МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Горно-Алтайский государственный университет» (ФГБОУ ВО ГАГУ, ГАГУ, Горно-Алтайский государственный университет)

Иностранный язык

рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Закреплена за кафедрой	кафедра иностранных языков и м	етодики преподавания
Учебный план	40.03.01_2025_1035-ОЗФ.plx 40.03.01 Юриспруденция Общеправовой	
Квалификация	бакалавр	
Форма обучения	очно-заочная	
Общая трудоемкость	4 3ET	
Часов по учебному плану в том числе:	144	Виды контроля в семестрах: зачеты 1
аудиторные занятия	16	зачеты с оценкой 2
самостоятельная работа	110	
часов на контроль	17,7	

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	1 (1	1.1)	2 (1	1.2)	Итого	
Недель	17	5/6	17 4/6			
Вид занятий	УП	РП	УП РП		УП	РП
Лабораторные	8	8	8	8	16	16
Контроль самостоятельной работы при проведении аттестации	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,3	0,3
Итого ауд.	8	8	8	8	16	16
Контактная работа	8,15	8,15	8,15	8,15	16,3	16,3
Сам. работа	55	55	55	55	110	110
Часы на контроль	8,85	8,85	8,85	8,85	17,7	17,7
Итого	72	72	72	72	144	144

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Программу составил(и): к.ф.н., доцент, Алькенова С.Н.

Рабочая программа дисциплины Иностранный язык

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт высшего образования - бакалавриат по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция (приказ Минобрнауки России от 13.08.2020 г. № 1011)

составлена на основании учебного плана: 40.03.01 Юриспруденция утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 30.01.2025 протокол № 2.

Рабочая программа утверждена на заседании кафедры кафедра иностранных языков и методики преподавания

Протокол от 10.04.2025 протокол № 8

Зав. кафедрой Янкубаева Айсулу Сергеевна

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 2026-2027 учебном году на заседании кафедры кафедра иностранных языков и методики преподавания

Протокол от _____ 2026 г. № ___ Зав. кафедрой Янкубаева Айсулу Сергеевна

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 2027-2028 учебном году на заседании кафедры кафедра иностранных языков и методики преподавания

Протокол от _____ 2027 г. № ___ Зав. кафедрой Янкубаева Айсулу Сергеевна

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 2028-2029 учебном году на заседании кафедры кафедра иностранных языков и методики преподавания

Протокол от _____ 2028 г. № __ Зав. кафедрой Янкубаева Айсулу Сергеевна

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 2029-2030 учебном году на заседании кафедры кафедра иностранных языков и методики преподавания

Протокол от _____ 2029 г. № __ Зав. кафедрой Янкубаева Айсулу Сергеевна

1. ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1.1	Цели: Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции для делового общения в устной и письменной
	формах.
1.2	Задачи: - освоение грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме,
	необходимом для делового общения на иностранном языке;

- формирование коммуникативных умений устного и письменного делового общения на иностранном языке;

- формирование умений выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на

государственный язык и обратно.

2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ООП Цикл (раздел) ООП: Б1.О Слебования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося: 2.1 Предшествующей для изучения дисциплины является дисциплина «Иностранный язык» на предыдущем уровне образования. 2.2 Дисциплины и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как предшествующее: 2.2.1 Выполнение, подготовка к процедуре защиты и защита выпускной квалификационной работы

3. КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

ИД-1.УК-4: Владеет системой норм русского литературного языка при его использовании в качестве государственного языка Российской Федерации и нормами иностранного(ых) языка(ов), использует различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации.

- знает основные грамматические структуры; общеупотребительную, общекультурную и профессиональную лексику;
 речевые клише, необходимые для осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке
 - умеет построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения

- владеет иностранным языком как стилем делового общения

ИД-2.УК-4: Использует языковые средства для достижения профессиональных целей на русском и иностранном (ых) языке(ах) в рамках межличностного и межкультурного общения.

- знает особенности стилистики написания официальных и неофициальных писем

- умеет вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран
 - владеет техникой делового письма на иностранном языке

	4. СТРУКТУРА И СОД	цержаниі	Е ДИСЦ	ИПЛИНЫ (М	10ДУЛЯ)		
Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Компетен- ции	Литература	Инте ракт.	Примечание
	Раздел 1. Курс английского языка						
1.1	Глагол to be. Времена английского глагола группы Simple, Active. Построение вопросительного предложения. Правила спортивного этикета. Текст "My profession." How to write a resume and a job application letter. /Лаб/	1	6	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	Дискуссия. Письменные работы.

1.2	Глагол to be. Времена английского глагола группы	1	30	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	
	Simple, Active. Построение вопросительного предложения.						
	Tekcr "My profession." How to write a resume and a job application letter.						
	/Cp/						
1.3	Времена английского глагола группы Progressive, Active. Модальные глаголы и их заменители. Текст "The sports I play." Join the debate. /Лаб/	1	2	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	Дискуссия. Ролевая игра.
1.4	Времена английского глагола группы Progressive, Active. Модальные глаголы и их заменители. Teкcr "The sports I play." Join the debate. /Cp/	1	25	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	
1.5	Глагол to have Времена английского глагола группы Perfect, Active Эмфатическая конструкция it is/was that/who Teкcr «The Psychodynamic and Behavioral Approaches». /Лаб/	2	4	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	Перевод текста.
1.6	Глагол to have Времена английского глагола группы Perfect, Active Эмфатическая конструкция it is/was that/who Teкст «The Psychodynamic and Behavioral Approaches». /Cp/	2	25	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	
1.7	Времена английского глагола группы Simple, Passive. Двойной союз both and. Teкcт «The Cognitive and Humanistic Approaches». /Лаб/	2	4	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	Тест.
1.8	Времена английского глагола группы Simple, Passive. Двойной союз both and. Текст «The Cognitive and Humanistic Approaches». /Cp/	2	30	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4	Л1.1Л2.1	0	
	Раздел 2. Промежуточная аттестация (зачёт)						
2.1	Подготовка к зачёту /Зачёт/	1	8,85	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4		0	
2.2	Контактная работа /КСРАтт/	1	0,15	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4		0	
	Раздел 3. Промежуточная аттестация (зачёт)						
3.1	Подготовка к зачёту /ЗачётСОц/	2	8,85	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4		0	
3.2	Контактная работа /КСРАтт/	2	0,15	ИД-1.УК-4 ИД-2.УК-4		0	

5. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

5.1. Пояснительная записка

1. Назначение фонда оценочных средств. Оценочные средства предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».
2. Фонд оценочных средств включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля в форме тестовых заданий, ролевой игры, письменных работ, дискуссий, текстов для чтения и перевода и промежуточной аттестации в форме вопросов к зачету, зачету с оценкой.
5.2. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля
Входной контроль (примерное задание) 1. He at the weekend, he spends time with his family.
1 doesn't work
2 don't work 3 work
4 works
2. He played tennis yesterday but he
1 doesn't win 2 didn't win
3 don't win 4 win
3. I for a manager with a lot of experience in finance at the moment.
1 was looking
2 looked 3 look
4 am looking
4. I him since childhood.
1 am knowing 2 have known
3 knew 4 know
5. Выберите подходящее относительное местоимение: The principal of Ridgecrest High School, had worked there for over
ten years, finally decided to retire. Варианты ответов:
1 which
2 who 3 where
4 when
Критерии оценки:
Студент выполнил 84-100% заданий «отлично», повышенный уровень Студент выполнил 66-83% заданий «хорошо», пороговый уровень
Студент выполнил 50-65% заданий «удовлетворительно», пороговый уровень Студент выполнил менее 50% заданий «неудовлетворительно», уровень не сформирован
Студент выполнил менее 50% задании «неудовлетворительно», уровень не сформирован
Тест 1 (Примерные задания)
1. I can start work at 7:30, 8:30 or 9:30. I'm really glad I can work 1 friendly boss
2 flexible hours
3 high salary 4 company car
2. Her job has a lot of She goes to a different country every month!
1 travel opportunities 2 high salary
3 job security
4 company car

3. Match the sentence beginnings with the endings:
1 I don't like going a) to music.
2 Jorge quite likes b) holiday in August.
3 Pete and Gregor often play c) watching football on TV.
4 Nick works d) to the gym.
5 We never listen e) hours.
6 Susan loves going f) out to restaurants.
7 I usually go on g) from home once a month.
8 Piet often works flexible h) football on Sunday.
4. Change the best words to complete the contenency
4. Choose the best words to complete the sentences:1 We can't meet in my office. It isn't (big / small) enough.
2 Liam's presentations are too (long / short). Yesterday, he talked for four hours!
3 My holiday was nice but it wasn't (stressful / relaxing) enough. We were very busy every day.
4 I can't hear you. The restaurant is too (quiet / noisy).
5 I don't like this book. It isn't (interesting / boring) enough.
6 I didn't buy the new Mercedes because it was too (cheap / expensive). I don't have €100,000!
7 I can't move this chair. It's too (light / heavy).
5. Match the questions with the replies:
1 What's the reason for your visit? a) I'm staying at the Hilton in the town centre.
2 Where are you staying? b) I'm here to visit my company's head office.
3 What's your hotel like? c) I play golf.
4 How's your business doing? d) I work flexible hours, which is great.
5 What do you do in your free time? e) Between 40 and 50 hours.
6 Do you meet your colleagues after work? f) We're doing quite well.
7 How many hours a week do you work? g) The room is very comfortable.
8 What do you like best about your job?h) From time to time.9 Where are you from?i) I'm from Italy.
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Студент выполнил менее 50% заданий «неудовлетворительно», уровень не сформирован Тест 2 (Примерные задания)
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B Two or three times a month. A What about you? Do you wor	k at the weekend?			
B No, I				
3. Match the sentence beginning 1 Call me back	as with the endings.	a)	incorrect.	
2 Can I speak to	b)	a refund.		
3 I have a	,		c) Georg Sipos, please?	
4 The invoice is			to hear that.	
5 There's	0		Pat Carter speaking.	
6 We can give you 7 Hello, this is	f)	a piece m		
8 I'm very sorry		h)	later, please. problem with my new laptop.	
			in / collect / go through / take / watch	
hotel room on the Internet I car	once a month. I alway	ys (1) Halways u	my ticket and (2)se an electronic ticket. So, when I arrive at the airport, I can	my
immediately (3)	security. I neve	er (4)	the in-flight movie. On the plane, I like to work	
on my computer.				
When I arrive at my destination	, I don't have to (5)		my luggage because I carry it on the plane with me. I at the hotel, I usually go for a walk. After a	
long flight, I need the exercise!	a taxi to my hotel. A	After I (7) _	at the hotel, I usually go for a walk. After a	
long mgm, i need the exercise!				
5. Complete the sentences with	the correct form of do.			
1 He hav	/e a laptop. He says it i	sn't necess	ary.	
2 she hav	ve a meeting today?			
3 Where 4 A Do you know Raym	you usually have lunch	h?		
B No, I				
B No, I c	come to work on Mond	ays. It's the	eir day off.	
6 A Do you have any qu	lestions?			
B Yes, we 7 you have train	· .			
/ you have train	ing every April?			
Критерии оценки:				
Студент выполнил 84-100% з				
Студент выполнил 66-83% зад				
Студент выполнил 50-65% зад				
Студент выполнил менее 50%	задании «неудовлети	ворительно	», уровень не сформирован	
Тест 3 (Примерные задания)				
1. Choose the best word to com				
1 Apple pie is usually served as				
2 (Cabbage / Salmon) is a type of 3 In most countries, you leave a		iter in a res	taurant	
4 (Sushi / Tiramisu) is a commo				
5 'Bill' in London restaurants m	neans the same as ('che		pt') in New York restaurants.	
6 (Ice cream / Pâté) isn't usually				
7 The waiter usually brings you	the (menu / bill) at the	e start of the	e meal.	
2. Complete the short conversat	ions with any some n	nuch or ma	nv	
B We don't have an	coffee do w			
2 A How	days off do	you get e	very year?	
B 21.	pot of tea. Would you	lika	more?	
3 A I've just made a j B Yes, please.	jot of tea. would you			
	engineers in your off	ice?		
	sou		businesspeople.	
5 A Do you have	sou	ip today?		
B Yes, we do. We h 6 A How	nave vegetable soup.	u have free	this afternoon?	
B Sorry I don't hav	/e any. I'm really busy	u nave 1100		
7 A Are there		e car park?	,	
B Yes, there are.		1		
3. Complete the text with the co	rrect form (present sin	nple or past	simple) of the verbs in brackets.	

