МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «КУБАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Факультет романо-германской филологии

Кафедра английского языка в профессиональной сфере

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Проректор по учебной работе, качеству образования – первый

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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Б1.Б.01. Деловой иностранный язык

Направление подготовки/ специальность: 27.04.01. Стандартизация и метрология

Направленность (профиль)/ специализация: Всеобщее управление качеством

Программа подготовки: академическая

Форма обучения: заочная

Квалификация (степень) выпускника: магистр

Рабочая программа дисциплины «Деловой иностранный язык» составлена в соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 27.04.01. Стандартизация и метрология.

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Утверждена на заседании учебно-методической комиссии факультета романо-германской филологии 24 шерег 2017 г. протокол № 10

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1. Цели и задачи изучения дисциплины Цель дисциплины

Совершенствование иноязычной профессиональной коммуникативной компетенции для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности

Задачи дисциплины

- 1) совершенствование языковых навыков и умений в области фонетики, лексики, грамматики изучаемого иностранного языка для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности;
- 2) совершенствование умений иноязычного общения в устной и письменной формах (говорение, письмо) в профессиональных коммуникативных ситуациях;
- 3) совершенствование рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (чтение и аудирование) в рамках будущей профессиональной деятельности;
- 4) совершенствование умений и способностей использовать профессиональноориентированные средства иностранного языка для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации на межкультурном уровне.

1.3 Место дисциплины (модуля) в структуре образовательной программы

Дисциплина Деловой иностранный язык относится к базовой части Блока 1 "Дисциплины (модули)" учебного плана.

Изучению дисциплины предшествует освоение дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в рамках бакалавриата. Для успешного освоения дисциплины должна быть сформирована иноязычная коммуникативная компетенция на основном (В1) уровне. Успешное освоение дисциплины позволяет перейти к изучению дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в аспирантуре. Программа дисциплины построена на междисциплинарной интегративной основе с постепенным усложнением предъявляемого учебного материала, как лингвистического, так и информативно-фактического, актуального для студентов, изучающих английский язык в связи с их основной специальностью.

1.4 Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

	Инде		В результате	изучения учебно	й дисциплины
No	кс	Содержание	бучающиеся долж	еся должны	
	компе	компетенции (или			
п.п.	тенци	её части)	знать	уметь	владеть
	И			-	
1.	ОПК-	Готовность к	- нормы	- понимать	- основными
	1	коммуникации в	произношени	устную речь на	умениями
		устной и	я, чтения;	бытовые и	письменной
		письменной	- лексический	специальные	речи,
		формах на русском	минимум	темы;	необходимыми
		и английском	английского	- вести диалог-	для подготовки
		языках для решения	языка (не	беседу	публикации,
		задач	менее 4000	профессиональ	тезисов,
		профессиональной	единиц, из	ного характера,	рефератов,
		деятельности.	них 2000 –	соблюдая	аннотации,
			продуктивно),	правила	ведения
			характер		переписки;

No॒	Инде кс	Содержание	В результате изучения учебной дисциплины обучающиеся должны		
п.п.	компе тенци и	компетенции (или её части)	знать	уметь	владеть
			лексического	речевого	- иностранным
			материала –	этикета;	языком в
			общеразговор	- выражать	
			ная,	мысли в	необходимом
			общенаучная,	логической	для
			специальная и	последовательн	возможности
			узкоспециаль	ости в условиях	получения
			ная;	подготовленно	информации из
			-	й и	зарубежных
			грамматическ	неподготовлен	источников;
			ий минимум,	ной речи	- навыками
			включающий	объемом 10-20	
			грамматическ	фраз в	устного
			ие структуры,	профессиональ	аргументирова
			необходимые	ной,	ННОГО
			для устной и письменной	социально- бытовой	изложения собственной
			форм	сферах	
			форм общения.	общения;	точки зрения; - навыками
			оощения.	оощения,	подготовки и
				аргументирова	выступления с
				но излагать	презентацией.
				свою точку	презептициен
				зрения, мнение	
				по	
				обсуждаемой	
				проблеме;	
				- читать,	
				понимать и	
				переводить со	
				словарем	
				литературу по	
				профилю	
				специальности;	
				- изложить	
				содержание	
				прочитанного в	
				виде резюме и	
				эссе;	
				- делать	
				сообщения,	
				доклады с	
				предварительн ой	
				подготовкой.	
			J	подготовкой.	

2.1 Распределение трудоёмкости дисциплины по видам работ

Общая трудоёмкость дисциплины составляет 3 зач.ед. (108 часов), их распределение

по видам работ представлено в таблице (для студентов $O\Phi O$)

Вид учеб	Всего	Сем	естры	
				асы)
		9	A_	
Контактная работа, в то	м числе:			
Аудиторные занятия (вс	его):	64	36	28
Занятия лекционного типа		-	-	-
Лабораторные занятия		64	36	28
Занятия семинарского тип	а (семинары, практические			
занятия)		-	-	-
Иная контактная работа	:			
Контроль самостоятельной	й работы (КСР)	-	-	-
Промежуточная аттестаци	я (ИКР)	0,4	0,2	0,2
Самостоятельная работа	, в том числе:			
Курсовая работа		-	-	-
Проработка учебного (тео	ретического) материала	22	20	2
Выполнение индивидуалы сообщений, презентаций)	ных заданий (подготовка	13,8	10	3,8
Подготовка к текущему ко	онтролю	7,8	5,8	2
Контроль:		7,0	2,0	_
Подготовка к экзамену	-	-	-	
Общая трудоемкость час.		108	72	36
-	в том числе контактная работа	64,2	36,2	28,2
	зач. ед	3	2	1

2.2 Структура дисциплины:

Распределение видов учебной работы и их трудоемкости по разделам дисциплины. Разделы (темы) дисциплины, изучаемые в 9 семестре

No	, , ,	•		Количеств	во часов	
раз-	Наименование		Аудиторная работа			Самостоятельная
дела	раздела (темы)	Всего	Л	П3	ЛР	работа
1.	Тема 1. Деловая	12	_	-	6	6
	переписка					
2.	Тема 2.	16	_	_	8	8
	Составление					
	резюме					
3.	Тема 3. Структура	12	_	_	6	6
	сопроводительного					
	письма					
4.	Тема 4. Общение с	16	_	_	8	8
	работодателем.					
5.	Тема 5. Общение	15,8	_	_	8	7,8
	по телефону					
	Итого по	71,8	_	_	36	35,8
	дисциплине					

Разделы (темы) дисциплины, изучаемые во семестре А

$N_{\underline{0}}$	` ,	Количество часов

раз-	Наименование		Ауд	иторная ра	бота	Самостоятельная
дела	раздела (темы)	Всего	Л	П3	ЛР	работа
1.	Тема 6. Ведение	8	_	_	6	2
	переговоров и					
	презентаций по					
	управлению					
	качеством.					
2.	Тема 7. Научная	8	_	_	6	2
	конференция.					
3.	Тема 8. Деловой	8	_	_	6	2
	этикет и					
	профессиональная					
	этика.					
4.	Тема 9.	7,8	_	_	6	1,8
	Международные					
	деловые контакты:					
	межкультурные					
	соответствия.					
	Итого по	35,8	_	_	28	7,8
	дисциплине					

2.3. Содержание разделов (тем) дисциплины

2.3.1 Занятия лекционного типа

Занятия лекционного типа - не предусмотрены

2.3.2 Занятия семинарского типа

Занятия семинарского типа - не предусмотрены

2.3.3 Лабораторные занятия 9 СЕМЕСТР

	CEMECTP	
No	Наименование лабораторных работ	Форма текущего контроля
1	Вводная беседа о целях, задачах, структуре курса «Деловой иностранный язык». Знакомство в группе: Presenting yourself, your family situation, interests, describing your job. Деловая переписка (Business Letters). Знакомство с правилами оформления делового письма. Аудирование, говорение, чтение и письмо по теме. Интонационное оформление предложения. Грамматика: существительные в единственном / множественном числе с детерминативом (артикль, указательное / притяжательное местоимение, местоимение-прилагательное, существительное в притяжательном падеже, числительное). Артикль. 4 формы глагола. Употребление личных форм глагола в активном залоге (Present Tenses).	Tect № 1
2	Составление резюме (How to Write a CV). Правила составления резюме. Написание резюме в ответ на объявления о работе. Текст: Modern Standards. Определение основного содержания текста по знакомым опорным словам, интернациональной лексики и с	Тест № 2

	помощью лингвистического анализа Грамматика: употребление личных форм глагола в активном залоге (Future Tenses).	
3	Структура сопроводительного письма (Designing a Cover Letter). Основные правила написания сопроводительного письма. Участие в диалоге, выражение определённых коммуникативных намерений (запрос / сообщение информации – дополнительной, детализирующей, уточняющей) при устном обмене информацией в процессе деловых контактов. Текст: The Periodic Table of Elements. Грамматика: степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, сравнительные конструкции	Коммуникативная ситуация № 1
4	Общение с работодателем. Интервью при приеме на работу (Job Interview). Аудирование, говорение (устная речь), чтение и письмо по теме. Текст: НАССР Principals. Распознавание значения слов по контексту. Восприятие смысловой структуры текста, выделение главной и второстепенной информации. Обобщение фактов. Перевод (со словарем) фрагмента статьи. Составление плана. Участие в беседе, монологическое высказывание. Подготовка к интервью при приеме на работу. Грамматика: The Passive Voice	Коммуникативная ситуация № 2
5	Общение по телефону (Playing Business: Talking on the Phone). Аудирование, говорение, чтение и письмо по теме. Грамматика: Формы и функции причастия. Знакомство с основами реферирования, аннотирования и перевода научной литературы по специальности.	Коммуникативная ситуация № 3

A CEMECTP

No	Наименование лабораторных работ	Форма текущего контроля
6	Ведение переговоров и презентаций по управлению качеством. Грамматика: Формы и функции инфинитива. Обороты: Complex Object. Complex Subject. Аннотирование, реферирование, перевод аутентичных текстов по специальности магистрантов.	Презентация № 1
7	A Scientific Conference: Modern Discoveries. Theories and Technologies. изложение (в письменной и устной форме) основных проблем своей магистерской работы (с предварительной подготовкой). Выделение основной идеи и логической структуры звучащего текста. Грамматика: The Gerund.	Перевод профессионально-ориентированных текстов с английского на русский
8	Деловой этикет и профессиональная этика. Аудирование, говорение (устная речь), чтение и письмо по темам. Грамматика: The Subjunctive Mood. Modern Discoveries. Theories and Technologies. Аннотирование, реферирование, перевод аутентичных текстов по специальности магистрантов.	Аннотирование текста № 1
9	Cross-Cultural Issues. Международные деловые контакты: межкультурные соответствия. Текст: National Standards. Business across cultures. Понимание на слух основного	Аннотирование текста № 2

содержания звучащих текстов по тематике специальностей
с опорой на зрительный образ (видеоматериалы). Основы
публичной речи, участие в дискуссии. Грамматика:
Revision.

