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## РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Наименование дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность 38.02.07 Банковское дело

Форма обучения очная

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Рабочая программа дисциплины является частью основной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования - программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена, разработанной в соответствии с ФГОС СПО

ФГОС СПО	Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.07 Банковское дело (приказ Минобрнауки России от 05.02.2018 г. № 67)
ПС	

### 1. ЦЕЛЬ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Целью освоения дисциплины Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (английский) является формирование коммуникативной языковой компетенции для подготовки к осуществлению деятельности в различных сферах экономики, где рабочим языком является иностранный.

В результате изучения дисциплины Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, обучающийся должен:

Уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие

профессиональные темы

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

Знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности и необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;
- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.
- особенности произношения.

Результатом освоения дисциплины, в соответствии с рабочей программой воспитания, является формирование у обучающихся следующих личностных результатов обучения:

ЛР 7. Осознающий и деятельно выражающий приоритетную ценность каждой человеческой жизни, уважающий достоинство личности каждого человека, собственную и чужую уникальность, свободу мировоззренческого выбора, самоопределения. Проявляющий бережливое и чуткое отношение к религиозной принадлежности каждого человека, предупредительный в отношении выражения прав и законных интересов других людей.

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение законных интересов

и прав представителей различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных групп в российском обществе; национального достоинства, религиозных убеждений с учётом соблюдения необходимости обеспечения конституционных прав и свобод граждан. Понимающий и деятельно выражающий ценность межрелигиозного и межнационального согласия людей, граждан, народов в России. Выражающий сопричастность к преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства, включенный в общественные инициативы, направленные на их сохранение.

ЛР 13. Соблюдающий в своей профессиональной деятельности этические принципы: честности, независимости, профессионального скептицизма, противодействия коррупции и экстремизму, обладающий системным мышлением и умением принимать решение в условиях риска и неопределенности.

ЛР 14. Готовый соответствовать ожиданиям работодателей: проектно-мыслящий, эффективно взаимодействующий с членами команды и сотрудничающий с другими людьми, осознанно выполняющий профессиональные требования, ответственный, пунктуальный, дисциплинированный, трудолюбивый, критически мыслящий, нацеленный на достижение поставленных целей; демонстрирующий профессиональную жизнестойкость.

## 2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ООП

Дисциплина относится к вариативной части учебного плана.

## 3. ОБЪЕМ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Промежуточный контроль	Часов				
	Всего за семестр	Контактная работа .(по уч.зан.)		Самостоятельная работа в том числе подготовка контрольных и курсовых	
		Всего	Практические занятия, включая курсовое проектирование		
Семестр 1					
	0	32	32	0	0
Семестр 2					
Другие формы контроля	0	46	46	8	0
Семестр 3					
	0	18	18	0	0
Семестр 4					
Зачет с оценкой	0	20	20	0	0
	0	116	116	8	0

## 4. ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ООП

В результате освоения ООП у выпускника должны быть сформированы компетенции, установленные в соответствии ФГОС СПО.

Общие компетенции (ОК)

Шифр и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенций
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<p>ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;</p>	<p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте;</li> <li>- анализировать задачу и/или проблему и выделять её составные части; определять этапы решения задачи;</li> <li>- выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы;</li> <li>- составить план действия; определить необходимые ресурсы;</li> <li>- реализовать составленный план;</li> <li>- оценивать результат и последствия своих действий (самостоятельно или с помощью наставника)</li> </ul> <p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- актуальный профессиональный и социальный контекст, в котором приходится работать и жить;</li> <li>- основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте;</li> <li>- порядок оценки результатов решения задач профессиональной деятельности</li> </ul>
<p>ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;</p>	<p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- определять задачи для поиска информации;</li> <li>- определять необходимые источники информации;</li> <li>- планировать процесс поиска; структурировать получаемую информацию;</li> <li>- выделять наиболее значимое в перечне информации;</li> <li>- оценивать практическую значимость результатов поиска;</li> <li>- оформлять результаты поиска</li> </ul> <p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- приемы структурирования информации;</li> <li>- формат оформления результатов поиска информации</li> </ul>

<p>ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;</p>	<p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</li> <li>- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;</li> <li>- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;</li> <li>- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;</li> <li>- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы</li> <li>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</li> </ul> <p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности и необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</li> <li>- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;</li> <li>- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);</li> <li>- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.</li> <li>- особенности произношения.</li> </ul>
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## 5. ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Тема	Часов						
	Наименование темы	Всего часов	Контактная работа (по уч.зан.)			Самост. работа	Контроль самостоятельной работы
			Лекции	Лабораторные	Практические занятия		
Семестр 1		32					
Тема 1.	Основные особенности английского языка (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	24			24		
Тема 2.	Работа со словарем (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	8			8		
Семестр 2		54					
Тема 3.	Великобритания (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	18			16	2	
Тема 4.	Компьютер (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	20			16	4	
Тема 5.	Образование (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	16			14	2	
Семестр 3		18					

Тема 6.	Моя будущая профессия (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	6			6		
Тема 7.	Устройство на работу (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	6			6		
Тема 8.	Деловое общение (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	6			6		
Семестр 4		20					
Тема 9.	Экономика (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	6			6		
Тема 10.	Деньги и валюта (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	6			6		
Тема 11.	Банки. Бухгалтерские и кассовые операции (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	4			4		
Тема 12.	Банковские и бухгалтерские документы (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)	4			4		

## 6. ФОРМЫ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ШКАЛЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Раздел/Тема	Вид оценочного средства	Описание оценочного средства	Критерии оценивания
Текущий контроль (Приложение 4)			
Тема 1.	Контрольная работа № 1	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 2.	Контрольная работа № 2	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 3.	Контрольная работа № 3	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 4.	Контрольная работа № 4	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 5.	Контрольная работа № 5	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 6.	Контрольная работа № 6	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов

Тема 7.	Контрольная работа № 7	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 8.	Контрольная работа № 8	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 9.	Контрольная работа № 9	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 10.	Контрольная работа № 10	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 11.	Контрольная работа № 11	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
Тема 12.	Контрольная работа № 12	Работа состоит из практических заданий: заполнить пропуски, перевод текста, грамматический тест и т.д.	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
<b>Промежуточный контроль (Приложение 5)</b>			
2 семестр (Др)	Билет	Каждый билет содержит следующие задания: 1. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1000-1200 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря) 2. Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме  3. Практическое задание. Количество билетов - 25	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов
4 семестр (ЗаО)	Билет для зачета	Каждый билет содержит следующие задания: 1. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1000-1200 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря) 2. Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме  3. Практическое задание. Количество билетов - 25	оценивается от 2 до 5 баллов



## **ОПИСАНИЕ ШКАЛ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ**

Показатель оценки освоения ООП формируется на основе объединения текущей и промежуточной аттестации обучающегося.

Показатель рейтинга по каждой дисциплине выражается в процентах, который показывает уровень подготовки студента.

Текущая аттестация. Используется 5-балльная система оценивания. Оценка работы студента в течении семестра осуществляется преподавателем в соответствии с разработанной им системой оценки учебных достижений в процессе обучения по данной дисциплине.

В рабочих программах дисциплин (предметов) и практик закреплены виды текущей аттестации, планируемые результаты контрольных мероприятий и критерии оценки учебных достижений.

В течение семестра преподавателем проводится не менее 3-х контрольных мероприятий, по оценке деятельности студента.

Промежуточная аттестация. Используется 5-балльная система оценивания. Оценка работы студента по окончанию дисциплины (части дисциплины) осуществляется преподавателем в соответствии с разработанной им системой оценки достижений студента в процессе обучения по данной дисциплине. Промежуточная аттестация также проводится по окончанию формирования компетенций.

Показатель оценки	По 5-балльной системе	Характеристика показателя
100% - 85%	отлично	обладают теоретическими знаниями в полном объеме, понимают, самостоятельно умеют применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов на высоком уровне
84% - 70%	хорошо	обладают теоретическими знаниями в полном объеме, понимают, самостоятельно умеют применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов.  Могут быть допущены недочеты, исправленные студентом самостоятельно в процессе работы (ответа и т.д.)
69% - 50%	удовлетворительно	обладают общими теоретическими знаниями, умеют применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов на среднем уровне. Допускаются ошибки, которые студент затрудняется исправить самостоятельно.
49 % и менее	неудовлетворительно	обладают не полным объемом общих теоретическими знаниями, не умеют самостоятельно применять, исследовать, идентифицировать, анализировать, систематизировать, распределять по категориям, рассчитать показатели, классифицировать, разрабатывать модели, алгоритмизировать, управлять, организовать, планировать процессы исследования, осуществлять оценку результатов. Не сформированы умения и навыки для решения профессиональных задач
100% - 50%	зачтено	характеристика показателя соответствует «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно»
49 % и менее	не зачтено	характеристика показателя соответствует «неудовлетворительно»

## 7. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 7.2 Содержание практических занятий и лабораторных работ

Тема 1. Основные особенности английского языка  
(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Иностранный язык в повседневной жизни и профессиональной деятельности. Английский алфавит. Краткие сведения по английской фонетике. Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении. Практическое занятие «Иностранный язык в повседневной жизни и профессиональной деятельности. Английский алфавит», «Краткие сведения по английской фонетике».

Особенности артикуляционной базы английского языка. Глагол -to be- в простом настоящем времени.

Транскрипция и произношение гласных, двугласных звуков. Простое настоящее время. Практическое занятие «Транскрипция и произношение согласных звуков», «Слоговое деление в английском языке»

Транскрипция и произношение гласных, двугласных звуков. Настоящее продолженное время.

Транскрипция и произношение согласных звуков.

Слоговое деление в английском языке.

Чтение гласных в 4-х типах ударного слога.

Практическое занятие «Введение и отработка материала по теме «Настоящее продолженное время».

Практическое занятие «Введение и отработка материала по теме «Простое настоящее время».

Практическое занятие «Введение и отработка материала по теме «Глагол -to be- в простом настоящем времени»

Практическое занятие «Чтение гласных в 4-х типах ударного слога», «Введение и отработка материала по теме «Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении».

Практическое занятие «Особенности артикуляционной базы английского языка», «Транскрипция и произношение гласных, двугласных звуков».

Тема 2. Работа со словарем

(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)

(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Система построения англо-русского словаря.

Страноведческие тексты на английском языке.

Практическое занятие «Система построения англо-русского словаря».

Практическое занятие «Перевод страноведческих текстов с английского языка».

Тема 3. Великобритания  
(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)  
(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  
Географическое положение.

Состав Соединенного Королевства. Практическое занятие «Королевская семья».  
Лондон. Практическое занятие «Введение и отработка материала по теме «Времена и формы английских глаголов»».  
Королевская семья.

Времена английского глагола.

Практическое занятие «Общая характеристика и основные сведения о Соединенном Королевстве» .  
Модальные глаголы.

Практическое занятие «Введение и отработка материала по теме «Модальные глаголы»».

Тема 4. Компьютер  
(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)  
(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Компьютер.

Интернет.

Социальные сети.

Пассивный залог.

Практическое занятие «Роль информационных технологий в изучении иностранного языка».

Практическое занятие «Использование сети Интернет при изучении иностранного языка».

Практическое занятие «Использование социальных сетей в процессе изучения иностранного языка».

Практическое занятие "Практика употребления в речи пассивных конструкций"

<p>Тема 5. Образование (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Система образования в России. Практическое занятие «Система образования в России, Великобритании».</p> <p>Система образования в Великобритании. Практическое занятие «Система образования в России, Великобритании». Условные предложения. Крупнейшие университеты.</p> <p>Практическое занятие «Сравнение систем образования разных стран» (семантические поля). Роль английского языка в современном мире. Практическое занятие «Практика построения условных конструкций». Практическое занятие «Крупнейшие университеты».</p>
<p>Тема 6. Моя будущая профессия (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Профессии. Профессиональные качества. Герундиальные конструкции. Практическое занятие «Профессиональные качества, необходимые для успешного карьерного роста».</p> <p>Известные люди в профессии. Практическое занятие «Известные люди в профессии».</p> <p>Моя специальность. Введение в специальность. Практическое занятие «Введение в специальность», «Построение герундиальных конструкций».</p>
<p>Тема 7. Устройство на работу (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Прием на работу. Составление резюме. Повтор времен английского глагола. Практическое занятие «Составление резюме»</p> <p>Сопроводительное письмо. Практическое занятие «Составление делового письма». Практическое занятие «Составление сопроводительного письма», «Работа с таблицей грамматических времен».</p>
<p>Тема 8. Деловое общение (ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10) (ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14) Деловой этикет. Деловая переписка. Практическое занятие «Деловой этикет», «Деловая переписка». Переговоры с партнером. Практическое занятие «Переговоры с партнером и служебное совещание». Служебное совещание. Дополнительные придаточные предложения после I wish. Практическое занятие «Способы выражения реальных и нереальных желаний с конструкцией I wish».</p>

Тема 9. Экономика

(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)

(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Экономическая система России. Инфинитивные обороты. Практическое занятие «Экономическая система России».

Экономическая система Великобритании. Практическое занятие «Экономическая система Великобритании».

Практическое занятие «Сравнительный анализ экономических систем стран изучаемого языка, «Использование инфинитивных оборотов в устной и письменной речи. Практика».

Тема 10. Деньги и валюта

(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)

(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Деньги Великобритании. Инфинитивные обороты. Практическое занятие «Деньги Великобритании».

Деньги США. Практическое занятие «Деньги США».

Деньги России. Практическое занятие «Деньги России». Практическое занятие «Использование инфинитивных оборотов в устной и письменной речи. Практика»

Тема 11. Банки. Бухгалтерские и кассовые операции

(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)

(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Банки в рыночной экономике. Банковская система. Переход из прямой речи в косвенную.

Практическое занятие «Банки в рыночной экономике. Банковская система»

Финансы и бухгалтерский учет. Кассовые операции. Практическое занятие «Финансы и бухгалтерский учет. Кассы и кассовые операции»

Тема 12. Банковские и бухгалтерские документы

(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)

(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Платежные поручения. Инкассирование. Согласование времен.

Практическое занятие «Платежные поручения. Инкассирование и виды платежей».

Виды платежей. Налоги и Налоговая декларация. Практическое занятие «Виды платежей. Налоги и налоговая декларация». Практическое занятие «Отработка и практика в устной речи лексического материала»

### 7.3. Содержание самостоятельной работы

Тема 3. Великобритания

(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)

(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Изучение дополнительной литературы по изученной теме.

Тема 4. Компьютер

(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)

(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)

Изучение дополнительной литературы по изученной теме

Подготовка презентации по теме.

Тема 5. Образование  
(ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 10)  
(ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 14)  
Изучение дополнительной литературы по изученной теме

7.3.1. Примерные вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки к зачету/экзамену  
Приложение 1

7.3.2. Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к зачету/экзамену  
Приложение 2

7.3.3. Перечень курсовых работ  
Не предусмотрены

7.4. Электронное портфолио обучающегося  
Материалы не размещаются

7.5. Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы  
Не предусмотрено

7.6 Методические рекомендации по выполнению курсовой работы  
Не предусмотрено

## **8. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ДЛЯ ЛИЦ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ**

### ***По заявлению студента***

В целях доступности освоения программы для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья при необходимости кафедра обеспечивает следующие условия:

- особый порядок освоения дисциплины, с учетом состояния их здоровья;
- электронные образовательные ресурсы по дисциплине в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья;
- изучение дисциплины по индивидуальному учебному плану (вне зависимости от формы обучения);
- электронное обучение и дистанционные образовательные технологии, которые предусматривают возможности приема-передачи информации в доступных для них формах.
- доступ (удаленный доступ), к современным профессиональным базам данных и информационным справочным системам, состав которых определен РПД.

