



ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ТУРИЗМА И СЕРВИСА»

СК РГУТИС

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

**Ученым советом Института
сервисных технологий**

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

***ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ***

основной профессиональной образовательной программы среднего профессионального
образования -

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

по специальности: 38.02.07 Банковское дело

Квалификация: Специалист банковского дела

год начала подготовки: 2021

Разработчики:

должность	подпись	ученая степень и звание, ФИО
<i>преподаватель</i>		доцент <i>Набиева В.П.</i>

Фонд оценочных средств согласован и одобрен руководителем ШССЗ:

должность	подпись	ученая степень и звание, ФИО
<i>преподаватель</i>		<i>Баранова А.А.</i>

1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств:

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обучающийся должен обладать компетенциями:

Код формируемой компетенции	Наименование компетенции
ОК 02.	Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 03.	Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.
ОК 04.	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.
ОК 05.	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.
ОК 09.	Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 10.	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (письменно и устно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1. В результате промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования компетенций:

Результаты обучения: умения, знания и общие/профессиональные компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
<p>Умения: определять задачи для поиска информации; определять необходимые источники информации; планировать процесс поиска; структурировать получаемую информацию; выделять наиболее значимое в перечне информации; оценивать практическую значимость результатов поиска; оформлять результаты поиска</p> <p>определять актуальность нормативно-правовой документации в профессиональной деятельности; применять современную научную профессиональную терминологию;</p> <p>определять и выстраивать траектории профессионального развития и самообразования</p> <p>организовывать работу коллектива и команды; взаимодействовать с коллегами,</p>		



<p>руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности логично и четко излагать свои мысли. Оформлять документы. применять средства информационных технологий для решения профессиональных задач; использовать современное программное обеспечение 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; кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы</p>		
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<p>ОК. 2 – 5, ОК.9-10 Знания:</p> <p>номенклатура информационных источников применяемых в профессиональной деятельности; приемы структурирования информации; формат оформления результатов поиска информации</p> <p>содержание актуальной нормативно-правовой документации; современная научная и профессиональная терминология; возможные траектории профессионального развития и самообразования</p> <p>особенности социального и культурного контекста; правила оформления документов</p> <p>современные средства и устройства информатизации; порядок их применения и программное обеспечение в профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов,</p>	<p>-употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях;</p> <p>- составление связного текста с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы;</p> <p>- представление устного сообщения на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой);</p> <p>- воспроизведение краткого или подробного пересказа прослушанного или прочитанного текста;</p> <p>- беседа с использованием элементов описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике текущего года обучения и предыдущих лет обучения</p> <p>- обсуждение прочитанного и прослушанного текста, выражая свое мнение и отношение к изложенному</p> <p>- нахождение слова в иностранно-русском словаре, выбирая нужное значение слова;</p> <p>- ориентировка в формальных признаках лексических и грамматических явлений</p> <p>- осуществление языковой и контекстуальной догадки</p> <p>- адекватная передача содержания переводимого текста в соответствии с нормами русского литературного языка.</p> <p>- самостоятельное овладение продуктивными лексико-грамматическими навыками, разговорными формулами и клише, отражающими специфику общения и необходимой для обмена информацией по интересующим их проблемам</p> <p>- развитие умения публично выступать с подготовленным сообщением</p> <p>- составление и запись краткого плана текста, озаглавливание его части, составление вопросов к прочитанному</p>	<p>Устный опрос Практические задания Контроль высказываний по предложенной теме Контроль упражнений на словообразование, словосложение, конверсии Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения, тестирование</p>
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		Дифференцированный зачет Другие формы контроля
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3. Контрольно-измерительные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Форма промежуточной аттестации по семестрам:

№ семестра	Форма контроля
3	Другие формы контроля
4	Другие формы контроля
5	Другие формы контроля
6	Дифференцированный зачет

3.1 Контрольно-измерительные материалы предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины и включают материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Контрольно-измерительные материалы позволяют оценивать освоение умений и усвоения знаний по учебной дисциплине.

3.2 Методика применения контрольно-измерительных материалов в качестве аттестации

Контроль знаний студентов включает:

- Текущий контроль
- Промежуточная аттестация

3.3 Контрольно – измерительные материалы включают:

3.3.1 Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений текущего контроля

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения темы осуществляется преподавателем в процессе выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий в виде практических заданий, тестирования, контрольных работ и др.

Примерные задания

Вариант 1	Вариант 2
Задание 1. Выберите один правильный вариант ответа.	Задание 1. Выберите один правильный вариант ответа.



1. Окончание слова читается как [d]: lived
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. Окончание слова читается как [o:]: dock
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. В списке слов “tool, spoon, book” лишнее слово: “book”
 - a. true
 - b. false

Задание 2. Выберите один правильный вариант ответа из нескольких предложенных.

1. Употребите нужную форму подчеркнутого имени существительного

One foot - two ____

- a. feet
- b. foots
- c. footes
- d. foot

2. Употребите нужную форму прилагательного:

It wasn't very warm today. It is ____ today

- a. more warm
- b. more warmer
- c. warmer
- d. warm

3. Выберите нужный вариант вопроса, ответом на который является данное предложение.

I usually come back in the evening.

- a. Do you usually come back in the afternoon or in the evening?
- b. When do you usually come back?
- c. Where do you usually come back in the evening?
- d. When do you usually come back in the evening?

4. Соотнесите английские предложения (1 – 4) с русскими эквивалентами (a – d).

1. You may go there today.
 2. You needn't go there today.
 3. You must not go there today.
 4. You ought to go there today.
- a. Можете туда сегодня не ходить.
 - b. Вам нельзя идти туда сегодня.

1. Окончание слова читается как [d]: added
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. Окончание слова читается как [o:]: store
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. В списке слов “treasure, measure, picture” лишнее слово: “measure”
 - a. true
 - b. false

Задание 2. Выберите один правильный вариант ответа из нескольких предложенных.

1. Употребите нужную форму подчеркнутого имени существительного

One deer – two ____

- a. deers
- b. deer
- c. deeres
- d. dear

2. Употребите нужную форму прилагательного:

Russia is the _____ country in the world.

- a. more large
- b. most large
- c. largest
- d. most largest

3. Выберите нужный вариант вопроса, ответом на который является данное предложение.

She sang wonderfully at the concert.

- a. When did she sing wonderfully?
- b. What did she sing wonderfully?
- c. Where did she sing wonderfully?
- d. Why did she sing wonderfully?

4. Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими эквивалентами.