My company (1) (provide) training every year for all employees. Last month, $I(2)$ (g	o) on a
three-day training course about project management. It (3) (be) an interesting three days. We (4) (read) case studies about successful and unsuccessful projects and then (5) (disc them. The quality of the training (6) (be) always very high and every course (7)	`
$\frac{1}{1}$ (read) case studies about successful and unsuccessful projects and then (5) (disc	uss)
(give) us a lot of useful information.	_
(give) us a lot of useful information.	
4. Match the questions with the responses.	
1 How much is the room per night?	
2 Can I have your credit card details?	
3 Is there a restaurant in the hotel?	
4 What time do you expect to arrive?	
5 Is there a car park?	
6 So that's a single room for two nights?	
7 Can I pay with American Express?	
8 Hello, Hotel Carmen. How can I help you?	
a) Sure. It's a Visa. The number is	
b) I'm sorry, there isn't but you can leave your car on the street in front of the hotel.	
c) It's €100.	
d) Yes, you can. We take all major credit cards.	
e) Yes, that's right.	
f) After 10 p.m.	
g) I'd like to book a room, please.	
h) Yes, there is. And it's open 24 hours a day.	
5. Complete the conversation at a trade fair with the correct form of the verbs: be / close / come / cost / deliver / have / include	/
weigh	
A Tell me about your new MP3 player.	
B What would you like to know?	
A Tell me about the design.	
B Well, it a unique design. It's the only player on the market now with this type of lid.	
A What's special about it?	
B You can it easily. It protects the player. It makes it very tough. The target market for this model is teenagers who want to look cool.	
teenagers who want to look cool.	
A What about colours?	
B Well, it in three colours: red, black or green. A It's very lightweight and compact.	
A It's very lightweight and compact.	
B Yes, it about 150 grams and it just 10 centimetres long. A What about the price?	
A what about the price?	
B If you order from our website, it eighty dollars. The price postage and packagi and we can in three days.	ng
and we can in three days.	
Критерии оценки:	
Студент выполнил 84-100% заданий «отлично», повышенный уровень	
Студент выполнил 66-83% заданий «хорошо», пороговый уровень	
Студент выполнил 50-65% заданий «удовлетворительно», пороговый уровень	
Студент выполнил менее 50% заданий «неудовлетворительно», чровень не сформирован	
Тест 4 (Примерные задания)	
1. Complete the sentences with words: export / home / luxury / mass / niche	
1. Nike sports clothing sells to a market.	
2. High-quality, expensive goods sell in a market.	
3	
4. Products sold inside the producer's country are sold to the market.	
5 markets are outside the producer's country.	
2. Write the numbers in words.	
1.540	
3.29,606	
4.902,000	
5.4,225,094	
6.12.6%	
3. Match the words and phrases on the left with a word or phrase on the right with the same meaning.	
1. begina)manufacture2. makeb)sell abroad	

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	c) launch		
4. export	d)	employ	
5. introduce	e)	provide	
6. supply	f)	start	
	-)		
4. Put the words in the correct orde	er to make sentend	ces.	
1. were / When / Germany / in /			
	they in Germany	?	
2. company / leave / the / John / D			
3. Lorraine / Why / Singapore / d	did / to / move / ?		
4. wasn't / work / Ivan / at / happ	oy / .		
5. you / have / work / Do / lot / a	a / of / ?		
6. Alfredo / stressed / was / Why /	/?		
6. Alfredo / stressed / was / Why / 7. a / They / lot / time / have / of /	don't /		—
5. Match the sentence beginnings	with the endings.		
0 0	a) costs.		
2 It's really important	,	b) my job proper	lv.
3 Why don't you buy		c) a self-study co	
4 We don't have		d) at home?	arbe:
5 We have to cut	e)	possible.	
6 I'm sorry, it's not	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	
	f)	any money for this.	
7 How about studying		g) to me.	
Критерии оценки: Студент выполнил 84-100% зад Студент выполнил 66-83% задан Студент выполнил 50-65% задан Студент выполнил менее 50% за	ний «хорошо», по ний «удовлетвори	ороговый уровень ительно», пороговый уровен	
 Тест (Примерные задания) 1. Complete the sentences with the 1. Every time I go to Singapore, I 2. Lorgella drive to work but to do 	I	1 1	y) at the Oriental Hotel.
2. I usually drive to work but today	y 1		
2. I usually drive to work but today 3. Martina often	(call) China.	We have three suppliers there	е.
3. Martina often 4. Usually I	(not deal) with c	We have three suppliers there us to make the weather the suppliers the supplicit the s	e. I'm helping Renée.
3. Martina often 4. Usually I	(not deal) with c	We have three suppliers there us to be the weather with the suppliers there are a supplier to be the supplier to be the supplicit to the suppl	e. I'm helping Renée. ontrol problem.
3. Martina often 4. Usually I	(not deal) with c	We have three suppliers there us to be the weather with the suppliers there are a supplier to be the supplier to be the supplicit to the suppl	e. I'm helping Renée. ontrol problem. work) from home today.
 I usually drive to work but today Martina often	(not deal) with c	We have three suppliers there us to be the weather with the suppliers there are a supplier to be the supplier to be the supplicit to the suppl	e. I'm helping Renée. ontrol problem. work) from home today.
3. Martina often 4. Usually I	(call) China. (not deal) with c (talk) n the afternoon bu (take) a	We have three suppliers there ustomer complaints but today to Davina about the quality c t she(bout three weeks.	e. I'm helping Renée. ontrol problem. work) from home today.
 Martina often Usually I At the moment, Pete Helena is usually in her office in 7. Normally delivery 	(call) China. (not deal) with c (talk) (talk) n the afternoon bu (take) a the phrases (a–g)	We have three suppliers there ustomer complaints but today to Davina about the quality c t she(bout three weeks.	e. I'm helping Renée. ontrol problem. work) from home today.
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- 3. Complete the sentences with words and phrases: end / presentation / sections / subject / subject of / talk about / talk to you
- , you will have a clear idea of our plans. 1. By the end of my , you will have a clear _____ today is our sales strategy.
- 2. My
- 3. I'd like to ______ about our bonus scheme.
- my presentation is export sales. 4. The
- _____ of my talk, you will understand why this is necessary. 5. By the
- our manufacturing process. 6. I'm going to
- 7. My presentation is in three
- 4. Read the (given) article and decide if the statements are true or false:
- 1. People rarely chat about products or services on Facebook.
- 2. The article says that Facebook is good at reaching small markets.
- 3. Facebook's user data is very useful for advertisers.
- 4. Starbucks uses Facebook to learn about its customers.
- 5. Companies have to spend a lot of money to advertise on Facebook.
- 6. Facebook earns most of its money from advertising.
- 5. Match the sentences with the same meaning.
- 1. At the end of the week, we have a meeting where people discuss subjects.
- 2. We have a lot of meetings where information or instructions are given.
- 3. We often move documents from the network to a PC.
- 4. We think it's important to have direct contact with other people.
- 5. We often move documents from a PC to the network.
- 6. We don't have to wear business suits at the end of the week.
- 7. Our meetings are informal.
- 8. We can work from nine to five or from ten to six.
- 9. Every year, we have three weeks' holiday.
- a) We upload a lot of work to the intranet.
- b) We download a lot of work from the intranet.
- c) We have a forum on Fridays.
- d) We have a system of annual leave.
- e) We have a flexi time system.
- f) We value face-to-face meetings.
- g) We have relaxed meetings.
- h) We have casual Fridays.
- i) We often have briefings.

Критерии оценки:

Студент выполнил 84-100% заданий «отлично», повышенный уровень

Студент выполнил 66-83% заданий «хорошо», пороговый уровень

- Студент выполнил 50-65% заданий «удовлетворительно», пороговый уровень
- Студент выполнил менее 50% заданий «неудовлетворительно», уровень не сформирован

Тест (Примерные задания)

1. Match the underlined words in the text with the definitions.

We are a (1) customer-focused company that (2) supports innovation. We need an experienced manager to (3) set up a new branch in a challenging overseas market. We currently have limited sales in the market. Your main objective will be to (4) increase sales. You will need to (5) improve communication with our local distributor. You will need to (6) lead a team, (7) train new staff and (8) develop new products for the market. We (9) will reward good performance.

