



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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в г. Анапе Краснодарского края

Среднее профессиональное образование

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

для подготовки к практическим занятиям и организации самостоятельной работы
обучающихся

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Дисциплина

ОГСЭ

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Квалификация «бухгалтер»

Форма обучения очная


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Методические рекомендации рассмотрены на заседании цикловой методической
комиссии естественно-математических и экономических дисциплин.

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Методические рекомендации для подготовки к практическим занятиям и
организации самостоятельной работы призваны помочь обучающимся в освоении
дисциплины и формировании профессиональных компетенций с целью реализации их в
дальнейшей профессиональной деятельности.

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Введение

Основной целью курса «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является обучение практическому владению разговорно-бытовой речью и деловым языком специалиста для активного применения, как в повседневной, так и в профессиональной деятельности.

Основными задачами курса являются:

- закрепление навыков чтения и понимания текстов по профессиональной тематике;

- формирование и закрепление навыков элементарного общения на иностранном языке с применением профессиональной лексики гостиничного сервиса и правил речевого этикета;

- расширение активного словаря студентов, знаний грамматического и лексического материала, закрепление навыков устного и письменного перевода профессиональных текстов, а также телеграмм, деловых писем;

развитие страноведческого опыта и развитие творческой личности студентов.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен:

уметь:

- 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;

- определять актуальность нормативно-правовой документации в профессиональной деятельности; применять современную научную профессиональную терминологию; определять и выстраивать траектории профессионального развития и самообразования;

- организовывать работу коллектива и команды; взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности;

- 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;

знать:

- номенклатура информационных источников применяемых в профессиональной деятельности; приемы структурирования информации; формат оформления результатов поиска информации;

- содержание актуальной нормативно-правовой документации; современная научная и профессиональная терминология; возможные траектории профессионального развития и самообразования;

- психологические основы деятельности коллектива, психологические особенности личности; основы проектной деятельности;

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

2. Практическая работа студента в соответствии с рабочей программой.

Раздел 1. Иностранный язык – язык делового общения.

Foreign Languages in Our Life.

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider.

I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations.

English language is a wonderful language. It's the language of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology. The great German poet Goethe once said, "He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one". That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages.

I think that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

1. Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing.
 - a. Английский язык очень легко выучить
 - b. Изучение иностранного языка — нелегкое дело
 - c. Изучение иностранного языка - легкое дело
2. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts.
 - a. Это быстрый процесс, который не отнимает много времени и усилий
 - b. Это очень долгий процесс, на который нужно годы обучения.
 - c. Это долгий и медленный процесс, который отнимает много времени и усилий.
3. It's the language of ...
 - a. the great literature.
 - b. of all world
 - c. our country
4. I think that to know English today is absolutely
 - a. necessary
 - b. unnecessary
 - c. useful
5. The native speakers of English live in ...
 - a. Russia, Italy, Japan
 - b. Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand.
 - c. China, Australia, New Zealand

Text 2. Television.

Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. The name "Television" comes from Greek word meaning "far", and a Latin word meaning "to see", so the word "television" means "to see far".

About three-fourths of the 1 500 TV stations in the US are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest

are public stations, which are nonprofit organizations. Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs because they must attract larger numbers of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices. These programs include light dramas called situation comedies; action packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and singers; movies; quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons

1. Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication.
 - a. Телевидение-это самое важное средство коммуникации
 - b. Телевидение коротко называют ТВ
 - c. Телевидение является одним из наших самых важных средств коммуникации
2. The name "Television" comes from Greek word
 - a. Название "телевидение" происходит от греческого слова
 - b. Название "телевидение" происходит от латинского слова
 - c. Название "телевидение" происходит от итальянского слова
3. About ...of the 1 500 TV stations in the US are commercial stations.
 - a. three-fourths
 - b. four-fifths
 - c. one-third
4. They sell... time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit.
 - a. advertising
 - b. differentgoods
 - c. programs
5. Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly... because they must attract larger numbers of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices.
 - a. cartoons
 - b. politicalprograms
 - c. entertainmentprograms

Раздел 2. Профессиональное образование.

1. What is the best way to teach vocabulary at the upper intermediate level EFL?
2. What do you think you will be able to do in English
3. What is your favorite way to practice your English?
4. How much time do you spend looking out of the window during class?
5. What is your favorite way to practice your English? (UK spelling = favorite)
6. Do you think English is a difficult language to learn?
7. How do you use the Internet to learn English?
8. What kind of dormitory room would you like to stay in?
9. What search engine do you use most often when you study? Why?
10. How often do you practice your English?
11. What do you think you will be able to do in English in the future?
12. If you are really absorbed in lessons, do the classroom arrangement matter?
13. Do you think that English will completely dominate all the other languages in the future? If yes, how will it affect the world?
14. Which country is the best place to study English?
15. In your own teaching environment what forms of pronunciation of English are learners likely to encounter?
16. Are you willing to get a tutor just to further learn English?
17. Have you ever spoken English on the phone?
18. How can English language help you advance in your career?
19. Who cooks Thanksgiving dinner in your home?

20. What do you like about your classroom?
21. Why are you learning English?
22. How can I listen to conversations and improve my pronunciation?

Раздел 3. Основные вопросы экономики

1. What role does the central bank play in any country?
2. What is monetary policy? Why is monetary policy necessary?
3. What banking system exists in Russia?
4. How does the CBR ensure the banking system stability?
5. What monetary policy does the CBR pursue?
6. What market-oriented instruments does the CBR use?
7. Is the entry of foreign banks welcome in Russia? What about other countries?
8. What are the shortcomings of the financial system in Russia?
9. What happens when a country pursues a "tight" or an "easy" monetary policy?
10. How can money supply be regulated?
11. Is the international financial community concerned about banking crises?
12. Why do many countries experience banking problems?
13. What money aggregates are used to measure and control money in circulation?
14. How do Central and East European countries solve their banking problems?
15. Do industrialized countries face banking problems?

Раздел 4. Финансы и кредит

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?
4. What is a financial audit?
5. What is the general purpose of audit?
6. Who typically does financial audits?
7. What are the three main steps of financial audit?
8. What is the purpose of the interim review?
9. What is the latest step of the audit?
10. What are the main problems in audit?