## **9. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОСНОВНОЙ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ УЧЕБНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Сайт библиотеки УрГЭУ  
<http://lib.usue.ru/>

### **Основная литература:**

1. Халилова Л. А. English for students of economics = Английский язык для студентов-экономистов [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник. - Москва: Издательство "ФОРУМ", 2020. - 383 –  
Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1068407>

2. Чикилева Л. С., Авдеева Е. Л., Есина Л. С. Английский язык в бизнес-информатике. English for Business Informatics (B1-B2) [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник и практикум Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2020. - 185 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/467535>

3. Нужнова Е. Е. Английский язык. Professional Reading: Law, Economics, Management [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2020. - 149 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/448712>

4. Моисеева Т. В., Широких А. Ю., Цаплина Н. Н. Английский язык для экономистов [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 157 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/493996>

5. Стогниева О. Н. Английский язык для экономистов (B1–B2) [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 197 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/494791>

6. Уваров В. И. Английский язык для экономистов (A2-B2). English for Business + аудиоматериалы в ЭБС [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник и практикум Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 393 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489720>

7. Барановская Т. А., Захарова А. В., Ласточкина Т. И., Поспелова Т. Б., Суворова Ю. А. Английский язык для экономистов (B1–B2) [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник и практикум Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 470 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489670>

8. Левченко В. В., Долгалёва Е. Е., Мещерякова О. В. Английский язык для экономистов [Электронный ресурс]: Учебник и практикум Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 351 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489948>

#### **Дополнительная литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю. Б. Грамматика: сборник упражнений. - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2019. - 574, [1]

2. Воробьева С. А. Английский язык для эффективного менеджмента. Guidelines for Better Management Skills [Электронный ресурс]: Учебное пособие Для СПО. - Москва: Юрайт, 2022. - 260 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/bcode/492758>

### **10. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ, ВКЛЮЧАЯ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ЛИЦЕНЗИОННОГО ПРОГРАММНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СПРАВОЧНЫХ СИСТЕМ, ОНЛАЙН КУРСОВ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ ПРИ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

#### **Перечень лицензионного программного обеспечения:**

МойОфис стандартный. Соглашение № СК-281 от 7 июня 2017. Дата заключения - 07.06.2017. Срок действия лицензии - без ограничения срока.

Astra Linux Common Edition. Договор № 1 от 13 июня 2018, акт от 17 декабря 2018. Срок действия лицензии - без ограничения срока.

#### **Перечень информационных справочных систем, ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»:**



## **11. ОПИСАНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ БАЗЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

Реализация учебной дисциплины осуществляется с использованием материально-технической базы УрГЭУ, обеспечивающей проведение всех видов учебных занятий и научно-исследовательской и самостоятельной работы обучающихся:

Специальные помещения представляют собой учебные аудитории для проведения всех видов занятий, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду УрГЭУ.

Все помещения укомплектованы специализированной мебелью и оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием спецоборудованием (информационно-телекоммуникационным, иным компьютерным), доступом к информационно-поисковым, справочно-правовым системам, электронным библиотечным системам, базам данных действующего законодательства, иным информационным ресурсам служащими для представления учебной информации большой аудитории.

Для проведения занятий лекционного типа презентации и другие учебно-наглядные пособия, обеспечивающие тематические иллюстрации.

### **7.3.1. Примерные вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации**

#### **Примерные вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации 4 семестр**

1. What is the full name of the country? Where is it situated? Is the UK an island or a continental state?
2. What are the main mountains and rivers?
3. What is the population of Great Britain?
4. What is the capital of the UK? What other British cities do you know?
5. What does the term 'parliamentary monarchy' mean?
6. What chambers does the British parliament consist of?
7. What chamber plays the major role in law-making?
8. What is 'the commonwealth'?
9. What famous British people can you name?
10. What sports are popular in the UK?
11. What sights would you like to visit?
12. What is the official language of the UK? What other languages are spoken in the UK?
13. Do you have a palm top, a laptop or a desktop computer?
14. When and how often do you use your computer?
15. What do you use your computer for?
16. Do you often play computer games? What are your favourite computer games? Why do you like them?
17. Are you good at using a computer? What software do you use?
18. How often do you use the Internet? What websites do you use regularly?
19. Have you joined any social network services?
20. How does computer influence your life? Do computers make our lives easier?
21. Are there any dangers related to using computers?
22. Can you imagine life without the Internet?
23. What is education?
24. What are the most famous universities in Great Britain do you know?
25. What are the most famous universities in the USA?
26. What are the most famous universities in Russia?
27. What are the most famous universities in Yekaterinburg?
28. Where do you study?
29. What is your major?
30. What are your favorite subjects? Why?

#### **Примерные вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации 6 семестр**

1. Do you have a credit card?
2. Do you have a credit card? If so, do you have more than one?
3. Do you have more than one bank account?
4. Do you have to pay a sales tax in your country?
5. Do you invest in the stock market?

6. Do you often put money in the bank?
7. What are the primary functions of money?
8. What is barter?
9. What is included in money supply?
10. What is the name of Central Bank in Russia?
11. Which country is good to be an economic model for Russia?
12. What are the biggest obstacles to Russia's economic growth?
13. Why did Russia's Weakness Is Its Economic Policy?
14. What is Russia's economic potential?
15. What is the economic history of Russia?
16. Which country has the best economic model?
17. What is the current economic system of Russia?
18. Why is American GDP so small?
19. What's the GDP of Russia?
20. Can Russia emulate China's economic growth model?
21. What is the economic growth rate for the USA?
22. Why is Russia so economically underdeveloped?
23. How can the USA be so powerful militarily while suffering economically?
24. What is an economic model?
25. Would it be possible for a complex society to function without money? Why?
26. How important is money to you personally?
27. What services are usually offered by banks?
28. What two kinds of borrowings are possible?
29. What role does a central bank play in a country's economy?
30. Is a central bank run by bankers or under control of the government?

### 7.3.2. Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации

#### Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации 4 семестр

**ОК 01.: Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;**

Задания закрытого типа

#### 1. Choose ONE answer.

1. I'll be in charge of the Financial department if they \_\_\_\_ me.
- a. should promote
  - b. promoted
  - c. promote

Ответ: c

#### 2. Choose ONE answer.

1. Banks \_\_\_\_ the central place in the financial system.
- a. occupy
  - b. are occupying
  - c. will occupy

Ответ: a

#### 3. Choose ONE answer.

1. A special role in the functioning of public finance \_\_\_\_ the Ministry of Finance.
- a. played
  - b. play
  - c. plays

Ответ: c

#### 4. Choose ONE answer.

If Jim.....to Spain on business next month, he will stay three extra days to visit the sights.

- a. is going to travel
- b. will travel
- c. travels

Ответ: b

**5. Choose ONE answer.**

1. The Ministry of Finance of Russia \_\_\_ territorial authorities.

- a. has
- b. had
- c. have

Ответ: b

Задания открытого типа

**1. Complete the conversation.**

- How \_\_\_ I help you?
- I'd like to speak to the manager, please

Ответ: can

**2. Complete the conversation.**

- How \_\_\_ you?
- I'm fine, thank you

Ответ: are

**3. Complete the sentence.**

I can't remember how to \_\_\_ to her office.

Ответ: get

**4. Complete the sentence.**

The labour process assumes that the employee works periodically distantly, and periodically at a stationary \_\_\_, that is, in the office.

Ответ: workplace

**5. Complete the sentence.**

It is the largest company in Finland playing a significant \_\_\_ in the national economy.

Ответ: role

**ОК 02.: Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;**

Задания закрытого типа

**1. Match 1-2 to A-C. There is ONE extra answer you do not need.**

- 1. Past Simple
- 2. Future Simple

- a. will be
- b. are
- c. was

ОТВЕТ: 1-c; 2-a

**2. Match 1-2 to A-C. There is ONE extra answer you do not need.**

- 1. Present Simple
- 2. Present Continuous

- a. were
- b. am going
- c. is

ОТВЕТ: 1-c; 2-b

**3. Match the question and the response. There is ONE extra answer you do not need.**

What's the problem with the laptop?

- a. I don't use it.
- b. I don't know how to use it.
- c. No, I don't.

ОТВЕТ: b

**4. Match the question and the response.**

That is the girl.....father works in the armed forces with my dad.

- a. who
- b. that
- c. whose

ОТВЕТ: c

**5. Match the question and the response.**

Let's go on a.....this year. I'd love to see wild animals in their natural habitat.

- a. safari
- b. jungle
- c. ride

ОТВЕТ: a

Задания открытого типа

**1. Complete the conversation.**

- What software are you familiar with?
- I have a good \_\_\_ of Excel and Word.

Ответ: knowledge

## 2. Complete the conversation.

- Tell me some words about yourself. What is your \_\_\_education?
- I graduated from the Ural State University of Economics. My major is Banking.

Ответ: education

## 3. Complete the sentence.

I run a small business and all my \_\_\_staff use the internet as much as they want to.

Ответ: staff

## 4. Complete the conversation.

- What are the main \_\_\_ in your present job?
- I work on reception, answer the phone, arrange meeting.

Ответ: responsibilities

## 5. Complete conversation.

- Some companies stop you from using certain web-sites and I think that's OK.
- But it's such a waste of time. I don't think people should use the internet at work unless you need it for your work.
- I am not sure about that. \_\_\_ the internet helps to give you a break.

Ответ: using

## **ОК 10.: Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;**

Задания закрытого типа

### 1. Match the verb and the translation.

We've been very busy since Monday.

- a. будем заняты с понедельника
- b. были заняты до понедельника
- c. заняты с понедельника

Ответ: c

### 2. Match the verb and the translation.

Our company was founded in 1801.

- a. основала
- b. была основана
- c. основывается

ОТВЕТ: b

**3. Choose the most appropriate option for starting a formal letter.**

- a. Hi Mike
- b. Dear Sir
- c. Dear Mike

ОТВЕТ: b

**4. Choose the most appropriate option for finishing a formal letter.**

- a. Best wishes
- b. All the best
- c. Yours faithfully

ОТВЕТ: c

**5. Choose the most appropriate option for a CV.**

Name: Angela Amore

Address: 122 Willisden Road, London N17 6BQ

Tel: 081-345-7888

Date of birth: 21st January 1989

Nationality: Italian

Examinations:

2019 Maturita Federale – Switzerland.

2020 Cambridge Proficiency Exam – UK

Work \_\_\_\_:

2021 I worked in an insurance office, on a temporary basis.

2022 I worked for Intours as a tour guide.

- a. experience
- b. skills
- c. abilities

ОТВЕТ: a

Задания открытого типа

**1. Complete the CV.**

Anna Smirnova

98, Chaikovskogo Street, apt. 85

St. Petersburg, 191194, Russia

Phone; +7 812 272 08 95

OBJECTIVE: Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

EDUCATION: St. Petersburg State University. 1989–1996 \_\_\_ in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

ОТВЕТ: Diploma

**2. Complete the conversation.**

- Could you change dollars into English pounds sterling?



-Certainly, sir. I'll just check the exchange rates. How much would you like to change?

-One thousand dollars. And what is the rate of \_\_\_ today?

- One dollar to one pound fifty-five pence.

ОТВЕТ: exchange

### 3. Complete the conversation.

- What rate can you offer for two thousand dollars?

-One dollar to one pound ninety pence.

-Oh, change one thousand, please. Here is the money.

-Thank you. \_\_\_ I have your passport for a moment?

-Here it is. No problem.

ОТВЕТ: may

### 4. Complete the conversation.

- Are there overdraft facilities?

-Well, we allow some of our regular customers to overdraw. But we always set a \_\_\_ to the size of the overdraft and a date by which the account is back in credit.

ОТВЕТ: limit

### 5. Complete the sentence.

So, we are talking about personal accounts. Well, we provide a current account for day-to-day payments. No interest is paid, but this account enables people to keep money in a safe place and provides people with a \_\_\_ book.

ОТВЕТ: cheque

Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1000-1200 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Пример текста

The computer is the most important thing in our lives. Some people say that they have never used a computer, but they probably use computers every day - they just do not realize it. There are computers in so many things: cars, televisions, radios, washing machines, etc. The word 'computer' used to mean a person, not a machine. In the nineteenth century, the people who did the calculations and wrote the books were called computers. Nowadays, software programmers have even 'taught' computers to do many different things which need imagination, e.g. write music, play chess, etc. The rapid development of modern technology has brought us unprecedented changes in the world.

Modern technology makes life convenient. It changed our lifestyle and the way we live. With modern technology we can work harder, longer and we can carry on working when we get home. The Internet is a great way for people all over the world to share their information and ideas. Before the Internet, information about the world came from places like newspapers, TV programs, and books. The companies that made the newspapers, books, and programs controlled the information that people could get. Of course, those companies are still very powerful, but the Internet is getting more and more powerful, and nobody controls it.

Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме

**Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к промежуточной аттестации  
6 семестр**

**ОК 01.: Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;**

Задания закрытого типа

**1. Choose ONE answer.**

Hurry up! Our train.....in half an hour!

- a. left
- b. leaves
- c. will leave

Ответ; b

**2. Choose ONE answer.**

1. The average daily volume in the global foreign exchange and related markets \_\_\_\_continuously.

- a. will grow
- b. is growing
- c. grows

Ответ: b

**3. Choose ONE answer.**

Hugh Grant is a (n)....actor.

- a. young, excellent, English
- b. excellent, young, English
- c. English, excellent, young

Ответ: b

**4. Choose ONE answer.**

Can you be a little quiet, please? The baby.....:

- a. sleeps
- b. is sleeping
- c. will sleep

Ответ: c

**5. Choose ONE answer.**

The Nelsons looked very surprised when they.....that their next-door neighbour was a famous writer.

- a. hear
- b. were hearing
- c. heard

Ответ: a

Задания открытого типа

**1. Complete the sentence.**

It's now \_\_\_ of the fastest growing markets.

Ответ: one

**2. Complete the conversation.**

-Hello.

-Hello. Thank you very for coming. Why would you \_\_\_ to join our company?

- Your company is well-known in our city. You offer good salary.

Ответ: like

**3. Complete the sentence.**

Online \_\_\_ in Italy are increasing slowly.

Ответ: sales

**4. Complete the sentence.**

We know Microsoft to be the recognized leader in \_\_\_ market.

Ответ: software

**5. Complete the conversation.**

- What are your strong points?

- I'm hard-working, responsible and reliable and can work \_\_\_ pressure.

Ответ: under

**ОК 02.: Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;**

Задания закрытого типа

**1. Match the question and the response.**

We need to discuss the sales conference. Can we arrange a meeting?

- a. Is it any good?
- b. I can't meet then.
- c. OK, are you free on Friday?

Ответ: b

**2. Match the question and the response.**

So, what's on the agenda for today?

- a. The first item on the agenda is to elect a president and treasurer of the company.
- b. Everybody has an agenda.
- c. No such agenda, chief.

ОТВЕТ: a

**3. Fill in the right answer.**

Susan doesn't think books about pirate ships are very.... She prefers romantic novels. :

- a. interested
- b. interest
- c. interesting

ОТВЕТ: c

**4. Fill in the right answer.**

Mark....his tooth yesterday, when he fell off his bike.

- a. twisted
- b. sprained
- c. chipped

ОТВЕТ: c

**5. Fill in the right answer.**

Martha tells wonderful jokes. She is the.....girl in our class.

- a. funny
- b. funnier
- c. funniest

ОТВЕТ: c

Задания открытого типа

**1. Complete the conversation.**

- Why do you want to leave your present job?
- Because there's no chance of \_\_\_\_.