2.3.4 Примерная тематика курсовых работ (проектов)

Курсовые работы (проекты) - не предусмотрены

2.4 Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы

обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю)

No	Вид СРС	Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения дисциплины
745	Вид СРС	по выполнению самостоятельной работы
1	2	3
1	Проработка учебного	Методические указания для студентов по дисциплине
	материала	Английский язык, утвержденные кафедрой английского
		языка в профессиональной сфере, протокол № 10 от
		02.06.2017

Учебно-методические материалы для самостоятельной работы обучающихся из числа инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья (ОВЗ) предоставляются в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья и восприятия информации:

Для лиц с нарушениями зрения:

- в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом,
- в форме электронного документа,
- в форме аудиофайла.

Для лиц с нарушениями слуха:

- в печатной форме,
- в форме электронного документа.

Для лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата:

- в печатной форме,
- в форме электронного документа,
- в форме аудиофайла.

Данный перечень может быть конкретизирован в зависимости от контингента обучающихся.

3. Образовательные технологии

Выбор образовательных технологий для достижения целей и решения задач, поставленных в рамках учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обусловлен потребностью сформировать у студентов комплекс общекультурных компетенций, необходимых для осуществления межличностного взаимодействия и сотрудничества в условиях межкультурной коммуникации, а также обеспечивать требуемое качество обучения на всех его этапах.

При обучении иностранному языку используются следующие образовательные технологии:

- Технология коммуникативного обучения направлена на формирование коммуникативной компетентности студентов, которая является базовой, необходимой для адаптации к современным условиям межкультурной коммуникации.
- Проектная технология ориентирована на моделирование социального взаимодействия учащихся с целью решения задачи, которая определяется в рамках профессиональной подготовки студентов, выделяя ту или иную предметную область. Использование проектной технологии способствует реализации междисциплинарного характера компетенций, формирующихся в процессе обучения английскому языку.

- Технология обучения в сотрудничестве реализует идею взаимного обучения, осуществляя как индивидуальную, так и коллективную ответственность за решение учебных задач.
- Игровая технология позволяет развивать навыки рассмотрения ряда возможных способов решения проблем, активизируя мышление студентов и раскрывая личностный потенциал каждого учащегося.

Для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья предусмотрена организация консультаций с использованием электронной почты.

4. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации

4.1 Фонд оценочных средств для проведения текущей аттестации

Текущий контроль осуществляется на лабораторно-практических занятиях, где оцениваются ответы студентов, качество выполнения домашних работ, индивидуальных заданий. Он реализуется в форме тестирования, подготовки монологического высказывания в устной или письменной формах, подготовки презентации, перевода с английского языка на русский.

Оценочные средства позволяют проводить контроль отдельных аспектов формируемой иноязычной профессиональной компетенции:

№	Контролируемый компонент	Формы и/ или средства контроля
1	Контроль уровня сформированности языковых навыков и умений в области фонетики, лексики, грамматики изучаемого иностранного языка для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	Тестирование
2	Контроль уровня сформированности умений иноязычного общения в устной и письменной формах (говорение, письмо) в профессиональных коммуникативных ситуациях	Подготовка монологического высказывания в устной или письменной формах (коммуникативные ситуации)
3	Контроль уровня сформированности рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (чтение и аудирование) в рамках будущей профессиональной деятельности	Подготовка аннотаций
4	Контроль уровня сформированности умений и способностей использовать профессиональноориентированные средства иностранного языка для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации на межкультурном уровне.	Перевод профессионально- ориентированных текстов с английского на русский Презентация

1. Пример тестов для контроля уровня сформированности языковых навыков и умений в области фонетики, лексики, грамматики изучаемого иностранного языка для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности

Tec⊤ № 1

1. Ann ___ that she ___ the visitor before.

A) thought / saw B) thinks / sees C) is thinking / sees D) thought / had seen E) have thought / had seen

2. As it ___ dark we ___ to go home.

A) gets / decided B) would get / shall decide C) had got / have decided D) was getting / decided
E) will be getting / had decided
3. He looking at her, wondering where he her
A) keep / see B) kept / had seen C) keeps / saw D) had kept / had seen E) being kept / would see 4. They to get married last month although they each other for only six weeks.
A) decide / know B) decided / know C) decided / had known D) decided / knew E) decided / has
known
5 the weather good when you tennis?
A) is / played B) was / were playing C) will be / played D) is / will be playing E) has been / will
play
6. When he to the station the train already
A) comes / left B) came / leaveC) came / had left D) had come / left E) has come / leaves
7. Last Monday when I the house it heavily.
A) leave / rain B) left / was raining C) left / had rained D) was leaving / rained E) leave / rains
8. Yesterday when Tom the lesson
A) comes / already begins B) came / had already begun C) came / already began D) will come /
already begins E) came / already begins
9. I the call because I a shower.
A) didn't answer / was taking B) don't answer / take C) doesn't answer / am taking D) will not
answer / take E) am answering / am taking
10. After Mary the room, she the floor.
A) tidied up / washes B) tidies up / has washed C) has tidied up / washed D) had tidied up /
washed E) is tidying up / washes
11. Yesterday at this time when his hat he across the bridge.
A) blows off / is walking B) blew off / had walked C) has blown off / is walking D) blew off /
was walking E) had blown off / walks
12. He wanted me to go to the skating-rink together. As he I my skates he me his
brother's.
A) knows / broke / offer B) knew / broke / offers C) knew / had broken / offered D) know / had
broken / will offer E) knew / has broken / offered
13. Tom looked at his hands. He that those hands young and strong before.
A) knew / was B) know / are C) had known / were D) knew / be E) knew / had been
14. He us the firm wool since 1935.
A) told / had been exporting B) tells / would export C) said / is exporting D) will be told /
exports E) told / has been exporting
15. He didn't well though he a hard day before.
A) slept / spent B) sleep / spend C) sleeping / had spent D) sleep / had spent E) slept / had spent
16. He at the blackboard and that the English teacher the word "apple" there.
A) was looking / sees/wrote B) looks / sees / had written C) looked / saw / was writing D) is
looking / saw / writes E) has looked / has seen / is writing
17. Mr. Brown to me 2 hours ago to return the book which he
A) comes / borrows B) came / had borrowed C) will come / borrowed D) came / borrowed E)
was coming / borrowed
18. No sooner he than he ill.
A) had arrived / falls B) had arrived / fell C) arrives / has fallen D) arrived / will fall E) is
arriving / is falling
19. I my homework by 6 o'clock yesterday and when my mother came home I supper.
A) did / have B) have done / had C) had done / was having D) was doing / had E) do / have
20. He said that he school and he to enter the academy.
A) finished / was going B) has finished / is going C) had finished / was going D) finishes / are
going E) finish / was going

2. Пример заданий для контроля уровня сформированности умений иноязычного общения в устной и письменной формах (говорение, письмо) в профессиональных коммуникативных ситуациях

Коммуникативная ситуация № 1

Write your own CV and Letter of Application.

3. Пример заданий для контроля уровня сформированности рецептивных видов речевой деятельности в рамках будущей профессиональной деятельности

Аннотирование текста № 2

Standardization is a fundamentally technical enterprise, the result of scientific and technological activity. The main scientific function of standardization—the collaborative production and dissemination of technical knowledge—is a compelling theme for historians of science and technology. By looking more closely at the scientific process, we can gain a better appreciation for the messiness and complexity that scientists need to overcome in order to create results that appear objective and reliable. Many historians of science and technology look to standards as examples of the codification of scientific knowledge and expertise. The examples of the ohm and the meter (see above) are two good examples of viewing standardization as a process that, if successful, creates a standard that is both authoritative and trusted. In many cases, the production of trusted knowledge occurs through the use of precision instruments. Galileo's use of telescopes and Lavoisier's use of balances and calorimeters are classic examples of instruments that were used as part of broader strategies for gaining trust.

In addition to the need to use precise laboratory instruments, scientists have also used standardized organisms to produce scientific knowledge. Many significant scientific advances depended upon standardized organisms: perhaps the best example is drosophila, the fruit fly that T.H. Morgan and others began using in the early 1900s for breeding experiments that measured adaptation and variation. The standardized drosophila has been at the heart of fundamental advances in genetics, from the first proof that genes exist on chromosomes (1916) to the first organism to have its genome fully sequenced (2000).

Similar to industrial production, the use of standards in the production of scientific knowledge pushed scientists to reform the human relationships their laboratories. Robert Kohler's study of Morgan's "fly people," together with Dan Todes's work on the Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov, show how scientists experimented with organizational forms alongside their efforts to create scientific knowledge from experiments with standardized laboratory organisms. While much of this literature does not address the specific conditions of ICT standardization, it does illuminate some of the challenges inherent in efforts to forge scientific and technological consensus. Moreover, the history of precision and standardization in scientific research is important because it was foundational for subsequent industrial development. Especially in science-based industries that relied on engineers with expertise in chemistry, electricity, and physics, it is difficult to argue with David Noble's observation that "scientific standardization paved the way for industrial standardization."