Раздел 5. Занятость и трудоустройство

1. What is the major sector of any modern monetary system?
2. What are central banks responsible for?
3. What functions do central banks perform?
4. What is done to ensure the safety of a banking system?
5. Why are "prudential ratios" imposed on commercial banks?
6. What is the structure of the Federal Reserve System?
7. How are members of the board appointed?
8. What functions does the "Fed" perform?
9. What services does the "Fed" perform for banks and the government?
10. How does the "Fed" contribute to the stabilization of the banking system?
11. What role does the "Fed" play in the making of economic policy?
12. How is the Russian banking system organized?
13. Has the role of the CBR changed over the years of the economic reforms?
14. What are the functions of the CBR?
15. What measures are being worked out to ensure stability of the Russian banking system?
16. How will the Russian banking business be developing?
17. What tax treatment is applied to banks in Russia?

3. Рекомендации по подготовке к практическим занятиям.

Содержание и последовательность изучения дисциплины определяются учебным планом для каждой формы обучения.

Целью практических (лабораторных) занятий является:

- углубленное изучение студентами отдельных разделов дисциплины, закрепление полученных знаний;
- приобретение навыков использования полученных знаний в практической деятельности;
- приобретение навыков самостоятельной работы с учебной и научной литературой;
- формирование аналитических способностей, умение обобщать и формулировать выводы;
- формирование у студентов профессионального умения кратко, аргументировано и ясно излагать обсуждаемые вопросы;

Формами проведения практических (лабораторных) занятий являются:

- объяснение и тренировка грамматического материала;
- выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений;
- работа с текстами;
- отработка навыков устной речи;
- задания на самостоятельность мышления, устные опросы, письменные (контрольные) работы, тесты, лексические диктанты.

Для подготовки студентов к практическим (лабораторным) занятиям рекомендуется следующий алгоритм:

- повторение и изучение грамматического материала;
- выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений;
- переводы текста и выполнение заданий по тексту;
- составление монологов, диалогов;
- оценка своей подготовленности путем ответов на вопросы для самопроверки;
- формулирование дискуссионных вопросов и проблем, желательных для обсуждения на занятии;
- работа со словарем.

5. Методические указания по подготовке докладов, выполнению индивидуальных творческих заданий, проектов, контрольных работ, проведению лабораторных занятий в форме дискуссии, устного опроса, тестирования.

Задача студентов – осмыслить предложенную жизненную ситуацию, описание которой отражает не только практическую проблему, но и актуализирует ранее усвоенный комплекс знаний, чётко сформулировать и квалифицировать проблему и выработать определённый алгоритм деятельности, который ведёт к решению проблемы.

4. Методические рекомендации по проведению устного опроса.

Устный опрос является одним из основных способов учета знаний учащихся. Развернутый ответ студента должен представлять собой связное, логически последовательное сообщение на определенную тему, показывать его умение применять определения, правила в конкретных случаях.

Основные качества устного ответа подлежащего оценке.

1. Правильность ответа по содержанию (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе).

2. Полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных лексических единиц, грамматических правил и т. п.).

3. Сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала).

4. Логика изложения материала (учитывается умение строить целостный, последовательный рассказ, грамотно пользоваться специальной терминологией).

5. Рациональность использованных приемов и способов решения поставленной учебной задачи (учитывается умение использовать наиболее прогрессивные и эффективные способы достижения цели).

6. Своевременность и эффективность использования наглядных пособий и технических средств при ответе (учитывается грамотно и с пользой применять наглядность и демонстрационный опыт при устном ответе).

7. Использование дополнительного материала (приветствуется, но не обязательно для всех студентов).

8. Рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов).

5. Методические указания для выполнения индивидуальных творческих заданий .

Творческие задания – разнообразные работы научного, методического или учебно-практического характера. Творческие задания носят заведомо нестандартный характер и оцениваются в каждом случае индивидуально. Содержание творческого задания должно быть согласовано с преподавателем, ведущим практические занятия.

Презентация.

Содержание презентации соответствует содержанию контрольной работы. Объем – не менее 10 слайдов.

1-й – тема, ФИО студента, год издания.

2-й – СОДЕРЖАНИЕ.

3-4-й – введение: кратко - актуальность, цели, задачи, объект и предмет исследования, теоретическая, нормативная и эмпирическая основа, методологическая основа, структура работы.

С 5-го - основная часть (текст) со схемами, таблицами, диаграммами, картинками, фото, статистическими данными и т.д.

Заключение: краткие выводы по работе. (1-2 слайда).

Список использованной литературы – весь. (1-2 слайда).

Сноски не нужны. Последний слайд указывает на логическое завершение работы: Спасибо за внимание! или Благодарим за внимание! Текст выравнивается на слайдах по ширине и приблизительно одинакового размера. Цвет фона слайда не должен сливаться с цветом шрифта текста. Рекомендуется применять эффекты анимации. Смену слайдов можно выставлять по времени или «по щелчку». Допускается прикрепление музыкального файла.

6. Тексты для подготовки к практическим работам.

Economy.

Economy is an important part of consumer society. People are always in need of something: clothes, food, cars, furniture. And when this consumer need reaches larger or global scale, economy can solve the problem. Possible ways to satisfy these needs are called the resources. For example, to build a new house one needs wood, stones, tools, electricity, etc. In

fact, these resources are not limitless as people might think. World factories need countless resources to exist, but to keep the balance they sometimes need to refuse using some of them. This is another task for economy: to calculate which things are more crucial in certain situations for cutting the expenses. The word “economy” originated from Greek word *oikonomia* which means “household management”. Gradually the notion of the term expanded and today it has global meaning.

Some people confuse the term “economy” with “economics”. The first means the economic life of the country with its factories, plants, enterprises, roads, stores, etc. The second is a social science which studies the economy. One of the most common definitions of economics is a study that helps people to make choice of manufactured goods, which meets their current and future needs, having limited resources. Each country has a different capacity of resources, however they are always limited. The main types of resources are:

Natural resources (water, soil, forests, fossils, etc.) Labor resources (people with certain skills and knowledge) Manufactured resources (the result of man’s work: tools, computers, equipment, buildings, vehicles, etc.)

