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«Российский государственный университет социальных технологий» (ФГБОУ ИВО «РГУ СоцТех»)

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ** 

Проректор по образовательной деятельности

## ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Б1.О.21 Деловой иностранный язык наименование дисциплины

09.03.03 «Прикладная информатика» шифр и наименование направления подготовки

> Цифровая трансформация направленность (профиль)

# Содержание

- 1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств
- 2. Перечень оценочных средств
- 3. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций
- 4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций
- 5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

## 1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Деловой иностранный язык»

Оценочные средства составляются в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины и представляют собой совокупность контрольно-измерительных материалов (типовые задачи (задания), контрольные работы, тесты и др.), предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимися установленных результатов обучения.

Оценочные средства используются при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации.

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения дисциплины

Код	Наименование результата обучения					
компетенции						
УК-4	Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и					
	письменной формах на государственном языке Российской					
	Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)					

Конечными результатами освоения дисциплины являются сформированные когнитивные дескрипторы «знать», «уметь», «владеть», расписанные по отдельным компетенциям. Формирование дескрипторов происходит в течение всего семестра по этапам в рамках контактной работы, включающей различные виды занятий и самостоятельной работы, с применением различных форм и методов обучения.

# 2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

# Таблица 2.

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в <b>ФО</b> С
1.	Устный опрос	Метод контроля, позволяющий опрашивать и контролировать знания учащихся, и сразу поправлять, повторять закреплять знания, умения и навыки. Целью оценочного средства является получение от учащихся ответов на заранее сформулированные вопросы.	Тематика разделов.
2.	Тест	Средство, позволяющее оценить уровень знаний обучающегося путем выбора им одного из нескольких вариантов ответов на поставленный вопрос. Возможно использование тестовых вопросов, предусматривающих ввод обучающимся короткого и однозначного ответа на поставленный вопрос.	Тестовые задания.
3.	Презентация	Работа, направленная на выполнение комплекса учебных и исследовательских заданий. Позволяет оценить умения обучающихся самостоятельно конструировать свои знания в процессе решения учебных задач, ориентироваться в информационном пространстве, а также оценить уровень сформированности аналитических исследовательских навыков, навыков практического и творческого мышления.	Темы презентаций.

# 3. ОПИСАНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И КРИТЕРИЕВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Оценивание результатов обучения по дисциплине «Деловой иностранный язык» осуществляется в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Предусмотрены следующие виды контроля: текущий контроль (осуществление контроля всех видов аудиторной и внеаудиторной деятельности обучающегося с целью получения первичной информации о ходе усвоения отдельных элементов содержания дисциплины) и промежуточная аттестация (оценивается уровень и качество подготовки по дисциплине в целом).

Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения данной дисциплины, описаны в табл. 3.

Код комп етенц ии	Уровень освоения компетенций	Индикаторы достижения компетенций	Вид учебных занятий, работы, формы и методы обучения, способствующие формированию и развитию компетенций	Контролируемые разделы и темы дисциплины	Оценочные средства, используемые для оценки уровня сформированно сти	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
					компетенции	
УК-4			Знает			
	Недостаточны й уровень Оценка «не зачтено», «неудовлетво рительно»	УК-4, 3-1. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа. Практические занятия — форма систематических учебных занятий, во время которых под руководством преподавателя обучающиеся изучают и тренируют разделы изучаемой дисциплины, входящей в состав учебного плана. Самостоятельная работа нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы	Раздел 1. New BusinessContacts.Тема 1.1. The GlobalBusiness World.Тема 1.2. Working in aForeign Country.Тема 1.3. BusinessEtiquette in London.Тема 1.4. Dilemma andDecision: Who toInterview?Тема 1.5. SpeakingSkills: Make a First	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Не знает, либо имеет фрагментарные представления о принципах построения высказывания.