The extensive literature on the economics of standards tends to overlook the extent to which the creation and implementation of standards requires tremendous amounts of human labor. Several recent studies illustrate how different types of workers are required to put standards into practice. In addition to the work that people do to create and implement standards, managers and executives have used increasingly sophisticated techniques to standardize and rationalize practices in the workplace. This section will treat these two topics—standards labor and labor standards, if you will—in turn. As noted above, the professionalization of engineering in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries provided venues for industry standardization activities. If an engineer wanted to be considered "professional," he or she needed to become a member of a professional society (such as the ASCE or ASME).

The growth of these societies was contentious and had a marked influence on the boundaries of acceptable professional engineering practice. As A. Michal McMahon documents in his history of IEEE, some of the central problems of professionalization included the group's stance toward "pure" scientific and "applied" industrial engineering, membership criteria, and educational and ethical standards. In response to rapid growth after World War II, the creation and constant development of a hierarchical and multidivisional committee structure helped keep the organization flexible and able to stay focused on standardization activities across a variety of technical areas. The history of this and other engineering societies make it clear that the establishment of technical standards occurred within the broader context of engineers struggling to define their profession. Standards also changed the value of expert labor in the twentieth century. In an insightful essay, Amy Slaton and Janet Abbate argue that standards redistribute responsibility for manual and intellectual labor among "groups of workers, between industry sectors, or between producers and consumers. If we look at the larger system of specifying, producing, marketing, and using goods and services, we can see that the adoption of standards may simplify some aspects of the system while creating a demand for more skilled labor elsewhere." For example, the standardization and mass-production of prefabricated staircases, chimneys, sheds, and warehouses meant that skilled laborers such as carpenters, masons, roofers, and painters became less valuable in the construction industry by the 1930s. With standard materials, construction firms could hire cheaper, unskilled workers in the place of skilled tradesmen. Historians celebrate a small group of engineers and computer scientists (such as Vint Cerf, Robert Kahn, and Jon Postel) for creating Internet standards; but the implementation of these standards required labor from a much bigger group of people. For example, the Arpanet's host protocol transition from NCP to TCP in 1983 left a strong impression in the memories of many community members responsible for implementing TCP. Tangible artifacts remain from what Slaton and Abbate describe as a "traumatic and disruptive experience": buttons that proclaim, "I Survived the TCP Transition." Readers who dealt directly with Y2K compatibility problems will be sympathetic. Greg Downey's recent work challenges us to think about unskilled and non-professional labor in the standardization process. In his book Telegraph Messenger Boys, Downey skillfully shows that the end-to-end transmission of messages across telegraph networks relied not only on the technological network of wires and signals, but also on a human network of boys who would deliver telegrams from central stations to the homes of customers. Like Slaton and Abbate, Downey reminds us that the creation of standards by a small group is only one part of the systembuilding process.

Applied to Internet standardization, Downey's concept of "protocol labor" pushes us to remember that we should not neglect the implementation and constant maintenance of standards required at the edges of the network. Downey's concern is not in a "priority dispute" of who invented Internet standards, but, instead, "Who is operating the Internet?" and "Where is that operation taking place?" Russell / Standardization in History 7 In historical terms, standardization in industry went hand-in-hand with the standardization of workplace procedures. Frederick W. Taylor's Principles of Scientific Management (published in 1911), famous for its time and motion studies of factory workers, became influential in industry at the exact same time as mass production with interchangeable standard parts. David Hounshell cautions that "Taylorism" and "Fordism" should not be conflated: where Taylor promoted efficiency in human movements, Henry Ford promoted the use of machinery for factory mass production. Despite these differences, both Taylorism and Fordism are significant because they represented fundamental advances in the human and technological aspects of standardization in factory production: further evidence that standardization in science, industry, and labor are deeply interrelated both in theory and in practice. As the Dean of Engineering at Cornell University (and manager for General Electric) noted in 1929: "the extension of the principles of standardization to the human element in production is a most important and growing field of inquiry."

4. Пример заданий для контроля уровня сформированности умений и способностей использовать профессионально-ориентированные средства иностранного языка для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации на межкультурном уровне.

Презентация № 1

Task: Prepare a recruitment dossier You work in a careers advice centre of a university. You advise students about career choices and provide information about employment opportunities. With your team:

- Select a medium to a large-sized company in your town/city
- Consult the company's website for general, background information
- Find some copies of any job advertisements they have posted recently
- Make a training for students willing to get job in this company: name the positions and qualifications required, give some tips on writing a proper resume for this particular job, tell about selection procedures and short-listing of candidates. Present your findings.

4.2. Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации Зачет предусматривает проверку качества знаний и сформированности умений в области:

- 1) языковых навыков и умений в области фонетики, лексики, грамматики изучаемого иностранного языка для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности;
- 2) умений иноязычного общения в устной и письменной формах (говорение, письмо) в профессиональных коммуникативных ситуациях;
- 3) рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (чтение и аудирование) в рамках будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Зачет включает следующие задания:

- 1) тест на проверку соответствия уровня сформированности языковых навыков и умений в области фонетики, лексики, грамматики изучаемого иностранного языка для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности;
- монологическое высказывание профессионального В ситуациях делового взаимодействия на изучаемом иностранном языке;
- 3) аннотирование текста профессиональной тематики на проверку соответствия уровня сформированности рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (чтение) в рамках будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Образцы примерных заданий для зачета 9 семестр

1) тест на проверку соответствия уровня сформированности языковых навыков и умений в области фонетики, лексики, грамматики изучаемого иностранного языка для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности;

Часть 1. Лексика 1. Apart from those three very cold weeks in January, it has been a very _____ winter. A) plain B) soft C) pale D) mild E) calm 2. The best student in each class will _____ a prize at the end of term. A) catch B) receive C) possess D) prove E) reward 3. There is real concern that food supplies will not be _____ to feed the increasing world population. A) sufficient B) satisfactory C) equal D) measured E) effective

- 4. The police _____ her for helping the murderer to escape.
- A) caught B) prevented C) searched D) brought E) arrested

5. The children will not be allowed to come with us if they don't	themselves better.
A) direct B) accustom C) behave D) declare E) compose	
6. You must obtain from the landowner to fish in this river.	
A) permit B) freedom C) permission D) right E) allowance	
7. The local tourist bureau will send you about hotels in the area.	
A) knowledge B) information C) news D) notice E) advertisement	
8. The use of plastic for shoes of leather has ruined shoe repairing	g as a business
A) although B) as well C) else D) instead E) outside	5 as a susmess.
9. Her husband felt it would be silly to the color of the curtains be	efore they had painted
the room.	crore they had painted
A) change B) find C) choose D) lose E) charge	
10. The of ice-cream sold increases sharply in the summer months	
A) account B) amount C) count D) number E) size	•
11. It will time if we make the sandwiches the day before the pict	nic
A) earn B) spare C) lower D) save E) win	me.
12. I haven't got enough string to up this parcel.	
A) stick B) fold C) close D) shut E) tie	
13. Bill doesn't what people say about him.	
A) concern B) care C) matter D) disturb E) depend	
	to along avamination
14. Although the false banknotes fooled many people, they did not	to close examination.
A) keep up B) put up C) stand up D) pay up E) look up	
15. When he beat the carpet, the rose in clouds.	
A) dust B) soil C) mud D) earth E) powder	
16 of money prevented us from taking a holiday this year.	
A) Limit B) Freeze C) Emptiness D) Expense E) Lack	
17. This blue-flower is known by names in other parts of England.	
A) severe B) difference C) various D) separate E) usual	
18. Why can't you do this small for me? I've helped you often er	nough in the past.
A) command B) demand C) effort D) favor E) influence	1119 .11
19. When there was a short in the conversation, I asked if anyon	e would like anything
to drink.	
A) fall B) blank C) wait D) pause E) place	0
20. While I am on holiday, ring me at my hotel only if there are any	messages for me.
A) urgent B) hasty C) valuable D) early E) confident	
21. This is not big enough to cut down a tree.	
A) axe B) hammer C) screw D) knife E) spade	
22. He must give us more time we shall not be able to make a go	od Job of it.
A) whether B) otherwise C) consequently D) therefore E) doubtless	
23. I should be very if you would post this letter for me.	
A) grateful B) pleasant C) accepted D) pleasing E) thanking	
24. When you get to the motorway, follow the for London.	
A) masks B) points C) signs D) plans E) ways	
25. The garden as far as the river.	
A) advances B) extends C) lies D) develops E) enlarges	
26. It is time to the table for dinner.	
A) place B) lay C) lay out D) put out E) serve	
27. I have always you my best friend.	
A) regarded B) considered C) trusted D) hoped E) liked	
28. He lost his when the policeman stopped him.	
A) temper B) language C) spirit D) character E) pride	
29. He won't to buy some bread unless I tell him again.	
A) remind B) realize C) remember D) forget E) record	

30. Because of the fine weather, we had all our classes in the _	air.	
A) full B) clear C) open D) thin E) outside		
31. Will you be taking my previous experience into	when you	fix my salary?
A) possession B) account C) mind D) salesmanship E) scale	_	-
32. If it wasn't an accident, he must have done it on	•	
A) mistake B) purpose C) himself D) fault E) intention		
33. Most things are now mass-produced rather than	•	
A) hand-made B) by hand C) single D) selected E) detailed		
34. The office lifts are out of again.		
A) operating B) order C) work D) working E) movement		
35. Let me know if any difficulties		
A) find B) arise C) come D) rise E) happen		
36. I can't to have a holiday abroad on my salary.		
A) spend B) think C) afford D) help E) spare		
37. They are twins and look very		
A) alike B) same C) like D) likely E) identical		
38. It is a very popular play, and it would be wise to	seats well	in advance.
A) engage B) book C) buy D) occupy E) preserve		
39. He's not of learning German in six months.		
A) possible B) interested C) inclined D) able E) capable		
40. There was a large box behind the door and John could not		falling over it.
A) prevent B) avoid C) fail D) resist E) save		8
Часть 2. Грамматика.		
1 you students?		
A) Do B) Are C) Am D) Is		
2 the man at work?		
A) Am B) Does C) Are D) Is		
3. Who an optician?		
A) is B) are C) am D) does		
4. Where Mary and Julia going?		
A) is B) are C) do D) does		
5. She working at the library.		
A) does B) can C) is D) are		
6. Frank and I engineers.		
A) am B) is C) was D) are		
7 there a hamburger on the table?		
A) Does B) Are C) Isn't D) Is		
8. There any soup on the menu.		
A) aren't B) are C) isn't D) is		
9. There any dentists in hospital.		
A) are B) aren't C) isn't D) is		
10. There no chalk in the classroom.		
A) is B) isn't C) are D) aren't		
11. There no surgeons in that hospital.		
A) isn't B) are C) aren't D) was		
12 you have any other questions?		
A) Are B) Aren't C) Were D) Do		
13. How much milk there?		
A) are B) do C) is D) were		
14. How many vacation days there?		
A) are B) do C) is D) was		
15. What those?		