1. You ought to go there today
 2. You must not go there today.
 - 3 You needn't go there today.
 4. You may go there today.
- a. Вам следует сходить туда сегодня.
 - b. Можете сегодня туда пойти.



- c. Можете сегодня туда пойти.
d. Вам следует сходить туда сегодня.

1	2	3	4

5. Выберите правильный вариант.
_____ in the hospital?

- How your mother has been long?
- Has your mother been how long?
- How long has your mother been?
- How has your mother been long?

Ответ: _____

Задание 3. Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1— 5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- At the post office
- At the booking office
- At the airport
- At a restaurant
- In the hospital

Диалог	A	B	C	D

Задание 4. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Money from ecotourism can help to protect areas where animals and plants are in danger. It can pay for nature conservation programs, and the planting of trees. Ecotourism can help the economic development of local communities without damaging their traditional lifestyles. Simple ways to do this include using locally-owned hotels and restaurants and employing local people as guides or advisers.

- You can use money from ecotourism to protect nature
- Ecotourism damages the traditional culture

- c. Вам нельзя идти туда сегодня
d. Можете туда сегодня не ходить

1	2	3	4

5. Выберите безличное предложение.

- It begins at 5 o'clock.
- It is a happy birthday.
- It is 5 o'clock.
- This is an umbrella. It is large.

Ответ: _____

Задание 3. Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1— 5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

- In the shop
- In the restaurant
- In the exhibition
- At school
- In the office

Диалог	A	B	C	D

Задание 4. Прочитайте текст и определите, какой из заголовков соответствует тексту

When Honduras exports bananas to Switzerland, they can use the money they earn to import Swiss chocolate – or to pay for Kuwaiti oil or a vacation in Hawaii. The basic idea of international trade and investment is simple: each country produces goods or services that can be either consumed at home or exported to other countries

- Money
- Products
- The Basic Idea of International Trade
- Honduras

Ответ: _____



- c. Students can't use money from ecotourism to pay for nature conversation programs
d. Ecotourism doesn't help the economic development of local areas

Ответ: _____

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски в письме следующими фразами.

Dear, Margery

I _____ here on July 4th on Selling in Europe 2 _____ to be one of our main speakers, and can offer a fee of five hundred pounds.

Could you let me know if 3 _____? If so, I will send you more details I look forward to hearing from you.

4 _____

Julia Sanderson

- We are holding a conference
- Best wishes
- We would like to ask you
- you are interested and available

1	2	3	4

Задание 6. Прочтите текст и найдите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутого выражения.

It is not easy to decide what profession to choose. Usually, pupils' plans for the future changes many times during the school years. There are so many people who influence you in choosing your occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in your choice. Teachers' influence on pupils' minds is also great. My favorite subject is English. I think this is my teacher who made it so.

Варианты ответов:

- проигрывать очень важную роль
- очень важная роль в игре
- играть очень важную роль
- игра очень важной роли

Ответ: _____

Задание 7. Прочтите текст и закончите предложение, данное в конце текста,

Задание 5. Выберите соответствия между английскими словами и выражениями, и их русскими эквивалентами.

- credit card
- to look for a job
- equipment
- to run a business

- вести дело
- оборудование
- искать работу
- кредитная карточка

1	2	3	4

Задание 6. Расположите пропущенные выражения в таком порядке, чтобы получился связанный текст.

In the USA cash is used to pay every day services and purchases. American dollars is the most popular world currency 1 _____. Each bond has a picture of an American president, who was immortalized on it for his great deals. For example: One dollar bond has a picture of George Washington – the first President of America. He was elected a President for terms (1789 and 1792) 2 _____. Coins have also pictures of famous American people 3 _____. The smallest is dime (10 cents) 4 _____.

Варианты ответов:

- American coins have different sizes.
- They are in circulation since 1928 and had not been seriously changed since that period of time.
- Then goes cent, then – nickel (5 cents) and the largest coin is a quarter (25 cents).
- five dollars bond has a picture of Abraham Lincoln, who was the 16th President of the USA (1860).

Ответ: _____

Задание 7. Прочтите текст и закончите предложение, данное в конце текста,



выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

A person who has an organization talent should the business and a talented operator should operate it. The first person should be capable of accepting risky decisions concerning business, while the other one should be a technologist knowing how to organize the business so that the situation in the company was always clear and obvious. Naturally, both the organization and the operation should be conveyed be a full confidence and respect for everyone's interests and the rules of the game and sharing the results of activity. Otherwise, one can get a parallel structure in one form or another headed by a certain person in the company. Often substitution of technologists by other experts indispensable for business can also result in the company's crash, as a technologist is the only one who can determine the right state of affairs in the company and schedule possible structural and technological variations from the point of view of the efficiency of business in the whole. Often substitution of the technologists by other experts indispensable for business can also result

Варианты ответов:

1. in the company's growth
2. in the company's structure
3. in the company's pyramid
4. in the company's crash

Ответ: _____

выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

A person who has an organization talent should the business and a talented operator should operate it. The first person should be capable of accepting risky decisions concerning business, while the other one should be a technologist knowing how to organize the business so that the situation in the company was always clear and obvious. Naturally, both the organization and the operation should be conveyed be a full confidence and respect for everyone's interests and the rules of the game and sharing the results of activity. Otherwise, one can get a parallel structure in one form or another headed by a certain person in the company. Often substitution of technologists by other experts indispensable for business can also result in the company's crash, as a technologist is the only one who can determine the right state of affairs in the company and schedule possible structural and technological variations from the point of view of the efficiency of business in the whole. Often substitution of the technologists by other experts indispensable for business can also result

Варианты ответов:

1. in the company's crash
2. in the company's pyramid
3. in the company's structure
4. in the company's growth

Ответ: _____

Задание 8. Разделитесь на 3 подгруппы. Решите ситуационную задачу «REGIONAL ASIAN BANK». Проанализируйте исходные данные и предложите свой вариант решения данной ситуационной задачи в виде презентации, обсуждая решения в группах с помощью метода «Мозгового штурма». Оценка решения ситуационной задачи осуществляется по трем номинациям:

1. "The most topical solution"
2. "The most demonstrative solution"
3. "The most creative solution"

REGIONAL ASIAN BANK

Background:

The processing division of a large regional Asian bank wants to improve its cost-to- revenue

ratio (CRR). Present calculations reveal that the current CRR is 0.60. The client wants to improve this to the industry standard of 0.40.

Question:

What strategies can the client pursue to lower its CRR to 0.40?