Modern economy is so sophisticated that no one has to multi-task. Every person can work only on one task and then share or exchange it with others. Of course, this exchange isn’t straight forward. It goes through an established and complicated system of goods’ distribution from manufacturers to consumers. Modern communication tools play the leading role in this process. This includes media resources, different types of advertising, phone calls and Internet connection. The question now is how the goods are bought. Today, for buying them people need money, while at ancient times they simply used to exchange the goods. Market has become the place, where people exchange goods for money. The benefits of market are obvious. First of all, it’s a face-to-face bargain, during which everyone stays satisfied. Secondly, market stimulates competition among the sellers and manufacturers, which often improves the quality of goods.

The British economy comprises the economies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the European Union, the G7, the G8, the G20, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation and the United Nations. The Economy of England is the largest economy of the four countries of the United Kingdom. England is a highly industrialised country. It is an important producer of textiles and chemical products. Although automobiles, locomotives, and aircraft are among England's other important industrial products, a significant proportion of the country's income comes from the City. Since the 1990, the financial services sector has played an increasingly significant role in the English economy and the City of London is one of the world's largest financial centres. Banks, insurance companies, commodity and futures exchanges are heavily concentrated in the City. The British pound sterling is the official currency of England and the central bank of the United Kingdom, the Bank of England, is located in London. The UK is one of the world's most globalised countries. London is the world's largest financial centre alongside New York. The aerospace industry of the UK is the second-largest national aerospace industry. The main crops that are grown are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets England is one of the world's leading fishing nations. England remains a key player in the aerospace, defence, pharmaceutical and chemical industries, and British companies worldwide continue to have a role in the sector through foreign investment. The largest centre for tourism is London, which attracts millions of international tourists every year.

Education

Education is an important part of our life, because it usually determines the life journey. More and more young people aspire to get education abroad today and this rush is gaining popularity at an amazing rate. Parents eagerly send their children to Europe or USA to get an overseas diploma and good professional skills. The majority of young people want to graduate from a university or even a college in English-speaking countries.

There are a lot of advantages of studying in foreign university. First of all, you study to communicate with people of different races, nationalities and with different religious views. Studying abroad increases harmony and love between students irrespective of their color and creed because usually students live in hostels. This factor brings them close to each other. You study not only a subject but also a culture that you never knew before. Moreover, studying abroad is the best way to learn a new language. Undoubtedly, you should pay attention and do some studying, but everything comes faster when you hear a foreign language (English, for example) everywhere- on the streets, in the stores, on the TV. You can't reBesides, a European diploma is highly appreciated in Russia. People supposed that if you have graduated from any university in Europe or the USA, you're a great highly-skilled professional. You could get some opportunities to study the new technologies and most recent science achievements. In addition, you've gained the valuable and updated knowledge. All these things could help to get a good job and earn good money.

However, this type of education could be difficult to receive, because of language barrier as the educational programs in Europe or USA are usually provided in English. Studying abroad could be much more expensive than it is in our country, where it is possible to get a chance of free education. So, lack of money could be a huge obstacle.

To sum up, receiving education abroad offers some opportunities for a better career, it also has challenges that we must try to cope with to make our dream come true.

sist it and start to learn it without thinking.

Education abroad.

The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries.

There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them.

The programme of studies in the school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural Sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, Wood or Metal Work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history. Beside giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who want to enter colleges or universities.

After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education. The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, History or Physical Training. After the first two years every student can select subjects according to his professional interest.

The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions of higher education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many students have to work to pay their expenses. The Americans place a high value on education. That's why Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education".

Now many people from our country want to study abroad. This goal is justified (оправданный). After all, education abroad is not only prestigious (престижный), but it is also profitable (выгодный). Education abroad gives not only great experience (опыт), but also the freedom (свобода) of choice (выбор)! First of all, this kind of education gives the opportunity (возможность) to work and progress in any international sphere. Education abroad allows us (позволять) to get a prestigious job right after graduation (выпуск, окончаниеобучения) and, therefore, to get a high income (доход). In addition, it's a daily (ежедневный) language practice and live communication with native speakers (носителяязыка).

In addition to the above mentioned (вышеперечисленное), education abroad gives a better understanding of European culture, makes interesting and useful (полезный) contacts to expand your vocabulary.

Priceless (бесценный) experience of communication, knowledge of the culture and language — these are the building blocks (кирпичики) that will help later in life to find a career, business communication and define (определять) further targets (дальнейшиецели).

Money in our life

Money has been the most disputable matter throughout the human history. What is money for? And when did it appear?

Money is a universal means of payment and a means of exchange. It appeared thousands of years ago. First people used things like animal skin and precious metals as money. But it wasn't easy to carry and store them. The money we use nowadays is made of paper and cheap metals. They are banknotes and coins of different value.

Everybody uses money in our modern world. We all need money, we think about it and work for it. It is difficult to imagine today's life without banknotes and coins, credit cards and cash. Modern technologies have influenced the way of payment: and plastic cards are becoming more and more popular today and they can be accepted even abroad. It's really convenient and safe for travelers because you don't have to carry the money in your wallet or exchange the currency in order to make purchases in foreign countries.

We need money to live and buy desired things and services. We can't travel around the world, buy a car, rent an office, use the Internet or just buy food and clothes without money. People who earn much money can afford luxury goods: expensive cars and fantastic mansions, precious stones and unique works of art. The more money you earn, the more products you can buy. We must admit that being a millionaire is always dangerous. Rich people spend a lot on security because they are often robbed, kidnapped and even killed.

To my mind, money and happiness are not synonyms. Money doesn't always mean well-being and prosperity. Sometimes money ruins people's lives and destroys families. People who value material things only, who care too much about money cannot be happy. Happiness depends both on material and spiritual things. And you can't buy health, love or true friends with money.

A bank is a company that works with the money that the people give it. If you give your money to a bank, it not only **protects** it but pays you **interest** so that it can work with the money.

This is one of the reasons why people save their money in a bank. Money may also be safer there than at home.

Banks also lend money to other businesses and **customers**. They collect extra money called banking **fees** with which they pay interest to savers as well as **salaries** for their workers. Banks make a **profit** because they collect more interest than they pay to savers.

Without banks the world's **economy** would not be able to grow. **Investors** would not find the money they need for new projects. Industries could not buy new machines and modern **technology**.

What kind of services do banks offer?

Banks **provide** their customers with a number of **services**. With a checking account you can pay your bills. A check is a slip of paper that tells the bank how much money it should **withdraw** from your **account** and pay to someone else. Today, more and more people use the internet, also a banking service, to pay their **bills**. Banks also give their customers plastic cards with which they can get money from their account everywhere and whenever they want. They can also use them to pay without cash at shops, gas stations and other stores. Checking accounts are a **comfortable** way for customers to **handle** their money.