A) is B) was C) are D) have
16 photocopiers.
A) There's B) They're C) We're D) It's
17. She a sweater.
A) has B) have C) is D) are
18. We a video.
A) has B) are C) don't D) have
19. David a stereo.
A) doesn't have B) not have C) don't have D) don't
20 she got a watch?
A) Does B) Have C) Has D) Was
21 they have an old car?
A) Are B) Aren't C) Have D) Do
22. A: What is wrong with Lisa?
B: She a fever.
A) is B) has C) does D) got
23. I a fever but I have sore throat.
A) have / don't B) am / not C) have / don't D) don't / got
24 Tom a test today?
A) Does B) Is C) Is there D) Has
25. Has he flu?
A) have B) does C) has D) got
26 Tom and Betty have measles?
A) Are B) Has C) Do D) Have
27. Sally has a headache but she have a fever.
A) not got B) doesn't C) don't D) haven't
28. I walk to school. I take a bus.
A) am not B) doesn't C) don't D) haven't
29. They like slow music. They like fast music.
A) don't B) not C) are D) doesn't
30. My brother like Indian films.
A) isn't B) don't C) not D) doesn't
31. She wants to go to the park. She want to go to the zoo.
A) doesn't B) don't C) isn't D) wasn't
32. How much an egg sandwich ?
A) does B) is C) are D) were
33. How much bananas ?
A) was B) is C) are D) do
34. Peter has a pocket calculator. He it almost every day.
A) use B) uses C) using D) is using
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
35. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor to watch horror films.
A) likes B) doesn't like C) like D) not like
36. Robert reads sports magazines. He wants them now.
A) reads B) is reading C) read D) to read
37. Tom mathematics. He it at school.
A) like / study B) likes / studies
C) likes / studying D) to like / studies
38. She her homework at night.
A) do B) does C) is doing D) doing
39. It is 8.30. Let's on the TV.
A) to turn B) turning C) turn D) is turning
40. They never late.

A) are B) aren	ít C) be D) dor	ı't	
41. Please	a bottle of	ketchup	, Janet.
A) buys B) bu	ying C) is buyi	ng D) bu	ıy
42. Her hands	are dirty. She'd	d	a bar of soap.
	s C) to like D)		
43. Let him	two tube	s of tootl	npaste.
A) to buy B) b	ouying C) buy I	D) buys	
44. Peter	his hair nov	v. He	it every day
A) is washing	/ washes B) wa	ashes / is	washing
C) wash / is w	ashing D) is wa	ashing / v	wash
45. She is sett	ing the table. T	hey are _	lunch.
A) have B) wi	ll have C) go to	have D) going to have
46. A: Does h	is father play te	nnis?	
B: No. He	to learn.		
A) is going B)	plays C) will I	playin	ıg
47. It's dark ir	n here. Can you	·	the light?
A) turning on	B) turn on C) to	o turn on	D) will turn on
48. We	_ to the theatre	tonight.	
	e going C) didn		
49. She usuall	y break	sfast at 7	:30.
A) have B) ear	t C) eats D) hav	ving	
50. I 7	Turkish folk mu	ısic.	
A) listens to B	(1) likes (2) lister	nD) like	

2) монологическое высказывание в ситуациях делового профессионального взаимодействия на изучаемом иностранном языке

You have recently been applying for jobs with different companies. Two companies have indicated that they may be interested in offering you employment. One company is a large multinational that employs 2,000 people at its headquarters. The other company is much smaller and employs only 120 people.

- Explain which company you would prefer to work for, giving reasons for your choice.
- Discuss advantages and disadvantages of working in big and small companies and asking for advice where to apply.
- 3) аннотация к тексту профессиональной тематики на проверку соответствия уровня сформированности рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (чтение) в рамках будущей профессиональной деятельности

Text

Metrology is very broad, since there are many things that can be measured, many different ways that measurements can be carried out, and even different ways that measurement results can be expressed. The application of metrology underpins quality in manufactured goods and processes through accurate and credible measurement. Metrology plays a key role in the adoption of scientific and technological innovations, the design and efficient manufacture of products that comply with the needs of the marketplace, and the detection and avoidance of non-conformities. It provides fundamental support for health and safety testing, environmental monitoring, and food processing. It also provides the basis for fair trading in a domestic economy and international trading in the global market place.

Many applications of metrology have a legal aspect, such as when there is a societal need to protect both the buyer and seller in a commercial exchange of a commodity or a service provided, or where measurements are used to apply a sanction. While the details might vary considerably, virtually all countries provide such protections through their legal systems, and so they need a Law on Metrology that covers how measurements and measuring instruments are to be treated in a legally

acceptable manner. Furthermore, since there is an increasingly global aspect to many of these areas involving measurement, a country's Law on Metrology should take this global aspect into account as far as possible.

There are also other benefits for society such as

- reduced disputation and transaction costs,
- consumer protection,
- level playing field for commerce,
- control of fraud.
- full collection of taxes (when based on measurement),
- full national benefit for commodity export, and
- support of trade in measuring instruments.

A country's Law on Metrology should nonetheless be as compact and as simple as possible, providing enough detail to address the country's policies involving measurement, while providing sufficient flexibility to allow for changes in technologies and measurement procedures without having to change the law itself, leaving such details to decrees, regulations and other legal instruments. The Law on Metrology in a country should elaborate what needs pertaining to metrology exist in the country, without specifying how to meet those needs. While common needs of all societies result in many common concepts pertaining to metrology being used in all countries, the terms associated with the concepts may be different from country to country (even for the same language), and so it is important that a single vocabulary be used and implemented in a country's Law on Metrology.

International mutual recognition of the measurement capability of an economy is critical to the removal of technical barriers to trade and, therefore, to participation in multilateral trade agreements such as those of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Countries should be encouraged to take part in the internationally agreed Mutual Recognition Agreements or Arrangements (MRAs) under the International Organizations (OIML, Metre Convention, ILAC) which provide the appropriate confidence between national measurement systems.

Metrology encompasses measurement science and technology embedded in an infrastructure of measurement standards, dissemination of units, and science-based policy advice. Metrology facilitates fair trade through harmonized written standards, consistent measurement standards and internationally accepted certificates.

- Parts manufactured in one country fit into machines in another country.
- A device tested and approved for use in one country may also be sold and used in another country, without further technical inspections.
- A prepackage labeled "1 kg" in one country contains the same quantity of product as in another country.

Metrology drives innovation: measurement science at the technological frontiers enables and drives industrial innovation in advanced production and instrumentation.

- Higher-precision manufacturing techniques must go hand in hand with higher-precision measuring techniques in order to be able to control the processes and also the assembly of, for instance, electrical and mechanical micro- and nanostructures.
- "One can manufacture only what one can measure".

Metrology supports regulation by providing measurement references for policy advice, directives, conformity assessment, and verification. Examples:

- As an important part of consumer protection, metrological techniques determine and help enforce accurate measurement of gas, energy and water meters, fuel dispensers, breath alcohol testers, supermarket scales, etc. within permissible errors.
- When paying for a litre of gasoline, it is expected that one litre of gasoline has been delivered.
- A measurement error of 1 % in the amount of natural gas consumed in the world in a year corresponds to an economic impact of billions of euro or dollars!

Metrology advances the protection of citizens, for instance through reliable measurements of radioactivity or medical measurements. Examples:

- Results of blood tests should be independent of the laboratory performing the test.
- Unnecessary duplication of potentially harmful diagnostic procedures such as X-ray exposure may be avoided when results are accepted and usable everywhere.
- The metrological infrastructure ensures that during the X-ray exposure the required dose of radiation will not be exceeded.
- Increasing the reliability of medical measurements helps to better determine whether there is a real need for medical treatment. For example, a 10 % error in the determination of cholesterol levels implies that 13 % of the population is not receiving treatment although they should, and 20 % would be unnecessarily exposed to this treatment, including its adverse side effects.

The continued refinement of methods aids in the detection of falsification of food-related measurements by illegal additives. Metrology helps meet societal goals, such as increased energy efficiency and reduced consumption of resources. Examples:

- Atomic clock research helps to improve satellite navigation systems.
- Electricity meters with (near) real-time data (smart meters) lead to greater efficiency through smart grids, and rationalized consumption with accessible energy usage data.
- Improved reliability and/or sensitivity of sensors provides more accurate and adequate data for close control of industrial processes, thus increasing efficiency and reducing waste.
- Support concerning the feasibility of research on the metering of new energy sources such as biofuel, liquefied natural gas, etc., is provided.