ОТВЕТ: promotion

**2. Complete the conversation.**

- I am sorry but I really don't see what the problem is.
- I think the problem is that lots of workers spend all day on the internet \_\_\_\_ instead of doing their work.

ОТВЕТ: instead

**3. Complete the conversation.**

- Some programmes cannot \_\_\_\_ you to arrange financial information.

– Which ones?

Ответ: allow

#### 4. Complete the conversation.

-How can I help you?

-I am new in town, I've just moved here to work for Zane Computers. I'd like to have an \_\_\_ with your bank. I would like you to tell me about the services your bank provides.

Ответ: account

#### 5. Complete the conversation.

-The government has just suggested that people with children should pay less tax. What do you think of that?

- Well, personally, I completely disagree with that idea. It's their \_\_\_ to have children, why should they pay less tax?

Ответ: choice

### **ОК 10.: Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;**

Задания закрытого типа

#### 1. Choose the most appropriate option for a Resume.

Anna Smirnova

Address; 98, Chekhova Street, apt. 85 St. Petersburg, 191194, Russia

Phone; +7 812 272 08 95

OBJECTIVE: Obtain employment in the field of public relations.

\_\_\_\_: St. Petersburg State University. 2017–2021 Diploma in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

WORK EXPERIENCE (April 2022 till now): assistant, interpreter of General Director Insurance Co. Rodina Ros.

- a. DUTIES
- b. EDUCATION
- c. HOBBIES

Ответ: b

#### 2. Match the sentence and its right translation.

I am writing to notify you of a change of address for the above account in my name.

- a. Я пишу, чтобы уведомить вас об изменении адреса вышеуказанного счета на мое имя.
- b. Я пишу, чтобы уведомить вас об изменении адреса нижеуказанного счета записи на мое имя.
- c. Я пишу, чтобы уведомить вас об изменении адреса вышеуказанной записи на мое имя.

Ответ: а

### 3. Match the sentence and its right translation.

Thank you for your assistance.

- a. Спасибо вам за вашу дружбу.
- b. Спасибо вам за вашу веру в нас.
- c. Спасибо вам за вашу помощь.

Ответ: с

### 4. Match the sentence and its right translation.

The new address is that shown above.

- a. Новый адрес - это тот, который показан выше.
- b. Новый адрес - это тот, который показан ниже.
- c. Новый адрес - это не тот, который показан выше.

Ответ: а

### 5. Match the sentence and its right translation.

I look forward to working with you in future.

- a. Я с нетерпением жду возможности встречи с вами в будущем.
- b. Я хочу работать с вами в будущем.
- c. Я с нетерпением жду возможности работать с вами в будущем.

Ответ: с

Задания открытого типа

### 1. Complete the email.

Dear Mr Smith,

I am writing in relation to the problem that you encountered when buying tickets for the International Fair. Please accept our sincere apologies for this problem.

We had some problems with the server because of the large number of people who were buying tickets at the same time.

We are sending you two free tickets for the fair and a \_\_\_ of €140 as an apology.

Yours sincerely,  
Customer Relations Manager

Ответ: refund

### 2. Complete the conversation.

-What do I need to open a current account?

-You'll have to fill in this form and then you make an \_\_\_ to see one of our bank managers.

Ответ: appointment

### 3. Complete the presentation opening.

Good afternoon, everyone. Thanks for coming to my presentation. Let me remind you that the purpose of my presentation is to examine the role of the financial system as a shock absorber. Thus, we need to find out what factors \_\_\_ upon it bending the financial system to one of the alternatives.

Ответ: influence

### 4. Complete the sentence.

There are different plastic cards, but generally speaking they all have two main purposes: to enable people to obtain cash or to make payments without using \_\_\_ or cheques.

Ответ: cash

### 5. Complete the sentence.

The main \_\_\_ we offer to customers are lending and depositing money; safe custody; foreign money for holidays; insurance and investments.

Ответ: services

Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1200-1400 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Пример текста

Money is whatever generally acceptable in order to perform functions of paying for goods and services. In the past it took the form of a variety of commodities, though precious metals tended to be favoured because of a number of convenient physical characteristics, above all the fact that they are limited in supply. With the development of banks, paper currency has come to succeed precious metals as the medium of exchange, initially in the form of gold receipts, and then as central bank notes, backed by the authority of government. Nowadays bank deposits are generally accepted as money, and form the greater part of the money supply. Although anything can serve as money, the material of it should possess some important qualities: portability, durability, uniformity, divisibility (to make a change), recognizability.

Today money consists of coins, paper currency, and transaction account deposits. Now we are beginning to make electronic transfers of money through electronic funds transfer systems (EFT). EFT systems range from Automated Teller machines (ATM) or cash dispensers and to 'virtual money' (WEB money) on the Internet. The banking system of Great Britain consists of a number of institutions, with the Bank of England playing a crucial role in regulating the supply of money and influencing interest rates, overseeing the operations of commercial banks. The Bank of England also manages the National Debt. According to the functions they perform banks may be divided into the following groups: commercial banks, savings banks, investment banks, trust companies. Commercial banks fall into two groups, 'clearing' and 'secondary' banks. In common with other commercial institutions, they operate by acting as financial intermediaries, borrowing money in order to re-lend it, which they are able to do profitably because of their specialised knowledge of financial markets.

2. Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме

**Приложение 4  
к рабочей программе**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего  
образования  
**УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ**  
на заседании Педагогического совета колледжа

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ  
ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ  
по дисциплине  
**Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**





– очень дождливая, хотя сегодня солнечно и тепло. 6. Мы – студенты УрГЭУ. Мы – будущие экономисты. 7. Он увлекаются спортом. Он интересуется хоккеем и футболом. Мой брат увлечен шахматами. Я не интересуюсь спортом, меня увлекает садоводство. 8. Вера устала и голодна.

**Выберите грамматически верный вариант ответа.**

1. I ... a book about computer-based technologies at the moment.  
a) read                    b) am reading                    c) reading
2. Don't speak loudly! They ... the documents.  
a) prepare                    b) are preparing                    c) preparing
3. Russian computer specialists ... to develop new means of communication at present.  
a) try                    b) are trying                    c) is trying
4. Turn off the TV-set, please. I ... it.  
a) do not watch    b) not watching                    c) am not watching
5. What ... Kate now ? She's speaking over the phone.  
a) is, doing                    b) does, do                    c) are doing
6. I couldn't call you back at that moment, because I ... English on the Internet.  
a) practised                    b) were practising                    c) was practising
7. When we entered the room, the students ... sms messages.  
a) didn't read                    b) wasn't reading                    c) were not reading
8. They ... their new goods, when I switched on my TV-set.  
a) advertised                    b) advertise                    c) were advertising
9. While the teacher was explaining how to arrange financial information, the students ... ring tones.  
a) was downloading    b) downloading                    c) were downloading
10. What ... you yesterday at 3 ? - I was trying to connect to our company computer.  
a) did, do                    b) doing                    c) were, doing
11. A couple of years from now, computers ... cars and electrical appliances.  
a) control                    b) will control                    c) will be controlling
12. Will you be at home tonight ? - Yes, I ... TV the whole evening.  
a) watch                    b) will watch                    c) will be watching
13. The students ... in the computer class from 10 till 12 tomorrow.  
a) will be working    b) will working                    c) will work
14. Where ... he ... for me tomorrow at 3?  
a) wait                    b) will wait                    c) will be waiting
15. Come to my place tomorrow. I ... for the exams the whole day.  
a) don't prepare    b) will not be preparing    c) will not prepare
16. The executives ... new technology at the meeting now.  
a) were discussing    b) are discussing                    c) will be discussing
17. When I ... with my friend, the battery ran out.  
a) was speaking    b) am speaking                    c) will be speaking
18. When I left home, she ... a telephone call from a young inventor.  
a) was waiting for    b) is waiting for                    c) will be waiting for
19. Tomorrow at 5 I ... the instruction of my new cellular phone. I'm not good at modern technologies. Could you come to help me, please?  
a) am studying                    b) was studying                    c) will be studying
20. Are you busy tomorrow ? - Yes, my group mate will come to me, we ... a web-page the whole day.  
a) are designing    b) were designing                    c) will be designing
21. It's raining ... .  
a) heavy                    b) heavily                    c) heavier
22. The weather wasn't very ... yesterday, but it's ... today.

- a) better, good      b) good, better      c) good, gooder
23. Nokia is ... than Samsung.  
a) more reliable      b) reliable      c) reliablest
24. The ... the size of the memory card is, the ... pictures you can keep in your camera.  
a) bigger, more      b) big, many      c) biggest, most
25. The demand for this model this year is not so ... as it was last year.  
a) high      b) higher      c) the highest
26. He made ... phone calls but nobody answered.  
a) much      b) many      c) a lot of
27. They have ... money. They are very poor.  
a) little      b) few      c) much
28. How ... homework do you have ?  
a) many      b) much      c) few
29. Her French is very good. She makes ... mistakes.  
a) many      b) little      c) few
30. They have got some very nice ... in their house.  
a) furniture      b) furnitures      c) оба варианта верны
31. I'm going to buy a lot of new ... .  
a) clothe      b) clothes      c) clotheases
32. Listen! I have got ... good ... .  
a) many news      b) some, news      c) some, newses
33. Where were you last night ? - I was at my ... .  
a) parents' house      b) parents's house      c) parents house
34. Do you know ... ?  
a) the phone number's Bill      b) Bills phone number  
c) Bill's phone number
35. We didn't see ... .  
a) the film's beginning      b) the beginning of the film  
c) the beginning's film

### Контрольная аудиторная работа № 3

#### Переведите предложения.

1. Я работаю пять дней в неделю.
2. Мы работаем пять дней в неделю.
3. Он работает пять дней в неделю.
4. Библиотека работает пять дней в неделю.
5. Я не работаю по субботам.
6. Они не работают по субботам.
7. Она не работает по субботам.
8. Вы работаете по субботам?
9. Он работает по субботам?
10. Библиотека работает по субботам?

#### Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Настоящем Простом времени.

Sue (to live) in Edinburgh. She (to study) medicine at university. She (to read) books and (to use) a computer. Sue (to love) cats. She (to play) tennis with her friends. They often (to go out) on Saturdays, they (to like) discos. Sue (to speak) French and German. Her brother (to have) a wife. They (to live) in London. They seldom (to come) to visit Sue, because they (to have) a baby. It (to be) very little. James (to try) to help Sue. He (to pay) for her studies.

### 36. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Настоящем Простом времени.

I (to be) a student. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to get) dressed. It (to take) me thirty minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to be) a manager. He (to drive) to his office and (to give) me a lift to University. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. She (to take) a bus to her hospital.

We (to return) home at different time. We always (to have dinner) together. In the evening mother (to do) work about the house, father (to read) and (to watch) news. I (to listen) to music. We often (to walk) our dog together. During the walk I (to share) the news, father (to give) me advice, mother (to tell) us about her patients and colleagues. We (to be) a friendly family.

Mother usually (to go) to bed first, I (to go) to bed at eleven, father often (to keep) late hours.

### Составьте предложения в Настоящем Продолженном времени.

1. She/ eat/ cheese.
2. I/ have/ a good time
3. The train/ come
4. I/ study
5. She/ wear/ earrings
6. It/ rain/ today
7. They/ wait/ for the bus
8. We/ walk/ to school
9. We/ plan/ our work
10. Bob/ jog
11. The girl/ hop

### Контрольная работа № 4

#### Выберите грамматически верный вариант ответа.

1. Scotland and Ireland have their own languages, but these ... seldom and English is known by everyone there.  
a) am spoken            b) is spoken            c) are spoken
2. About 9% of the territory of Great Britain ... by Wales.  
a) am occupied    b) is occupied    c) are occupied
3. The congress of the United States of America ... of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.  
a) is consisted    b) consists            c) is consisting
4. Presidential elections in the USA ... every leap year on the first Tuesday, following the first Monday in November.  
a) are held            b) is held            c) hold
5. Administratively Great Britain ... into states, it consists of 55 counties.  
a) does not    b) is not divided    c) did not divide  
divide
6. When ... the presidential elections always ... in the USA?  
a) do hold            b) are held            c) is held
7. A delegation of teachers from Oxford University ... by the Rector of the USUE in the conference room, while we were meeting students.  
a) was meeting    b) was being met    c) were being met
8. My parents are going to visit London next weekend. Now some routes ... by them.  
a)            are    b)            are    being    c) is discussing  
discussing            discussed

9. We were told to keep silence, a new Rector of the USUE ... by the deans of the faculties at the moment.  
 a) is elected      b) is being elected      c) was being elected
10. A new skyscraper ... in the centre of Yekaterinburg now.  
 a) builds      b) is building      c) is being built
11. A presentation of new educational programme ... already ... to the delegation from London Business School.  
 a) was shown      b) has been shown      c) has shown
12. Last year the election of a new Rector... by the majority of students, teachers and deans of the faculties.  
 a) is supported      b) was supported      c) will be supported
13. When... the US Constitution ...?  
 a) is adopted      b) was adopted      c) were adopted
14. The date of foundation of the USUE ... last year.  
 a) didn't celebrate      b) wasn't celebrated      c) not celebrated
15. A lot of applicants ... by the selection committee (приемная комиссия) before they became students.  
 a) had examined      b) were examined      c) had been examined
16. My friend is planning to visit London this spring. He hopes he ... by St. Paul's Cathedral and the National Gallery.  
 a) be impressed      b) will impress      c) will be impressed
17. Millions of tourists from all over the world ... New York next summer.  
 a) visited      b) will be visited      c) will visit
18. The strategy of development of Cambridge University ... by professors tomorrow.  
 a) will be debated      b) will be debated      c) will debate
19. You ... the computer since seven o'clock. It's time to turn it off.  
 a) have been playing      b) has been playing      c) had been playing
20. My sister... with me for three weeks now.  
 a) is staying      b) stays      c) has been staying
21. How long ... you ... for a telephone call? - Since two o'clock.  
 a) do wait      b) have been waiting      c) has waited
22. Before the company went bankrupt, it ... money for months.  
 a) have been losing      b) has been losing      c) had been losing
23. It ... for three hours when I left home.  
 a) was raining      b) rained      c) had been raining
24. My younger brother has been playing tennis ... he was five.  
 a) since      b) from      c) during
25. I haven't been to my native town ... 10 years.  
 a) since      b) from      c) during

**Переведите текст.**

Великобритания находится на северо-западе Европы. Состоит из острова Великобритания, на котором расположены Англия, Шотландия и Уэльс, и части острова Ирландия, который занимает Северная Ирландия.

Остров Мэн и Нормандские острова являются доминионами Соединенного Королевства, но не входят в его состав. Омывается водами Атлантического океана на западе и севере, Северного моря на востоке. На юге отделена от материка проливом Ла-Манш.

Официальное название страны Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

Состоит из четырех исторических областей (Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс, Северная Ирландия), которые делятся в административном отношении на многочисленные графства.

Главой государства является монарх — верховный носитель исполнительной власти, глава судебной системы, верховный главнокомандующий.

### Контрольная работа № 5

Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions.

1) experience	a. to study a subject in detail
2) software	b. to emphasize, to mark
3) highlight	c. knowledge or skill one gets
4) research	d. programmes used with a computer
5) statement	e. to take away and place somewhere
6) remove	f. a communication in speech or
7) convenient	g. including all the necessary facts.
8)	h. easy to use, helpful, handy

Match the English words with their Russian equivalents.