- a) welcomes new ideas and change
- b) make better
- c) create
- d) start
- e) putting needs and wants of customers first
- f) offer incentives for
- g) make more
- h) teach
- i) be in charge of

2. Complete the conversation with the correct form of will or going to.

A I have to move these boxes.

BI(3) help you.

AReally? Thanks!

3. Complete the conversation with the correct form of will or going to.

A Have you made your schedule for next week?
B Yes. I (6) have any meetings with clients.
A Oh, good.
A Construct the construction with the constant forms of will an action to
4. Complete the conversation with the correct form of will or going to.
A My company is going out of business. They sent everyone home today.
B Oh, no. What (1) do?
A I (2) start my own company.
Start my own company.
5. Complete the conversation with the correct form of will or going to.
A Goodbye!
B Goodbye! I (7) see you next week!
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Тест (Примерные задания)
1. Change the best words to complete the conversation
1. Choose the best words to complete the conversation.
A Look at the time.
B It's six o'clock. We (1) (should / would) go. We don't want to be late. (Could / Would) you like to walk to the restaurant? It isn't
far.
B That's a good idea.
A (3)(Should / Could) you bring a copy of the report, please? We may want to discuss it.
B I don't think we (4)(should / would) take that.
A Why not?
B We (5)(shouldn't / wouldn't) directly discuss business at this meal. They don't do business that way here.
A But it's a business dinner.
B Yes but we (6) (would / should) get to know each other, too. That's very important here.
A (7) (Could / Should) you explain something to me?
B Sure.
I D AURE
A How are we going to make a deal if we don't talk about business?
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i) I agree. Let's meet them next week.

4. Complete the conversations with the phrases (a-i). a) There's a problem with b) My main aim is to become c) I had a problem with d) I'm sorry I e) The traffic was f) My main skills are g) Let's talk to h) We should move him to i) My flight was Conversation 1 A (1) missed our meeting on Tuesday. (2) late. B Don't worry. Ajay missed it, too. We changed the meeting to tomorrow. Conversation 2 A What happened? B (3) very bad. There's a lot of snow and ice on the roads. Conversation 3 A We need to talk about the staff in this department. (4) Andreas. B I know. (5) another department. A I agree. (6) him. Conversation 4 A What do you want to do in the future? B(7) a manager. Conversation 5 A What are you good at? B (8) advertising and marketing. Conversation 6 A What didn't you like about your last job? B Well, (9) working too much overtime. 5. Read the (given) article and decide if the statements are true or false. 1. E-mail messages ALL IN CAPITAL LETTERS seem rude. True 2. It isn't important to write polite e-mails. 3. Speaking directly to people is sometimes very useful. 4. Nowadays, it's OK to keep your phone switched on all the time. 5. The rules are the same for e-mail and online chat rooms. 6. Sometimes, abbreviations like GR8 are fine. Критерии оценки: Студент выполнил 84-100% заданий «отлично», повышенный уровень Студент выполнил 66-83% заданий «хорошо», пороговый уровень Студент выполнил 50-65% заданий «удовлетворительно», пороговый уровень Студент выполнил менее 50% заданий «неудовлетворительно», уровень не сформирован Оценочное средство "Ролевая игра" Примерные темы 1. Тема (проблема) «At the Hotel» Концепция игры: The guest is telephoning the hotel's manager and is complaining about his apartment. Ропиa) a guest; δ) a hotel's manager. Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 2. Тема (проблема): «Food and Entertaining» Концепция игры: You are managers in a company. You meet to discuss how to entertain a group of six foreign visitors. Discuss your ideas and decide on the best way to entertain the visitors. Роли: a) a manager; б) a manager. Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 3. Тема (проблема) «At a Trade Fair»

Концепция игры: The Sales conversation between a store manager and a manufacturer about product's details. Роли:

a) a store manager;

δ) a manufacturer. Ожидаемый(е) результат(ы) – инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 4. Тема (проблема) «Dealing with problems» Концепция игры: An office worker in a car-hire firm wants to start work later in the morning, but the manager does not agree. Ропи. a) a manager; δ) an office worker. Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 5. Тема (проблема) «Participating in discussion» Концепция игры: You are taking part in a marketing meeting to discuss the launch of a new range of biscuits and how to promote it Роли: a) an advertising manager; б) an advertising manager. Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 6. Тема (проблема) «Presenting your company» Концепция игры: Take it in turns to show each other around your company. Say what happens in each area and what is happening now. Роли: a) a representative of company N_{21} ; б) a representative of company N_{2} . Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 7. Тема (проблема) «Making arrangements» Концепция игры: The Managing Director calls a customer to arrange a meeting next week. The Managing Director suggests a time and date. The customer agrees. Роли: a) a managing director; б) a customer. Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 8. Тема (проблема) «Identifying problems and agreeing action» Концепция игры: Two managers in the same department have a problem with an employee, Ken Darby. They meet to discuss what to do Ролиa) a manager; б) a manager. Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. 9. Тема (проблема) «Interview skills» Концепция игры: A director of a well-known group of travel agents is looking for someone to manage the sales office in Tokyo, Japan. Роли: a) a director; δ) a candidate for the job. Ожидаемый результат — инсценировка беседы организована и представлена в соответствии с ситуацией общения. Критерии оценки: Оценка "отлично": студент демонстрирует хорошие навыки и умения свободного речевого взаимодействия с партнерами: умеет начать, поддержать и закончить беседу; соблюдает очерёдность при обмене репликами; восстанавливает беседу в случае сбоя; является активным, заинтересованным собеседником; соблюдает нормы вежливости. Умеет эмоционально изобразить характер, настроение, чувства исполняемого героя в различных ситуациях; употребляет сложные грамматические конструкции в речи; допускает незначительные грамматические ошибки; употребляет разговорные формулы в соответствии с ситуацией общения. Оценка "хорошо": студент демонстрирует навыки и умения свободного речевого взаимодействия с партнерами: умеет начать, поддержать (в большинстве случаев) и закончить беседу; соблюдает очерёдность при обмене репликами; демонстрирует наличие проблемы в понимании собеседника; не всегда соблюдает нормы вежливости. Умеет эмоционально изобразить характер, настроение, чувства исполняемого героя в различных ситуациях; употребляет в речи преимущественно простые предложения; допускает незначительные грамматические ошибки; употребляет разговорные формулы в соответствии с ситуацией общения. Оценка "удовлетворительно": студент не является активным собеседником; не может восстановить беседу в случае сбоя; использует незначительный объем изученной лексики; допускает грамматические ошибки; Оценка "неудовлетворительно": студент является пассивным собеседником; не может поддержать общение; допускает грубые грамматические ошибки.

Oценочное средство «Дискуссия» Перечень тем для проведения дискуссии: Work and leisure. Problems. Business trips. Food and entertaining. Sales. People. Markets. Companies. The Web. Cultures. Jobs

Критерии оценки:

Оценка "отлично": студент реализует умение построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения, аргументировано излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке.

Оценка "хорошо": студент способен показать умения построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения, а также излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке.