Quality infrastructure, QI, refers here to all aspects of metrology, standardization, testing, and quality management including certification and accreditation. This includes both public and private institutions and the regulatory framework within which they operate.

Countries rely on many standards and technical regulations for their trade-related activities, consumer protection, etc. Therefore, most countries have established a national quality infrastructure.

What is a quality infrastructure? Metrology, standards, calibration and testing and quality management are vital to products and product processes although consumers are not always aware of this fact. Yet these same consumers often use quality marks from product certifiers as a guide when making purchasing decisions. In addition, their attention is drawn to the area in a negative way when, for example, technical equipment cannot be connected abroad.

А семестр

1) тест на проверку соответствия уровня сформированности языковых навыков и умений в области фонетики, лексики, грамматики изучаемого иностранного языка для реализации иноязычной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности;

Часть 1 Лексика

Table 1: Florenta
1. Although I spoke to him many times, he never took any
A) notice B) remark C) warning D) observation E) attention
2. The house was sold for £60000, which was far more than its real
A) cost B) value C) price D) sum E) expense
3. This morning, drivers were warned of fog in all industrial areas.
A) deep B) important C) thick D) cloudy E) great
4. I can't find the scissors anywhere. What have you done them?
A) with B) to C) of D) by E) for
5. You couldn't any secrets even for an hour in that little town.
A) keep B) net C) take D) learn E) hear
6. The workers went on strike because they thought their wages were too
A) little B) few C) short D) low E) small

8. When the bill came, he had to money from his brother to pay it. A) borrow B) lend C) loan D) ask E) let 9. Because the company was doing more business it was necessary to the factory. A) extend B) increase C) broaden D) grow E) magnify 10. The farmer had to wear heavy boots in the winter because the fields were so wet and A) earthy B) soiled C) dusty D) greasy E) muddy 11. Very few scientists with completely new answers to the world's problems. A) come to B) come around C) come up D) come in E) come on 12. When John in London, he went to see the Houses of Parliament. A) came B) reached C) arrived D) got E) stood 13. He climbed up into the tree and picked all the fruit reach. A) near B) inside C) within D) at E) beyond 14. I was not that I had cut myself until I saw the blood all over my hand. A) familiar B) awake C) disturbed D) astonished E) conscious 15. Tropical diseases are comparatively in Britain. A) scarce B) rare C) less D) slight E) scattered 16. If you want to telephone him you will have to the number in the book. A) look at B) look to C) look through D) look up E) look after 17. She began to feel nervous when the train pulled up at the between Austria and Yugoslavia. A) limit B) edge C) bar D) border E) division 18. Margaret proudly showed her mother the toy cat she had in the competition. A) gained B) won C) caught D) rewarded E) taken 19. He asked us if we would to share a room. A) accept B) consider C) agree D) admit E) approve 20. Students are expected to their classes regularly. A) assist B) frequent C) attend D) follow E) present 21. The charged by the lawyer for his services was unusually high. A) fee B) fare C) debt D) hire E) prize 22. He was pleased to have the to hear such a fine musician play hit favorite piece of music. A) occasion B) possibility C) fate D) opportunity E) space 23. He tried to his daughter of the dangers of spending more than she earned.	7. The explorer all the way to the source of the river by boat. A) drove B) traveled C) rode D) followed E) tracked
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	31. On Sundays the business center of the city was usually quite

A) left B) deserted C) unpopular D) unattended E) alone
32. In today's paper, it that there will be a new government soon.
A) tells B) states C) stands D) writes E) records
33. Before you sign anything important, pay careful to all the conditions.
A) notice B) attention C) regards D) reference E) study
34. When I came through the customs at the airport I had to pay on a clock I had bought.
A) taxes B) duty C) fines D) rates E) allowance
35. It was after dark when the two children were both on the safety-crossing by a lorry.
A) knocked down B) knocked out C) run across D) run out E) run in
36. The rising of living is as hard on country families as on city families.
A) amount B) cost C) expense D) increase E) price
37. When it was time for our tickets to be, I couldn't find mine.
A) controlled B) bought C) checked D) overlooked E) served
38. Will you my essay, please, to find out whether I made any mistakes?
A) see through B) look through C) look up D) look into E) see to
39. At the moment my car is at the garage being made ready for a across Europe.
A) journey B) route C) travel D) progress E) voyage
40. He asked an artist to some drawings to illustrate what he had written.
A) show B) make C) paint D) describe E) picture
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Часть 2. Грамматика
1. When I last talked to him, he English.
A) studies B) study C) was studying D) studied
2. I met her at yesterday's party, but I her by sight for years before that.
A) had known B) have known C) will have known D) had been known
3. By 2010, scientists surely a cure for cancer.
A) are discovering B) have been discovered C) will have discovered D) had discovered
4. Since the day he ill he a lot of reading.
A) was / had done B) is / has done C) was / has done D) is / has been done
5. A: What's the time? B: I'm sorry I My watch
A) can't tell / stopped B) didn't know / stopped C) don't know / has stopped D) don't know / had
stopped
6. He in the library every night for the last two months.
A) would be studying B) will have studied C) has been studied D) has been studying
7. Last Sunday we out of the house where we for five years.
A) had moved / lived B) have moved / had lived C) moved / had lived D) will move / have lived
8. We spent hours talking about what we since we left school.
A) have done B) had been doing C) have been doing D) were doing
9. They married but in the end they changed their mind.
A) are going to get B) will have been C) were going to get D) had been
10. A: Would you like me to give Mike a message for you?
B: Oh, I don't want to trouble you.
A: It's no trouble, really. I Mike tomorrow anyway.
A) am seeing B) saw C) have seen D) would see
11. When I counted my change I realized they me \$ 3 too much.
A) gave B) had given C) have given D) had been given
12. When he'd counted his change he it in his pocket.
A) was put B) put C) had put D) has put
13. As soon as she out of bed she got dressed.
A) had got B) gets C) has got D) would get
14. In a fortnight's time they their exams.
A) have taken B) will have taken C) will have been taken D) had taken

15. They were very rude to us. We there again.
A) won't go B) hadn't gone C) didn't go D) wouldn't go
16. In about forty years' time we'll probably on pills.
A) be living B) have been living C) have been lived D) have lived
17. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I then. I have to catch the early train.
A) get up B) was going to get up C) am going to get up D) have got
18. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.
B: That is very clever of you. What when you retire?
A) will you do B) are you going to do C) have done D) do you do
19. You'll feel a lot better after you a rest.
A) had B) have had C) will have D) had had
20. Next August, while you for your exams, I on a Mediterranean beach.
A) are preparing / will be B) were preparing / would be C) prepare / will be D) were preparing /
was
21. He my name, so I reminded him.
A) forgets B) has forgotten C) had forgotten D) forgot
22. By 5.30 this afternoon, Tom at work for eight hours.
A) had been B) would have been C) will have been D) has been
23. She unwell for several days when she was taken to hospital.
A) had been feeling B) has been feeling C) was feeling D) had felt
24. During this year we many advances in computer science.
A) had seen B) have seen C) saw D) are seeing
25. Our maths teacher us a lot of homework last week but he us very much so far
this week.
A) would give / didn't give B) had given / didn't give C) gave / didn't given D) gave / hasn't given
26. It is expected that man on several planets by the end of this century.
A) would have landed B) will be landing C) will have been landed D) will have landed
27. A: I'm going to the pop concertwith me?
B: Thank you very much. I'd love to.
A) Are you going to come B) Do you come C) Will you come D) Were you coming
28. It rained! I didn't think it
A) is going to rain B) was going to rain C) was raining D) had rained
29. I to see you tomorrow, but now I find I can't.
A) will come B) come C) was coming D) am coming
30. He found everything rather strange as he never abroad before.
A) has / been B) will / be C) hasn't / been D) had / been
A) has / been b) whi / be c) hash t / been b) had / been
2) NONOTOTUROS DI INVESTIDANTO DI OVERNINANI TOTODOTO TRODOS MANDELLAS
2) монологическое высказывание в ситуациях делового профессионального
взаимодействия на изучаемом иностранном языке;
1. The functional organizational structure has clear lines of communication. In contrast, where
things are organized along product lines or with a matrix structure, people often report to two
people at the same time - their boss in the functional structure and their manager or team leader in
the other structure. What, if any, problems could you imagine in the second case?
2.Do you think people from certain cultures would favour one kind of organizational structure over
another? Can you think of some examples and give some reasons?
3. Either use your own company's organizational structure, or select one from a company's annual
report, and give a presentation of it to your colleagues.

3) аннотация к тексту профессиональной тематики на проверку соответствия уровня сформированности рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (чтение) в рамках будущей профессиональной деятельности.

The origin of today's metrology can be traced to two events that took place over a period straddling the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries: the first was the creation and implementation of the decimal metric system in France; the second was the development of mass production using interchangeable parts. At the time these two events were not linked, although there is strong evidence that the latter also had its beginnings in France. Nevertheless, the metric system was not created in order to facilitate the production of engineered products and the early development of mass production did not in any way rely upon the new units of measurement. The origins of the metric system sprang first from attempts to unify and bring some order to the confusion created by the multitude of units used in France in local trade, and then embrace the grand idea of producing a set of units that were in some way. One contribution of 14 to a Discussion Meeting 'The fundamental constants of physics, precision measurements and the base units of the SI'. 2307 q 2005 The Royal Society Downloaded from http://rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org/ on May 24, 2016 natural or fundamental and unrelated to material objects. The development of mass production, on the other hand, was related to the need to produce as many guns as possible in the shortest time and to man's innate urge to maximize profits in so doing. As we shall see, however, over the past two centuries these two disparate threads have come together. We can now expand the meaning of the term 'interchangeable parts' to encompass not only the real interchangeability of components of high-technology manufacturing, but also the worldwide comparability of a great diversity of measurements made in almost all aspects of our daily life.