1) keyboard	принтер
2) system unit = tower	дисковод
3) speakers	сенсорная панель
4) memory stick	системный блок
5) printer	модем
6) mouse	клавиатура
7) modem	USB накопитель (флешка)
8) cables	мышка
9) headphones	колонки
10) CD and DVD drive	провода
11) touchpad	наушники

#### B. Find an appropriate definition to each word from part A.

1. A rectangular box placed on or underneath your desk. Inside this box are many electronic components that process information.
2. You use them to connect almost every other part of your computer to the system unit.
3. You use it to read data from a CD or DVD and write data onto a CD or a DVD.
4. A small device you use to point to and select items on your computer screen.
5. You use this to type documents into your computer.
6. It transfers data from a computer onto paper.
7. They allow you to listen to music and hear sound effects from your computer.
8. You use these to listen to music without making noise.
9. You need this device to connect your computer to the Internet.
10. A substitute for a mouse.
11. You store and carry computer information on this.

### Контрольная аудиторная работа № 6

Translate the sentences, pay attention to the first conditionals.

1. If the price is not very high, they will sign the contract.
2. You'll have to ring the bank if you lose your credit card.
3. I'll recommend an international company if you want to move abroad.

4. If you work hard every day, you'll become a CEO in the nearest future.
5. If she doesn't get this part-time job, she won't earn any money.
6. Unless he gets here soon, we'll have to start the meeting without him.

## II. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: If he **does** well in his exams, he **will go** to college.

1. If I ... my colleague, I ... her (see, invite).
2. He ... angry if you ... him (be, not phone).
3. The MD ... unless her PA ... her (not remember, remind).
4. If management ... careful, staff ... on strike (be, not go).
5. They ... him if he ... hard (promote, work).
6. If he ... his own business, he ... a lot of money (start, earn).
7. They ... him if his work ... unsatisfactory (fire, be).

### Complete the sentences using *when, if, unless*.

1. She will be happy ... she gets the job.
2. Please call me ... you need any help.
3. ... the situation improves, they won't be able to go.
4. ... you hear the news, give me a ring.
5. They won't do the work ... they employ more people.
6. I'll tell you about my business trip ... I am back.
7. We're thinking of choosing a new supplier. ... we decide to go, I'll let you know.
8. I don't know what he'll do ... they don't give him the job.
9. I'll leave the office ... the meeting finishes.
10. I'll be responsible for the department ... they promote me.
11. I can't help you ... you tell me what's wrong.

## Контрольная работа № 7

### Read the text

I had just **graduated with a BA in Management** and I was sure I could get my career started. At the moment I was working as a bartender and I was making good money but I felt it was time to get a 'real job'. I was going to find one in my **field of study**.

So I started **to look for jobs**. I looked through the positions **offered** in local newspapers and used all the web-based job boards. I **applied for** vacancies that seemed ideal for me.

I was pleased when the first **CVs I submitted** led to interviews. I was feeling good about the whole process, confident in my interview skills and thought that it would be a short time before I **got a job**. Those interviews gave way to polite phone calls informing me that they had **'hired another candidate with more experience'**.

I visited our local job centre, consulted with a career adviser and **networked with friends** who could know of open positions. I started **applying for** any jobs in management. It was then that my big break came - I was invited back for a second interview. At this point I was sure I had finally succeeded. Unfortunately, it was a rejection just like all the rest. I had been **looking for a job** for two months and I was close to losing my confidence.

Then I received a very unexpected phone call from a **nonprofit**, which I **had applied** long before. They asked me to come in for an interview. I took that interview and they **offered** me a job as an Office Manager. I wasn't positive that this was the opportunity I was **looking for** but I decided **to accept the job**.

Today it has been two years since I took that job. I am still with the **nonprofit** organization and it has opened doors for me that I never thought possible. I have learned a lot about the

**nonprofit** industry, about the world, and about myself. I have moved up quickly and gained the respect of my co-workers. I am in a good place and feel very fortunate.

**Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions.**

1) job-hunting	a) a person concerned with the recruiting, training, and welfare of employees
2) job centre	b) the activity of meeting and talking to people in order to exchange information about work and interests
3) job advertisement	c) looking for employment
4) to apply for	d) a government officethat gives advice about available jobs
5) networking	e)put oneself forward formally as a candidate for a job
6) personnel manager	f) a notice or announcement that publicizes a job vacancy

**Are the following statements right or wrong? Correct the wrong ones.**

1. Sally graduated with a BA in Accounting.
2. Sally's first job was just a way to earn money.
3. When applying for a job, you should submit your CV.
4. Career advisers can help you decide on career direction.
5. Sally got a job after the first interview.
6. Sally was offered a job as an Office Manager, but she rejected it.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Was Sally satisfied with her first job?
2. Do you think that there can be 'real' and not 'real' job?
3. Where did Sally look for job vacancies?What else could she do?
4. Why was she sure that she would get a job rather quickly? How quickly do you expect to find a job after graduating?
5. What should you do to apply for a particular job?
6. What can you expect after visiting an interview?
7. Did Sally manage to find a job in her field of study? Are you going to look for a job in your field of study? Is it important? Why?
8. Was Sally finally glad to have taken a job with a nonprofit?
9. What things are you going to consider when deciding whether to accept or reject an offer?

### **Контрольная работа № 8**

**Complete the sentences using the prepositions.**

graduate <b>from</b> university graduate <b>with</b> a degree a Bachelor of Art/Bachelor of Science <b>in</b>
---

1. I obtained a BSc ... Computer Science ... Moscow State University ... 2010.
2. I graduated ... a BA ... Sociology ... the University of California ... 2007.
3. I read Economics ... the London School of Economics.
4. I graduated ... a BA ... Hotel and Catering Management ... Hong Kong Polytechnic University.
5. I also hold an MBA ... Marketing, which I completed last year.
6. I started my career ... Johnston Group after graduating ... Tokyo University ... a BA and MA ... Chemical Engineering.



### Complete the sentences using the prepositions.

have experience <b>in</b> smth. have experience <b>of doing</b> smth. be experienced/ proficient <b>in</b> deal <b>with</b> be good/ excellent <b>at</b> have a good command <b>of</b>
---

1. She has years of experience ... computer industry.
2. I see you have experience ... selling software.
3. I deal ... wholesale and retail outlets.
4. He is good ... working under pressure.
5. I'm good ... dealing ... people.
6. She has plenty of experience ... dealing ... difficult situations.
7. This job would suit someone proficient ... dealing ... the public.
8. He has a brilliant command ... English.
9. To get a job of a sales representative you should be good ... communicating with people. You will deal ... a lot of customers.
10. If she works as a secretary, she will have experience ... filing documents.
11. I would consult a career adviser. He is proficient ... CV writing and other relevant things.

### Complete the dialogue. Dramatize it.

Mr. Richman: Come in, Ms Taylor. Please have a seat. I'm Richard Richman, (менеджер по персоналу).

Ms Taylor: (Рада встрече), Mr. Richman.

Mr. Richman: Was it difficult to get here?

Ms Taylor: Not at all, the map you sent me was very useful.

Mr. Richman: Good. Now, this is just a preliminary (собеседование) to check out some details. If you're successful, (мы пригласим вас на второе собеседование на следующей неделе). Is that all right?

Ms Taylor: Yes, I know that it's your usual practice.

Mr. Richman: Great. Now, Ms Taylor, I've read your (резюме), I see (у вас есть степень по экономике) and (опыт продажи) software. (Не могли бы вы рассказать мне о вашей нынешней работе)?

Ms Taylor: I'm a Sales Representative. (Я имею дело с) wholesale and retail outlets, and I'm responsible for finding new partners.

Mr. Richman: (Почему вы хотите поменять работу)?

Ms Taylor: Well, the main reason is that there is no chance for (продвижение) where I am. The company I'm working for is quite small. I feel that your larger company can (предложить) me a challenge.

Mr. Richman: (Почему нам следует нанять вас)?

Ms Taylor: Well, my sales and marketing (опыт) should be very useful to you. I'm good at dealing with people. I'd say I'm (человек команды).

Mr. Richman: Interesting. (Как ваши коллеги описали бы вас)?

Ms Taylor: Mmm, I think they'd say I'm (дружелюбная), (ответственная), (решительная).

Mr. Richman: Well, have you got any further training?

Ms Taylor: Yes, (я посещала курсы) in Advertising three years ago and in Marketing last year.

Mr. Richman: I see. Thank you for coming. We'll let you know our decision within three days.

**Reads a job interview. Is it successful? Why do you think so?**

David: Hi, Ben, thanks for coming today.

Ben: Hello. ... Oh, sorry.

David: That's OK. So, Ben, have you read the information about this job?

Ben: I had it, but ... erm I think I left it on the train.

David: I see. Well, this job is in our Bangkok office in Thailand.

Ben: Oh ... right.

David: Have you ever lived in a different country?

Ben: No, I haven't. I've never been abroad.

David: Tell me about your present job.

Ben: Well, I work in IT.

David: And do you enjoy working with people?

Ben: Er, yes.

David: Have you ever worked in marketing?

Ben: No, I haven't.

David: But you know that this job is for a marketing manager in the marketing department?

Ben: Ah, ... right. Well, I know that the salary is good and the job has flexible hours.

David: No, actually it has fixed hours. And the salary is the same as you earn at the moment.

Ben: Really?

David: Yes. Well, thanks for coming to the interview, Ben.

Ben: OK ... Bye ... Oh, sorry.

**Read the following recommendations. Decide if they are correct or wrong. Explain why.**

1. Before the interview find out all you can about the company.
2. Arrive late for the interview.
3. Don't show you are motivated to get the job.
4. If you really want this job, you can change some information on your CV to make it look better.
5. Badmouth/criticize your previous boss.
6. Stress your qualifications and mention any experience you have which is relevant to the job.
7. Speak generally, without details.
8. Before the interview tell the people who will give you references to expect a call, give them a copy of your CV.
9. Be untidy in appearance, and don't pay attention to your manners.
10. Prepare to answer typical questions beforehand.

**Find examples to prove the fact that:**

1. An alternative is forgone with every choice.
2. Money or time spent on one thing can't be spent on another.
3. The opportunity cost can be no direct monetary cost.
4. The opportunity cost of a choice includes all the costs.
5. The opportunity cost of attending college is the forgone income from the best available job.

**Check Your Understanding:**

You make \$45,000 per year at your current job with Whiz Kids Consultants. You are considering a job offer from Brainiacs, Inc., which would pay you \$50,000 per year. Which of the following are elements of the opportunity cost of accepting the new job at Brainiacs, Inc.?

Answer yes or no, and explain your answer.

- a) the increased time spent commuting to your new job
- b) the \$45,000 salary from your old job
- c) the more spacious office at your new job

d) some other reasons

Suppose that you prefer reading a book you already own to watching TV and that you prefer watching TV to listening to music. If there are only three choices, what is the opportunity cost of reading?

- a) watching TV and listening to music
- b) watching TV
- c) listening to music
- d) sleeping
- e) the price of the book

### **Контрольная работа № 10**

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the Subjective Infinitive Construction.**

1. A business loan is likely to help you make profits.
2. Payment is known to be made in cash as well as on credit.
3. The engineers seem to be considering quality improvement measures.
4. They were reported to have discovered the cause of the fault.
5. The situation appears to be more difficult than we thought.
6. A small firm is sure to specialize in one product.
7. This problem is expected to be solved at the next meeting.
8. They seem to know everything about the producer.
9. This company is believed to be the best supplier.
10. They are said to have offered goods on favourable terms.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the Objective Infinitive Construction.**

1. They believe their company to be successful.
2. We heard the director make a speech at the exhibition.
3. The manager expects us to take part in the conference.
4. I know delivery to be a part of the wholesaling operation.
5. We suppose this company to have appeared just a year ago.
6. Our partners promised the problem to be eliminated in two weeks.
7. I don't consider him to be a good manager.
8. We want the equipment to be installed as soon as possible.
9. She saw them leave the office.
10. I'd like my firm to start the production of new equipment.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the Objective and Subjective Infinitive Constructions.**

1. The lawyer advised them to read the contract carefully.
2. If you also want them to be personally responsible you should indicate that fact in the contract and they should sign it.
3. The company is said to be in a difficult situation.
4. The manager promised the goods to be sent soon.
5. She heard them discuss the purchase order.
6. Jane watched John walk out of her office.
7. We knew them to sell goods in small quantities.
8. The government is sure to increase taxes.
9. We didn't expect him to refuse to do this work even not having spoken to us.
10. All these factors are expected to have a great influence on the results.

### **Контрольная работа № 11**

**Rephrase the following using the infinitive as in the model.**

Model: You have to finish this work tonight.

– I want you to finish this work tonight.

1. They mustn't leave work earlier. The boss doesn't want ... .
2. She should prepare the balance sheet as soon as possible (балансовый отчет). The financial manager expects ... .
3. We should go on a training course. The manager wants ... .
4. I work on the development of new products. The R&D department head expects ... .
5. We plan to finish testing by the end of the month. The production department expects... .
6. The company spends a lot of money for innovation. The shareholders suppose ... .
7. The Human Resources Department is responsible for personnel and training. We know ... .
8. The Manager made a speech at the annual meeting. They heard ...

**Put the words in the correct order.**

1. would/ me/ like/ to do/ What/ now/ you ?
2. wants/ The management/ English/ to speak/ everybody/ of/ the bank/ fluently
3. to be/the best/ believe/ teacher/ of/ him/ We/ in our city/ Maths
4. company/ millions/ to have spent/ this/ We/ know/ on/ advertising
5. the cheque/ sign/ her/ I/ saw
6. overtime/ to work/ boss/ My/ expects/ me
7. expect/ work/ The employees/ overtime/ to be paid/ for
8. to participate/ The management/ in/ decisions/ employees/ production/ believes/ their

**Put the verbs in brackets into the right form.**

**The Richest Man in Britain**

The publisher Paul Raymond **is said to be** the richest man in Britain, and he ... (believe/ have) a personal fortune of over £1,650,000,000. His magazine publishing company ... (think/ make) annual profits of around £14 million, and he ... (believe/ own) a number of other companies. He ... (know/ have) houses in London and the Caribbean, but at the age of 68 he ... (say/ live) a very quiet life.

However, most of his wealth does not come from the magazines; it comes from the property he owns in central London. He **is known to have started** (know/ start) buying up properties over forty years ago, when prices were about £10,000. He ... (say/ buy) another fifty properties in 1974, and he ... (believe/ purchase) another hundred in 1977 just before the property market recovered. Each of these investments ... (believe/ rise) in value many times over, so he is much richer than the Queen.

He is now nearing retirement, but he **is thought to be making** (think/ make) major new property investments at the moment. He ... (say/ try) to buy a number of properties in Rupert Street, London, and ... (believe/ buy) additional houses in Chelsea. However, he ... (not think/ plan) to expand his publishing empire any further.

**Контрольная аудиторная работа № 12**

**Report the sentences.**

Daniel attended the lecture yesterday. Now he's telling his friend, Paul, about it.

**Model:** Now high technology industries **are** more **developed** than heavy engineering in the UK.

*The professor said* high technology industries **were** more **developed** than heavy engineering in the UK.

1. Newcastle is famous for coal industry. He said ...
2. Most countries in the world rely on trade with other countries. He said ...
3. The standard of living will largely depend on the success of trading. He said ...
4. In recent times regional distinctions have become less clear. He said ...
5. About two per cent of the population of the UK are engaged in agriculture. He said ...

6. During the XX century Britain secured a leading position in the world as manufacturer, banker and investor. He said ...
7. Fuel sales are rising rapidly. He said ...
8. Nuclear energy has been increasing in importance since the mid of the last century. He said ...
9. After the Second World War Britain's industries met increasing competition. He said ...