For people who want to save money banks **offer** savings accounts. Usually, banks pay more interest for savings accounts than they do for checking accounts. They hope that the customers will leave their money in the bank for a long time, which is why the bank can work with this money and **offer** it as **loans**. Banks, **however**, cannot give all of their money as loans. In most countries the government **limits** the **amount** of money that banks can use as loans. They must always keep back a **certain percentage** in the form of **cash**.

People who need money for certain things like buying a house or a car need a lot of money quickly. The money they borrow from a bank is called a loan. In most cases they do not pay back all of the money at once but a small part of it, with **interest**, every month. If someone cannot pay back a loan the bank usually can take away **valuable** objects like cars or houses.

Modern banks offer their customers many other services as well. They tell them how they can make money with investments in stocks and bonds. **Credit cards** are given to customers as a **cash-free** way of buying things. Almost all banks have **automatic teller machines** (ATM) at which customers receive money from their account. Telephone banking is an easy way to pay your bills by calling a special telephone number and typing in a certain **sequence** of **digits**. Some banks even **deal** with **insurance**.

Types of banks

Commercial banks are the most important banks. They **offer** many services, different forms of **accounts** and also loans. While, at first, commercial banks only offered its services to **businesses** and companies, they are for everyone today.

Investment banks do not take or keep the money of **individuals**. They help organizations and large companies **raise** money on the international financial markets.

Central banks manage the banking system in a country. The Federal Reserve in the United States and Bank of England are two **prominent** banks that take over these **tasks**. The European Central Bank is **responsible** for the **circulation** of money in the Euro zone.

Online banks can often give their customers more interest because they do not have the **expenses** that **physical** banks do. They can be **accessed** over the internet and are becoming more and more popular.

Savings and loans are banks that specialize in financing houses. **Although interest rates** are higher such banks offer up to 30-year **mortgages**. Customers pay back their loan through a monthly **payment** that they can **afford**.

Development banks are financial organizations that help Third World Countries. They not only **provide** money for nations in Africa, Asia and South America, but also send **aid** workers and offer technical help.

History of banking

Banking has a long tradition. In Mesopotamia bankers kept gold and silver for people and lent it to others. **Ancient Rome** and Greece had **similar** banking systems to the ones we have today.

During the Middle Ages Italy was the centre of European banking. **Jewish traders emerged** as the first bankers and became very successful businessmen. Florence and Venice became known as two cities in which many people earned their money through banking. The Medici family **dominated** Florence for over two centuries and **set up** Europe's largest bank in the 15 th **century**.

The first world wide banking crisis **emerged** during the **Great Depression** in 1929. Many **citizens** lost their jobs and their savings as banks **crashed**. In 1933 American president Franklin D. Roosevelt **signed** a **bill** in which the government **guaranteed** the savings of **depositors** if a bank went **bankrupt**.

In 2008 a banking crisis hit America and **spread throughout** the world. Banks gave homeowners **mortgages** without checking their financial backgrounds. House prices began to drop and banks lost a lot of money. Governments in many countries had to give them money and **prevent** them from becoming bankrupt.

7.ВИДЫ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Контроль уровня усвоения обучающимися учебной дисциплины БД.6 Обществознание - один из важнейших элементов учебного процесса. Обучение по всем формам не может быть полноценным без регулярной и объективной информации о том, как усваивается студентами материал, как они применяют полученные знания для решения практических задач. Благодаря контролю между преподавателями и студентами устанавливается "обратная связь", которая позволяет оценивать динамику усвоения учебного материала, действительный уровень владения системой знаний, умений, навыков, на основе их анализа вносить соответствующие коррективы в организацию учебного процесса.

Предварительный контроль служит необходимой предпосылкой для успешного планирования и руководства учебным процессом. Он позволяет определить наличный (исходный) уровень знаний и умений студентов, чтобы использовать его, как фундамент, ориентироваться на допустимую сложность учебного материала.

Текущий контроль является одним из основных видов проверки знаний и умений студентов. Ведущая задача текущего контроля - регулярное управление учебной деятельностью студентов, ее корректировка. Он позволяет получать непрерывную информацию о ходе и качестве усвоения учебного материала, и на основе этого, оперативно вносить изменения в учебном процессе. Другими важными задачами текущего контроля является: стимуляция регулярной, напряженной и целенаправленной работы студентов, активизация их познавательной деятельности, определение уровня овладения студентами умениями самостоятельной работы, создания условий для их формирования. Текущий контроль является органической частью всего учебного процесса, он тесно

связан с изложением, закреплением, повторением или применением учебного процесса. Текущий контроль осуществляется во всех организационных формах обучения. При этом он может быть особым структурным элементом организационной формы обучения и может сочетаться с самим изложением, закреплением учебного материала. Данный контроль может быть индивидуальным или групповым. При организации текущего контроля необходимо добиваться сознательного, а не формального, механического усвоения студентами учебного материала.

Формы текущего контроля успеваемости по дисциплине - контрольная работа.

Периодический (рубежный) контроль позволяет определить качество изучения студентами учебного материала по разделам, темам предмета. Такой контроль проводят обычно несколько раз в семестр.

Примером рубежного контроля могут служить контрольные работы, контрольно-учетные и учетно-обобщающие уроки, зачеты по лабораторным работам.

Периодический контроль позволяет проверить прочность усвоения полученных знаний и умений, т.к. он проводится через продолжительный период времени и по отдельным дозам учебного материала.

Итоговый контроль - это контроль интегрирующий, именно он позволяет судить о достижениях студентов. При подготовке к нему происходит более углубленное обобщение и систематизация усвоенного материала, что позволяет знания и умения поднять на новый уровень. При систематизации и обобщении знаний и умения студентов проявляется и развивающий эффект обучения, поскольку на этом этапе особенно интенсивно формируется интеллектуальные умения и навыки.

Итоговый контроль осуществляется на переводных и семестровых экзаменах, государственных экзаменах, защите выпускной квалификационной работы.

Цель *дифференцированного зачета* – проверить теоретические знания и умения применять их в практических ситуациях, в будущей профессиональной деятельности. Обязательным условием допуска студента к экзамену является выполнение текущих заданий, в том числе результаты самостоятельной работы, выполнение контрольной работы, представление преподавателю результатов выполнения индивидуальных заданий (в случае работы по индивидуальному графику).

