had			
$3_{10.5}$ , $Y_{10.1}$ ,	difficulties in production and our production record this year is not good. These are			
$\mathbf{y}_{10.5}, \mathbf{y}_{10.6},$	the figures:			
$y_{10.7, 3_{10.6}}$	At the start of the year all our factories had been on strike for two months; the strike			
	finished on January 29th, so in January we produced only two hundred radios.			
	Production started slowly because of continued one - day strikes; in February we			
	produced twenty eight thousand radios.			
	Then the production figures increased every of the three months. In May we reached			
	target figure of one hundred and forty thousand radios and in June we managed to			
	produce one hundred and forty nine thousand radios. This last figure is the best pro-			
	duction figure we have ever reached.			
	Then we had the two-week factory holiday at the beginning of September, which			
	accounts for the figure of eighty thousand radios for that month			
	In October production rose to one hundred and twenty thousand- and then, for			
	reasons beyond our control, we had our second major strike of the year. Some workers			
	continued working, and others, mainly the engineers and maintenance people, took			
	turns in staying away.			
	In November we produced only one hundred thousand radios and in December			
	ninety thousand. So our production figures for last year were, I am afraid, not very			
	good. Ответьте письменно на вопросы:			
	1. Who made the report?			
	2. How did he characterize the year in general?			
	3. How did the year start?			
	4. What was the result in May?			
	5. How did the situation change in September?			
	6. How did the year end?			
	II. Вас приняли на работу и провели инструктаж по технике безопасности.			
	Ваша задача – прочитать следующие положения по технике безопасности и			
	заполнить таблицу - памятку, что разрешено и запрещено на рабочем месте.			
	YOU MUST YOU MUSTN`T			
	1. If you have people on site, take measures to evacuate them and to extinguish the			
	flames before firefighters arrived.			
	2. observe the rules of hygiene.			
	3. distract from the work.			
	4. turn the light and wait about 5-7 minutes to adapt your vision to the condition			
	when you go out in the dark from a lighted room on the dark area			

- 5. touch or stand on insulation electric wires.
- 6. fulfill obligations not covered by an employment contract.
- 7. verify the vehicle after a stop.
- 8. leave your post. The exception may be a need to prevent violations, arrest criminals.
- 9. know the procedure for bypassing the territory, places of possible intruders and fire.
- 10. observe traffic rules while moving on the premises.
- 11. observe the rules on electrical safety.
- 12. use heating devices with open spiral, leave them plugged in without supervision, repair tools, folding clothes or dry them.
- 13. prevent the burning of materials, waste, grass on the site.
- 14. properly use protective equipment.
- 15. drink alcohol during the change.

# Критерии оценки дифференцированного зачета

- -«Отлично» теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, умения сформированы, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено высоко.
- -«Хорошо» теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые умения сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
- -«Удовлетворительно» теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые умения работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки.
- -«Неудовлетворительно» теоретическое содержание курса не освоено, необходимые умения не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки.

# Приложение А Образец оформления титульного листа контрольной работы

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г. И. Носова» Многопрофильный колледж

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ Д	<b>ЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ</b> >
Вариант	
Выполнил (а)	
Специальность:	
Группа	
Шифр	
Преподаватель	

Магнитогорск, 20\_\_ г.

# Приложение Б Образец оформления содержания контрольной работы

# Содержание

1	Практическое задание 1	8
	(текст вопроса)	
2	Практическое задание 2	10
	(текст вопроса)	
3	Практическое задание 3	11
	-	13

# Приложение В Образовательный маршрут обучающегося заочной формы по учебной дисциплине

Контрольна я точка	Контролируемы е разделы (темы) учебной дисциплины	Контролируемые результаты	Оценочные средства	
№1	Раздел I. Введение в специальность Тема 1.2 Профессиональ ная деятельность специалиста	$\begin{array}{c} 3_1,\ \ Y_1,\ \ Y_2,\ \ Y_3,\ \ 3_{03}, 3_{01},\ \ Y_{05},\\ 3_{01.3},\ \ Y_{01.1}, Y_{01.4},\ \ 3_{03\cdot 1},\ \ 3_{03\cdot 2},\\ Y_{03.2}, 3_{04.9},\ Y_{04.1},\ Y_{04.8},\ 3_{09.1},\\ Y_{09.1},\ \ 3_{10.1},\ \ 3_{10.2},\ \ 3_{10.3},\ \ 3_{10.4},\\ 3_{10.5},\ Y_{10.1},\ \ Y_{10.2},\ \ Y_{10.3},\ Y_{10.4},\\ Y_{10.5},\ Y_{10.6},\ Y_{10.7}, 3_{10.6} \end{array}$	Домашняя Контрольная работа №1	<ol> <li>Тест</li> <li>Ситуационная задача</li> </ol>
№2	Раздел I. Введение в специальность Тема 1.4 Основы экономики. Экономические системы	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Домашняя Контрольная работа №2	1. Тест 2. Ситуационная задача
№3	Раздел 2 Освоение иностранного языка в профессиональн ой деятельности Тема 2.2 Лидеры в экономике	$\begin{array}{c} 3_1, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, 3_{01.3}, Y_{01.1}, Y_{01.4},\\ 3_{03.1},  3_{03.2}, Y_{03.2}, 3_{09.1}, Y_{09.1},\\ 3_{10.1},  3_{10.2}, 3_{10.3}, 3_{10.4}, 3_{10.5},\\ Y_{10.1}, Y_{10.6} \end{array}$	Домашняя Контрольная работа №3	1. Тест 2. Кейс- задача