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. We knew that they always analysed the results.
2. We knew that they had already analysed the results.
3. I didn't know that they were discussing a deal.
4. I didn't know that they had already discussed a deal.
5. I thought you had total control of your business. I thought you had had total control of your business.
6. We found out that she worked for that company. We found out that she had worked for that company.

**Complete the table (chart) using Sequence of Tens- es in Reported Statements.**

<b>Direct Statements</b>	<b>Reported Statements</b>
Their purpose is to achieve a faster rate of economic	I supposed (that) ...
←	I was told (that) they were expand.
Prices went up in 2005. →	I heard (that)...
←	I thought (that) she had finished
I'll probably be late. →	She said (that) ...
←	The manager explained (that) they had become largely dependent on imports in that
This group employs nearly 83 000 people. →	I didn't know (that) ...
←	We heard (that) he had received a very interesting
They started work on improving products and	We were sure (that) ...
←	They knew (that) during the Christ-mas period many employees would be on

**Приложение 5  
к рабочей программе**

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**УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ**  
на заседании Педагогического совета колледжа

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ  
ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ  
по дисциплине  
Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

**Билеты для зачета**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
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Дисциплина	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 1**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

**Buckingham Palace**

The original building was constructed as a country house in 1705 by the duke of Buckingham, John Sheffield. King George III bought the house in 1761 for his wife and had it altered by William Chambers.

In 1826, King George IV asked famed architect John Nash to expand the house - then known as Buckingham House - into a palace. Meanwhile St. James's Palace was still the principal palace used by the royals for ceremonies and receptions.

The palace was expanded in 1850 with a new east wing. The wing added a large number of rooms to the palace, including an expansive forty meter (131 ft) long ballroom. The monumental facade of the east wing was built in 1913 by Aston Webb. It is this facade, facing the Mall and St James's Park, which is now known by most people.

A part of the palace is still used by the Royal family. A flag is hoisted each time the Queen is in the Palace. The palace is not only home to the royal family; there are also a number of staff members living here. The palace has about six hundred rooms, including a throne room, a ballroom, picture gallery and even a swimming pool. Some of these rooms can be visited during a couple of months in the summer - when the Royal Family is not in the palace. Another interesting part of the palace that is open to visitors is the Queen's Gallery, where works of art from the royal collection are on display. The palace's stables, the Royal Mews, can also be visited. Here you'll find a number of royal horse-drawn carriages.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Match 1-2 to A-C. There is ONE extra answer you do not need.

1. Past Simple
2. Future Simple
  
- a. will be
- b. are
- c. was

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## БИЛЕТ № 2

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Harrods

The history of this famous luxury store goes back to 1849 when Charles Henry Harrod opened a grocery at Brompton Road in Knightsbridge, at the time a small village just outside London. Just two years later, the Great Exhibition of 1851 brought many visitors to the area. Charles Harrod's son (also named Charles) took over and quickly expanded the store, at the time known as 'Harrods Stores'. The department store became well known for its high quality products and excellent personalized service. In 1894 Harrods was taken over by Richard Burbidge who had the store completely rebuilt. He also installed London's first escalator, in 1898.

Now, Harrods is one of the world's most famous stores and one of London's tourist attractions thanks to the wide assortment of luxury goods that are on display in a magnificently decorated building.

The enormous array of products is particularly impressive. The company's motto - engraved on the building's pediment - is Omnia, Omnibus, Ubique (Everything, for everyone, everywhere). Harrods used to be known as the store where anything you could think of was for sale. While this may not be the case anymore, the assortment is still enormous. You can purchase anything from historic eighteenth-century dinner plates or exquisite caviar to giant teddy bears. It is best to take your time for a visit to the large store, which covers an area of about 80,000 sq m spread out over seven floors. Floor plans are available near the entrances.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Match 1-2 to A-C. There is ONE extra answer you do not need.

1. Present Simple
  2. Present Continuous
- 
- a. were
  - b. am going
  - c. is

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## БИЛЕТ № 3

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

30 St Mary Axe, better known by its nickname Gherkin, is one of the most eye-catching buildings in London and it stands out prominently in the city's skyline. The Gherkin is one of several modern buildings that have been built over the years in a historic area of London.

Construction of the Gherkin was commissioned by Swiss Re, a reinsurance company. The 41-story skyscraper was built in 2004 after a modern glass and steel design by the architectural firm of Foster and Partners. The Gherkin, London



The tower was built in the heart of London's financial center at the site of the 1903 Baltic Exchange Building which had been damaged by a terrorist attack in 1992. The construction of a glittering high-tech building in the middle of a relatively low-rise area with plenty of historic buildings and narrow medieval streets set off a new debate about the need for tall buildings in the City of London. But even as many new skyscrapers are now built in Canary Wharf - well outside the city's historic center - the Gherkin has acted as a catalyst for the growing cluster of high-rises in the City.

The cigar-shaped structure has a steel frame with circular floor plans and a glass facade with diamond-shaped panels. The swirling striped pattern visible on the exterior is the result of the building's energy-saving system which allows the air to flow up through spiraling wells.

The top of the tower, where visitors find an open hall covered by a glass conical dome is even more spectacular. From here you have great views over the city. Unfortunately the building is not open to the public.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Match the question and the response. There is ONE extra answer you do not need.

What's the problem with the laptop?

- a. I don't use it.
- b. I don't know how to use it.
- c. No, I don't.

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#### БИЛЕТ № 4

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Millennium Dome (O2), London

In 1994, the Chairman of what would later become the New Millennium Experience Company suggested a national exhibition to be held as part of the country's millennium celebrations. The project, to be funded mainly by the National Lottery, was revised when Tony Blair became the new Prime Minister in 1997. He declared that the exhibition, to be held in Greenwich, would open a window on the future. The focus would be on entertainment and education (also dubbed 'edutainment'). This resulted in fourteen themed zones, including Faith, Talk, Mind, Rest, Home Planet, Body and Learning.

The project was controversial from the start. The Millennium Dome, a large domed structure that was built on the meridian in Greenwich to house the exhibition had an estimated cost of £750 million and was disliked by many Londoners, who did not see it as a proper symbol for their city.

Due to the focus on education and the high entrance fee, the Dome did not attract as many visitors as originally forecasted: a total of seven million people visited the exposition, The Millennium Dome, now O2, in London compared to the original estimate of twelve million visitors. Even with each of the separate themes in the Dome sponsored by major corporations, the project had a serious budget deficit. The millennium exhibition ran until the end of 2000.

In 2005 the Millennium Dome was renamed O2, after the mobile phone company. At the same time it was converted into a multifunctional entertainment complex. The arena now hosts many different events,

including exhibitions and concerts. At its center is a large concert hall with a capacity of 20,000 people. Several other halls include areas for more intimate concerts, cinemas and exhibitions.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Choose ONE answer.

1. I'll be in charge of the Financial department if they \_\_\_ me.
- a. should promote
  - b. promoted
  - c. promote

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 5

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The Shard is a modern glass skyscraper in London. At the time of its completion in 2012 it was Europe's tallest building. The observatory on the 72nd floor offers some spectacular 360 degree views of the city.

The skyscraper is situated in the London Bridge Quarter in Southwark, a neighborhood along the south bank of the river Thames. It is right near the heart of London and only the river separates it from the City of London. The area is full of history: a bridge was built here by the Romans around 50 AD and in 1836 London's first railway station opened here.

The idea to build a supertall skyscraper in the London Bridge Quarter was first suggested at the end of the twentieth century. The site seemed ideal: it is only a couple minutes' walk from London's financial center across the London Bridge and the site is right smack near the London Bridge Station, a transport hub connected to both the railway network and the underground.

Plans for the new skyscraper were initially drawn up by the architectural firm of Broadway Malyan, and called for a circular 365 meters tall tower. These plans were soon scaled back and a new design was submitted, this time from the hands of the Italian architect Renzo Piano. The renowned architect designed a glass pyramid-shaped structure with a height of just over three hundred meters.

When it was completed, the Shard held the title of Europe's tallest skyscraper with a height of almost 310 meters (1016 ft). The Shard towers over the neighborhood and is visible from afar. The iconic skyscraper looks particularly spectacular at night when seen from across the river.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Match the question and the response.

We need to discuss the sales conference. Can we arrange a meeting?

- a. Is it any good?
- b. I can't meet then.

c. OK, are you free on Friday?

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 6**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

All your life - from cradle to grave - you will run up against the brutal truths of economics. As a voter, you will make decisions on issues - on the government budget, regulating industries, taxes and foreign trade - that cannot be understood until you have mastered the rudiments of this subject.

Choosing your life occupation is the most important economic decision you will make. Your future depends not only on your own abilities but also upon how economic forces affect your wages. Of course, studying economics cannot make you a genius. Economics is exciting and important. Anyone who thinks otherwise has failed to realize that economic ideas have moved people to rebellion, and nations to war.

The great problems that surround us today-among them international conflict, unemployment, inflation, poverty, discrimination, and environmental pollution - have economic roots. Even the small problems – impossibility to find a parking space, the high price of goods and products in our stores- are economic in nature.

Notice that "scarcity" in the economic sense doesn't refer directly to quantity of a resource. The earth has a great deal of land, yet most of the earth land is scarce because it has alternative uses. If land is used for a college campus, that same land isn't available for a shopping mall or a park. All societies confront the problem of scarcity, which implies the existence of alternatives; choices must be made among those alternatives. The ways in which the choices are made, are determined by a society's laws, customs and practices. These constitute a society's economic system.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

- How \_\_\_ I help you?

- I'd like to speak to the manager, please

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 7**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The economy comprises millions of people and thousands of firms as well as the government and local authorities, all taking decisions about prices and wages, what to buy, sell, produce, export, import and many other matters. All these organizations and the decisions they take play a prominent part in shaping the business environment in which firms exist and operate.

The economy is complicated and difficult to control and predict, but it is certainly important to all businesses. You should be aware that there are times when businesses and individuals have plenty of funds to spend and there are times when they have to cut back on their spending. This can have enormous implications for business as a whole. When the economy is enjoying a boom, firms experience high sales and general prosperity. At such times, unemployment is low and many firms will be investing funds to enable them to produce more. They do this because consumers have plenty of money to spend and firms expect high sales. It naturally follows that the state of the economy is a major factor in the success of firms. However, during periods when people have less to spend many firms face hard times as their sales fall. Thus, the economic environment alters as the economy moves into a recession. At that time, total spending declines as income falls and unemployment rises. Consumers will purchase cheaper items and cut expenditure on luxury items such as televisions and cars.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

- How \_\_\_ you?

- I'm fine, thank you

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 8

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Factors of production

Natural Resources are items provided by nature that can be used to produce goods and to provide services are called natural resources. Natural resources are found in/or on the earth or in the earth's atmosphere.

Human Resources involve anyone who works. Any human effort that is exerted in production process is classified as a human resource. The effort can be either physical or intellectual.

Capital Resources are the money and capital goods that are used to produce consumer products. Capital goods include the buildings, structures, machinery, and tools that are used in the production process. Department stores, factories, industrial machinery, dams, ports, wrenches, hammers, and surgical scalpels are all examples of capital goods.

Economists make an important distinction between capital goods and consumer goods. Capital goods are the manufactured resources that are used in producing finished products. Consumer goods are the finished products – the goods and services that consumers buy.

Technology is the use of science to create new products or more efficient ways to produce products. Technology makes the other factors of production – natural, human, and capital resources – more productive. Technological advances in the computer industry, for example, have increased efficiency in the workplace.

The risk-taking and organizational abilities involved in starting a new business or introducing a new product to consumers are called entrepreneurship. The goal of entrepreneurship is to create a new mix of the other

factors of production and thereby create something of value. The entrepreneur is a person who attempts to start a new business or introduce a new product.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the sentence.

I can't remember how to \_\_\_ to her office.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 9**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The study of the choices people make in an effort to satisfy their wants and needs is called economics. Wants and needs refer to people's desires to consume certain goods and services. In economic terms, a good is a physical object that can be purchased. A record, a house, and a car are examples of a good. A service is an action or activity done for others for a fee. Lawyers, plumbers, teachers, and taxicab drivers perform services. The term product is often used to refer to both goods and services.

The people who wish to buy goods and services are called consumers and the goods that they buy are called consumer goods. The people who make the goods and provide services that satisfy consumers' wants and needs are called producers.

Economists generally classify as needs those goods or services that are necessary that are necessary for survival. Food, clothing, and shelter are considered needs. Wants are those goods or services that people consume beyond what is needed for survival.

The need for making choices arises from the problem of scarcity. Scarcity exists because people's wants and needs are greater than the resources available to satisfy them. Thus people must choose how best to use their available resources to satisfy the greatest number of wants and needs.

A resource is anything that people use to make or obtain what they want or need. Resources that can be used to produce goods and services are called factors of production.

Economists usually divide these factors of production into three categories: (1) natural resources, (2) human resources, (3) capital resources. Today many economists have added technology and entrepreneurship to this list.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the sentence.

The labour process assumes that the employee works periodically distantly, and periodically at a stationary \_\_\_, that is, in the office.

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Дисциплина	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 10

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Not surprisingly, the production processes and time required to make an Apple iPad and a gallon of gasoline are different. Production processes use either an analytic or synthetic system; time requirements call for either a continuous or an intermittent process.

An analytic production system reduces a raw material to its component parts in order to extract one or more marketable products. Petroleum refining breaks down crude oil into several marketable products, including gasoline, heating oil, and aviation fuel. When corn is processed, the resulting marketable food products include animal feed and corn sweetener.

A synthetic production system is the reverse of an analytic system. It combines a number of raw materials or parts or transforms raw materials to produce finished products. Canon's assembly line produces a camera by assembling various parts such as a shutter or a lens cap. Other synthetic production systems make drugs, chemicals, computer chips, and canned soup.

A continuous production process generates finished products over a lengthy period of time. The steel industry provides a classic example. Its blast furnaces never completely shut down except for malfunctions. A shutdown can damage sensitive equipment, with extremely costly results.

An intermittent production process generates products in short production runs, shutting down machines frequently or changing their configurations to produce different products. Most services result from intermittent production systems. For instance, accountants, plumbers, and dentists traditionally have not attempted to standardize their services because each service provider confronts different problems that require individual approaches.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the sentence.

It is the largest company in Finland playing a significant \_\_\_ in the national economy.

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### БИЛЕТ № 11

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

A growing number of manufacturers have freed workers from boring, sometimes dangerous jobs by replacing them with robots. A robot is a reprogrammable machine capable of performing a variety of tasks that require the repeated manipulation of materials and tools. Robots can repeat the same tasks many times without varying their movements. Many factories use robots today to stack their products on pallets and shrink-wrap them for shipping.

Historically, robots were most common in automotive and electronics manufacturing, but growing numbers of industries are adding robots to production lines as improvements in technology make them less expensive and more useful. Firms operate many different types of robots. The simplest kind, a pick-and-place robot, moves in only two or three directions as it picks up something from one spot and places it in another.

So-called field robots assist people in nonmanufacturing, often hazardous, environments such as nuclear power plants, the international space station, and even battlefields. Police use robots to remotely dispose of suspected bombs. However, the same technology can be used in factories. Using vision systems, infrared sensors, and bumpers on mobile platforms, robots can automatically move parts or finished goods from one place to another, while either following or avoiding people, whichever is necessary to do the job. For instance, machine vision systems are being used more frequently for complex applications such as quality assurance in the manufacturing of medical devices.

The advancements in machine vision components like cameras, illumination systems, and processors have greatly improved their capabilities.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the sentence.

It's now \_\_\_\_ of the fastest growing markets.