Оценка "удовлетворительно": студент под руководством преподавателя способен показать умения построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения и излагая свою точку зрения на иностранном языке.

Оценка "неудовлетворительно": студент затрудняется или не может показать умения построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения, а также излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке.

Оценочное средство «Перевод текстов»

Примерные тексты для перевода с английского на русский

Text 1

Business diary: Paul Trible, Paul Watson as told to Vanessa Friedman

Paul Trible and Paul Watson are founders of Ledbury, a company that makes luxury shirts. Their company is in Richmond, USA. The first thing they do every day when they get to work is check customer e-mails. They do about 95 per cent of their business online, selling about 4,500 shirts a month. They sell 5 Per cent of their shirts in the store in Richmond, Virginia. The company has two fulltime employees. They don't have official meetings. They talk to each other. At lunchtime, they go to the shop to talk to customers. They spend 25 per cent of the day on the phone with their web designer. The website takes a lot of time and money. To raise money (\$300,000) to start the business, they asked 20 friends from their business school to invest money. The friends also wear the shirts and introduce their colleagues to the company. For example, an investor who works in a large insurance company in Houston wore their shirts, and in the past four months they got about 12 more customers from there.

Text 2

Getting it right: doing business abroad by Natasha Stidder

Good etiquette is important when you do business abroad. It is essential to research local customs, to avoid misunderstandings. Here are some examples:

Japan Smiles can express joy or displeasure. Give gifts with both hands and do not give gifts in odd numbers (bad luck). China Exchange business cards using both hands. The following gifts should be avoided: clocks, umbrellas, white flowers and handkerchiefs -these signify tears or death

India Business cards should be given and received with the right hand. Avoid wrapping gifts in black or white these are believed to bring bad luck.

Middle East Handshakes can last a long time. Do not be surprised if your host leads you by the hand. Do not be surprised if people interrupt meetings with phone calls or walk in unexpectedly. Expect people to multi-task in meetings, for example checking and sending e-mails. In meetings, it is not unusual for people to disagree sometimes loudly.

Text 3

Should I stay or should I go? by Lucy Kellaway

The problem "My new job is a great disappointment. My department is badly run, top managements don't seem to care, and my new colleagues are not very friendly. Now I hear that my old boss wants me back. I want to see if he is serious, but that might seem like I am desperate to return to my old job. Besides, I don't want to be too hasty. I have worked in my new job for six months. After all, it takes time to be accepted into a successful team." Senior manager, male, mid-50s.

The solution Going back to an old employer is never a bad idea. You know exactly what it is like to work for your old boss. You know that working there is comfortable, and sometimes comfort is a good thing. You say your old boss is anxious to rehire you, but don't approach him yet. Wait and let him come to you. Try to negotiate a return with a lot more money

and a promotion. But remember you've only been away for six months. I'm not sure that this is long enough to make a decision about the new place. Some organisations don't like outsiders; it takes a while before they accept them, and until then, they are pretty unfriendly. Spend time working hard at your new job and be friendly. Then, if you decide to go back to your old job, you know that you tried.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка "отлично": студент самостоятельно реализует умения по переводу профессиональных текстов с иностранного на государственный язык и обратно, владеет основами техники перевода..

Оценка "хорошо": студент способен показать умение перевода профессиональных текстов с иностранного на государственный язык и обратно, способен частично показать владение основами техники перевода.

Оценка "удовлетворительно": студент способен под руководством преподавателя показать умения по переводу профессиональных текстов с иностранного на государственный язык и обратно, способен показать частичное владение основами техники перевода.

Оценка "неудовлетворительно": студент затрудняется или не может показать умения, не владеет основами техники перевода.

5.3. Темы письменных работ (эссе, рефераты, курсовые работы и др.)

1. Composing a resume.

2. A Job Application letter.

3. A healthy lifestyle.

4. Law in my life.

5. Composing an e-mail.

Критерии оценки:

 - оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если студент показывает глубокий уровень знаний особенностей формального и неформального общения, правил построения письменного речевого высказывания на изучаемом языке; самостоятельно реализует умения вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран; владеет техникой перевода и редактирования.

 - оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если студент показывает хороший уровень знаний особенностей формального и неформального общения, правил построения письменного речевого высказывания на изучаемом языке; способен показать умения вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран; способен частично показать владение техникой перевода и редактирования.

 - оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если студент показывает базовый уровень знаний особенностей формального и неформального общения, правил построения письменного речевого высказывания на изучаемом языке; под руководством преподавателя способен показать умения вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран; способен частично показать владение техникой перевода и редактирования.

 - оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если студент показывает неудовлетворительный уровень знаний особенностей формального и неформального общения, правил построения письменного речевого высказывания на изучаемом языке; затрудняется или не может показать умения вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран; не владеет техникой перевода и редактирования.

5.4. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

Вопросы к зачету

I Промежуточный тест

1) Промежуточный тест для зачета по дисциплине "Иностранный язык" включает лексико-грамматические задания из банка вопросов, который представлен в оценочном средстве «Тест».

Примерные задания:

- give the Russian equivalents for the Active Vocabulary word-combinations;

- suggest synonyms from the Active Vocabulary list to match the given expressions;
- complete the sentences using the Active Vocabulary;
- answer the questions using the Active Vocabulary;
- translate into English (Russian) using the Active Vocabulary expressions;
- read the text and match the headings with the paragraphs;
- read the text and answer the questions;
- complete the sentences about the text;
- put the sentences in the best order to write the e-mail to the staff;
- complete the letter with the words from the box;
- match the parts of the letter to their names;

2) Написание резюме.

Критерии оценки:

- «зачтено» выставляется студенту, если сформирован как минимум пороговый уровень индикатора достижения

компетенции:

 показывает базовый уровень знаний основных грамматических структур; общеупотребительной, общекультурной и профессиональной лексики; речевых клише, необходимых для осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке; особенностей стилистики написания официальных и неофициальных писем, знаний основных переводческих трансформаций, а также знаний правил профессионального речевого этикета;

- под руководством преподавателя способен показать умения построения высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения; вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран, выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно, а также аргументировано излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке;

- способен частично показать владение иностранным языком как стилем делового общения, техникой делового письма на иностранном языке; основами техники перевода, навыками ведения дискуссии и полемики на иностранном языке.

- «незачтено» выставляется студенту, если уровень индикатора достижения компетенции не сформирован:
 - показывает неудовлетворительный уровень знаний основных грамматических структур; общеупотребительной, общекультурной и профессиональной лексики; речевых клише, необходимых для осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке; особенностей стилистики написания официальных и неофициальных писем, правил профессионального речевого этикета, а также знаний основных переводческих трансформаций;
 - затрудняется или не может показать умения построения высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения; вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран, аргументировано излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке, а также выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно;

- не владеет иностранным языком как стилем делового общения, техникой делового письма на иностранном языке; основами техники перевода, навыками ведения дискуссии и полемики на иностранном языке

Вопросы к зачету с оценкой.