При сдаче *дифференцированного зачета* и выставлении итоговых оценок учитываются:

- 1) овладение базовыми знаниями и умениями в области принятия управленческих решений;
- 2) посещаемость студента в ходе семестра и его активность во время аудиторных занятий;
- 3) качество выполнения "срезовой" контрольной работы;
- 4) качество выполнения самостоятельной работы в рабочей тетради.

Положительная оценка *дифференцированного зачета* складывается из умения оперировать понятиями, из знания конкретного материала, оценка докладов, рефератов, контрольной работы.

Оценка "отлично" предполагает, что студент глубоко и прочно освоил материал дисциплины, полностью в, привёл примеры из практики, чётко и точно выполнил практическую и самостоятельную части программы.

Оценка "хорошо" предполагает, что студент при ответе показал хорошие знания основных положений дисциплины, однако при этом допустил некоторые неточности и

погрешности.

Оценка "удовлетворительно" предполагает, что студент в целом освоил курс дисциплины, однако при этом имеет пробелы в теоретических знаниях и затрудняется показать, как эти знания могут быть применены в практической деятельности.

Оценка "неудовлетворительно" предполагает, что студент не освоил теоретический курс, имеет фрагментарные представления о нем, не может раскрыть основные понятия, не понимает возможности применения полученных знаний на практике.

8. Темы контрольных работ

Перечень вопросов для подготовки к контрольной работе 3 семестр.

1. История появления и развития английского языка. Американский и британский варианты английского языка.
2. Буквы и их алфавитное название. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, возвратные.
3. Основные различия между фонетическим строем английского языка и фонетическим строем русского языка. Числительные: количественные, порядковые и дробные.оборот thereis/ thereare.
4. Правила чтения некоторых согласных. Спряжение глагола to be.
5. Правила чтения гласных в 4-х типах ударных слогов. Местоимения (a) little, (a) few. Неопределённые местоимения some, any, отрицательное местоимение no.
6. Существительные (множественное число, притяжательный падеж). Артикли.
7. Прилагательные и наречия (степени сравнения).
8. 18. Схема построения вопросительного предложения.
9. Предлоги направления. Предлоги времени.
10. Спряжение глаголов.
11. Фразовые глаголы.
12. Группа временных форм Simple. Как поблагодарить, ответить на благодарность.
13. Правильные и неправильные глаголы. Как извиниться, попросить прощения, как ответить на извинение.
14. Группа временных форм Progressive. Как выразить сомнение, предостережение, совет.
15. Группа временных форм PerfectActive. Как спросить, попросить о чем-нибудь и как ответить на просьбу.

Тесты для зачета:

Выберите правильные ответы на вопросы из предложенных вариантов.

1. This ___ a table.

- is
- are
- be
- will

2. She _____ from Russia.

- isn't
- aren't
- hasn't
- not

3. ____ you live in this beautiful house?

- are
- have
- do
- does

4. That is ____ desk.

- Sue's
- Sues
- Sues'
- Sue

5. I like _____ TV.

- watching
- watch
- looking
- look

6. ____ he love her?

- is
- are
- do
- does

7. _____ some books on the table.

- there is
- there are
- there isn't
- there aren't

11. Can _____ a piece of paper?

- I have
- have I
- I
- I am

9. He _____ his rent.

- never pays
- doesn't never pay
- pays never
- never pay

10. I sometimes work ____ Saturdays.

- on
- at
- in

of

11. I _____ understand what you're saying.

- can't
- can't to
- not can
- amn't

12. They _____ basketball yesterday.

- play
- played
- did played
- are played

13. I bought _____ apple and _____ grapes.

- an, some
- a, some
- an, _____
- an, the

14. I am _____ person in the world.

- the happiest
- happier
- happy
- thehappyest

15. He _____ a lot of money.

- has got
- have got
- is got
- does has

16. She _____ wearing glasses now.

- isn't
- not
- don't
- doesn't

17. I _____ a webmaster when I grow up.

- am going to be
- am going be
- am going to
- go to be

18. _____ sushi?

- have you ever eaten

did you ever eat
you have ever eaten
have you eaten ever

19. What did you _____ him?

tell
say
tell to
said to

20. Are you interested ____ gardening?

on
at
in
of

21. We _____ to open a bottle of champagne when suddenly it burst open.

were trying
tried
tryed
was trying

22. What ____ wonderful day!

an
a
the

23. The doorbell is ringing. I _____ it.

got
will get
am going to get
get

24. Why _____ change your mind?

did you have to
must you
you had to
had you to

25. If I fail my exams, I _____ to take them again in the autumn.

have
will have
am going
have had

26. I _____ smoke a lot, but now I don't.
used to
did use to
use to
am used
27. When _____ the radio _____?
was, invented
was, invent
did, invented
did, invent
28. If I _____ you, I wouldn't accept the proposal.
am
would
were
would be
29. When we _____ at the post office, it had been already closed.
arrived
had arrived
have arrived
arrive
30. Pete said he _____ this restaurant.
didn't like
not like
don't like
like
31. The ground is covered with snow. It _____ all day.
has been snowing
has snowed
was snowing
snowed
32. He enjoys _____.
diving
to dive
to diving
dive
33. We'd like _____ out tonight.
go
to go
going

to going

34. You _____ drunk the coffee before the boss comes in, won't you?

will

have

will have

won't have

35. If the water had been warmer yesterday, I _____ gone swimming.

wouldn't

won't have

hadn't

would have

36. This time next month I _____ lectures at a university.

will be attending

will attend

am attending

attend

37. I've got _____ brilliant ideas on how to redecorate your room.

some

any

anywhere

somewhere

38. I can do it _____. I don't need your help.

on my own

with myself

on myself

by my own

39. ___ life is easy in ___ USA.

___, the

the, the

the, ___

___, ___

40. One can't always rely ___ other people.

on

at

in

of.

Задания для подготовки к контрольной работе 4 семестр:

Вариант 1 CANADA

1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) Have you ever been to Canada?
- 2) Where is Canada situated?
- 3) What is the capital of Canada?
- 4) What do you know of Canada?
- 5) What places of interest are there in Canada?