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Дисциплина	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	ЕА. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 12

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

What comes to mind when you hear the word business? Do you think of big corporations like ExxonMobil or Target? Or does the local bakery or shoe store pop into your mind? Maybe you recall your first summer job. The term business is a broad, all-inclusive term that can be applied to many kinds of enterprises. Businesses provide the bulk of employment opportunities, as well as the products that people enjoy. Business consists of all profit-seeking activities and enterprises that provide goods and services necessary to an economic system.

Some businesses produce tangible goods, such as automobiles, breakfast cereals, and digital music players; others provide services such as insurance, hair styling, and entertainment ranging from Six Flags theme parks and sports events to concerts. Business drives the economic pulse of a nation. It provides the means through which its citizens' standard of living improves.

At the heart of every business endeavor is an exchange between a buyer and a seller. A buyer recognizes a need for a good or service and trades money with a seller to obtain that product. The seller participates in the process in hopes of gaining profits—a main ingredient in accomplishing the goals necessary for continuous improvement in the standard of living. Profits represent rewards for businesspeople who take the risks involved in blending people, technology, and information to create and market want-satisfying goods and services. In contrast, accountants think of profits as the difference between a firm's revenues and the expenses it incurs in generating these revenues.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the conversation.

-Hello.

-Hello. Thank you very for coming. Why would you \_\_\_ to join our company?

- Your company is well-known in our city. You offer good salary.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 13

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The British Isles lie off the north-west coast of continental Europe. They are made up of Great Britain and Ireland. In Britain the higher lands are found in the north and west. There the rocks are old and hard, and the wild plateau areas of the Highlands of Scotland, the Southern Uplands of Scotland, the Lake District, the Apennines Chain, the Welsh mountains, the moors of Cornwall and Devon and the Irish mountains have thin infertile soil.

Newer types of rock are found on the flanks of the Apennines, slopes of the Welsh mountains, the Midland Plain of England and the Central Lowlands of Scotland. Here minerals, particularly coal and iron are found, and manufacturing regions have developed.

Lowland Britain is fertile, with good arable land and pastures. Highland Britain has large areas of poor soil and is sparsely populated.

The Western coasts are rocky and deeply indented, but in the southeast the younger, softer rocks have weathered into low coasts, and the shallow seas (the North Sea and the English Channel) flow over submerged plains which long ago joined Britain to the rest of Europe. This continental shelf is the feeding ground for a great variety of fish. Owing to the various bays and inlets no point of the British Isles is more than seventy-five miles from tidal waters.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the sentence.

Online \_\_\_ in Italy are increasing slowly.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 14

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)



Libraries full of books have been written on the education system in Britain, but recently it has been changing considerably. This is roughly how it works.

Compulsory education begins at 5, and children attend primary school until they are 11. Normally the primary school is divided into Infants (5 - 7) and Juniors (7 - 11). At the age of 11 most children go to a comprehensive school, where they stay until they are 16. Some parents, who do not want their children to go to a comprehensive, pay to send their children to a private school. The most expensive and prestigious private schools are actually called public schools – but they are private. At the age of 16 people take examinations. Most take General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.). Ordinary Levels – normally called just “O” Levels. People take “O” Levels in as many subjects as they want to; some take just one or two, others take as many as nine or ten.

If you get good “O” Level results, you can stay on at school until you are 18, in the sixth form (notice that in Britain you start in the First form and finish in the Sixth). Here you prepare for Advanced Level Exams (“A” Levels). Three good “A” Level passes mean you have a chance of going on to university – though this is not automatic. British universities operate a closed numbers system and the number of people who can study there is strictly controlled. Other types of further education are offered at polytechnics and colleges of higher education. Polytechnics offer the chance to study subjects in a more practical way, and many colleges of higher education specialize in teacher training. What is it like, being a student at Oxford? Like all British universities, Oxford is a state university, not a private one.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the sentence.

We know Microsoft to be the recognized leader in \_\_\_ market.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 15

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

**Sebastian:** I am currently in my fifth year of school at the University of Oregon (The U of O). I am following two careers, business and economics. I arrived to Oregon in 2001 to finish my last year of high school. I applied to the U of O, and voila! I got in and was really happy to stay in Oregon. I liked the people and the scenery because it was quite different from home. I also chose the U of O, because I knew that it had really good financial aid programs for international students. I applied to many scholarships before I started school, and luckily I was awarded financial aid during my first year for academic reasons, and from then on it just got better. In my second year I got accepted to be part of the International Cultural Service Program, where I show different aspects of Acuaadorian culture to different groups of people in the surrounding community or within the University, and in exchange of this I get financial aid.

The U of O has been a great place to meet new people. At the beginning I was really scared because I did not know anyone and had a language barrier in front of me to jump over. But that just made the experience even greater. I met wonderful new people, and made solid friendships. I am lucky to say that now I have a friend from each continent in the world, and all that thanks to the U of O.

**Camilla:** One of the best things about being a student at the U of O is that you can go to basketball games for free. There are other sports events also, American football is huge. I personally don't understand that game at all, but going to Autzen Stadium is an experience in itself. And I have discovered that as long as you just cheer along with other people, you'll be fine.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

- What are your strong points?
- I'm hard-working, responsible and reliable and can work \_\_\_ pressure.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 16

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Almost every nation has a reputation of some kind. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people who do not yell in the street, make love in public or change their governments as often as they change their

underclothes. They are steady, easy-going, and fond of sport. The fire is the focus of the English home. Even when central heating is installed it is kept so low in the English home that Americans and Russians get chilblains, as the English get nervous headaches from stiffness in theirs.

Most people in England have been slow to adopt rational reforms such the metric system, which came into general use in 1975. They do not want the trouble of adapting themselves to new.

The conservatism may be illustrated by reference of the public attitude to the monarchy. The English are amongst the most amiable people in the world, they can also be very ruthless. They have a genius for compromise but can enforce their idea of compromise on others with surprising efficiency.

They are generous in small matters, but more cautious in big ones. The Scots, the Irish, the Welsh are not the English. They have a lot of in common but all of them have their own national spirit, national pride and they cherish their customs and traditions.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

- What software are you familiar with?
- I have a good \_\_\_ of Excel and Word.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)

аттестации	
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 17

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

With the population of just under eight million, and stretching more than thirty miles at its broadest point, London is by far the largest city in Europe. It is also far more diffuse than the great cities of the Continent, such as Rome or Paris. The majority of London's sights are situated to the north of the River Thames, which loops through the center of the city from west to east, but there is no single predominant focus of interest, for London has grown not through centralized planning but by process of agglomeration – villages and urban developments that once surrounded the core and now lost within the amorphous mass of Greater London.

Thus London's highlights are widely spread, and visitors should make mastering the public transport system, particularly the Underground (tube), since much of central London is a permanent logjam. An essential investment is a London Transport travelcard, which is available from machines and booths at all tube and train stations and at some newsagents as well. It is valid for the bus, tube and suburban rail networks. One-day travelcards cost £3 for the central zones 1 and 2, rising £3.90 for all six London Transport zones (which includes Heathrow). Weekly travelcards are even more economical, beginning at £14.80. These cards can only be bought by holders of a photocard, which you can get, free of charge, from tube and train station ticket booth on presentation of a passport.

The principal London Transport information office, providing excellent free maps and details of bus and tube services, is at Piccadilly Circus, Euston, King's Cross, Liverpool Street, Oxford circus, St James's Park and Victoria tube stations.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

-Tell me some words about yourself. What is your \_\_\_education?

- I graduated from the Ural State University of Economics. My major is Banking.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 18

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The New Piccadilly Café nestling behind the tourist highway of Piccadilly Circus is this charming, traditional café, famed for its 1950s decor. Little has altered in this much-loved Soho institution since it first opened its doors half a century ago - including the menu! Stepping inside the New Piccadilly café is like stepping back in time - you half expect to find smoking beat poets in the corner. The café retains almost all of its original features, complete with swiveling (вращающиеся) chairs, old mirrors, authentic 50s cups and cutlery. The café's bill of fare is hand-written on to this vintage, horseshoe-shaped menu board. The menu consists of no-nonsense, traditional meals like Sausage, Egg and Chips, Mixed Grill and Chips, Spaghetti Bolognese and Risotto Bolognese - all at dirt cheap prices. We ate out in style, and our tasty meal was served up in no time. I enjoyed a lengthy chat with the affable owner who enthusiastically told me about his

long association with the café. He's full of fascinating stories about the dark Soho of the 1950s, the local gangsters, the rockers, prostitutes and a time where the streets were run by Italians, Greeks, Jews, Maltese, Irish and 'Budapest street rats'. Sadly, the café was very quiet when we visited, apart from a few hipsters (неформалы) enjoying a wholesome cheap meal and the unique Soho ambience. "This place used to make me a living. Now it's more like half a living. I'm the like last one on the ship," he says.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the sentence.

I run a small business and all my \_\_\_ staff use the internet as much as they want to.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 19

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

India is now the second biggest source of foreign direct investment into the UK. In 2005-06 there was a 110 per cent jump in the scale of investment from India, with projects worth £1.02bn - and that rate has been accelerating since then. However, with the global financial centre of London swallowing the bulk of the investment, relatively little of the growth has filtered through to the south-east. Development agencies are determined to change that though, and have stepped up their efforts to attract Indian companies to the region.

A high-level team from the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) and UK Trade and Investment visited India last year to promote the region to the ranks of Indian companies that are looking to expand internationally. There are clear opportunities for design and construction companies, potential for logistics groups to help Indian agribusiness companies to expand and a massive potential market for environmental technologies, IT (information technology), pharmaceutical, life sciences and creative companies.

Meanwhile, many of the 50 Indian companies already based in the south-east are flourishing. Wipro Technologies, the IT services group, announced plans to add 500 employees to its 140-staff. As the Thames Valley is the UK's IT hub, Wipro has worked perfectly and the company has expanded in the town, providing IT services to large utility and telecommunications companies. It also regards the UK itself as a growing market.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the conversation.

- What are the main \_\_\_ in your present job?
- I work on reception, answer the phone, arrange meeting.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 20

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Ports and resorts in the south-east are failing to meet their economic potential, according to a plan to create more than 110,000 jobs in the region over the next decade.

The South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) has announced its blueprint for lifting the region's competitive performance with a focus on coastal towns, many of which are "in decline".

A new coastal strategy, published alongside the broader draft regional economic strategy, aims to reinvigorate towns stretching from Whitstable in north Kent to Southampton in Hampshire, bringing tens of thousands of people back into work. SEEDA set a target of bringing 110,000 economically inactive people back into the labour market by 2016, of which it said almost half live on the south coast. It plans to raise the number of new workers in the south-east to 250,000 by 2026.

It said raising the performance of the south coast would narrow gaps in economic performance across the region, enabling more people to share in its general prosperity.

SEEDA also announced schemes that it said illustrated the three goals of the regional economic strategy: global competitiveness through world-class infrastructure, smart growth through better productivity, and sustainable prosperity.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete conversation.

- Some companies stop you from using certain web-sites and I think that's OK.

-But it's such a waste of time. I don't think people should use the internet at work unless you need it for your work.

- I am not sure about that. \_\_\_ the internet helps to give you a break.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 21

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

What do you think of when you hear the word economics? Money, certainly, and perhaps more complicated things like business, inflation and unemployment. The science of economics studies all of these, but many more things as well. Economics is as old as the human race. It is probably the first art which man acquired. But economics as an academic discipline is relatively new: the first major book on economics "The Wealth of Nations" by Adam Smith was published in 1776. Since that time the subject has developed rapidly and there are now many branches of the subject, such as micro- and macroeconomics, international

economics and econometrics as well as many competing schools of thought. Economics is a comprehensive theory of how the society works. There is an economic aspect to almost any topic we care to mention – education, religion, employment, housing, transport, defence, etc. The great classical economist Alfred Marshall defined economics as “the study of man in the everyday business of life”

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Hugh Grant is a (n)....actor.

- a) young, excellent, English
- б) excellent, young, English
- в) English, excellent, young

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 22

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Russia is a unique emerging market, in the sense that being the nucleus of a former superpower shows more anomalies. On one hand, its exports are primarily resource based, and on the other, it has a pool of technical talent in aerospace, nuclear engineering, and basic sciences. How this peculiar emerging market integrates itself into the world economy over the coming decade is a story as significant in today's world as the reemergence of India and China. The mineral-packed Ural Mountains and the vast oil, gas, coal, and timber reserves of Siberia and the Russian Far East make Russia rich in natural resources. However, most such resources are located in remote and climatically unfavorable areas that are difficult to develop and far from Russian ports. Oil and gas exports continue to be the main source of hard currency. Russia is a leading producer and exporter of minerals, gold, and all major fuels. The Russian fishing industry is the world's fourth-largest, behind Japan, the United States, and China. Natural resources, especially energy, dominate Russian exports. Ninety percent of Russian exports to the United States are minerals or other raw materials.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Martha tells wonderful jokes. She is the.....girl in our class.

- a) funny
- б) funnier
- в) funniest

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

## БИЛЕТ № 23

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

One alternative definition of economics is that it is the study of wealth. By wealth the economists mean all the real physical assets which make up our standard of living – clothes, houses, food, roads, schools, hospitals, cars, oil tankers, etc. One of the primary concerns of economics is to increase the wealth of society, i.e. to increase the stock of economic goods. However, in addition to wealth we must also consider welfare. The concept of welfare is concerned with the whole state of well-being. Thus, it is not only concerned with more economic goods but also with public health, hours of work, with law and order, and so on. It is not difficult to see that it would be possible to increase the level of wealth in society while decreasing its level of welfare. For example, if everyone were to work 50 per cent longer per day the country's wealth would be increased, but it is doubtful if its welfare would, because people would be over-tired, their health would break down, and so on.

Economics is influenced by politics and also by sociology, less obviously, it is influenced by physics, chemistry and the other natural sciences. The last point can be easily demonstrated by mentioning how the developments in nuclear physics have influenced economic life today.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

That is the girl.....father works in the armed forces with my dad.

- a) who
- б) that
- в) whose

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

## БИЛЕТ № 24

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

We now assembled the three vital ingredients in our definition – people, scarcity and choice. Thus we could define economics as: The human (social) science which studies the relationship between scarce resources and the various uses which compete for these resources. There are many economic problems which we encounter every day – poverty, inflation, unemployment, etc. It's hard to imagine our life without monetary policy, taxation, banking system, accounting, financial markets. Economics studies all these points. 11 Economists talk about microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics deals with people and private business. It looks at the economic decisions people make every day. It examines how families manage their household budgets. Macroeconomics, on the other hand, looks at the economy of a country – and of the whole world. Any economist will tell you that microeconomics and macroeconomics are closely connected. All of our daily microeconomic decisions have an effect on the wider world around us. The study of economics is of fundamental importance to the well-being society.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

If Jim.....to Spain on business next month, he will stay three extra days to visit the sights.

- a) is going to travel
- б) will travel
- в) travels

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Дисциплина	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (4 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 25**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

This is rather too vague a definition. Any definition takes account of the guiding idea in economics which is scarcity. Virtually everything is scarce, not just diamonds or oil but also bread and water. How can we say this? The answer is 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, scarcity means that available resources are insufficient to satisfy all wants and needs. We have limited resources, both in rich countries and poor countries. The economics' 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. Another aspect of the problem is people themselves. They do not just want more food or clothing, they want particular types of food, specific items of clothing and so on.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Let's go on a..... this year. I'd love to see wild animals in their natural habitat.

- a) safari
- б) jungle
- в) ride

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 1**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Money is whatever generally acceptable in order to perform functions of paying for goods and services. In the past it took the form of a variety of commodities, though precious metals tended to be favoured because of a number of convenient physical characteristics, above all the fact that they are limited in supply. With the development of banks, paper currency has come to succeed precious metals as the medium of exchange, initially in the form of gold receipts, and then as central bank notes, backed by the authority of government. Nowadays bank deposits are generally accepted as money, and form the greater part of the money supply.