и письменной	и мышления на занятиях	Contact.	
коммуникации.	любой формы. Формы	Раздел 2. Teams and	
	самостоятельной работы:	Teamwork.	
	изучение учебной, научной и	Teмa 2.1. Working	
	мет одической литературы,	Together.	
	материалов периодических	Tема 2.2. Teams with	
	изданий. Виды деятельности	Bright Ideas.	
	при самостоятельной работе	Teмa 2.3. Team Sport	
	студентов: проработка	and Business.	
	теоретического материала,	Tема 2.4. Dilemma and	
	изучение по учебникам	Decision: A New Team	
	программного материала,	Member.	
	подготовка к практическим	Teмa 2.5. Speaking	
	занятиям, подготовка	Skills: Talk about Jobs.	
	аналитических материалов,	Раздел 3. Industries	
	проектов.	and Companies.	
		Tема 3.1. Organizations	
		at Work.	
		Tема 3.2. Producing	
		Designer Glasses: Look	
		East.	
		Tема 3.3. Companies:	
		Changes at Work.	
		Teмa 3.4. Which	
		Company to Buy?	
		Teмa 3.5. Speaking	
		Skills: Talk about	
		Companies.	
		Раздел 4. Employment.	
		Tема 4.1. Looking for a	
		Job.	
		Тема 4.2. Applying for a	
		Job. Writing a CV.	
1		ood, ,, iiiiiig a c v .	

Базовый уровень Оценка «зачтено», «удовлетвори тельно»	УК-4, 3-1. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа. Практические занятия — форма систематических учебных занятий, во время которых под руководством преподавателя обучающиеся изучают и тренируют разделы изучаемой дисциплины, входящей в состав учебного плана. Самостоятельная работа нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка	Тема 4.3. Dilemma and Decision: Are You a Suitable Person for the Job? Тема 4.4. Speaking Skills: A Job Interview.  Раздел 1. New Business Contacts. Тема 1.1. The Global Business World. Тема 1.2. Working in a Foreign Country. Тема 1.3. Business Etiquette in London. Тема 1.4. Dilemma and Decision: Who to Interview? Тема 1.5. Speaking Skills: Make a First Contact. Раздел 2. Teams and Teamwork. Тема 2.1. Working Together. Тема 2.2. Teams with Bright Ideas. Тема 2.3. Team Sport and Business. Тема 2.4. Dilemma and Decision: A New Team Member. Тема 2.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about Jobs.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Неполные представления об основных принципах построения устного и письменного высказывания.
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		аналитических материалов, проектов.	Раздел 3. Industries and Companies.  Tema 3.1. Organizations at Work.  Tema 3.2. Producing Designer Glasses: Look East.  Tema 3.3. Companies: Changes at Work.  Tema 3.4. Which Company to Buy?  Tema 3.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about Companies.  Раздел 4. Employment.  Тема 4.1. Looking for a Job.  Tema 4.2. Applying for a Job. Writing a CV.  Tema 4.3. Dilemma and Decision: Are You a Suitable Person for the Job?  Tema 4.4. Speaking Skills: A Job Interview.		
Средни уровен Оценка «зачтен «хороц	принципы построения vcтного и	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа. Практические занятия — форма систематических учебных занятий, во время которых под руководством преподавателя обучающиеся изучают и тренируют разделы изучаемой	Раздел 1. New BusinessContacts.Тема 1.1. The GlobalBusiness World.Тема 1.2. Working in aForeign Country.Тема 1.3. BusinessEtiquette in London.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Сформированны е, но содержащие отдельные пробелы представления об основных