Case Information:

The client provides back-office services for the bank's three other divisions: Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, and Regional Banking. These services include: credit processing, payment processing, customer service processing, call center services, and credit card processing.

The client receives \$100M in annual revenues. In the past, revenues have always grown or diminished in accordance with industry trends; costs increase and decrease in proportion to revenue. This trend is expected to continue in the future. An analysis of the revenue/cost distribution will show that revenue and costs are distributed evenly among the three customers.

[The candidate can calculate that costs are approximately \$60M]

The client is organized into three highly independent groups, with each group servicing one customer. Analyzing the individual groups will reveal that none of them stands out as being particularly inefficient, and they all have CRR's of about 0.60. However, there are many similarities and overlaps in the processes they perform (all processes are handled internally).

[There is no need for the candidate to explore the specific processes or overlaps.]

A cost analysis will reveal two types of costs: labor and systems. Labor costs stem from the organization's workforce of 1,000 employees, with an average annual salary of \$40,000 to \$45,000; salaries are in accordance with industry standards. [Salary cuts are not advisable.]

Systems costs are primarily IT related and comprise the remainder of costs.

A study of the client's IT systems will reveal that they are below industry level in sophistication.

A competitive analysis will reveal that the average industry cost distribution is 60% labor, 40% systems. No other information is available about competition.

The client has no control over the volume of revenue it receives from its three internal customers. Furthermore, the client believes that strategies to boost revenue by fine-tuning the operations of its customers are beyond the scope of the engagement.

The client's pricing for its internal customers is consistent with the industry standard. The client is aware that it can increase revenues by increasing internal pricing, but would like to hear other recommendations.

Задание 9. Оцените свое участие в обсуждении ситуационной задачи по следующим критериям:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Points</i>
1. Active personal participation	+ 1 point
2. Stating personal opinion (phrases of agreement/disagreement)	+ 1 point
3. Speaking	+ 2 point
4. Involving the others to discussion	+ 1 point
5. Not interrupting	+ 1 point
6. Vocabulary and Grammar	+ 1 point
7. Use of different types of questions (General question, Special question, Disjunctive question)	+ 2 points

Критерий оценивания	Баллы
1. Умеет аргументировано выразить свое мнение. Использует фразы, выражающие согласие/ несогласие с мнением собеседника. (Debating English)	+1балл
2. Демонстрирует умение работать в команде, не прерывает высказывание чужого мнения.	+1балл
3. Демонстрирует умение постановки уточняющего вопроса. (General question, Special question, Disjunctive question)	+2 балла
4. Демонстрирует прочность владения лексическо-грамматическими навыками	+1балл
5. Демонстрирует заинтересованность в дискуссии	+1 балла
6. Демонстрирует умение вовлечь в дискуссию других членов команды	+1балл
7. Осуществляет устную коммуникацию	+2 балла

Модельный ответ:

Отлично «5»	8- 9 (90 – 100%) баллов
Хорошо «4»	6-7 (65 – 89%) баллов
Удовлетворительно «3»	4-5 (45 – 64%) баллов
Неудовлетворительно «2»	До 4 (менее 45%) баллов

Инструмент проверки.

Форма оценки: оценка выполнения тестовых заданий закрытого и открытого типов.

Методы оценки: оценка производится на основании ключа, модельных ответов и аналитической шкалы.

За каждый правильный ответ (задания 1 -7) присуждается один балл.

Вариант 1	Вариант 2																																
Задание 1. 1. a 2. b 3. a Задание 2. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b a c d 5. 3 Задание 3. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table> Задание 4. a Задание 5. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>d</td> <td>c</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C	D	1	2	5	4	1	2	3	4	a	b	d	c	Задание 1. 1. b 2. a 3. b Задание 2. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a c d b 5. 3 Задание 3. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table> Задание 4. c Задание 5. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>b</td> <td>c</td> <td>a</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C	D	4	2	5	3	1	2	3	4	d	b	c	a
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Задание 6. 2 Задание 7. 4	Задание 6. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> Задание 7. 1	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2
1	2	3	4						
3	4	1	2						

Инструмент проверки.

Отлично «5»	19 - 22 (90 – 100%) баллов
Хорошо «4»	15 - 18 (65 – 89%) баллов
Удовлетворительно «3»	10 - 14 (45 – 64%) баллов
Неудовлетворительно «2»	До 10 (менее 45%) баллов

Задание 8. Присуждение номинаций.

1. “The most topical solution”
2. “The most demonstrative solution”
3. “The most creative solution”

Контрольная работа

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 2

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Знать понятие «интернационализмы», уметь определять интернациональные слова в контексте экономического текста, знать определение эквивалента, аналога Знать конструкции типа Complex object, Complex subject (сложное дополнение+инфинитив) (сложное подлежащее)	Задание на сопоставление русских и английских эквивалентов Грамматические структуры с Complex object/Complex subject	В соответствие с эталоном ответов В соответствие с эталоном ответов	Практическое задания	Лексико-грамматический тест

(Контрольная работа № 1)

І вариант

1) Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Peter's mother was a very busy woman. She was out at work all day.



When she came home she had to cook dinner for Peter and his dad.
Peter always wanted a sweet alter his meal but he **1** NOT GET
one because his mother never had time to make one.
Sometimes she remembered **2** BRING
a cake home. HAVE
Other times she forgot. "You **3**
just to do without," she told Peter then.
"Vernon's mum bakes cakes and biscuits every week,
" grumbled Peter. "I don't care!" replied his mother.
"Vernon's mum doesn't have to go out to work". When Peter
visited his friend Vernon one evening,
Vernon **4** EAT
homemade apple pie. WORK
He gave Peter a slice. It was delicious. "My mum **5**
always , " complained Peter,
"so she never makes us any sweets." The next evening, after school,
Peter took Vernon to his home where a surprise was waiting for them.
"What's that chocolate smell?" said Vernon as they entered the hall.
A large chocolate cake **6**..... and left on the kitchen
table together with a note: "I **7**..... shopping. BAKE
Back soon. Enjoy the cake! Mum". "Wow!" said Vernon, GO
between mouthfuls, "This is even better than Mum's apple pie!"