Although anything can serve as money, the material of it should possess some important qualities: portability, durability, uniformity, divisibility (to make a change), recognizability.

Today money consists of coins, paper currency, and transaction account deposits. Now we are beginning to make electronic transfers of money through electronic funds transfer systems (EFT). EFT systems range from Automated Teller machines (ATM) or cash dispensers and to 'virtual money' (WEB money ) on the Internet.

The banking system of Great Britain consists of a number of institutions, with the Bank of England playing a crucial role in regulating the supply of money and influencing interest rates, overseeing the operations of commercial banks. The Bank of England also manages the National Debt. According to the functions they perform banks may be divided into the following groups: commercial banks, savings banks, investment banks, trust companies. Commercial banks fall into two groups, 'clearing' and 'secondary' banks. In common with other commercial institutions, they operate by acting as financial intermediaries, borrowing money in order to re-lend it, which they are able to do profitably because of their specialised knowledge of financial markets.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Match the question and the response.

So, what's on the agenda for today?

- a. The first item on the agenda is to elect a president and treasurer of the company.
- b. Everybody has an agenda.
- c. No such agenda, chief.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

## БИЛЕТ № 2

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The leading industries in the district are metallurgy together with the raw material extraction, machine building, fuel and energy industry. Military industry occupies an important place in the economy of the district. Chemical, woodworking, light and food industries are also highly developed.

Metallurgical industry is one of the oldest in the region. Major metalworking enterprises are Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works, Nizhniy Tagil Iron and Steel Works and Chelyabinsk Tube Rolling Plant. There are also heavy transport, chemical engineering plants and military industrial enterprises in the region.

The region occupies a leading place in the national economy. The Ural Federal District surpasses all the other districts in export volume. Being one of the most populated areas of Russia, the Ural economic region has a large Gross Domestic Product. The GDP per capita is above the national average.

Ekaterinburg is one of major business centres of Russia. More and more foreign companies are successfully operating representative offices and joint ventures here. Its unique geographical position on the border of Europe and Asia together with favourable transport situation offer broad opportunities for assuming the role of an important centre of cooperation between East and West.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Match the verb and the translation.

We've been very busy since Monday.

- a. будем заняты с понедельника
- b. были заняты до понедельника
- c. заняты с понедельника

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 3

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Most teenagers in Britain receive pocket money from their parents. A report by the Bank of Scotland interviewed over 1,000 young people in Britain and found that 77 per cent get pocket money. They might have to do chores to get their pocket money, helping at home with tasks like cleaning, cooking, washing up, taking out the rubbish and ironing. Different families give different amounts and the average for eight-to fifteen-year-olds in the UK is about £6 a week. Children in Scotland receive more than the national average and Londoners get the most. Teenagers, logically, get more money than younger children. Some fifteen-to nineteen-year-olds receive more than £100 a month. The report found that many children save at least a quarter of their weekly pocket money and that more boys than girls save their money. 'I get £80 a month. I have to buy my own clothes with that too.' Chris, 17, from London 'I get £5 a week. I get it on Saturday after I clean my bedroom.' Charlie, 13, from Edinburgh

Part-time work A part-time job is an option for teenagers who don't have pocket money or who want to earn extra money. About 15 per cent of teenagers have a job. Only children over 13 can work but there are some exceptions, for example, for actors. Popular part-time jobs for teens include babysitting, delivering newspapers to houses, shop work and restaurant or café work. There are strict government laws about children working. They can work a maximum of two hours a day on a school day but not during school hours. At weekends and during school holidays, they can work longer hours. As for wages, the national minimum wage for under-18s is around £4 per hour and it increases every year. The minimum wage is higher if you are older. 'I babysit for my neighbours. Looking after young children in their home when their parents have gone out for the evening is a popular job for teenagers. You get paid for watching children and television all at the same time!' Sam, 16, from Chesterfield 'I work in a greengrocer's shop on Saturday mornings. I get £5 an hour. Not much but it means I can buy new clothes or whatever I want.' Amber 15, from Aberdeen

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Match the verb and the translation.

Our company was founded in 1801.

- a. основала
- b. была основана
- c. основывается

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 4**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The official currency of the Unites Kingdom is the poundsterling which is equal to one hundred pence. The British do not use the Euro. Although a few of the big shops will accept Euro, it is rarely used across Britain. 5 English banknotes are issued by the Bank of England. As to coins they are minted also by this state bank. The following coins are in circulation: one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, 20 pence, 50 pence, 1 pound, and 2 pounds. The singular of pence is "penny". The symbol for the penny is "p"; hence an amount such as 50p is often pronounced "fifty pee" rather than "fifty pence". There are banknotes of the following denominations: £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100. On the face of English banknotes one can read the denomination given both in figures and in words. The inscription on the face of the banknote reads: I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of... And then there are two signatures. The first signature is that of the person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England. The second signature is that of the Chief Cashier. The back of English banknotes, like many other banknotes, feature portraits of different famous people. The current £5 note features Elizabeth Fry, who made her name fighting for improved living conditions for women in European jails

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Choose the most appropriate option for starting a formal letter.

- a. Hi Mike
- b. Dear Sir
- c. Dear Mike

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 5**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money; a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable. None of the above-mentioned commodities possessed all these qualities, and in

time they were superseded by precious metals. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold. When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Choose the most appropriate option for finishing a formal letter.

- a. Best wishes
- b. All the best
- c. Yours faithfully

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 6

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Money is one of the most important inventions of humankind. Without it a complex, modern economy based on the division of labor, and the exchange of goods and services, would be impossible. When you buy a candy bar, you may pay for it with a coin or paper note. The storekeeper knows that you will eat candy, and that he never will be able to get it back from you. He also knows that he can eat neither the coin nor the note you gave him. Why does he accept the coin or note in trade for candy? It is because the coin is money. At first sight answering the question what money is seems obvious; the man or woman in the street would agree on coins and bank notes, but would they accept them from any country? What about checks? They would probably be less willing to accept them than their country's coins and notes. What about credit cards and gold? The gold standard belongs to history but even today many rich people in different parts of the world rather keep some of their wealth in the form of gold than in official, inflation-prone currencies. The attractiveness of gold, from aesthetic point of view, and its resistance to corrosion are two of the properties which led to its use for monetary transactions years. In complete contrast, a form of money with virtually no tangible properties – electronic money – seems to gain in popularity

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

- Why do you want to leave your present job?
- Because there's no chance of \_\_\_\_.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 7**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

It is unlikely the New York City area economy will be \$550 million richer. That's the economic benefit for the city hosting a Super Bowl, as estimated by the NY/NJ Super Bowl Host Committee. The problem is that calculating the additional spending accumulated from a one-time economic event is difficult. Two considerations often overlooked are the substitution effect and the crowding-out impact, say economists.

First, part of the money going to Super Bowl tickets and related events would have been spent anyway in the New York area, whether for theater tickets or a good restaurant meal. In addition, the same fans who will order pizza and Buffalo wings for the game would have ordered pizza and wings anyway on a cold Sunday night.

Second, the arrival of Super Bowl fans pushes out other consumers who would have visited New York. Some tourists may avoid the higher costs and crowds associated with the Big Game. The good news for the New York New Jersey area: This crowding-out occurs less in cold-weather cities than in warm-weather areas since tourism in places like New York usually slows during the winter.

Past research done by Robert Baade, a sports economist at Lake Forest College in Illinois, shows that when substitution and crowding-out plus other factors are considered, the actual benefit is about one-tenth the estimate. A gain of \$60 million may sound huge, until you consider that, according to a report from the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the New York area has a \$1.4 trillion economy. Smaller host cities such as Detroit and Indianapolis probably see a bigger economic rise.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the conversation.

- I am sorry but I really don't see what the problem is.
- I think the problem is that lots of workers spend all day on the internet \_\_\_ instead of doing their work.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 8**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The Bank of Russia has a vertically integrated centralized structure, comprising the central office, territorial institutions, the cash processing centre (CPC), and other organizations. The National Financial Council operates through the Bank of Russia, while the bank's central office includes a board of directors and a chairperson. The Bank of Russia's territorial institutions are autonomous and perform some of the functions of the Bank of Russia across Russia's regions. The regional territorial institutions are based in economic regions and cover several constituent entities of Russia. They comprise the main departments in the regions, territories, and autonomous districts of Russia, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and national banks in the republics of the Russian Federation. The main departments take part in the implementation of the state monetary and credit policy, ensuring the banking system's development and strengthening; the efficiency and continuous operation of the settlements system; the regulation and supervision of activities of credit institutions in the securities market; the foreign exchange control; the analysis of the state of the economy and its development prospects, as well as the analysis of regional financial markets. A territorial institution has no legal status and is empowered with authority in accordance with the Bank of Russia's regulation and statutory acts. Cash processing centers (CPCs) are structural units of territorial institutions.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

- Some programmes cannot \_\_\_ you to arrange financial information.
- Which ones?

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 9

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Quality—as it relates to the production of goods and services—is defined as being free of deficiencies. Quality matters because fixing, replacing, or redesigning deficient products is costly. For most companies, the costs of poor quality can amount to 20 percent of sales revenue, if not more. Some typical costs of poor quality include downtime, repair costs, rework, and employee turnover. Poor quality can also result in lost sales and a tarnished image. Facebook experienced a quality crisis when users were confused and upset about its implementation of new privacy settings that created chaos and dissatisfaction.

One process that companies use to ensure that they produce high-quality products from the start is benchmarking—determining how well other companies perform business functions or tasks. In other words, benchmarking is the process of determining other firms' standards and best practices. Automobile companies routinely purchase each other's cars and then take them completely apart to examine and compare the design, components, and materials used to make even the smallest part. They then make improvements to match or exceed the quality found in their competitors' cars. Companies may use many different benchmarks, depending on their objectives. For instance, some organizations that want to make more money may compare their operating profits or expenses to those of other firms. Retailers concerned with productivity may want to benchmark sales per square foot. It's important when benchmarking for a firm to establish what it wants to accomplish, what it wants to measure, and which company can provide the most useful benchmarking information. A firm might choose a direct competitor for benchmarking, or it

might select a company in an entirely different industry—but one that has processes the firm wants to study and emulate.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the CV.

Anna Smirnova

98, Chaikovskogo Street, apt. 85

St. Petersburg, 191194, Russia

Phone; +7 812 272 08 95

OBJECTIVE: Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

EDUCATION: St. Petersburg State University. 1989–1996 \_\_\_ in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 10**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Alfa-Bank is one of the first non-governmental credit institutions. The Bank was founded in 1991. Its creator is Mikhail Fridman, a prominent Russian businessman. Alpha Bank was initially designed as a financial institution, servicing the financial interests of one group. However, in future the Bank grew, expanded the scope of its activities and became a full-fledged and even the best classic universal bank. The ownership structure of Alfa-Bank, to a certain extent, is not transparent. In fact, the bank is owned by OAO AB holding company, which, in turn, is the property of ABH Financial Ltd., registered in Luxembourg. This credit organization often defends not only its interests, but the whole financial industry as a whole. Today "Alfa-Bank" is a universal commercial bank, serving more than 82 companies and almost 10 million individuals. It has its structural units in a number of countries. From the point of view of the investors, interested in the following services of Alfa-Bank are deposits, brokerage services on the Russian equity market, as well as services on the Forex market. In addition, this credit organization works with precious metals. Online reviews of Alpha Bank mostly favorable customers find it convenient, that the credit organization truly universal. It offers a virtually the entire range of possible services. At the same time, online comments can be found. The Bank almost always comes quite tough in its own interests.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the conversation.

-The government has just suggested that people with children should pay less tax. What do you think of that?

- Well, personally, I completely disagree with that idea. It's

their \_\_\_ to have children, why should they pay less tax?

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 11**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Marketers measure brand loyalty in three stages: brand recognition, brand preference, and brand insistence. Brand recognition is brand acceptance strong enough that the consumer is aware of the brand, but not strong enough to cause a preference over other brands. A consumer might have heard of L'Oréal hair care products, for instance, without necessarily preferring them to Redken.

Advertising, free samples, and discount coupons are among the most common ways to increase brand recognition. Brand preference occurs when a consumer chooses one firm's brand over a competitor's. At this stage, the consumer usually relies on previous experience in selecting the product. Furniture and other home furnishings fall into this category.

A shopper who purchased an IKEA dining room table and chairs and was satisfied with them is likely to return to purchase a bedroom set. While there, this shopper might pick up a set of mixing bowls for the kitchen or a lamp for the family room—because he or she knows and likes the IKEA brand. Brand insistence is the ultimate degree of brand loyalty, in which the consumer will look for it at another outlet, special-order it from a dealer, order by mail, or search the Internet. Shoppers who insist on IKEA products for their homes may drive an hour or two—making a day excursion of the venture—to visit an IKEA store. The combination of value for the money and the concept of IKEA as a shopping destination have given the brand a unique allure for shoppers.

Brand-building strategies were once limited to the consumer realm, but now they are becoming more important for B2B brands as well. Intel, Xerox, IBM, and service providers such as Krystal Klean and Cisco are among the suppliers who have built brand names among business customers.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

-How can I help you?

-I am new in town, I've just moved here to work for Zank Computers. I'd like to have an \_\_\_ with your bank. I would like you to tell me about the services your bank provides.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 12**



Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Since its foundation, the bank focused on providing services to people. Moreover, during the reign of Nicholas I acted even restrictions: the minimum contribution was only 50 kopeks, maximum —300 rubles, and make them available for amounts not exceeding 10 times. The idea was a success: 71 client on opening day the 1st of March 1842 turned into 473 thousand contributors to the 1911. In 1918 this credit organization was nationalized. Later the company worked under the brand State labour savings. Its current name bank received in 1991 after the privatization. Formally, the "Sberbank of Russia" was established on the 22nd of March 1991. Sberbank of the USSR ceased to exist in January 1992. 50 per cent of shares are traded publicly on the market, including the stock exchange. At the same time, "Sberbank" owns a number of businesses, turned into a kind of holding company with State participation. Among the most important assets of Sberbank can be mentioned the financial sector, "Sberbank investment LTD.", "Sberbank Capital LLC, LLC «asset management company «Sberbank»». This organization has a number of subsidiaries, specializing evaluation activities, bidding, insurance and so on. It has its own pension fund. In recent years, Sberbank has taken an interest in the construction field. He owns Securities LLC "Crystal Tower", CJSc «Rublevo-Arkhangelskoe ", JSC «Krasnaya Polyana", JSC "Sberbankstroj Holding" (the former "Inteco" LTD).

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the conversation.

- Could you change dollars into English pounds sterling?
- Certainly, sir. I'll just check the exchange rates. How much would you like to change?
- One thousand dollars. And what is the rate of \_\_\_ today?
- One dollar to one pound fifty-five pence.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 13

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Before money, people could not buy and sell. There was trade; but it had to be two-way trade: people exchanged goods. For example, they exchanged food for clothes. With money, buying and selling became two things that could happen at different times and with different people. A person could sell food to somebody on one day and get money for it; a week later, he or she could use the money to buy clothes from a third person. There have been metal coins for thousands of years. Some of the earlier coins were used in Turkey, and they were made of gold and silver. But this caused problems. People used to take very small bits of metal from each coin. Each coin was then a bit smaller, so people wanted more coins for their goods, and prices went up. Metal coins were used by the Greeks thousands of years ago. The Greek drachma was made of silver. For hundreds of years, it was the most common kind of money for trade in Europe and parts of Asia. The Greeks even put drachma into the mouths of dead people: they believed the money would pay

for their journey to the next world. The Romans also used silver and gold coins. But the emperor Nero decided to put less gold and silver into the coins in order to make money for himself. After that, nobody wanted to use the coins, and this had a very bad effect on the Roman economy. The world had learned a lesson: money only works if people believe in its value. Coins can be heavy. (For example, the people of Yap, an island in the Pacific, use stone coins; the biggest were about four meters across).