All of these now depend upon a system of measurement that is itself worldwide and based upon a set of units that can be assured to be universal and constant in time, i.e. as far as possible based on the fundamental constants of nature. There is a third thread that I shall also mention, different from the first two but closely linked to them both, This is the role of metrology in demonstrating conformity to written standards or specifications. This also began at the end of the eighteenth century when fatal explosions of steam boilers led to the drawing up of the first industrial safety standards. It has also expanded enormously and of the multitude of written standards in the voluntary and regulated sectors that exist today, the large majority call upon measurements of one sort or another to demonstrate that they have been met, i.e. metrology is an essential component.

As is well known, the metric system took some time to become established in France; people everywhere have a natural resistance to change, particularly in respect of such basic things as the units in which they transact their everyday business. It was not until 1840 that the metric system in France became the sole legal system of measurement, although by that time it been taken up in a number of other European countries. For example, it became legal in the Netherlands in 1820. Despite early interest by Sir John Riggs Miller, a British Member of Parliament in the 1780s and Thomas Jefferson at that time American Minister to France, neither Great Britain nor America adopted the metric system at the end of the eighteenth century.

The American Congress took little notice of Jefferson's proposals when he was Secretary of State to George Washington in the early 1790s, and the British Parliament let the matter drop when Riggs Miller lost his seat at a by-election. Britain went on to bring in a new weights and measures law defining new standards of the yard and the imperial pound in 1824. There were, however, serious attempts to introduce the metric system in Britain and the British Empire during the first decade of the twentieth century.

Despite strong support from most of the colonies and many quarters in England these failed, ultimately because of the strong opposition of certain manufacturing trades opposed to the heavy financial costs of changing patterns, drawings and machine tools. In other words, the proposals had in one sense come too late. By that time manufacturing industries had become completely locked into the national standards—the key one being of course length, with the inch as the reference for all engineering tools and designs.

The development of mass production of engineered goods seems to have started in France in 1778 when Honore' Blanc, the superintendent of the Royal Ordnance factory at St. Etienne, attempted to introduce a system of production based on pre-constructed filing jigs that could be used by unskilled labour to produce precision parts for the flint-locks of muskets. A hierarchy of standard jigs was established and particular care was attached to the accuracy of the screws and nuts. He managed to produce some 200 locks made from interchangeable parts. Overall, however, the attempt to extend this to other plants failed and the whole enterprise was abandoned due to opposition from skilled workers who saw their livelihood threatened.

The credit for the successful implementation of the first mass production using interchangeable parts is usually given, however, to Eli Whitney who obtained a contract from the American government in 1798 to produce 10 000 muskets within a period of 2 years. Although he failed to meet the delivery date (by some 10 years) and the interchangeability of the parts was limited, it marked the beginning of large-scale manufacture in the USA not only of muskets but also of other manufactured goods progressively adapted to the principle of interchangeability of parts. The need very quickly appeared for local standards and a well-established hierarchy of references in each factory.

The rapid development of manufacturing technology during the first half of the nineteenth century was accompanied by, and in fact could hardly have taken place without, a corresponding development in the design and manufacture of measuring machines, standardization of screw threads and indeed such basic things as engineering flat surfaces and straight edges, all of which are essential for precision manufacturing on a large-scale. Among the famous names involved were Henry Maudsley, who made what is probably the first accurate measuring machine, which he called his Lord Chancellor (now in the Science Museum, London) and Joseph Whitworth, who was trained by Maudsley. Whitworth is credited with developing, while working for Maudsley, the technique of making a flat surface by successively scraping off the high spots from three flats one against each other. In due course, Whitworth was able to make steel plates sufficiently flat that they would stick together. He then went on to produce many measuring machines and introduced his system of standard screw threads. By the middle of the nineteenth century engineering metrology had reached a high level with widely available measuring machines that could measure to 0.0001 inch with corresponding flat surfaces and straight edges also at the disposal of engineering works.

Added to these was the codification of the principles of engineering design that allowed rigid structures to be made with well-fitting components connected together so that linear and circular movements could be obtained. All of this comes under the name of kinematic design. In the 1840s, the principles of engineering design were even beginning to be taught at Cambridge University by Robert Willis who is thought to have been the person from whom James Clark Maxwell and William Thomson learnt their principles of mechanisms and engineering design. The next major advance in engineering metrology was made by Carl Eduard Johansson, who in the last decade of the nineteenth century invented the techniques for making accurate gauge blocks by hand lapping using a domestic sewing machine. He made sets of 102 gauges each having an accuracy of 1 mm.

Standards of length in the range from 1 to 201 mm with an accuracy better than 10 mm could be obtained by wringing together combinations of two or more individual gauges. The stage was thus set for the development of modern metrology. One of the important products of the work of the CIPM and its Consultative Committees is the International System of Units (SI). Formally adopted by the 11th CGPM in 1960, the SI was the culmination of more than a century of study and discussion on how best to establish a system of units that would bring together mechanical and electrical units. Today, the SI includes the seven base units, derived units made up of algebraic combinations of the base units, multiples and submultiples and rules for their use. All this is laid out in a document approved by the CIPM and published by the BIPM under the title of The SI Brochure. The Brochure, a document of some 75 pages, is now in its 7th edition (1998) and the 8th edition, approved by the CIPM in October 2004, is due to be published in 2005. The full text in French and in English is freely available on the BIPM web site and includes a brief history of

the development of ideas during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries related to units. The SI is indisputably the basis of all aspects of modern metrology.

Критерии оценки по промежуточной аттестации (зачет, экзамен)

Оценка «зачтено»/ «отлично» выставляется, если студент

- демонстрирует глубокое знание норм произношения, чтения;
- демонстрирует глубокое знание лексического минимума английского языка (не менее 4000 единиц, из них 2000 продуктивно),
- демонстрирует глубокое знание общеразговорной, общенаучной, специальной и узкоспециальной лексики;
- демонстрирует глубокое знание грамматического минимума, включающего грамматические структуры, необходимые для устной и письменной форм общения.
 - понимает устную речь на бытовые и специальные темы;
- ведет диалог-беседу профессионального характера, соблюдая правила речевого этикета;
- выражает мысли в логической последовательности в условиях подготовленной и неподготовленной речи объемом не менее 20 фраз в профессиональной, социально-бытовой сферах общения;
 - аргументировано излагает свою точку зрения, мнение по обсуждаемой проблеме;
 - читает, понимает и переводит со словарем литературу по профилю специальности;
 - излагает содержание прочитанного в виде резюме и эссе;
 - делает сообщения, доклады с предварительной подготовкой;
- владеет основными умениями письменной речи, необходимыми для подготовки публикации, тезисов, рефератов, аннотации, ведения переписки;
- владеет иностранным языком в объёме необходимом для возможности получения информации из зарубежных источников;
- владеет навыками письменного и устного аргументированного изложения собственной точки зрения;
 - владеет навыками подготовки и выступления с презентацией.

Оценка «зачтено»/ «хорошо» выставляется, если студент

- демонстрирует знание норм произношения, чтения, но допускает незначительные ошибки, не влияющие на понимание;
- демонстрирует знание лексического минимума английского языка (не менее 4000 единиц, из них 2000 продуктивно), но допускает незначительные ошибки, не влияющие на понимание,
- демонстрирует знание общеразговорной, общенаучной, специальной и узкоспециальной лексики, но допускает незначительные ошибки, не влияющие на понимание;
- демонстрирует знание грамматического минимума, включающего грамматические структуры, необходимые для устной и письменной форм общения, но допускает незначительные ошибки, не влияющие на понимание;
- понимает устную речь на бытовые и специальные темы, в некоторых случаях испытывает затруднения;
- ведет диалог-беседу профессионального характера, соблюдая правила речевого этикета, в некоторых случаях испытывает затруднения;
- выражает мысли в логической последовательности в условиях подготовленной и неподготовленной речи объемом не менее 15-20 фраз в профессиональной, социальнобытовой сферах общения, в некоторых случаях испытывает затруднения с формулированием мыслей на иностранном языке, наблюдаются хезитационные паузы;

- аргументировано излагает свою точку зрения, мнение по обсуждаемой проблеме, в некоторых случаях испытывает затруднения с формулированием мыслей на иностранном языке, наблюдаются хезитационные паузы;
- читает, понимает и переводит со словарем литературу по профилю специальности, хотя в некоторых случаях не в полной мере использует переводческие стратегии, что осложняет перевод;
- излагает содержание прочитанного в виде резюме и эссе, в некоторых случаях допускает ошибки, которые не влияют на понимание;
- делает сообщения, доклады с предварительной подготовкой, иногда испытывает затруднения с переработкой иноязычного материала и его презентацией;
- владеет основными умениями письменной речи, необходимыми для подготовки публикации, тезисов, рефератов, аннотации, ведения переписки, в некоторых случаях допускает ошибки;
- владеет иностранным языком в объёме необходимом для возможности получения информации из зарубежных источников, хотя иногда требуется использование словаря;
- владеет навыками письменного и устного аргументированного изложения собственной точки зрения, хотя иногда допускает ошибки;
- владеет навыками подготовки и выступления с презентацией, хотя иногда испытывает сложности с переработкой иноязычного материала.