2) Образуйте прошедшую форму данных глаголов

Act, happen, admit, delay, apply, boil, escape, suffer, try, stop, repair, annoy

3) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в Past Simple /Past Continuous

- 1) When I gave them the sandwiches, they(eat) them all
- 2) When I saw the rat, it.....(run) through the kitchen
- 3) when I walked in, I..... (not recognize) you straight away
- 4) when she was living in Tokyo, she(send) me an e-mail every week
- 5) she decided to go walk faster because she(get) cold

4) Выберите правильный ответ

1. While Tom_____ a book, Marhta_____ TV.
a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
b) read, watched d) read, was watching
2. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we_____.
a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned
3. I feel terrible. I think I_____ to be sick.
a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going

5) Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

1. To work for a company / a person (персона) a) Важный человек, ключевая фигура
2. To meet smb b) Страна-производитель вина
3. To specialize in smth/in doing smth c) Ездить из пригорода в город на работу

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4. A wine-producing country | d) Специализироваться в чём-либо |
| 5. A key person | e) Быть родом из |
| 6. A business trip
проектом) | f) Возглавлять компанию (руководить) |
| 7. To run a company (a project...) | g) Конкурировать с кем-либо |
| 8. To come from | h) Познакомиться с кем-либо |
| 9. To commute from...to... | i) Работать на компанию / человека |
| 10. To compete with smb | j) Командировка |

6) Переведите с русского на английский язык

- Федеральная резервная система контролирует поступление денежных средств.
- Самое сильное оружие системы - дополнительные резервные обязательства
- Если банк держит на руках 30 процентов фондов, он может давать ссуду из остальных 70 процентов.
- Когда Федеральная резервная система покупает правительственные ценные бумаги, поступление денег увеличивается.
- Система использует эти методы для «тонкой настройки» экономики

2 вариант

1) Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Jerry stared worriedly out of the window. He had been up studying most of the night and now his exam was about to start. Even though he had revised the same things again and again, he wasn't at all sure how **1** he would be. It had been his decision to take this **2** programming course, but that didn't mean he wasn't eager to pass. In fact, he wanted to get a good mark as he had hopes of becoming a software **3**..... . This was Jerry's golden opportunity but he felt his hand shaking as he picked up his pen to write his name on the paper. The exam was particularly **4**..... as he knew his future career might be at stake. He took a deep breath as he opened the exam paper that was handed to him. This was the moment of truth. Then he gave a little gasp of **5**..... . He knew the answers to all the questions; all last night's revision had paid off. He was going to do just fine!

SUCCEED
OPTION

DESIGN

FRIGHT

BELIEF

2) Образуйте прошедшую форму данных глаголов

Begin, fly, run, win, buy, give, spend, come, lose, take, put, feel, grow

3) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в правильное время

- I(watch) Frank de la Selva on TV last night.
 She(visit) the Prado Museum.
 I(met) my best friend when I was 6.
 Whenyou(see) Borja?
 I(finish) my maths homework yet.

4) Выберите правильный ответ

1. Mr Smith said he will call you back _____ 4pm.
 - a) until
 - b) in
 - c) by
 - d) on
2. The new report contained _____ important information?
 - a) many
 - b) another
 - c) an
 - d) a lot of
3. His flight _____ at 9am tomorrow.
 - a) is arriving
 - b) arrives
 - c) will be arriving
 - d) will arrive

5) Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. To make a phone call | a) Навещать кого-либо |
| 2. To make an arrangement | b) Увеличивать(ся) издержки |
| 3. To do activities | c) Назначить (договориться о) встречу |
| 4. To have a flexitime | d) Заниматься разными видами деятельности |
| 5. To communicate with smb | e) Опыт в чём-либо |
| 6. To make an appointment | f) Сделать звонок |
| 7. To come to visit smb | g) Уменьшать риск |
| 8. To decrease a risk | h) Договариваться |
| 9. To increase costs | i) Общаться с кем-либо |
| 10. To look forward to doing smth | j) Иметь гибкий (скользящий) график работы |
| 11. An experience in smth/doing smth | k) Ждать с нетерпением чего-либо |

6. Переведите с русского на английский язык

1. Федеральная резервная система контролирует разнообразные финансовые учреждения и является «банком банкиров».
2. Все национальные банки являются членами Федеральной резервной системы владеют ею совместно с правительством.
3. Банки - члены Федеральной резервной системы время от времени берут ссуды в местных резервных банках.
4. Федеральная резервная система предоставляет финансовую поддержку и консультирует своих членов.
5. Банки-члены Федеральной резервной системы получают дивиденды на капитал, которым владеют резервные банки

Вариант 1.

- 1) 1. Didn't get
2. bringing
3. had
4. ate

5. is working
6. was baked
7. went

2) Acted, happened, admitted, delayed, applied, boiled, escaped, suffered, tried, stopped, repaired, annoyed

- 3) 1. ate
 2. was running
 3. didn't recognize
 4. sent
 5. got

- 4) 1. c
 2. d
 3. c

5) 1 – i, 2 – h, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-j, 7-f, 8-e, 9-c, 10-g

- 6) 1. The federal reserve system supervises receipt of money resources.
 2. The strongest weapon of system - additional reserve obligations
 3. If the bank holds on hands of 30 percent of funds, it can grant the loan from the others of 70 percent.
 4. When the Federal reserve system buys the governmental securities, receipt of money increases.
 5. The system uses these methods for «thin adjustment» economy

Вариант 2

- 1) 1 – successful, 2 – optional, 3 – designer, 4 - frightening
- 2) Began, flew, ran, won, bought, gave, spent, came, lost, took, put, felt, grew
- 3) 1- watched, 2- visited, 3 – met, 4 –did see, 5 – haven't finished
- 4) 1-a, 2 – a, 3 – a
- 5) 1 – f, 2 – h, 3 – d, 4 – j, 5 – i, 6 – c, 7 – a, 8 – g, 9 – b, 10 – k, 11 – e
- 6) 1. The federal reserve system supervises various financial institutions and is «bank of bankers».
 2. All national banks are members of Federal reserve system own it together with the government.
 3. Banks - members of Federal reserve system take from time to time loans in local reserve banks.
 4. The federal reserve system gives financial support and advises the members.
 5. Banks-members of Federal reserve system receive. Dividends on the capital which reserve banks own

(Контрольная работа 2)

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 5

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттеста ции

Знать: грамматические формы глаголов, систему времен в английском языке Уметь: распознавать залоги в предложениях (старательный, действительный), ориентироваться во временных формах глагола	Видовременные формы группы	Четкое разграничение видовременных форм, правильный выбор лексическх единиц по контекстуальному значению	Практически е задания	Проверо чный тест
--	-------------------------------	---	--------------------------	-------------------------

Контрольная точка проводится по темам 5.4 – 5.5 «Банковские услуги. Безличные предложения. Конструкции с there is/there are, «Налоговая система Великобритании. Словообразование») в форме проверочного теста согласно Технологической карте, утверждённой 14.12.12. Проверочный тест состоит из 2-х вариантов, включает в себя 3 блока заданий в каждом блоке по 10 субзаданий лексико-грамматического характера. На выполнение теста отводится 60 минут. При выполнении заданий студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