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the conversation.

- What rate can you offer for two thousand dollars?
- One dollar to one pound ninety pence.
- Oh, change one thousand, please. Here is the money.
- Thank you. \_\_\_ I have your passport for a moment?
- Here it is. No problem.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 14

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

In 1950, the first credit card was made. It was the Diners Club card, and it could only be used in 200 restaurants in New York. Today, almost all shops, hotels and restaurants in the world take credit cards, so people do not have to carry a lot of coins and notes with them when they travel. As with anything there are advantages and disadvantages to using credit cards.

Advantages:

Immediate Access: Need a new set of tires? Credit can help with an expensive, unexpected emergency and give you the flexibility to pay it over time.

Security: Lose cash, and it's gone. Lose a credit card, and it can be cancelled. Also, if you report a lost or stolen card promptly, you're protected against its unauthorized use.

Record Keeping: Your credit card statement is an itemized list of your monthly expenditures, which can be helpful when it comes to budgeting.

Convenience: Credit cards are accepted at more places than checks, and they're generally faster to use.

Rewards: Using a credit card with a rewards program may earn you benefits like free travel.

Disadvantages: The main disadvantage to credit card usage is its cost to you in interest and fees. Wise use of credit means understanding those costs and acting accordingly.

Keep track of your spending to ensure that you can repay your credit card bill in full when it comes due each month.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the conversation.

- Are there overdraft facilities?

-Well, we allow some of our regular customers to overdraw. But we always set a \_\_\_ to the size of the overdraft and a date by which the account is back in credit.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 15**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Have you ever considered starting your own business? Can you imagine making a lot of money or being an entrepreneur? Or maybe it is not worth taking the risk? If you start your own business, you will maybe borrow money from friends or family, or even from a bank. If you choose to borrow from a bank, you should arrange to see a bank manager to discuss the terms of a loan. But, you can expect to have a lot of work. If you arrange a meeting with the bank, you will have to think over your idea and prepare all your figures. The bank will certainly want to see a business plan. You will have to prepare a lot of information. You will have to prepare a cash flow forecast which shows how much money you expect to make in the first three years, plus how many customers you hope to win. You will also have to decide what kind of security you want to offer the bank. If the bank agrees to give you a loan, your problems don't stop there because the bank will often require you to update them on your progress. The business plan allows them to see if you are meeting your forecasts and, if you fail, they may want to have the money back. Of course, if you agree to borrow the money, you will have to repay the loan plus interest. That can be the hardest part

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the sentence.

So, we are talking about personal accounts. Well, we provide a current account for day-to-day payments. No interest is paid, but this account enables people to keep money in a safe place and provides people with a \_\_\_ book.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 16**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

This short term financial product is the most common form of finance. It is usual for a bank to permit a certain level of overdraft when a current account is opened. If a business wants a larger overdraft, it has to negotiate one, for which it may be charged an arrangement fee. If it fails to do this and tries to overdraw more than allowed, the bank may refuse to release the money and any cheques written will bounce. The business will then not be able to make its payments, which could lead it to have a poor reputation as a customer. Interest on an overdraft is only paid on the amount actually overdrawn. An overdraft is therefore a safety net for a business; it should not be used for the purchase of capital items such as computers or photocopiers. Advantages: This form of interest is very flexible. It is there but if you have enough money in your account then you don't have to use it. Disadvantages: The interest rate is variable, this means that if the cost of borrowing in the country increases, the bank can increase the interest rate of this form of finance. This means uncertainty for this business which makes it hard for them to plan. The bank can demand full repayment of this source of finance in 24 hours. This could force a business into liquidation.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание  
Complete the email.

Dear Mr Smith,

I am writing in relation to the problem that you encountered when buying tickets for the International Fair. Please accept our sincere apologies for this problem.

We had some problems with the server because of the large number of people who were buying tickets at the same time.

We are sending you two free tickets for the fair and a \_\_\_ of €140 as an apology.

Yours sincerely,  
Customer Relations Manager

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 17

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Investing thousands of pounds in the recruitment and training of each new graduate recruit may be just the beginning. Choosing the wrong candidate may leave an organization paying for years to come. Few companies will escape all of the following failures: people who panic at the first sign of stress; those with long impressive qualifications list who seem incapable of learning; people who avoid fulfilling their duties; unstable people and people late discovered to be thieves. Less dramatic, but just as much a problem, is the person who simply does not come up to the expectations, who is not reliable, who never becomes "high-flyer" or even a usual performer. The first point you should remember at the recruitment stage is that people do not change. Intelligence levels decline modestly, but change little over their working life. The same is true of abilities, such as learning languages and handling numbers.

Most people like to think that personality can change – especially such negative features as impulsiveness, low esteem or lack of emotional warmth. But data collected over 50 years give a clear message: still the same stable figures after all these years. Skills can be improved, and new ones introduced but at rather different rates.

People can be sent onto training courses, lectures, or experimental weekends. But there is a cost to all of this, which may be much higher than the price of the course. Better to select for what you actually see rather than attempt to change it.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the conversation.

-What do I need to open a current account?

-You'll have to fill in this form and then you make an \_\_\_ to see one of our bank managers.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 18

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

**Bob, USA** *Do we need the Federal Reserve in the USA? Why should we pay taxes to have another big bank?*

**Katia, German National Bank**

Central or national banks help both the government and the other banks in the country. The basic function of a central or national bank is maintaining price stability by using a variety of methods. In many cases, the role of a central bank is encouraging financial stability. Sometimes a central bank has a monitoring role which may involve supervising the commercial banks. It often holds reserves for the other banks. In some countries the central bank controls the supply of money by deciding how much money other banks have to hold as reserve's. In many countries the central bank issues and prints the currency. Some also manage the exchange rate of a country's currency.

**Joelle, France** *What Is the purpose of the European Central Bank?*

**Marie, consultant for the ECB, Belgium**

The ECB is very important to the euro-zone. Its main function is keeping prices stable in the euro-zone and inflation just under two percent. The ECB is the central bank for the euro, the common currency in the European Union euro-zone member states. The first task of the ECB is deciding on and implementing monetary policy. This includes setting the interest rates for banks in the euro-zone. Then the banks decide how much interest to charge or pay customers for their business. It is also responsible for carrying out foreign exchange. Holding and managing the official foreign reserves of the euro area countries is a very important job for the ECB. In addition, the ECB has to regulate the payment systems within the eurozone and make sure that it works without problems. Keeping the countries within the euro-zone economically stable is a very important function of the ECB.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the presentation opening.

Good afternoon, everyone. Thanks for coming to my presentation. Let me remind you that the purpose of my presentation is to examine the role of the financial system as a shock absorber. Thus, we need to find out what factors \_\_\_ upon it bending the financial system to one of the alternatives.

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старшие преподаватель

### БИЛЕТ № 19

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

#### Who is more in debt: men or women?

A recent study by the Debt Foundation shows that it is young men who have the biggest debts on their credit cards, but it is young women who have the biggest problems with paying the debt. Why the difference? Many people think that women are just bad at managing money. They cannot stop buying new shoes, handbags, or clothes when they see them, and so they borrow money on store cards that you can get from big shops. But the results of the survey show this is simply not true. Young men, it seems, use store cards as much as women. Sometimes, they are worse. Also, they save less money than women from their salaries. They open fewer saving accounts than women and take bigger risks with their finance, investing in things like shares. Young men are also less likely to have insurance on their homes and possessions. The real reason women can't pay is that women usually have debts on basic things for the home like rent and services simply because they are poorer and often have to support children or older parents on low incomes. The study shows that today at the age of 24 most women earn 15% less than men and have more responsibilities with family and children. These are the real causes of debt problems. But the worst news from the survey is that, because of their poverty, women often cannot go to big banks to borrow money. They have to use other service companies that charge the highest rates of interest. So, they suffer more and pay more in interest because their family needs are more desperate. The result is that there are more women who have their gas or electricity turned off for non payment.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the sentence.

There are different plastic cards, but generally speaking they all have two main purposes: to enable people to obtain cash or to make payments without using \_\_\_ or cheques.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Дифференцированный зачет (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

## БИЛЕТ № 20

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

In many countries heart disease kills a lot of women and even more men. There are five causes of heart disease: bad diet, heart disease in the family, not enough exercise, smoking, stress. The most important cause, however, is stress. But what is stress? Stress is everywhere in our daily life. The main causes of stress are death, marriage, money, moving house, taking exams and changing jobs. We often feel stress when something is wrong in our life, but we cannot change it. Some people have to do what they don't like doing every day! This is a stressful situation. Stress on the job costs American companies as much as \$ 150 billion a year in lower productivity, employee sick leave, and higher medical costs. Stress is a prevalent and costly problem in today's workplace. Three quarters of the office workers today say they suffer from stress at work. About one-third of workers report high levels of stress. One-quarter of employees view their jobs as the number one stressor in their lives. Three-quarters of employees believe the worker has more on-the-job stress than a generation ago. Evidence also suggests that stress is the major cause of turnover in organizations. The Kenexa Research Institute released a global survey of almost 30,000 workers which showed that females suffered more workplace stress than their male counterparts. According to the survey, women's stress level were 10% higher for those in supervisory positions, 8% higher stress in service and production jobs than men, and 6% higher in middle and upper management than men in the same position.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the sentence.

The main \_\_\_ we offer to customers are lending and depositing money; safe custody; foreign money for holidays; insurance and investments.

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

## БИЛЕТ № 21

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Central banks. These are usually owned and operated by governments and their most significant functions are in controlling the currency and in implementing monetary policy. They do not generally trade with individuals. A country's minimum interest rate is usually fixed by the central bank. This is the discount rate, at which the central bank makes secured loans to commercial banks. Banks lend to blue chip borrowers (very safe large companies) at the base rate or the prime rate; all other borrowers pay more, depending on their credit standing (or creditworthiness). Borrowers can usually get a lower interest rate if the loan is secured or guaranteed by some kind of asset, known as collateral.

Commercial banks. Commercial banks or retail banks are businesses that trade in money. They receive and hold deposits, pay money according to customers' instructions, lend money, offer investment advice, exchange foreign currencies, and so on. When lending money, bankers have to find a balance between yield and risk, and between liquidity and different maturities. These are the profit motivated banks involved in high-street banking activities. In the UK, this means the London clearing banks and the Scottish and

Northern Irish banks. Many foreign commercial banks now have offices in the UK but they are usually concerned with major commercial types of lending. UK banks also operate extensively overseas; the Barclays Group, for example, operates in more than 75 countries.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Mark...his tooth yesterday, when he fell off his bike.

- a) twisted
- б) sprained
- в) chipped

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 22**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Banks and their functions. Types of bank. When we look around the UK and the world, we discover many different types of bank. Some of the differences may be attributable to legislation, such as the Glass – Steagall Act of 1934 in the USA, which forbids commercial banks from being investment banks or stockbroking firms. Similarly in the USA restrictions on the number of branches a bank may have has resulted in the unit banking system with no fewer than 14 500 separate banks. In the UK, on the other hand, commercial banking is dominated by the ‘big four’ which, between them, have over 11 000 branches. In general, we might divide banks by the type of business they undertake. Primary banks are those, which are mainly concerned with the transmission of money, i.e. clearing cheques, paying standing orders and so on. This obviously includes the high street banks such as Barclays and Lloyds; less obviously it also includes the discount houses (see below). Secondary banks are those, which are mainly involved in dealing with other financial intermediaries and providing 121 services other than the transmission of money. A good example is the merchant banks.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

The Nelsons looked very surprised when they.....that their next-door neighbour was a famous writer.

- a) hear
- б) were hearing
- в) heard

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Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель



## БИЛЕТ № 23

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

### Financial intermediaries.

All the institutions involved in the monetary sector of the economy, the money markets and the capital market in particular, may be termed financial intermediaries. These are the institutions which channel funds from lenders to borrowers, i.e. transform short-term deposits into long-term loans. Among the institutions, which are termed financial intermediaries, are banks, 120 building societies, finance houses (hire purchase companies), insurance companies, pension funds and investment trusts. It is usual to distinguish between the banking sector and the other non-bank financial institutions. The reason for this is because the liabilities of banks form part of the money supply whereas those of the other institutions usually do not. It is important to realize that financial intermediaries are more than go-betweens. They do not just act like employment agencies, placing one lot of people in touch with another – other more important functions are involved, namely maturity transformation and risk transformation. What is the difference between maturity transformation and risk transformation? To illustrate this let us take an example. People deposit money in their current accounts, which the bank promises to repay on demand – it then lends the money to a customer for, say, three years. Maturity transformation has taken place. But if you were to lend your money directly to a friend to buy a new car you would be taking a great risk. However, by taking many such risks and by knowledge of its business the bank greatly reduces the risk. This is risk transformation. These processes are achieved through the bank's correct structuring of its balance sheet.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Susan doesn't think books about pirate ships are very.... She prefers romantic novels. :

- a) interested
- б) interest
- в) interesting

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Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

## БИЛЕТ № 24

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

A central bank is also responsible for giving the government general advice on the monetary system. It publishes large quantities of statistical information with studies of various sectors of the economy. Hence, instead of taking deposits and making loans as normal banks do, every country's central bank watches economic data carefully and adjust the money supply by increasing or decreasing the amount of currency in circulation in an effort to keep the economy headed in the right direction. 134 Since most "money" is actually nothing more than a savings or checking account at a local bank, the most effective way for a central bank to control the economy is to increase or decrease bank lending and bank deposits. When banks have money to lend to their customers, the economy grows. And vice versa, when the banks are forced to cut back lending, the economy slows. And perhaps the most dramatic way of increasing or decreasing the money supply is through open market operations, where a central bank buys or sells large amounts of securities, such as government treasury bonds, in the open market. By buying a large block of bonds, from a

bank or a securities house for example, the central bank pumps money into the economy because it uses funds that previously were not part of the money supply.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the sentence

Can you be a little quiet, please? The baby.....:

- a) sleeps
- б) is sleeping
- в) will sleep

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
**УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Дисциплина	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
Вид промежуточной аттестации	Другая форма контроля (6 семестр)
Составила	Е.А. Шемякина, старший преподаватель

**БИЛЕТ № 25**

Задание 1. Чтение и перевод оригинального текста (за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

The central banking system is a major sector of any modern monetary system. This institution has its long history and is of great importance both to the fiscal and monetary policy of the national government and the functioning of the private sector. Presently every country in the world has a central bank, the oldest in the world being that of Sweden which was established in 1668. The bank of England was founded in 1694, while in the USA the Federal Reserve did not come into existence until 1913. The bank of Russia was founded in 1990, but traced its history to the State Bank of the Russian Empire, which in its turn was the main bank of the Russian Empire from 1860 to 1917.

The main function of a central bank is the implementation of the governmental monetary policy. There are some tools to realize the policy:

- fix the minimum interest rate and control its fluctuations;
- act as banker's bank and lender of last resort to commercial banks with liquidity problems;
- issue national currency;
- influence exchange rate by intervening in foreign exchange markets;
- act as government's banker monitoring all foreign exchange transactions.

Задание 2. Устное сообщение по теме

Задание 3. Практическое задание

Complete the sentence/

Hurry up! Our train....in half an hour!

- a) left
- б) leaves
- в) will leave