Оценка «зачтено»/ «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент

- демонстрирует ограниченное знание норм произношения, чтения, допускает значительные ошибки, которые иногда влияют на понимание;
- демонстрирует недостаточное знание лексического минимума английского языка (не менее 4000 единиц, из них 2000 продуктивно), допускает значительные ошибки, часто влияющие на понимание,
- демонстрирует недостаточное знание общеразговорной, общенаучной, специальной и узкоспециальной лексики, но допускает ошибки, влияющие на понимание;
- демонстрирует недостаточное знание грамматического минимума, включающего грамматические структуры, необходимые для устной и письменной форм общения, допускает значительные ошибки, часто влияющие на понимание;
- понимает устную речь на бытовые и специальные темы в ограниченное объеме, часто испытывает затруднения;
- часто испытывает существенные затруднения при ведении диалог-беседы профессионального характера, соблюдая правила речевого этикета, допускает многочисленные ошибки;
- испытывает затруднения в выражении мыслей логической последовательности в условиях подготовленной и неподготовленной речи объемом не менее 10-15 фраз в профессиональной, социально-бытовой сферах общения, наблюдаются значительные хезитационные паузы;
- часто не может аргументировано излагать свою точку зрения, мнение по обсуждаемой проблеме, испытывает затруднения с формулированием мыслей на иностранном языке, наблюдаются частые хезитационные паузы;
- испытывает сложности с чтением, пониманием и переводов со словарем литературу по профилю специальности, хотя в некоторых случаях не в полной мере использует переводческие стратегии, что осложняет перевод;
- испытывает затруднения с изложением содержания прочитанного в виде резюме и эссе, в некоторых случаях допускает ошибки, которые часто влияют на понимание;
- испытывает затруднения с выполнением сообщений, докладов с предварительной подготовкой, иногда испытывает затруднения с переработкой иноязычного материала и его презентацией;

- владеет на низком уровне основными умениями письменной речи, необходимыми для подготовки публикации, тезисов, рефератов, аннотации, ведения переписки, в некоторых случаях допускает ошибки;
- владеет на низком уровне иностранным языком в объёме необходимом для возможности получения информации из зарубежных источников, хотя иногда требуется использование словаря;
- владеет на низком уровне навыками письменного и устного аргументированного изложения собственной точки зрения, хотя иногда допускает ошибки;
- владеет на низком уровне навыками подготовки и выступления с презентацией, хотя иногда испытывает сложности с переработкой иноязычного материала.

Оценка «незачтено»/ «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент

- демонстрирует крайне ограниченное знание норм произношения, чтения, допускает значительные ошибки;
- демонстрирует низкий уровень знаний лексического минимума английского языка (не менее 4000 единиц, из них 2000 продуктивно), допускает многочисленные значительные ошибки, влияющие на понимание,
- демонстрирует крайне низкое знание общеразговорной, общенаучной, специальной и узкоспециальной лексики, допускает многочисленные ошибки, влияющие на понимание;
- демонстрирует крайне низкое знание грамматического минимума, включающего грамматические структуры, необходимые для устной и письменной форм общения, допускает многочисленные значительные ошибки, влияющие на понимание;
- наблюдает непонимание устной речи на бытовые и специальные темы, испытывает затруднения;
- испытывает существенные затруднения при ведении диалог-беседы профессионального характера, не соблюдает правила речевого этикета, допускает многочисленные ошибки;
- испытывает значиткльные затруднения в выражении мыслей логической последовательности в условиях подготовленной и неподготовленной речи в профессиональной, социально-бытовой сферах общения, объем менее 10 фраз, наблюдаются значительные хезитационные паузы;
- не может аргументировано излагать свою точку зрения, мнение по обсуждаемой проблеме, испытывает затруднения с формулированием мыслей на иностранном языке, наблюдаются частые хезитационные паузы;
- испытывает значительные сложности с чтением, пониманием и переводов со словарем литературу по профилю специальности, не в полной мере использует переводческие стратегии, что осложняет перевод;
- испытывает значительные затруднения с изложением содержания прочитанного в виде резюме и эссе, допускает многочисленные ошибки, которые влияют на понимание;
- испытывает существенные затруднения с выполнением сообщений, докладов с предварительной подготовкой, испытывает затруднения с переработкой иноязычного материала и его презентацией;
- владеет на крайне низком уровне основными умениями письменной речи, необходимыми для подготовки публикации, тезисов, рефератов, аннотации, ведения переписки, допускает ошибки;
- владеет на крайне низком уровне иностранным языком в недостаточном объёме необходимом для возможности получения информации из зарубежных источников;
- владеет на крайне низком уровне навыками письменного и устного аргументированного изложения собственной точки зрения;
- владеет на крайне низком уровне навыками подготовки и выступления с презентацией, испытывает сложности с переработкой иноязычного материала.

Оценочные средства для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья выбираются с учетом их индивидуальных психофизических особенностей.

- при необходимости инвалидам и лицам с ограниченными возможностями здоровья предоставляется дополнительное время для подготовки ответа на экзамене;
- при проведении процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья предусматривается использование технических средств, необходимых им в связи с их индивидуальными особенностями;
- при необходимости для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов процедура оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине может проводиться в несколько этапов.

Процедура оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по дисциплине (модулю) предусматривает предоставление информации в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья и восприятия информации:

Для лиц с нарушениями зрения:

- в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом,
- в форме электронного документа.

Для лиц с нарушениями слуха:

- в печатной форме,
- в форме электронного документа.

Для лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата:

- в печатной форме,
- в форме электронного документа.

Данный перечень может быть конкретизирован в зависимости от контингента обучающихся.

5. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины (модуля)

- 1. Храмченко В. Е. Деловое общение с зарубежными партнёрами: учебное пособие. Издательство: Кемеровский государственный университет, 2013. http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book_red&id=232400&sr=1
- 2. Cadastral Engineering. English for Specific Purposes: учебное пособие. Таганрог:Издательство Южного федерального университета,2015.http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book red&id=462038&sr=1

Для освоения дисциплины инвалидами и лицами с ограниченными возможностями здоровья имеются издания в электронном виде в электронно-библиотечных системах «Лань» и «Юрайт».

5.2 Дополнительная литература

- 1. От качества к совершенству [Текст] = From Quality to Excelleance : практикум : [на англ. яз.] / С. В. Кодрле ; М-во образования и науки Рос. Федерации, Кубанский гос. ун-т. Краснодар : [Кубанский государственный университет], 2011. 83 с. Загл. на обл. и тит. л. на англ. языке. Библиогр.: с. 49-51. 14.66.
- 2. Грамматика [Текст] : сборник упражнений / Ю. Б. Голицынский, Н. А. Голицынская. Изд. 6-е, испр. и доп. СПб. : KAPO, 2009. 543 с. (Английский язык для школьников). Библиогр.: с. 541-542. ISBN 9785898159337 : 141.72.

5.3.1. Периодические издания

6. Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины (модуля)

- 1. www.study.ru Сайт об английском языке. Курсы и репетиторы, грамматика и тексты, уроки on-line, библиотеки и сочинения, развивающие игры и развлечения, помощь изучающим и начинающим, форум.
- 2. www.english.language.ru Информация об изучении английского языка: как и где его учить, бесплатные уроки, слеш, тесты, кроссворды на английском языке и многое другое.
- 3. www.langust.ru Сайт посвящен грамматике английского языка и методикам. 4. www.englspace.km.ru Специализированный сайт для изучающих английский язык. Мастера, книги, грамматики, справочники, словари, программы. А также иммиграция, память, рефераты, ссылки.
 - 5. http://www.vsi.ru/apl/ 5 методов обучения иностранным языкам.
 - 6. www.busuu.com Сайт для изучения иностранного языка.

7. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины (модуля) «Деловой иностранный язык»

Изучение иностранного языка — это осознанная целенаправленная деятельность, ориентированная на усвоение структурных характеристик иностранного языка, таких как фонетика, лексика, грамматика. Данное учебное пособие имеет целью помочь вам найти наиболее эффективные пути формирования языковых умений и навыков, необходимых для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации.

Немаловажным здесь является «умение учиться», т.к. рассчитывать на успех при ограниченном количестве часов можно только в том случае, если обучающийся будет уметь работать самостоятельно.

Для организации эффективной работы над иностранным языком необходимо научиться следующему:

- планировать собственную учебную деятельность;
- выбирать наиболее оптимальные средства решения поставленных учебных задач;
- использовать различные виды работ со справочной и учебной литературой в процессе выполнения учебной задачи;
 - осуществлять самоконтроль в процессе учебной деятельности.

Работа над текстом — один из важнейших компонентов познавательной деятельности, который направлен на извлечение информации из письменного источника. Для того, чтобы текст стал реальной и продуктивной основой обучения всем видам речевой деятельности, необходимо проделать ряд операций с составляющими его языковыми единицами, научиться трансформировать их и конструировать свои предложения для решения определенных коммуникативных задач (пересказа, составления выступления по теме, диалога, письменного сообщения и т.д.). Рекомендуется следующий порядок действий:

- 1. Просмотрите текст и постарайтесь понять, о чем идет речь.
- 2. При повторном чтении разделите сложносочиненные или сложноподчиненные предложения на самостоятельные и придаточные, выделите причастные обороты или другие конструкции.
- 3. Найдите подлежащее и сказуемое, и поняв их значение, переведите последовательно второстепенные члены предложения.
- 4. Если предложение длинное, определите слова и группы, которые можно временно опустить для выяснения основного содержания предложения. Не ищите в словаре сразу все незнакомые слова, попробуйте догадаться об их значении по контексту.

- 5. Внимательно присмотритесь к словам, имеющим знакомые вам корни, суффиксы, приставки. При этом обратите внимание на то, какой частью речи являются такие слова.
 - 6. Слова, оставшиеся непонятными, ищите в словаре.

Работа со словарем.

- 1. Повторите английский алфавит. Это поможет находить слова не только по первой букве, но и по всем остальным.
 - 2. Запомните обозначения частей речи:
 - n noun имя существительное
 - v verb глагол
 - adj. adjective имя прилагательное и т.д.
 - 3. Из нескольких значений слова в словарной статье постарайтесь подобрать близкое по смыслу, связав с общим смыслом предложения.
 - 4. Помимо словарей общеупотребительной лексики пользуйтесь терминологическими словарями по своей специальности.

Несмотря на помощь словаря, вам будут встречаться непонятные слова и выражения. Не теряйте зря времени, если очень долго не можете разобраться сами. Обратитесь за консультацией к преподавателю.

Работа над лексикой.

Запоминание лексики обычно бывает основной трудностью при изучении иностранного языка. Без знания слов не может быть знания языка. Нужно проделать большую и сознательную работу, прежде чем будет усвоен необходимый словарный минимум профессиональных терминов.