Свои варианты ответов студенты заносят в бланки ответов Итоги проверочного теста оформляются в протокол результатов текущего контроля

Пакет заданий 1 вариант

1) Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. The north-east of England was famous for shipbuilding industry.
 a) his b) its c) her
2. A man can leave job and look for another one that suits him.
 a) his b) your c) her
3. Some farm workers get most of work in summer.
 a) its b) their c) her
4. She explain how she had lostjob.
 a) my b) your c) her
5. A nation's wealth depended on owning precious metals.
 a) its b) my c) their
6. Merchants were people who made money through the buying and selling goods.
 a) his b) your c) their



7. When you have collected the evidence, you are ready to test theory.

- a) ---- b) your c) its

8. Each good has own utility value for the consumer.

- a) their b) its c) my

9. The price of goods is not always the same as real cost.

- a) their b) its c) my

10. Consumers want satisfaction from resources (time and money).

- a) her b) its c) thei

2) Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово

Pleasure touch in catalogue of
further forward
Enclosed draw faithfully from delight

Dear Mr Jacobs,

Thank you very much for your letter (1)_____ 5 March. (2)_____ answer to your request, we have (3)_____ in enclosing our latest (4)_____ and price list.

I would like to (5) _____ your attention to the special offers. These products are available at a reduced price for a limited time only. If you would like any (6)_____ information, please get in (7)_____ with me. I look (8)_____ to hearing from you.

Yours (9)_____ ,

Howard Johnson

Sales Manager

(10) _____:catalogue, price list, special offers supplement.

3) Выберите нужную форму глагола в пассивном залоге:

1. Payment yesterday.

- a) is received b) was received c) received

2. The company's annual accounts by the Chief Accountant.

- a) is prepared b) are prepared c) prepare

3. The agent by the company last week.

- a) was accredited b) were accredited c) accredited

4. The accumulated profit forward to next year today.

- a) has been carried b) have been carried c) was carried

5. Our budget already.

- a) have been cut b) has been cut c) were cut

6. Efforts to reduce the prices by 10% now.

- a) are being made b) were being made c) is being made
7. Nowadays all the clients of the bank for a financial advisory service.
 a) are provided b) were provided c) provided
8. The shares on the American Stock Exchange next week.
 a) will be floated b) were floated c) is being floated
9. Soon the financial results at the annual general meeting.
 a) will be announced b) will announce c) announce
10. The shipment may
 a) be delayed b) was delayed c) were delayed

Вариант 2

1) Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. The tourist office has about hotel accommodation.
 a) information b) informations
2. No news good news.
 a) is b) are
3. Money the world go round.
 a) make b) makes
4. Economics my favourite subject at the Institute.
 a) is b) are
5. What the government going to do about the problem of homelessness.
 a) is b) are
6. There \$ 30 in my wallet, but now it's gone.
 a) was b) were
7. How much jeans?
 a) is this b) are these
8. Have arrived yet?
 a) businessmen b) a businessman
9. Many students get at colleges and universities.
 a) knowledge b) knowledges
10. Cash money in the form of banknotes and coins.
 a) are b) is

2) Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово



- Bill: Hi, Sally. (1) _____ changing the time of today's meeting? Some time this afternoon would be better for me.
- Sally: (2) _____ I've got to finish that report today. Perhaps we could fix something up for tomorrow?
- Bill: (3) _____ ?
- Sally: (4) _____ Bill but I think (5) _____ .
- Bill: O.K. Let's get together tomorrow.

if you need any help	would you mind	would you like a hand	do you think you could
that's very kind of you	I won't be able to	I'm sorry but	I'd prefer to do it myself

Conversation 2

- Jim: Dr Henderson, (6) _____ I go home early today?
- Dr H.: (7) _____ . Are you feeling O.K.?
- Jim: I'm fine but I've got a lot of preparation to do for that course I'm on.
(8) _____ take tomorrow morning off as well?
- Dr H.: No, (9) _____ . The sales staff are coming in for a briefing.
- Jim: Oh, yes. I'd forgotten.
- Dr H. What about taking some holiday next week?
- Jim: No, thanks. (10) _____ . I'll need to take some holiday later.

I'm afraid you can't	I think I can manage	Do you mind if	Sure, go ahead
I'm sorry but	Yes, please. Thanks a lot	Do you think I could	

3. Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be*:

- There five people in my family.
a) are b) is
- there much mail on the desk ?
a) are b) is
- There no contracts on the desk.
a) are b) is
- There much new equipment at the plant.
a) are b) is
- There a big rise in the cost of living.
a) has been b) have been
- there a flight to Paris this evening?
a) are b) is
- There nobody in the office.
a) are b) is
- There a lot of people in the shops.



- a) were b) was
9. The manager of the company is leaving, so there a new manager soon.
a) will be b) is
10. There 5, 000 employees in our company.
a) are b) is

1 вариант

- 1) 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a, 6-c, 7-c, 8-b, 9-b, 10-c
- 2) 1-from
2 – in
3- delight
4 –catalogue
5 – draw
6 – further
7 – touch
8 – forward
9 – faithfully
10 - enclosed
- 3) 1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – a, 5 – b, 6 – a, 7 – a, 8 – a, 9 – a, 10 - a

2 вариант

- 1) 1 – a, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – a, 5 – a, 6 – a, 7 – b, 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – b
- 2) 1 – do you think you could
2 – I am sorry but
3 – if you need any help?
4 – I'd prefer to do it myself
5 – that's very kind of you
6 – do you mind if
7 – sure, go ahead
8 – I think I can manage
9 – I am afraid you can't
10 – do you think I could

3.3.2. Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений промежуточной аттестации

Примерные задания

1. Текст задания: Понятие «интернационализмы». Основные способы словообразования в английском языке

2. Текст задания: Сложное подлежащее. Сложное дополнение (Complex Subject, complex object)

3. **Текст задания:** Понятие аналога и эквивалента. Префиксальный и суффиксальный способы словообразования
4. **Текст задания:** Отглагольные существительные.
5. **Текст задания:** Союзы. Случаи употребления
6. **Текст задания:** Парадигма личных местоимений
7. **Текст задания:** Глаголы, не используемые в системе времен Continuous
8. **Текст задания:** Настоящее продолженное время Present Continuous.
9. **Текст задания:** Present Perfect Continuous. Случаи употребления
10. **Текст задания:** Употребление модальных глаголов *should/must*
11. **Текст задания:** Согласование времен в английском языке. *Sequence of Tenses*
12. **Текст задания:** Повелительное наклонение в английском языке
13. **Текст задания:** Значение местоимений *any, some*
14. **Текст задания:** Понятие залога в английском языке. Действительный залог
15. **Текст задания:** Порядок слов в английском предложении