Progress Test.
 Примерный тест:

1. Read the (given) article again. Then choose the best option -a, b or c - to complete the sentence. Facebook is a natural way to advertise, because people often use it to

a) contact companies

b) meet new friends

c) talk about products or services

2. Read the (given) article again. Then choose the best option -a, b or c - to complete the sentence.

Advertisers like Facebook because it helps them to ______.

a) reach a big market

b) deal with cultural problems

c) sell products cheaply

3. Read the (given) article again. Then choose the best option -a, b or c - to complete the sentence.

After setting up a Facebook page, Starbucks ______.

a) had a huge increase in sales.

b) stopped most of its traditional advertising

c) used the information to improve its traditional advertisements

4. Read the (given) article again. Then choose the best option -a, b or c - to complete the sentence.

Facebook helps companies understand their ______.

a) products

b) employees

c) market

5. You and your colleague Tony need to fly to London for a meeting. You can choose between two airlines. Write an e-mail to
Tony comparing the two airlines. Say which one you prefer to travel with and why. Write 60–70 words. (Britannic / E-Z Air)
Cost: €350 / €180
Fly to: Heathrow Airport – close to London – train to city centre takes about 15 minutes and costs about €22. / Stansted Airport
- about 55 km from London - train takes about 45 minutes and costs about €26.
Free meal during flight?: Yes / No
Flights each day: 3 / 1
Arrival times: 9.55 a.m., 3.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m. / 10.50 p.m.

2. Translate the Text into Russian.

Примерные тексты:

Text 1.

Brazil has a new law introducing overtime payments for after-hours office e-mails and telephone calls. Workers approve, but businesses are angry. The cost of hiring people is already expensive. Some people think that it will be difficult to carry out the law.

Claudia Sakuraba, owner of Camaval Store, a costume shop in Sao Paulo with four employees, says: "What about when you send an e-mail and because of problems with the Internet providers in Brazil, it doesn't arrive straight away? Or you send a text message early in the morning and for some reason, they don't get it until the evening? It's not clear how this is all going to work."

But what if this law actually improves productivity? Everyone knows that it is possible to waste time. A deadline can help people to work more efficiently.

Some people say that in Sao Paulo, the main things to do are to work, eat and spend the weekend in shopping centres. Many employers and employees spend hours answering e-mail or working on the phone. Workaholics spend time sending and receiving office-related emails. Probably half of these are not really necessary. Brazil's law encourages employers to prevent people working after hours when it is not necessary. If a company wants them to be available 24/7, it pay them.

Text 2.

Good etiquette is important when you do business abroad. It is essential to research local customs, to avoid misunderstandings. Here are some examples:

Japan

Smiles can express joy or displeasure. Give gifts with both hands and do not give gifts in odd numbers (bad luck). China

Exchange business cards using both hands. The following gifts should be avoided: clocks, umbrellas, white flowers and handkerchiefs -these signify tears or death India

Business cards should be given and received with the right hand. Avoid wrapping gifts in black or white these are believed to bring bad luck.

Middle East

Handshakes can last a long time. Do not be surprised if your host leads you by the hand. Do not be surprised if people interrupt meetings with phone calls or walk in unexpectedly. Expect people to multi-task in meetings, for example checking and sending e-mails. In meetings, it is not unusual for people to disagree sometimes loudly. Text 3.

There has been an increase in self-employment. It isn't because people want to become entrepreneurs. Instead, it is the s result of people doing part-time odd jobs to avoid unemployent.

In the UK, the number of self-employed people has risen by 300,000 since spring 20OB to 4.14 million the highest since records began in 1992. This Presents 14.2 per cent of all employment. Over the same period, the number of employees in work has fallen by 700,000.

But the new self-employed are likely to take a job with an employer if they could find one. Most economists expect unemployment to carry on rising over the coming months.

Usually self-employed people are skilled trades people, managers or professionals working long hours in their job. But since the recession, the number of self-employed has increased. These people are from a wider range backgrounds and occupations including many 'handymen' without skills. They do whatever work is available.

As a general group, two-thirds of self-employed people work 15 more than 30 hours a week. However, things are different for people who have become self-employed since 2008, where almost nine in 10 work fewer than o 30 hours. In addition, around aquarter of self-employed people work in construction.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «отлично» выставляется, если студент показывает глубокое знание:

-грамматических структур; общеупотребительной, общекультурной и профессиональной лексики; речевых клише,

необходимых для осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке;

- правил профессионального речевого этикета.

Студент самостоятельно реализует умения:

- построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения;

- перевода профессиональных текстов с иностранного на государственный язык и обратно;

- аргументировано излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке.

Студент владеет:

- иностранным языком как стилем делового общения;

- навыками ведения дискуссии на иностранном языке.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если студент показывает хорошие знания:

- основных грамматических структур; общеупотребительной, общекультурной и профессиональной лексики; речевых клише, необходимых для осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке;

- правил профессионального речевого этикета.

Студент способен показать умения:

- построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно

- основных переводческих трансформаций;

- вести деловую переписку с учетом социокультурных особенностей с представителями других стран;
- выполнить перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного на государственный язык и обратно с частичной помощью преподавателя;
- аргументировано излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке.
- Студент способен частично показать владение:
- иностранным языком как стилем делового общения;
- навыками ведения дискуссии на иностранном языке.
- Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент показывает базовый уровень знаний:
- основных грамматических структур; общеупотребительной, общекультурной и профессиональной лексики; речевых клише, необходимых для осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке;
- правил профессионального речевого этикета.
- Под руководством преподавателя способен показать умения:
- построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения;
- выполнить перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного на государственный язык и обратно с частичной помощью преподавателя;
- аргументировано излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке.
- Студент способен частично показать владение:
- иностранным языком как стилем делового общения;
- навыками ведения дискуссии и полемики на иностранном языке.
- Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент показывает неудовлетворительный уровень знаний:
- основных грамматических структур; общеупотребительной, общекультурной и профессиональной лексики; речевых клише, необходимых для осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке;
- правил профессионального речевого этикета.
- Студент затрудняется или не может показать умения:
- построить высказывания в смоделированных (предлагаемых) ситуациях общения на иностранном языке, правильно используя вербальные и невербальные средства общения;
- выполнить перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного на государственный язык и обратно с частичной помощью преподавателя;
- аргументировано излагать собственную точку зрения на иностранном языке.
- Студент не владеет:
- иностранным языком как стилем делового общения.
- навыками ведения дискуссии на иностранном языке.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ

Тип вопроса: «На соответствие»

- Название вопросы: 1 (УК-4)
- Формулировка вопроса: Выберите верные соответствия, расположив части делового письма в правильной последовательности.
- Ключ:
- David Ashby Crawley Electronics
 Old London Road Benson Oxon OXIO 3RL
 October
- 2 Dear Mr. Ashby
 - Subject: our order Ref. PJ/66
- We would like to inform you that we have a problem with the printer you delivered this morning. The box is damaged and there is a piece missing (Ref. No. ASD32/S). In addition, there is no instruction manual.
- 3 Could you please send us the missing part and the manual as soon as possible?
- We look forward to hearing from you.
- 4 Yours sincerely Jane Warren Product Manager
- Тип вопроса: «На соответствие» Название вопросы: 2 (УК-4) Формулировка вопроса: Расположите этапы успешных переговоров:

Ключ:

- 2 confirmation
- 3 agreement

4 – counter-suggestion

Тип вопроса: «Множественный выбор»

Название вопросы: 3 (УК-4) Формулировка вопроса: How can you interrupt politely?