2 Say what these geographical names mean:

Asia	Montreal
Quebec	Ottawa
Toronto	
Eskimos	

3 Read the text "Canada" to learn more about this country.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people; About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80 percent of the population lives within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions. Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories.

Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain. Canada was ruled by Britain completely until 1867, when Canada gained control of its domestic affairs. Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until 1931, when Canada gained full independence.

Canada's people are varied. About 57 percent of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32 percent have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. French Canadians, most of who live in the provinces of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people - American Indians and Eskimos - make up about 2 percent of the country's population. 77 percent of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Today, maintaining a sense of community is one of the major problems in Canada because of differences among the provinces and territories. Many Canadians in western and eastern parts of the country feel that the federal government does not pay enough attention to their problems. 80 percent of Quebec's population is French Canadians. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution.

Canada's history is an exciting story of development of a vast wilderness into a great nation. Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about 15000 years ago. They came over a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America. Their descendants are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska after them probably about 6000 years ago.

In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian navigator in the service of England, found rich fishing grounds off Canada's south-east coast. His discovery led to the European exploration of Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867, the French and English-speaking-Canadians helped to create a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Two groups worked together to settle

the country and to develop its great mineral deposits and other natural resources.

Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931. During the middle of 20th century, hard-working Canadians turned their country into an economic giant. Today Canada is a leading producer of wheat, oats, and barley. Canada also ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries, and it is a major producer of electric power.

Throughout its history, Canada has often been lack of unity among its people. French Canadians, most of them live in the province of Quebec, have struggled to preserve their own culture. They have long been angered by Canadian policies based on British traditions. Many of them support a movement to make Quebec a separate nation. People in Canada are nine other provinces also frequently favor local needs over national interests.

4. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Is Canada a large country?
- 2) What is the population of the country?
- 3) What is the political set up of the country?
- 4) What people live in Canada?
- 5) What do you know of Canada's history?
- 6) Who was the discoverer of Canada?
- 7) Whendidithappen?
- 8) When did Canada become a colony?
- 9) When did Canada get its independence from Britain?
- 10) What is Canada like nowadays?

5 Give correct word to the definition:

- a) to be known - ...
- b) to get - ...
- c) business of any kind - ...
- d) a forefather - ...
- e) included in a city - ...
- f) a wild region - ...
- g) a traveler on water in a ship - ...
- h) seed used in making beer or ale - ...

6 . Say whether these statements are true or false:

- a) Canada is the second largest country in the world.
- b) China has a greater land area than Canada.
- c) About 50 million people live in Canada.
- d) Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories.
- e) Canada was ruled by the USA completely until 1867.
- f) In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian navigator found rich fishing grounds off Canada's south-east coast.
- g) Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1945.
- h) Today Canada is a leading producer of wheat, oats, and barley.
- i) Canada has often been lack of unity among its people.

Вариант 2 FLORIDA

1 Answer the following questions before reading the text:

- 1) Have you ever been to the USA?

- 2) What states in the USA do you know?
 - 3) What states would you like to visit in the USA?
 - 4) What places of interest are there in the USA?
- 2 Say what these geographical names mean:

[Gulf of Mexico](#)[Georgia](#)

[Tallahassee](#)[Pascua Florida](#)

[Bahamas](#)

Cypress

Yeti

- 3 Read the text to know more about Florida

Florida is a [state](#) located in the [southeastern United States](#). Most of the state is a large [peninsula](#) with the [Gulf of Mexico](#) on its west and the [Atlantic Ocean](#) on its east. It has a warm and [humid subtropical climate](#). It was named by [Juan Ponce de León](#), who landed on the coast on [April 2, 1513](#), during [Pascua Florida](#) ([Spanish](#) for “Flowery Easter,” referring to the [Easter season](#)). Florida's economy relies heavily on [tourism](#). The capital is [Tallahassee](#) and the largest city is [Jacksonville](#).

Florida is situated mostly on a large [peninsula](#) between the [Gulf of Mexico](#), the [Atlantic Ocean](#), and the [Straits of Florida](#). It extends to the northwest into a [panhandle](#), extending along the northern [Gulf of Mexico](#). It is bordered in the north by the states of [Georgia](#) and [Alabama](#), and in the west, at the end of the panhandle, by Alabama. It is near the countries of the [Caribbean](#), particularly the [Bahamas](#) and [Cuba](#).

The climate of Florida is tempered somewhat by its proximity to water. Most of the state has a [humid subtropical climate](#), except for the southern tip which borders on tropical and the [Florida Keys](#) which have a true [tropical climate](#). Cold fronts can occasionally bring high winds and cool to cold temperatures to the entire state during late fall and winter. The seasons in Florida are actually determined more by [precipitation](#) than by temperature with mild to cool, relatively dry [winters](#) and [autumns](#) and hot, wet [springs](#) and [summers](#).

Florida's nickname is the “Sunshine State,” but severe weather is a common occurrence in the state. [Central Florida](#) is known as the [lightning](#) capital of the United States, as it experiences more lightning strikes than anywhere else in the country. Florida has the highest average precipitation of any state, in large part because afternoon [thunderstorms](#) are common in most of the state from late spring until early autumn. A fair day may be interrupted with a storm, only to return to sunshine.

[Tourism](#) makes up the largest sector of the state economy. Warm weather and hundreds of miles of beach attract about 60 million visitors to the state every year. [Amusement parks](#), especially in the [Orlando](#) area, make up a significant portion of tourism; the huge [Walt Disney World Resort](#), [Universal Orlando Resort](#), [Busch Gardens](#), [SeaWorld](#), and other major parks drives state tourism. The [Florida Keys](#) and [Daytona Beach](#) (famous as a [spring break](#) site) are also tourism centers.

Big Cypress National Preserve is a [National Park](#) in the state of [Florida](#) in the [United States of America](#). It is adjacent to [Everglades National Park](#). The Preserve protects over 720,000 acres (2,913 km²) of freshwater swamp essential to the health of the Everglades ecosystem. The Big Cypress Swamp has served as home or refuge to American Indian peoples including the Miccosukee Tribe, and the Seminole Tribe of Florida as well as early European settlers.

The Walt Disney World Resort (commonly known as Disney World or Disneyworld) is a complex of four separate [theme parks](#), two themed water parks, many resorts, restaurants and other facilities located in Lake Buena Vista, [Florida](#).