Прочитать один из текстов профессиональной направленности и перевести его на русский язык. Ответить на вопросы, данные к тексту

MONEY

The work which people undertake provides them with money. People buy essential commodities with money. All values in the economic system are measured in terms of money. Our goods and services are sold for money, and that money is in its turn exchanged for other goods and services. Coins are adequate for small transactions, while paper notes are used for general business. Originally, a valuable Metal (gold, silver or copper) served as a constant store of value, and even today the American dollar is technically backed by the store of gold which the US government maintains. Because gold has been universally regarded as a very valuable metal, national currencies were for many years judged in terms of the so called "gold standard". Nowadays national currencies are considered to be as strong as the national economies which support them. The value of money is basically its value as a medium of exchange or as economists put it, its "purchasing power". This purchasing power is dependent on supply and demand. The demand of money is reckonable as the quantity needed to effect business transactions. The demand for money is related to the rapidity with which the business is done. The supply of money is the actual amount in notes and coins available for business purposes. If too much money is available, its value decreases. This condition is known as "inflation".

1. What is money used for?
2. Which value does money have?
3. What is inflation?

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

People accept money in exchange for goods and services. But the role of money depends on the state of development of an economy. Money has become an essential element of economies based on the division of labour, in which individuals have specialized in certain activities and enterprises have focused on manufacturing specific goods and rendering specific services. In order to make transactions as simple and efficient as possible, the introduction of a generally accepted medium of exchange suggested itself.

Money perform the function of a medium of exchange or means of payment with goods being exchanged for money and money for goods. At the same time it also acts as a unit of account.

Money is a store of value, as part of an individual's income may be set aside for future consumption.

These three functions of money - medium of exchange, unit of account and store of value - can only be fulfilled if there is great confidence in its stability of value. Safeguarding monetary stability is the primacy task of the central banks all over the world. Moreover, the central bank has the function of regulating the money supply in order to guarantee a smooth functioning of the monetary system.

1. What do people accept as money?

3. What are three main functions of money?

Organisation of the european system of central banks (escb)

The ESCB is composed of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of the European Union member states. In accordance with the ESCB Statute, the primary of the ESCB is to maintain the price stability.

The basic tasks to be carried out by the ESCB are:

- to define and implement the monetary policy;
 - to conduct foreign exchange operations;
 - to hold and manage the official foreign reserves of the Member States;
- And to promote the smooth operation of payment systems.

In addition, the ESCB contributes to the smooth conduct of policies relating to supervision of credit institutions and the stability of the financial system. It also has an advisory role on matters which fall within its field of competence. Finally, in order to undertake the tasks the ESCB, the ECB shall collect the necessary statistical information.

1. Define the notion ESCB

2. What is the Russian national currency?

A financial audit is the examination of financial records and reports of a company or organisation, in order to verify that the figures in the financial reports are relevant, accurate, and complete. The general focus is to ensure the reported financial statements fairly represent a company's stated condition for the firm's stakeholders. These stakeholders will be interested parties, such as stockholders, employees, regulators, and the like. Doing a financial audit is called the "attest" function. The general purpose is for an independent party (the CPA firm) to provide written assurance (the audit report) that financial reports are "fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles". Because of major accounting scandals (failure by CPA firms to detect widespread fraud), assessing internal control procedures has increased in magnitude as a part of financial audits. Financial audits are typically done by external auditors (accountancy firms). Many organizations, including most very large organizations, also employ or hire internal auditors, who do not attest to financial reports. Internal auditors often assist external auditors, and, in theory, since both do internal control work, their efforts should be coordinated.

1. What is a financial audit?

2. What is the general purpose of audit?

3. Who typically does financial audits?

Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC. And whether these coins were used as money in the modern sense has also been questioned. To determine the earliest use of

money, we need to define what we mean by money. We will return to this issue shortly. But with any reasonable definition the first use of money is as old as human civilization. The early Persians deposited their grain in state or church granaries. The receipts of deposit were then used as methods of payment in the economies. Thus, banks were invented before coins. Ancient Egypt had a similar system, but instead of receipts they used orders of withdrawal – thus making their system very close to that of modern checks. In fact, during Alexander the Great's period, the granaries were linked together, making checks in the 3rd century BC more convenient than British checks in the 1980s. However, money is older than written history. Recent anthropological and linguistic research indicates that not only is money very old, but it's origin has little to do with trading, thus contradicting another common myth. Rather, money was first used in a social setting. Probably at first as a method of punishment.

1. Are the concepts of money and coinage the same?
2. How old is the first money?
3. What did early Stone Age men use as money?
4. Where and when did the first bank notes appear?

An essential characteristic of capitalism is the institution of rule of law in establishing and protecting private property, including, most notably, private ownership of the means of production. Private property was embraced in some earlier systems legal systems such as in ancient Rome, but protection of these rights was sometimes difficult, especially since Rome had no police. Such and other earlier system often forced the weak to accept the leadership of a strong patron or lord and pay him for protection. It has been argued that a strong formal property and legal system made possible a) greater independence; b) clear and provable protected ownership; c) the standardization and integration of property rules and property information in the country as a whole; d) increased trust arising from a greater certainty of punishment for cheating in economic transactions; e) more formal and complex written statements of ownership that permitted the easier assumption of shared risk and ownership in companies, and the insurance of risk; f) greater availability of loans for new projects, since more things could be used as collateral for the loans; g) easier and more reliable information regarding such things as credit history and the worth of assets; h) an increased standardization and transferability of statements documenting the ownership of property, which paved the way for structures such as national markets for companies and the easy transportation of property through complex networks of individuals and other entities. All of these things enhanced economic growth.

1. What is an important feature of capitalism?
2. Is capitalism the only system embracing private property?
3. Give your definition to the term “intellectual property”.