и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	дисциплины, входящей в состав учебного плана. Самостоятельная работа нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.	Tema 1.4. Dilemma and Decision: Who to Interview? Tema 1.5. Speaking Skills: Make a First Contact.  Раздел 2. Teams and Teamwork.  Tema 2.1. Working Together.  Tema 2.2. Teams with Bright Ideas.  Tema 2.3. Team Sport and Business.  Tema 2.4. Dilemma and Decision: A New Team Member.  Tema 2.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about Jobs.  Раздел 3. Industries and Companies.  Tema 3.1. Organizations at Work.  Tema 3.2. Producing Designer Glasses: Look East.  Tema 3.3. Companies: Changes at Work.  Tema 3.4. Which Company to Buy?  Tema 3.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about Companies.	принципах построения высказывания и требованиях к деловой коммуникации.
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yr O «3	ысокий ровень оценка зачтено», отлично»	УК-4, 3-1. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа. Практические занятия — форма систематических учебных занятий, во время которых под руководством преподавателя обучающиеся изучают и тренируют разделы изучаемой дисциплины, входящей в состав учебного плана. Самостоятельная работа нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка	Раздел 4. Employment.  Тема 4.1. Looking for a Job.  Тема 4.2. Applying for a Job. Writing a CV.  Тема 4.3. Dilemma and Decision: Are You a Suitable Person for the Job?  Тема 4.4. Speaking Skills: A Job Interview.  Раздел 1. New Business Contacts.  Тема 1.1. The Global Business World.  Тема 1.2. Working in a Foreign Country.  Тема 1.3. Business Etiquette in London.  Тема 1.4. Dilemma and Decision: Who to Interview?  Тема 1.5. Speaking Skills: Make a First Contact.  Раздел 2. Teams and Театwork.  Тема 2.1. Working Together.  Тема 2.2. Teams with Bright Ideas.  Тема 2.3. Team Sport and Business.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Сформированные систематические представления об основных принципах построения высказывания и требованиях к деловой коммуникации.
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			Teма 3.4. Which Company to Buy?					
			Company to Buy?					
			Teма 3.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about					
			Companies.					
			Раздел 4. Employment.					
			Tема 4.1. Looking for a					
			Job.					
			Тема 4.2. Applying for a					
			Job. Writing a CV.					
			Тема 4.3. Dilemma and					
			Decision: Are You a					
			Suitable Person for the					
			Job?					
			Тема 4.4. Speaking					
			Skills: A Job Interview.					
		Умеет						
<u> </u>		-	D 4 11 D 1	<b>1</b> 7 0		TT		~
Нелостаточны	УК-4. У-1.	Практическое занятие	<b>Разлел I.</b> New Business	Устныи	опрос	не	умеет	лиоо
Недостаточны й уровень	УК-4, У-1. Умеет	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа.	<b>Раздел 1.</b> New Business Contacts.	Устный	опрос,	He	умеет,	либо

		Γ		Г	
Оценка «не	применять на	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. The Global	письменного	демонстрирует
зачтено»,	практике	систематических учебных	Business World.	домашнего	способность
«неудовлетво	устную и	занятий, во время которых под	Tема 1.2. Working in a	задания,	применения на
рительно»	письменную	руководством преподавателя	Foreign Country.	тестирование,	практике устной
	деловую	обучающиеся изучают и	Tема 1.3. Business	презентация	или письменной
	коммуникаци	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Etiquette in London.	презептация	
	Ю.	дисциплины, входящей в	Тема 1.4. Dilemma and		деловой
		состав учебного плана.	Decision: Who to		коммуникации.
		Самостоятельная работа	Interview?		
		нацелена на развитие	Tема 1.5. Speaking		
		интеллектуальной инициативы	Skills: Make a First		
		и мышления на занятиях	Contact.		
		любой формы. Формы	Раздел 2. Teams and		
		самостоятельной работы:	Teamwork.		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Tема 2.1. Working		
		мет одической литературы,	Together.		
		материалов периодических	Tема 2.2. Teams with		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Bright Ideas.		
		при самостоятельной работе	Tема 2.3. Team Sport		
		студентов: проработка	and Business.		
		теоретического материала,	Тема 2.4. Dilemma and		
		изучение по учебникам	Decision: A New Team		
		программного материала,	Member.		
		подготовка к практическим	Tема 2.5. Speaking		
		занятиям, подготовка	Skills: Talk about Jobs.		
		аналитических материалов,	Раздел 3. Industries		
		проектов.	and Companies.		
			Tема 3.1. Organizations		
			at Work.		
			Tема 3.2. Producing		
			Designer Glasses: Look		
			East.		
			Tема 3.3. Companies:		