Magic Kingdom is the best-known park, organized around the central landmark, or as Walt Disney would say a weenie, of Cinderella's Castle. It is based on the original Disney park, Disneyland in Anaheim, California. It has various “lands” within it and is more oriented toward children, although

many adults love the escapism as well. This is the first park opened in the Florida complex and also the most heavily attended. It teems with humanity of all ages and colors, so people who have problems with crowds - or who don't like screaming toddlers - may want to stay away.

Epcot is an "educational park." It is divided into two distinct areas, "Future World" and "World Showcase". World Showcase is structured to showcase various international locations, especially in terms of food and/or trade goods. Don't miss the impossibly cheesy but fun Mexico ride along with the extravagant Maelstrom ride in the Norway pavilion. Future World is comprised of various "futuristic" attractions, many sponsored by various industrial concerns. The Test Track, a recent addition in which visitors go through the motions of tests for new cars, is a probably the most fun, and the most traditionally theme-park.

Disney-MGM Studios is a park with a 20th Century movie theme. This park has lots of shows and some Thrill rides, the main ones being a 13 story drop in The Twilight Zone Tower of Terror and a launching roller coaster, Rock 'n' Roller Coaster. The latest addition to the park is an automobile stunt show called "Lights, Motors, Action".

Animal Kingdom is a mix between a zoo and a theme park. Naturalistic animal exhibitions are interspersed, and sometimes integrated, with typical Disney rides. Among these are a jeep safari past live animal enclosures, a raft ride through the deforestation of a tropical rainforest, a time travel ride which includes close encounters with dinosaurs and the newest ride, "Expedition Everest", which is a roller coaster ride and includes an encounter with the Yeti. Animal Kingdom is more of a kid friendly theme park with many animals that would attract the attention of younger generations as well as Camp Minnie Mickey, a special space for youngsters where they can meet all of their favorite characters.

4 . Comprehension check. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is Florida situated?
- 2) How can you characterize Florida?
- 3) What is the climate of Florida like?
- 4) What is the largest sector of the state's economy?
- 5) What are the most famous tourist attractions?
- 6) What have you learnt about Big Cypress National Preserve?
- 7) What parts does the Walt Disney World Resort consist of?
- 8) Where can children get acquainted with cartoon personages?
- 9) Which park shows a 20th Century movie theme?
- 10) Where can one meet wild animals?

5 Fill in the gaps:

- 1) It has a warm and ... subtropical climate.
- 2) Florida is situated mostly on a large
- 3) The seasons in Florida are actually determined more by ... than by temperature.
- 4) Florida's nickname is the "...".
- 5) Big Cypress National Preserve is ... to Everglades National Park.
- 6) The Preserve protects over 720,000 acres of
- 7) In Magic Kingdom people who don't like ... - may want to stay away.
- 8) Naturalistic animal exhibitions are ..., and sometimes ..., with typical Disney rides.
- 9) Time travel ride which includes close ... with dinosaurs and the newest ride, "Expedition Everest", which is a ... ride and includes an ... with the Yeti.
- 10) Typhoon Lagoon is a water park with a ... surf wave ..., numerous ..., a ... lagoon, and a tropical beach theme.

6 Say whether these statements are true or false:

- a) Typhoon Lagoon is a modern movie park.
 - b) Animal Kingdom is a mix of a zoo and a theme park.
 - c) The latest addition to the Disney-MGM Studios Park is an automobile stunt show called “Lights, Motors, Go”.
 - d) Magic Kingdom is the best-known park, organized around the central landmark Cinderella’s Castle.
 - e) Florida is a [state](#) located in the [southwesternUnited States](#).
 - f) In the south Florida is bordered on the states of [Georgia](#) and [Alabama](#).
 - g) [Central Florida](#) is known as the [lightning](#) capital of the United States.
- 7 Discussion. Expand on the statements:
- 1) The climate of Florida shows a wonderful variety of character.
 - 2) [Tourism](#) makes up the largest sector of Florida’s economy.
 - 3) The aim of the Big Cypress National Preserve is to conserve freshwater swamp.
 - 4) The most famous of Florida’s resorts is the Walt Disney World Resort.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К НАПИСАНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Контрольная работа представляет собой один из видов самостоятельной работы обучающихся. По сути – это изложение ответов на определенные теоретические вопросы по учебной дисциплине, а также решение практических задач. Контрольные проводятся для того, чтобы развить у обучающихся способности к анализу научной и учебной литературы, умение обобщать, систематизировать и оценивать практический и научный материал, укреплять навыки овладения понятиями определенной науки и т. д. При оценке контрольной преподаватель руководствуются следующими критериями:

- работа была выполнена автором самостоятельно;
- обучающийся подобрал достаточный список литературы, которая необходима для осмысления темы контрольной;
- автор сумел составить логически обоснованный план, который соответствует поставленным задачам и сформулированной цели;
- обучающийся анализирует материал;
- контрольная работа отвечает всем требованиям четкости изложения и аргументированности, объективности и логичности, грамотности и корректности;
- обучающийся сумел обосновать свою точку зрения;
- контрольная работа соответствует всем требованиям по оформлению;
- автор защитил контрольную и успешно ответил на все вопросы преподавателя.

Контрольная работа, □ выполненная небрежно, не по своему варианту, без соблюдения правил, предъявляемых к ее оформлению, возвращается без проверки с указанием причин, которые доводятся до обучающегося. В этом случае контрольная работа выполняется повторно.

При выявлении заданий, выполненных самостоятельно, преподаватель вправе провести защиту студентами своих работ. По результатам защиты преподаватель выносит решение либо о зачете контрольной работы, либо об ее возврате с изменением варианта. Защита контрольной работы предполагает свободное владение студентом материалом, изложенным в работе и хорошее знание учебной литературы, использованной при написании.

Критерии оценки знаний при написании контрольной работы

Оценка «отлично» – выставляется обучающемуся, показавшему всесторонние, систематизированные, глубокие знания вопросов контрольной работы и умение уверенно применять их на практике при решении конкретных задач, свободное и правильное обоснование принятых решений.