Встречая новое слово, всегда анализируйте его, обращая внимание на написание, произношение и значение. Часто можно найти сходство с аналогичным или сходным русским словом, например, passenger — пассажир и др. Важно также научиться подмечать родство новых слов с уже известными. Однако, есть слова, не поддающиеся никакому анализу. Их надо постараться запомнить, но механическое повторение не всегда эффективно. Попробуйте следующий порядок работы:

- произнесите новое слово сначала изолированно;
- произнесите словосочетание из текста с новым словом (уделите особое внимание предлогам);
- подберите к новому слову синонимы или антонимы (если это возможно);
- выполните письменно лексические упражнения после текста.

Работа над грамматикой.

Формирование речевого грамматического навыка предполагает воспроизведение различных грамматических явлений в ситуациях, типичных для профессиональной коммуникации и адекватное грамматическое оформление высказываний. Работая над этим, вам следует:

- прочтите развернутый теоретический материал по изучаемой теме в учебнике по грамматике английского языка;
- изучите справочную таблицу в приложении к данному пособию;
- найдите в тексте урока изучаемую грамматическую структуру;
- обозначьте имеющиеся грамматические ориентиры;
- сделайте письменно упражнения;
- варьируйте содержание предложений в имеющихся моделях, заменяя слова в зависимости от меняющейся ситуации;
- сопоставьте / противопоставьте изучаемую структуру ранее изученным;

Переход от навыков к умениям обеспечивается посредством активации новых грамматических структур в составе диалогических и монологических высказываний по определенной теме. Включайте освоенный материал в беседы и высказывания по пройденным темам.

В освоении дисциплины инвалидами и лицами с ограниченными возможностями здоровья большое значение имеет индивидуальная учебная работа (консультации) – дополнительное разъяснение учебного материала.

Индивидуальные консультации по предмету являются важным фактором, способствующим индивидуализации обучения и установлению воспитательного контакта между преподавателем и обучающимся инвалидом или лицом с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Работа над аннотацией

Аннотация (от лат. annotatio - замечание) к научной статье — обязательный элемент каждой научной статьи, представляющий собой краткое, обобщённое описание содержания изложенного текста, т.е. — это характеристика, отражающая суть, назначение и основные проблемы рассмотренной темы, без полного раскрытия тематики публикации.

Аннотации могут быть:

- 1) справочные (раскрывают тематику документов и сообщают какие-либо сведения о нем, но не дают критической оценки);
- 2) рекомендательные (содержат оценку документа с точки зрения его пригодности для определенной категории читателей);
- 3) общие (характеризуют документ в целом и рассчитаны на широкий круг читателей);
- 4) специализированные аннотации (раскрывают документ лишь в определенных аспектах, интересующих узкого специалиста, дают в сжатой форме только самые основные положения и выводы документов);
- 5) обзорные (или групповые) аннотации (содержат обобщенную характеристику двух и более документов, близких по тематике), подразделяются на 2 вида:
- а) справочная обзорная (объединяет сведения о том, что является общим для нескольких книг (статей) на одну тему, с уточнением особенностей трактовки темы в каждом из аннотированных произведений);
- б) рекомендательная обзорная аннотациях (приводит различия в трактовке темы, в степени доступности, подробности изложения и другие сведения рекомендательного характера).

Функции аннотации:

- 1) описать сущность содержания научной статьи;
- 2) дает понять, стоит ли обращаться к тексту, соответствует ли он предъявляемым требованиям;
 - 3) используется для поиска в информационных системах.

Аннотация к научной статье должна включать в себя следующее элементы:

- характеристика темы исследования или анализ темы исследования;
- описание методологии исследования;
- описание решаемой проблемы или задачи;
- актуальность изучаемых явлений по сравнению с уже имеющимися в данном направлении исследованиями;
- новшество, внесенное автором в изучение определенной проблемы или темы; цели, поставленные автором;
 - результаты и выводы, проведенного исследования;
- ценность проведенного исследования (какой вклад данная работа внесла в соответствующую область знаний);
 - практическое значение итогов работы.

Для написания аннотации к научной статье необходимо следование установленным правилам, требованиям и образцам написания аннотации.

Требования к написанию аннотации:

1) краткость – важно заинтересовать читателя несколькими краткими, но существенными по содержанию предложениями, Рекомендуемый средний объем

аннотации 500 печатных знаков. На практике, аннотация к научной статье включает 50-400 слов;

- 2) четкость аннотация должна отражать самую сущность содержания, заинтересовывая читателя новшеством исследования, строго соответствовать требованиям, предъявляемые к содержанию по структуре, сущности и объему;
- 3) понятность и эффективность аннотация должна быть написана научным, но понятным и доступным для широкого круга пользователей языком с применением широко известных, общепринятых определений, оборотов и терминов; без использования сложных терминов и оборотов, слабо известной, узкоспециализированной терминологии и аббревиатур.

Для грамотного составления аннотации на иностранном языке необходимо уметь правильно использовать обороты, времена, знать специальную терминологию, следовать стилистике языка, избегать использования прилагательных, наречий, вводных слов, не влияющих на содержание. Аннотации на иностранном языке обычно содержат не более 20-30 строчек, где в сжатой форме представлены только самые основные положения и выводы документов. При написании аннотация к научной статье широко применяются безличные конструкции и пассивный залог.

8. Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине (модулю)

8.1 Перечень необходимого программного обеспечения

Проверка домашних заданий и консультирование посредством электронной почты. Использование электронных презентаций при проведении практических занятий.

8.2 Перечень необходимого программного обеспечения

Программы, демонстрации аудио и видео материалов (проигрыватель «Windows Media Player»).

Программы для демонстрации и создания презентаций («Microsoft Power Point»).

8.3. Перечень информационных справочных систем

Электронная библиотечная система eLIBRARY.RU (http://www.elibrary.ru)/

9. Материально-техническая база, необходимая для осуществления образовательного процесса по дисциплине (модулю).

№	Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля) и оснащенность
1	Кабинет английского языка – ауд. 406, корп. С (улица Ставропольская, 149).
2	Переносное мультимедийное оборудование.

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на рабочую учебную программу дисциплины

«Деловой иностранный язык» по направлению: 27.04.01. Стандартизация и метрология. Магистерская программа «Всеобщее управление качеством». Форма обучения — заочная

Рабочая учебная программа по дисциплине «Деловой иностранный язык» разработана доцентами кафедры английского языка в профессиональной сфере Котик О.В. и Бодоньи М.А. с учетом Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по соответствующему направлению подготовки высшего образования.

Рецензируемая рабочая программа учитывает наличие практических занятий, большое значение уделено организации самостоятельной работы.

Данная программа позволяет достичь основной цели, т.е. реализовать готовность магистранта к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

Программа курса содержит различные задания на активизацию коммуникативных видов деятельности и обеспечивает обучающемуся возможность решать предложенные практические задачи в рамках делового общения, используя навыки аудирования, говорения, чтения, письма.

Содержание обучения деловому иностранному языку в магистратуре также предусматривает существенный объем самостоятельной работы магистранта, в том числе с использованием информационных технологий, по подготовке устных высказываний, написанию резюме, деловых писем разных типов, заявления о приеме на работу.

Представленные оценочные средства для промежуточного и итогового контроля, позволяют добиться формирования необходимой профессиональной компетенции.

Содержание рабочей программы «Деловой иностранный язык» соответствует ФГОС ВО по направлению: 27.04.01. Стандартизация и метрология, магистерская программа «Всеобщее управление качеством» заочной формы обучения.

Рабочая программа дисциплины «Деловой иностранный язык» соответствует требованиям, предъявляемым к рабочим программам, и может быть использована в учебном процессе.

Заведующая кафедрой французской филологии КубГУ д.ф.н., профессор

Грушевская Т.М.

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на рабочую учебную программу дисциплины «Деловой

иностранный язык»

Направление подготовки/специальность: **27.04.01.** Стандартизация и метрология, направленность подготовки (профиль)/ специализация: Всеобщее управление качеством, форма обучения: заочная, квалификация (степень выпускника) магистр

Рабочая программа дисциплины Б1.Б.01«Деловой иностранный язык» составлена Котик Ольгой Васильевной, кандидатом филологических наук, доцентом кафедры английского языка в профессиональной сфере и кандидатом педагогических наук, доцентом кафедры английского языка в профессиональной сфере Бодоньи Мариной Алексеевной, в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 27.03.01. Стандартизация и метрология, магистерская программа Всеобщее управление качеством.

В соответствии с требованиями стандарта и учебным планом в результате освоения дисциплины «Деловой иностранный язык» магистранты должны научиться использовать знание иностранного языка в профессиональной коммуникации и межличностном общении.

В структуре образовательной программы поставлены цели, задачи дисциплины, планируемые результаты освоения английского языка делового общения, определены этапы процесса обучения деловому иностранному языку в рамках освоения общекультурной профессиональной компетенции.

Подробно изложены образовательные технологии, направленные на повышение эффективности образовательного процесса, а также коммуникативные виды деятельности с привлечением оригинальных источников страны изучаемого языка, способствующие формированию компетенций, которыми должен обладать будущий профессионал.

Основная и дополнительная учебная литература для освоения дисциплины представлена учебными пособиями, изданными в стране изучаемого языка и преподавателями КубГУ. Представлены методические указания для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по освоению дисциплины, оценочные средства для контроля успеваемости.

Рекомендую рабочую программу дисциплины Б1.Б.01 «Деловой иностранный язык», разработанную Котик О.В. и Бодоньи М.А., к применению в учебном процессе для обучения магистрантов по направлению 27.04.01. Стандартизация и метрология, магистерская программа «Всеобщее управление качеством».

К.филол.наук, доцент кафедры западноевропейских языков и культур, ФГБОУ ВО «Пятигорский государственный университет»

Кулинцева Н.А.

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