Варианты ответов:

- 1. Could I come ask for clarification?
- 2. Sorry to interrupt, but could I ask for clarification?
- 3. Could you clarify?
- 4. Could you clarify, please?

Ключ: 2. Sorry to interrupt, but could I ask for clarification?

Тип вопроса: «На соответствие» Название вопросы: 4 (УК-4) Формулировка вопроса: Выберите верные соответствия Ключ: I'm interested in – Меня интересует Bye for now – Всего доброго Would you like to leave a message? – Вы хотите что-нибудь передать? I'm afraid that's not quite so – Это не совсем так Could you repeat that please? – Не могли бы вы повторить? It was nice talking to you – Приятно было поговорить с вами

6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) 6.1. Рекомендуемая литература 6.1.1. Основная литература							
Л1.1	Митякина О.В., Шерина И.В.	Английский язык для делового общения. Экспресс-курс: учебное пособие для студентов всех форм обучения	Кемерово: Кемеровский технологический институт пищевой промышленности, 2014	http://www.iprbookshop.r u/61258.html			
		6.1.2. Дополнительная литера	гура				
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год	Эл. адрес			
Л2.1	Землянова М.П.	Иностранный язык (английский). Communicative english: let's read and discuss: учебно-методическое пособие	Тюмень: Тюменский государственный университет, 2018	https://icdlib.nspu.ru/view /icdlib/7067/read.php			

	6.3.1 Перечень программного обеспечения				
6.3.1.1	Kaspersky Endpoint Security для бизнеса СТАНДАРТНЫЙ				
6.3.1.2	MS Office				
6.3.1.3	Яндекс.Браузер				
6.3.1.4	LibreOffice				
6.3.1.5	Moodle				
6.3.1.6	NVDA				
6.3.1.7	MS Windows				
6.3.1.8	8 РЕД ОС				
6.3.2 Перечень информационных справочных систем					
6.3.2.1	Межвузовская электронная библиотека				
6.3.2.2	Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks				
6.3.2.3	База данных «Электронная библиотека Горно-Алтайского государственного университета»				

7. ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

pot	олевая игра	
ди	искуссия	
пи	исьменные работы	
пер	еревод текста	

8. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)					
Номер аудитории	Назначение	Основное оснащение			
320 A2	Компьютерный класс. Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Помещение для самостоятельной работы	Рабочее место преподавателя. Посадочные места обучающихся (по количеству обучающихся). Компьютеры, ученическая доска, подключение к сети Интернет			
322 A2	Компьютерный класс. Лаборатория информатики и информационно- коммуникативных технологий. Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Помещение для самостоятельной работы	Рабочее место преподавателя. Посадочные места обучающихся (по количеству обучающихся). Компьютеры, ученическая доска, подключение к сети Интернет			
402 A2	Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации	Рабочее место преподавателя. Посадочные места обучающихся (по количеству обучающихся). Интерактивная доска с проектором, компьютер, ученическая доска, презентационная трибуна, подключение к интернету, шкафы, усилительные колонки			
403 A2	Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежугочной аттестации	Рабочее место преподавателя. Посадочные места для обучающихся (по количеству обучающихся), ученическая доска, кафедра, мультимедийный проектор, нетбук			
112 A2	Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежугочной аттестации	Рабочее место преподавателя. Посадочные места обучающихся (по количеству обучающихся). Интерактивная доска с проектором, компьютер, ученическая доска, презентационная трибуна, подключение к интернету			
111 A2	Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации	Рабочее место преподавателя. Посадочные места обучающихся (по количеству обучающихся). Ученическая доска, презентационная трибуна, интерактивная доска, проектор, ноутбук			

9. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ОСВОЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Методические указания по выполнению самостоятельной работы

Методические указания к выполнению лексико-грамматических упражнений

При работе с лексико-грамматическим материалом необходимо стремиться не только к узнаванию слова или грамматического оборота, но и к пониманию цели его употребления в данном контексте.

Изучаемый материал требует практического применения, прежде всего в виде лексико-грамматических упражнений, которые следует выполнять только после тщательной проработки всего материала. Изучение грамматики нельзя начать «с середины». Каждый новый раздел базируется на изученном прежде материале. Однако изучение только грамматики без правильного произношения и знания лексики остается «вещью в себе». Лишь комплексный подход и постепенный переход от простого к сложному может дать требуемый результат.

При выполнении упражнений сначала следует ознакомиться с грамматическими комментариями, просмотреть записи, сделанные на занятии. При подготовке к контрольным работам требуется также просмотреть весь лексико-грамматический материал, в том числе домашние письменные упражнения.

Студентам рекомендуется использовать обучающие компьютерные программы, которые дают возможность не только прослушать правильное фонетическое оформление речи, но и выработать навыки использования правильных лексикограмматических структур при помощи упражнений.

При изучении определённых лексических и грамматических явлений немецкого языка рекомендуется использовать схемы, таблицы из справочников по грамматике, тщательно готовить их для обеспечения прочного усвоения. При построении немецкого предложения следует располагать слова в строго определённом порядке, учитывая, что порядок слов в повествовательном, вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях отличается от порядка слов в русском предложении.

Методические рекомендации по подготовке ролевой игры

В структуре ролевой игры как процесса выделяются следующие составляющие:

- тема;
- роли, взятые на себя играющими;
- игровые действия как средства реализации этих ролей;
- игровое употребление предметов, т. е. замещение реальных вещей игровыми, условными;
- реальные отношения между играющими;
- сюжет (содержание) область действительности, условно воспроизводимая в игре.

В процессе ролевой игры отрабатываются и усваиваются:

 этические нормы и правила поведения и определенные социальные роли в том или ином этнокультурном сообществе;
 особенности, характерные черты, возможности тех или иных социальных групп или определенных коллективов – аналогов предприятий, фирм, т.е. различные типы экономических и социальных институтов, что впоследствии может быть перенесено в социальную практику;

3) умения совместной коллективной деятельности;

4) культурные традиции и нормы.

Ролевые игры, тема и сюжет которых основан на содержании текстов, иллюстрируют поведение в ситуации межкультурного общения.

В качестве приемов, характерных для метода ролевой игры выступают следующие:

- прием воссоздания коммуникативного контекста, коммуникативной ситуации;

- прием виртуальной экскурсии, который можно организовать как с помощью технических средств, так и с использованием реальных фотоматериалов в учебной аудитории,

- прием драматизации, направленный на создание условий, приближенных к условиям реального общения, связанный с созданием ситуации общения, определением цели, распределением ролей;

- прием рефлексивной идентификации, предполагающий идентификацию с объектом общения и повествование от имени этого объекта.