				Changes at Work.		
				Tema 3.4. Which		
				Company to Buy?		
				Teмa 3.5. Speaking		
				Skills: Talk about		
				Companies.		
				Раздел 4. Employment.		
				Tема 4.1. Looking for a Job.		
				Teмa 4.2. Applying for a		
				Job. Writing a CV.		
				Тема 4.3. Dilemma and		
				Decision: Are You a		
				Suitable Person for the		
				Job?		
				Teмa 4.4. Speaking		
-	F v	NIIC A NI 1	T.	Skills: A Job Interview.	**	D
	Базовый	УК-4, У-1.	Практическое занятие,	<b>Раздел 1.</b> New Business	Устный опрос,	В целом успешное,
	уровень	Умеет	самостоятельная работа.	Contacts.	проверка	но не
	Оценка	применять на	Практические занятия – форма	Тема 1.1. The Global	письменного	систематическое
	«зачтено»,	практике	систематических учебных	Business World.	домашнего	использование
	«удовлетвори	устную и	занятий, во время которых под	Тема 1.2. Working in a	задания,	полученных в
	тельно»	письменную	руководством преподавателя	Foreign Country.	·	процессе обучения
		деловую	обучающиеся изучают и	Tема 1.3. Business	тестирование,	знаний при
		коммуникаци	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Etiquette in London.	презентация	решении задач
		Ю.	дисциплины, входящей в	Тема 1.4. Dilemma and		профессиональной
			состав учебного плана.	Decision: Who to		деятельности;
			Самостоятельная работа	Interview?		недостаточное
			нацелена на развитие	Tема 1.5. Speaking		умение
			интеллектуальной инициативы	Skills: Make a First		самостоятельно
			и мышления на занятиях	Contact.		применять на
			любой формы. Формы	Раздел 2. Teams and		практике устную и
			самостоятельной работы:	Teamwork.		письменную

изучение учебной, научной и	Tема 2.1. Working	деловую
мет одической литературы,	Together.	коммуникацию.
материалов периодических	Teмa 2.2. Teams with	коммуникацию.
изданий. Виды деятельности	Bright Ideas.	
при самостоятельной работе	Tема 2.3. Team Sport	
студентов: проработка	and Business.	
теоретического материала,	Tема 2.4. Dilemma and	
изучение по учебникам	Decision: A New Team	
программного материала,	Member.	
подготовка к практическим	Tема 2.5. Speaking	
-	Skills: Talk about Jobs.	
занятиям, подготовка	Pаздел 3. Industries	
аналитических материалов,		
проектов.	and Companies.	
	Teма 3.1. Organizations at Work.	
	тема 3.2. Producing	
	Designer Glasses: Look	
	East.	
	Tema 3.3. Companies:	
	Changes at Work.	
	Teмa 3.4. Which	
	Company to Buy?	
	Tema 3.5. Speaking	
	Skills: Talk about	
	Companies.	
	Раздел 4. Employment.	
	Tема 4.1. Looking for a	
	Job.	
	Тема 4.2. Applying for a	
	Job. Writing a CV.	
	Тема 4.3. Dilemma and	
	Decision: Are You a	
	Suitable Person for the	

			at Work. Teма 3.2. Producing Designer Glasses: Look East. Teма 3.3. Companies: Changes at Work. Teма 3.4. Which Company to Buy? Teма 3.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about Companies. Pаздел 4. Employment. Teма 4.1. Looking for a Job. Teма 4.2. Applying for a Job. Writing a CV. Teма 4.3. Dilemma and Decision: Are You a Suitable Person for the Job?		
			Suitable Person for the Job?		
			Тема 4.4. Speaking Skills: A Job Interview.		
Высок уровен Оценк «зачте «отлич	иь Умеет а применять на но», практике устную	самостоятельная работа.	Pаздел 1. New BusinessContacts.Тема 1.1. The GlobalBusiness World.Тема 1.2. Working in aForeign Country.Тема 1.3. BusinessEtiquette in London.Тема 1.4. Dilemma andDecision: Who toInterview?	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Сформированное умение использовать полученные в процессе обучения знания при осуществлении на практике всех форм устной и письменной деловой коммуникации.

нацелена на развитие	Тема 1.5. Speaking
интеллектуальной инициативы	Skills: Make a First
и мышления на занятиях	Contact.
любой формы. Формы	Раздел 2. Teams and
самостоятельной работы:	Teamwork.
изучение учебной, научной и	Tема 2.1. Working
мет одической литературы,	Together.
материалов периодических	Тема 2.2. Teams with
изданий. Виды деятельности	Bright Ideas.
при самостоятельной работе	Tема 2.3. Team Sport
студентов: проработка	and Business.
теоретического материала,	Tема 2.4. Dilemma and
изучение по учебникам	Decision: A New Team
программного материала,	Member.
подготовка к практическим	Тема 2.5. Speaking
занятиям, подготовка	Skills: Talk about Jobs.
аналитических материалов,	Раздел 3. Industries
проектов.	and Companies.
	Тема 3.1. Organizations
	at Work.
	Тема 3.2. Producing
	Designer Glasses: Look
	East.
	Тема 3.3. Companies:
	Changes at Work.
	Тема 3.4. Which
	Company to Buy?
	Тема 3.5. Speaking
	Skills: Talk about
	Companies.
	Раздел 4. Employment.
	Тема 4.1. Looking for a
	Job.