Оценка «хорошо» – выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, умеет применять полученные знания на практике, но допускает в ответе или в решении задач некоторые неточности, которые может устранить с помощью дополнительных вопросов преподавателя.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» – выставляется обучающемуся, показавшему фрагментарный, разрозненный характер знаний, недостаточно правильные формулировки базовых понятий, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, но при этом он владеет основными понятиями выносимых на контрольную работу тем, необходимыми для дальнейшего обучения и может применять полученные знания по образцу в стандартной ситуации.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» – выставляется обучающемуся, который не знает большей части основного содержания выносимых на контрольную работу вопросов тем дисциплины, допускает грубые ошибки в формулировках основных понятий и не умеет использовать полученные знания при решении типовых практических задач.

КОМПЛЕКТ ВОПРОСОВ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ 3 семестр.

1. Have teaching methods for language learning changed over the last 50 years?
2. How did your best language teacher help you?
3. Do you need to write in a foreign language?
4. To speak a language well, why is it important to have an understanding of idioms?
5. Some people say "I'm no good at learning languages".
6. What is value of learning languages?
7. As a beginner, what are the first things that you need to be able to say?
8. Can a good teacher influence how well you enjoy learning a language?
9. Would you like to be a translator? Why? / Whynot?
10. Is the classroom the best place to learn?
11. How did you learn your second language?
12. Why do some people have more difficulty than others when learning a language?

4 семестр.

1. Are there any disadvantages?
2. Have you ever made a telephone call in a foreign language?
3. How can the Internet be a helpful tool when learning a foreign language?
4. What different techniques do you have for learning vocabulary?
5. Are teenage language exchange programs useful? Why? / Whynot?
6. Is it necessary to write words down?
7. Have you had any particularly poor language learning experiences?
8. What languages would you like to learn in future?
9. Can you learn a language by watching television?

10. What personal qualities do you need to be an effective language learner?
11. What tools can help you learn a foreign language?
12. Have you ever paid for 1:1 lessons?
13. Are there some words that are similar in different languages?

5 семестр.

1. Do you use free language-learning exercises on the Internet?
2. What are the problem areas that an advanced learner may have?
3. Is it good to sit an exam that shows your level in English?
4. Have you ever tried learning a new language from a textbook with audio tapes?
5. Do you think that knowing a foreign language might encourage you to live abroad in future?
6. Do you know how large your vocabulary is in your foreign language?
7. How old should a child be when a school introduces the first foreign language?
8. What's the best way to learn a foreign language?
9. Is this just a question of attitude (because of a previous bad experience) or were some people born lacking the ability to learn a new language?
10. What do you know about IELTS and TOEFL?
11. Is it a good idea to learn a language from a non-native speaker of that language?
12. What careers are possible if you speak a foreign language?
13. When you travel to a foreign country, is it always easy to use your foreign language?
14. Do you ever read websites in a foreign language?
15. Do you need to use your foreign languages at work?
16. What are the problem areas that an intermediate learner may have?
17. Could you teach your mother tongue to someone else?
18. Some people say that if you can teach something about your foreign language, then it you to understand it better. Do you agree?
19. Is it possible to teach yourself a language?
20. How many languages do you speak?
21. Is it possible to learn a language without studying grammar?

6 семестр.

1. What problems do home owners have? What can they do about them?
2. Could you build a house for yourself? How would you do it? (you cannot have a builder help you)
3. What is your favorite room in your house? Why?
4. List alternatives to a house or apartment. (e.g. igloo)
5. What things in your home couldn't you live without?
6. Who lives with you? / Who do you live with?
7. What strange materials do you know of that have been used to make houses?
8. What is the color of your front door?
9. How can houses be made more environmentally friendly?
10. Is every house a home?
11. Where do you park your car at your house
12. If you could change anything about your present home, what would it be?
13. Do you like to keep pets in your home?
14. How many rooms are there in your house?
15. Which do you like better, a home with a nice garden or a home without one?
16. Is it better to rent or buy? Give reasons for your answer.
17. How important is security? How do you make a house secure?
18. How many different homes have you lived in?

19. What have you done with your neighbors?
20. Draw/describe your dream house (money is no problem) where, materials, design, interior, landscaping etc
21. What would it be like inside and out?
22. What would you like to change in your house?
23. How much is your rent? (Some people may not consider this to be a polite question.)
24. Do you like the place where you are living? Why or why not?
25. What do you like about your home? What don't you like?

Рекомендуемая литература и другие информационные источники

Основная литература:

1. Восковская А.С. Английский язык: Учебник для СПО. - Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2015. – 376 с.
2. English for students of economics: Английский язык для студентов-экономистов : учебник / Л.А. Халилова. — 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. — М. : ФОРУМ : ИНФРА-М, 2018. — 383 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование). - Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/944973>
3. Зубцова Л.К. Английский язык [Электронный ресурс] : рабочая тетрадь / Л.К. Зубцова. — Электрон.текстовые данные. — Набережные Челны: Набережночелнинский государственный педагогический университет, 2015 — 104 с. 978-5-7882-1616-4. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/61947.html>.
4. Профессиональный иностранный язык: английский язык / Попов Е.Б. - М.: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2016. - 150 с. ISBN 978-5-222-26881-0 - Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/910330>.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык [Электронный ресурс] / Агабекян И.П.— Электрон.текстовые данные.— Саратов: ЭБС IPRbooks, 2015.— 318 с. 978-5-7410-1520-9. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/69881.html>
2. [Learning to Speak English. Учебное пособие по разговорному английскому языку \(книга\)](#). Гарагуля С.И. 2015, Белгородский государственный технологический университет им. В.Г. Шухова, ЭБС АСВ. 978-5-7410-1520-9. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/69881.html>
3. Английский язык: Учебное пособие / Н.М. Дюканова. - 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2015. - 319 с. ISBN 978-5-222-26881-0 - Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/910330>
4. Практическая грамматика английского языка = English Grammar Practice: Учебное пособие / Хорень Р.В., Крюковская И.В., Стамбакио Е.М. - Мн.: РИПО, 2016. - 566 с. ISBN 978-5-222-26881-0 - Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/910330>.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. <http://www.lingvo.ru>
2. <http://www.merriam-webster.com>
3. <http://www.better-english.com/exerciselist.html>
4. <http://www.englishlearner.com>
5. <http://www.englishstudydirect.com/OSAC/medianews.htm>
6. <http://www.vocabulary.com>
7. <http://www.careerlab.com/letters>
8. <http://www.esl-lab.com>
9. <http://www.learning-english.com/learnonline/grammar.htm>
10. <http://www.irregularverbs.ru/test/>
11. <http://www.flo-joe.co.uk/fce/students/tests/>