One of the primary objectives in a social system in which commerce and property have a central role is to promote the growth of capital. The standard measures of growth are Gross Domestic Product or GDP, capacity utilization, and 'standard of living'. The ability of capitalist economies to increase and improve their stock of capital was central to the argument which Adam Smith advanced for a free market setting production, price and resource allocation. It has been argued that GDP per capita was essentially flat until the industrial revolution and the emergence of the capitalist economy, and that it has since increased rapidly in capitalist countries. It has also been argued that a higher GDP per capita promotes a higher standard of living, including the adequate

or improved availability of food, housing, clothing, health care, reduced working hours and freedom from work for children and the elderly. These are reduced or unavailable if the GDP per capita is too low, so that most people are living a marginal existence. Economic growth is, however, not universally viewed as an unequivocal good. The downside of such growth is referred to by economists as the 'externalization of costs'. Among other things, these effects include pollution, the disruption of traditional living patterns and cultures, the spread of pathogens, wars over resources or market access, and the creation of underclasses.

1. What are the standard measures of economic growth?
2. What are the side effects of economic growth?
3. What did the recent natural disasters prove?

Competition

All businesses produce goods and services and seek profits. And they all compete with other businesses in doing so. Competition is universal in the world of business. Businesses do not compete only in selling things. They compete for labour, capital, and natural resources. If a business is going to survive in the face of competition, it needs a constant flow of new ideas. It needs managers who are good at developing new products, finding new ways to reduce costs, and thinking of new ways to make products attractive to consumers. In the 1960s Xerox had a virtual monopoly on producing copying machines because the company had major patents. Rivals like Kodak, Canon, and 3M spent huge amounts of money on getting new patents. They succeeded in obtaining new patents, and now Xerox is just one among many competitors in the copier market.

1. What do all businesses produce?
2. What is competition?
3. What does a businessman need to develop new products?

Supply and Demand

The backbone of any economy are producers. They are represented by enterprises or firms. The aim of producers is to supply goods and services, seek profits, and compete successfully with one another. To create the goods and services they sell, producers transform inputs into outputs. Three factors of production are needed to make goods and services. They are labour, capital, and natural resources. Every economy faces the problem of what, how and for whom to produce. In market economies the problem is solved by the market thanks to the law of supply and demand. The law states that the imbalances in the market between the quantity of the goods that buyers want to purchase and the quantity that producers want to sell tend to be corrected by changes in prices. Other things being equal, people tend to increase their purchases of a good or service when its price goes down, and to cut back on purchases when prices go up. Producers tend to respond to a rise in price by increasing their output. Together, changes in supply and demand act to correct temporary shortages or surpluses. When there is a shortage, producers see a chance to increase the supply and to make an extra profit. Whenever people who are willing to sell a commodity contact people willing to buy it, a market for that commodity is created. In a perfect market, buyers and sellers are numerous and competition is completely free. In some markets there may only be one seller or a very limited number of sellers to offer goods and services. Such a situation is called a "monopoly".

1. What is the backbone of economy?

2. What are three main factors of production?
3. What is the monopoly?

The Nation's Economy

The economy of the country is like a machine which provides us with things we need, i.e. goods and services. The economy creates the wealth of the country. The better it works the better off are the people.

The government through its economic policy plays an important role in the control of the economy machine. The major branches of economic policy are fiscal and monetary policies. Fiscal policy is concerned with taxes and government spending activities. Monetary policy is concerned with controlling the supply of money and credit.

A nation's economy can be divided into three sectors of activity. The primary sector deals with extraction of minerals, agriculture, fishing, and forestry. Processing of the primary sector materials and production of manufactured goods is the field of the manufacturing sector. The service sector provides services of various kinds such as transportation, distribution, catering as well as financial services and tourism. The role of the manufacturing sector in the advanced industrialised countries is decreasing while the service sector is becoming more important.

1. What does economy create?
2. Which role does the government play?
3. Which sector deals with agriculture?

"In God we trust, all others we audit". This quote sums up a basic viewpoint of some professionals towards auditing. Auditing has existed in one form or another since ancient times. Records show that auditing activity was part of early life in Babylonia, China, Greece, and Rome. One ancient meaning for the word "auditor" was a "hearer or listener". In Rome, auditors heard transactions as they took place. They observed the events as they happened and were able to recount the responsibilities and obligations to which each party was bound. Modern auditing, as defined by the American Accounting Association, is a systematic process of objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence regarding assertions about economic actions and events to ascertain the degree of correspondence between those assertions and established criteria and communicating the results to interested users. An examination of the definition of auditing reveals that there are three key aspects of the definition. First, auditing is not an activity which can be performed in a haphazard manner, it is a systematic process based on logic and reasoning. Second, during an examination of financial statements the auditor objectively obtains and evaluates evidence regarding assertions about economic actions and events embodied in the financial statements to ascertain the degree of correspondence between those assertions and established criteria. In the audit of financial statements prepared by a company, the established criteria are generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). That is, the financial statements must be prepared in accordance with GAAP. Consequently, the auditor must obtain and evaluate evidence to determine whether the assertions (the elements of the financial statements) meet the established criteria (GAAP).

1. What did auditors do in the ancient Rome?
2. What is the essence of the modern auditing?
3. What are the three key aspects of the definition of auditing?



Franchise

What is a franchise? A franchise is a right granted to an individual or group to market a company's goods or services within a certain territory or location. Some examples of today's popular franchises are McDonald's, Subway, Domino's Pizza, and the UPS Store. There are many different types of franchises. Many people associate only fast food businesses with franchising. In fact, there are over 120 different types of franchise businesses available today, including automotive, cleaning & maintenance, health & fitness, financial services, and pet-related franchises, just to name a few. If you are thinking about buying into a franchise system, it is important that you understand exactly how franchising works, what fees are involved, and what is expected of you from the franchise company. An individual who purchases and runs a franchise is called a "franchisee." The franchisee purchases a franchise from the "franchisor." The franchisee must follow certain rules and guidelines already established by the franchisor, and in most cases the franchisee must pay an ongoing franchise royalty fee, as well as an up-front, one-time franchise fee to the franchisor. Franchising has become one of the most popular ways of doing business in today's marketplace. In most states you cannot drive three blocks without seeing a nationally recognized franchise company.

1. What is the franchisee?
2. How many types of franchise business?

The pursuit and realization of profit is an essential characteristic of capitalism. Profit is derived by selling a product for more than the cost required to produce or acquire it. Some consider the pursuit of profit to be the essence of capitalism. Sociologist and economist, Max Weber, says that "capitalism is identical with the pursuit of profit, and forever renewed profit, by means of conscious, rational, capitalistic enterprise". However, it is not a unique characteristic for capitalism, some practiced profitable barter and monetary profit has been known since antiquity. Opponents of capitalism often protest that private owners of capital do not remunerate laborers the full value of their production but keep a portion as profit, claiming this to be exploitative. However, defenders of capitalism argue that when a worker is paid the wage for which he agreed to work, there is no exploitation, especially in a free market where no one else is making an offer more desirable to the worker; that "the full value of a worker's production" is based on his work, not on how much profit is created, something that depends almost entirely on factors that are independent of the worker's performance; that profit is a critical measure of how much value is created by the production process; that the private owners are the ones who should decide how much of the profit is to be used to increase the compensation of the workers (which they often do, as bonuses); and that profit provides the capital for further growth and innovation.