Методические указания к написанию делового письма

Business Letter

Letter writing is an art. A letter on one topic can be written in different styles with the help of various formats. Writing a letter is a difficult task for some because of format used for writing. The letter has to have following parts. They are date, name and address of sender and receiver, salutation, main body and complimentary closure. When all these parts are combined together then you will get a well drafted letter. Writing as well as receiving a letter is always special. A Letter is a platform where you can express your innermost feelings in a straightforward manner.

Business letters and personal letters are two types of letters. For all official and formal situations, you write business letter whereas letters written to friends, relatives, acquaintances are personal letters. Both follow the same format only the difference lies in the language used for writing. In business letters, formal language is used and situations discussed are work related. In personal letters language is informal and you discuss personal and intimate topics.

The site will provide you with tips for writing different types of letters and various samples. Here you will get to read business as well personal letters. The samples will help you in drafting the letter you require in every possible manner. You can follow the format and make changes in the main body of the letter according to your needs.

Business Letter Writing

When an individual starts working in a professional environment, he needs to understand the various nuances of business letter writing. Business letter has to be brief and concise. The purpose of writing the letter should feature in the first paragraph. Give enough information about the main idea but be specific. Professionals do not have time to read lengthy letters. So keep the letters as short as possible. The business letter has to effectively convey the message to the reader. Here in this section of the site, you will get

tips to write business letters, types of business letters and samples of business letter. Use the formats and modify the content as per your requirements.			
Іетодические указания к чтению и переводу текстов профессиональной направленности			
Тексты профессиональной направленности на иностранном языке помимо своей основной задачи – информативности – помогают пополнить общий и тематический словарный запас, тренируют в произношении немецких слов и выражений, закрепляют правила грамматики, способствуют развитию навыков устной речи. Предтекстовый этап:			
 прочтите заголовок и скажите, о чем (о ком) будет идти речь в тексте; ознакомьтесь с новыми словами и словосочетаниями (если таковые даны к тексту с переводом); прочитайте и выпишите слова, обозначающие (дается русский эквивалент); выберите из текста слова, относящиеся к изучаемой теме; 			
- найдите в тексте незнакомые слова. Текстовый этап:			
 прочтите текст; выделите слова (словосочетания или предложения), которые несут важную (ключевую информацию); выпишите или подчеркните основные имена (термины, определения, обозначения); сформулируйте ключевую мысль каждого абзаца; отметьте слово (словосочетание), которое лучше всего передает содержание текста (части текста). 			
- отметьте слово (словосочетание), которое лучше всего передает содержание текста (части текста). Послетекстовый этап: - озаглавьте текст;			
 прочтите вслух предложения, которые поясняют название текста; найдите в тексте предложения для описания 			
 подтвердите (опровергните) словами из текста следующую мысль ответьте на вопрос; 			
 составьте план текста; выпишите ключевые слова, необходимые для пересказа текста; 			
 перескажите текст, опираясь на план; перескажите текст, опираясь на ключевые слова. При подготовке реферированиия текста рекомендуется воспользоваться следующей памяткой: 			
 После прочтения текста разбейте его на смысловые части. В каждой части найдите предложение (их может быть несколько), в котором заключен основной смысл этой части 			
 2. В каждой части пандите предложение (их может овив несколько), в котором заклютей основной смыси этой части текста. Выпишите эти предложения. 3. Подчеркните в этих предложениях ключевые слова. 			
 4. Составьте план пересказа. 5. Опираясь на план, перескажите текст, 			
6. Опираясь на ключевые слова, расскажите текст.			
Методические рекомендации по составлению дискуссии			
Памятка по составлению дискуссии В процессе подготовки к выполнению задания (дискуссия) внимательно изучите его содержательное наполнение, определите конкретную ситуацию и коммуникативную задачу общения.			
Ситуация общения четко и лаконично конкретизируется в первых двух-трех предложениях задания, поэтому их следует читать особенно внимательно.			
 Обязательно обсудите все предлагаемые варианты, вне зависимости от собственных предпочтений. Будьте инициативным партнером по общению, а не пассивно ожидайте вопросов со стороны собеседника. Необходимо начать беседу с краткого вступления –объяснения ситуации. Далее следует активно вести беседу: предлагать варианты для обсуждения, задавать соответствующие речевой ситуации вопросы, при необходимости переспрашивать, уточнять мнение собеседника, осуществлять переход от одного варианта к другому, в завершение беседы после обсуждения всех вариантов 			
самому предложить решение. Решение должно логично вытекать из всего сказанного обоими партнерами, не забудьте при этом еще раз поинтересоваться мнением собеседника.			
•Вежливость в лиалоге предполагает, прежде всего, проявление заинтересованности по отношению к своему партнеру по			

•Вежливость в диалоге предполагает, прежде всего, проявление заинтересованности по отношению к своему партнеру по общению, обязательное реагирование на его реплики (пусть порою с помощью коротких реплик реагирования).

Необходимо внимательно слушать партнера и давать адекватные реакции на то, что он говорит. В данном типе диалога чаще всего ответными реакциями будут согласие или несогласие (причем вежливое), и, возможно, удивление, сомнение. При этом, безусловно, следует стараться использовать разнообразные языковые средства для выражения данных языковых функций.

•Активно предлагайте варианты для обсуждения (естественно, после достаточно подробного обсуждения каждого предыдущего).

•При предложении своего варианта следует давать четкие развернутые аргументы в его пользу. В случае несогласия собеседника необходимо реагировать на его реплики своими контраргументами, согласуя их с его доводами. Умение услышать партнера и адекватно и аргументированно реагировать в спонтанных ответных репликах особенно ценно в данном типе диалога. Однако совсем необязательно всегда не соглашаться с партнером, ведь в реальной коммуникации мы достаточно часто пересматриваем свою точку зрения, взвешивая доводы «за» и «против». При согласии с мнением собеседника важно привести дополнительные доводы в пользу обсуждаемого варианта или развернуть аргумент

собеседника.

 Активность и вежливость собеседника предполагает заинтересованность во мнении партнера по общению, поэтому в беседе следует интересоваться мнением собеседника по поводу предлагаемых вариантов, запрашивать его согласие или несогласие со своей точкой зрения. При необходимости можно задать уточняющие вопросы, переспросить собеседника. Необходимо учитывать мнение собеседника и приводимые им аргументы при принятии окончательного решения, которое должно стать логическим завершением диалога. Если решение противоречит содержанию проведенной беседы, коммуникативная задача может оказаться невыполненной. Это означает, что участник беседы формально проговаривал свои доводы, не следил за репликами собеседника и логикой развития диалога.

•Инициативность в беседе предполагает умение вовлечь партнера в диалог. В данном типе диалога это проявляется не только в умении запросить мнение собеседника, но и в приглашении предлагать свои варианты для обсуждения. • Необходимо помнить, что диалог – это не обмен монологами.