Read and answer the following questions

1. How can profit be derived?
2. Is the pursuit of profits a unique characteristic of capitalism?
3. What do defenders of capitalism think the value of a worker's production is based on?

Since individuals typically earn their incomes from working for companies whose requirements are constantly changing, it is quite possible that at any given time not all members of a country's



potential work force will be able to find an employer that needs their labor. This would be less problematic in an economy in which such individuals had unlimited access to resources such as land in order to provide for themselves, but when the ownership of the bulk of its productive capacity resides in relatively few hands, most individuals will be dependent on employment for their economic well-being. It is typical for true capitalist economies to have rates of unemployment that fluctuate between 3% and 15%. Some economists have used the term "natural rate of unemployment" to describe this phenomenon.

Depressed or stagnant economies have been known to reach unemployment rates as high as 30%, while events such as military mobilization (a good example is that of World War II) have resulted in just 1-2% unemployment, a level that is often termed "full employment". Typical unemployment rates in Western economies range between 5% and 10%. Some economists consider that a certain level of unemployment is necessary for the proper functioning of capitalist economies.

1. What is the natural rate of unemployment?
2. What sort of events can lead to full employment?
3. How can minimum wage laws affect unemployment rates?

Economics (from the Greek "household management") is a social science that studies the production, distribution, trade and consumption of goods and services.

Economics, which focuses on measurable variables, is broadly divided into two main branches: microeconomics, which deals with individual agents, such as households and businesses, and macroeconomics, which considers the economy as a whole, in which case it considers aggregate supply and demand for money, capital and commodities. Aspects receiving particular attention in economics are resource allocation, production, distribution, trade, and competition. Economic logic is increasingly applied to any problem that involves choice under scarcity or determining economic value. Mainstream economics focuses on how prices reflect supply and demand, and uses equations to predict consequences of decisions. The fundamental assumption underlying traditional economic theory is the utility-maximizing rule.

1. What is the definition of economics?
2. What are the two main branches of economics?
3. Which aspects receive particular attention in economics?

4. Критерии и показатели оценивания

Для текущего контроля

Оценка	Форма контроля	Критерии оценивания	Показатели оценивания
«5»	Самостоятельная и практическая работа	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Ответы на поставленные вопросы излагаются логично, последовательно и не требуют дополнительных пояснений. Демонстрируются глубокие знания материала. Соблюдаются нормы речи

«4»	Самостоятельная и практическая работа	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Ответы на поставленные вопросы излагаются систематизировано и последовательно. Материал излагается уверенно. Демонстрируется умение анализировать материал. Соблюдаются нормы речи.
«3»	Самостоятельная и практическая работа	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Допускаются нарушения в последовательности изложения. Демонстрируются поверхностные знания материала с трудом решаются конкретные задачи. Имеются затруднения с выводами. Допускаются нарушения норм речи.
«2»	Самостоятельная и практическая работа	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Материал излагается сбивчиво, не представляет определенной системы знаний по дисциплине. Ответы на дополнительные вопросы отсутствуют. Имеются заметные нарушения норм речи.

Оценка	Форма контроля	Критерии оценивания
«5»	Тестовое задание	85 – 100%
«4»	Тестовое задание	75 – 84%
«3»	Тестовое задание	50 – 74%
«2»	Тестовое задание	Менее 50%

Для промежуточной аттестации

Оценка	Форма контроля	Критерии оценивания	Показатели оценивания
«5»	Дифференцированный зачет (контрольные вопросы)	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Демонстрируются глубокие знания дисциплины. Соблюдаются нормы речи.
«4»	Дифференцированный зачет (контрольные вопросы)	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Материал излагается уверенно. Демонстрируется знание материала, умение анализировать материал. Соблюдаются нормы речи.
«3»	Дифференцированный зачет (контрольные вопросы)	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Допускаются нарушения в последовательности изложения. Демонстрируются

			поверхностные знания вопроса, с трудом решаются конкретные задачи. Допускаются нарушения норм речи
«2»	Дифференцированный зачет (контрольные вопросы)	Полнота, последовательность и логичность ответа	Материал излагается непоследовательно, сбивчиво, не представляет определенной системы знаний по дисциплине. Ответы на дополнительные вопросы отсутствуют. Имеются заметные нарушения норм речи.

5. Информационное обеспечение обучения

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы

Основная литература:

1. Карпова Т.А. English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие / Т.А. Карпова. — Москва : КноРус, 2016. — <https://www.book.ru/book/919131>
2. Английский язык для всех специальностей : учебник / А.П. Голубев, А.Д. Жук, И.Б. Смирнова. — Москва : КноРус, 2019. <https://www.book.ru/book/931742>

Дополнительная литература:

1. Маньковская З. В. Грамматика для делового общения на английском языке (модульно-компетентностный подход): Учебное пособие / З.В. Маньковская. - М.: НИЦ Инфра-М, 2019. <http://znanium.com/catalog/document?id=375691>
- Маньковская З. В. Английский язык в ситуациях повседневного делового общения : учеб. пособие / З.В. Маньковская. — М. : ИНФРА-М, 2019. — <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/967602>

Электронные ресурсы:

1. <http://www.studv.ru> Портал для изучающих английский язык;
2. <http://www.lanR.ruEnglishOnline> = ресурсы для изучения английского языка;
3. <http://www.englishonline.co.uk> - ресурсы для изучения английского языка;
4. <http://www.eslcafe.com>- портал для студентов и преподавателей: грамматика, тесты, идиомы, сленг;

5. <https://my.1september.ru/> - личные кабинеты наиболее активных педагогов на сайте "1 сентября";
6. <http://professional.i.ru> - сообщество "Профессионалы";
7. www.openclass.ru/ - сообщество "Открытый класс";
8. <http://click.email.livemocha.com> - обучающий сайт Livemocha;
9. www.angloforum.ru - специализированный Англофорум;
10. www.angloforum.ru/forum/6 - форум "Лексика";
11. www.angloforum.ru/forum/16/ - форум "Аудирование";
12. www.angloforum.ru/forum/13 - форум «Деловой английский».