Недостаточны	УК-4, В-1.	<b>Владеет</b> Практическое занятие,	Teма 4.2. Applying for a Job. Writing a CV. Teма 4.3. Dilemma and Decision: Are You a Suitable Person for the Job? Teма 4.4. Speaking Skills: A Job Interview.	Устный опрос,	Отсутствие
й уровень Оценка «не зачтено», «неудовлетво рительно»	Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.	самостоятельная работа. Практические занятия — форма систематических учебных занятий, во время которых под руководством преподавателя обучающиеся изучают и тренируют разделы изучаемой дисциплины, входящей в состав учебного плана. Самостоятельная работа нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности	Contacts. Tema 1.1. The Global Business World. Tema 1.2. Working in a Foreign Country. Tema 1.3. Business Etiquette in London. Tema 1.4. Dilemma and Decision: Who to Interview? Tema 1.5. Speaking Skills: Make a First Contact.  Pаздел 2. Teams and Teamwork. Tema 2.1. Working Together. Tema 2.2. Teams with Bright Ideas.	проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	владения либо фрагментарное владение методикой составления суждения.
		при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам	Teма 2.3. Team Sport and Business. Teма 2.4. Dilemma and Decision: A New Team		

		программного материала,	Member.		
		подготовка к практическим	Teмa 2.5. Speaking		
		занятиям, подготовка	Skills: Talk about Jobs.		
		аналитических материалов,	Раздел 3. Industries		
		проектов.	and Companies.		
			Tема 3.1. Organizations		
			at Work.		
			Tема 3.2. Producing		
			Designer Glasses: Look		
			East.		
			Tема 3.3. Companies:		
			Changes at Work.		
			Tema 3.4. Which		
			Company to Buy?		
			Teмa 3.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about		
			Companies.		
			Раздел 4. Employment.		
			Тема 4.1. Looking for a		
			Job.		
			Teмa 4.2. Applying for a		
			Job. Writing a CV.		
			Тема 4.3. Dilemma and		
			Decision: Are You a		
			Suitable Person for the		
			Job?		
			Тема 4.4. Speaking		
			Skills: A Job Interview.		
Базовый	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. New Business	Устный опрос,	В целом
уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Contacts.	проверка	успешное, но не
Оценка	методикой	Практические занятия – форма	Тема 1.1. The Global	письменного	систематическое
«зачтено»,	составления	систематических учебных	Business World.	домашнего	владение
«удовлетвори	суждения в	занятий, во время которых под	Тема 1.2. Working in a		
				задания,	методикой

тельно»	межличностном	руководством преподавателя	Foreign Country.	тестирование,	составления
	деловом	обучающиеся изучают и	Tема 1.3. Business	презентация	суждения.
	общении на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Etiquette in London.	•	
	государственном	дисциплины, входящей в	Tема 1.4. Dilemma and		
	и иностранном	состав учебного плана.	Decision: Who to		
	языках с	Самостоятельная работа	Interview?		
	применением	нацелена на развитие	Tема 1.5. Speaking		
	адекватных	интеллектуальной инициативы	Skills: Make a First		
	языковых форм	и мышления на занятиях	Contact.		
	и средств.	любой формы. Формы	Раздел 2. Teams and		
		самостоятельной работы:	Teamwork.		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Tема 2.1. Working		
		мет одической литературы,	Together.		
		материалов периодических	Tема 2.2. Teams with		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Bright Ideas.		
		при самостоятельной работе	Tема 2.3. Team Sport		
		студентов: проработка	and Business.		
		теоретического материала,	Тема 2.4. Dilemma and		
		изучение по учебникам	Decision: A New Team		
		программного материала,	Member.		
		подготовка к практическим	Tема 2.5. Speaking		
		занятиям, подготовка	Skills: Talk about Jobs.		
		аналитических материалов,	Раздел 3. Industries		
		проектов.	and Companies.		
			Tема 3.1. Organizations		
			at Work.		
			Tема 3.2. Producing		
			Designer Glasses: Look		
			East.		
			Tема 3.3. Companies:		
			Changes at Work.		
			Tема 3.4. Which		
			Company to Buy?		

Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо»	УК-4, В-1. Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа. Практические занятия — форма систематических учебных занятий, во время которых под руководством преподавателя обучающиеся изучают и тренируют разделы изучаемой дисциплины, входящей в состав учебного плана. Самостоятельная работа нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических	Tema 3.5. Speaking Skills: Talk about Companies.  Pаздел 4. Employment. Tema 4.1. Looking for a Job. Tema 4.2. Applying for a Job. Writing a CV. Tema 4.3. Dilemma and Decision: Are You a Suitable Person for the Job? Tema 4.4. Speaking Skills: A Job Interview.  Pаздел 1. New Business Contacts. Tema 1.1. The Global Business World. Tema 1.2. Working in a Foreign Country. Tema 1.3. Business Etiquette in London. Tema 1.4. Dilemma and Decision: Who to Interview? Tema 1.5. Speaking Skills: Make a First Contact.  Pаздел 2. Teams and Teamwork. Tema 2.1. Working Together. Tema 2.2. Teams with	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	В целом успешное, но содержащее отдельные пробелы владение методикой составления суждения.
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изданий. Виды деятельности	Bright Ideas.
при самостоятельной работе	Tема 2.3. Team Sport
студентов: проработка	and Business.
теоретического материала,	Тема 2.4. Dilemma and
изучение по учебникам	Decision: A New Team
программного материала,	Member.
подготовка к практическим	Tема 2.5. Speaking
занятиям, подготовка	Skills: Talk about Jobs.
аналитических материалов,	Раздел 3. Industries
проектов.	and Companies.
	Tема 3.1. Organizations
	at Work.
	Тема 3.2. Producing
	Designer Glasses: Look
	East.
	Tема 3.3. Companies:
	Changes at Work.
	Tема 3.4. Which
	Company to Buy?
	Tема 3.5. Speaking
	Skills: Talk about
	Companies.
	Раздел 4. Employment.
	Тема 4.1. Looking for a
	Job.
	Tема 4.2. Applying for a
	Job. Writing a CV.
	Тема 4.3. Dilemma and
	Decision: Are You a
	Suitable Person for the
	Job?
	Тема 4.4. Speaking
	Skills: A Job Interview.

Высокий	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. New Business	Устный опрос,	Успешное и
уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Contacts.	проверка	систематическое
Оценка	методикой	Практические занятия – форма	Тема 1.1. The Global	письменного	владение
«зачтено»,	составления	систематических учебных	Business World.		методикой
«отлично»	суждения в	занятий, во время которых под	Тема 1.2. Working in a	домашнего	
	межличностном	руководством преподавателя	Foreign Country.	задания,	составления
	деловом	обучающиеся изучают и	Tема 1.3. Business	тестирование,	суждения.
	общении на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Etiquette in London.	презентация	
	государственном	дисциплины, входящей в	Тема 1.4. Dilemma and		
	и иностранном	состав учебного плана.	Decision: Who to		
	языках с	Самостоятельная работа	Interview?		
	применением	нацелена на развитие	Tема 1.5. Speaking		
	адекватных	интеллектуальной инициативы	Skills: Make a First		
	языковых форм	и мышления на занятиях	Contact.		
	и средств.	любой формы. Формы	Раздел 2. Teams and		
		самостоятельной работы:	Teamwork.		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Tема 2.1. Working		
		мет одической литературы,	Together.		
		материалов периодических	Тема 2.2. Teams with		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Bright Ideas.		
		при самостоятельной работе	Tема 2.3. Team Sport		
		студентов: проработка	and Business.		
		теоретического материала,	Тема 2.4. Dilemma and		
		изучение по учебникам	Decision: A New Team		
		программного материала,	Member.		
		подготовка к практическим	Tема 2.5. Speaking		
		занятиям, подготовка	Skills: Talk about Jobs.		
		аналитических материалов,	Раздел 3. Industries		
		проектов.	and Companies.		
			Tема 3.1. Organizations		
			at Work.		
			Tема 3.2. Producing		
			Designer Glasses: Look		

East.
Тема 3.3. Companies:
Changes at Work.
Тема 3.4. Which
Company to Buy?
Teмa 3.5. Speaking
Skills: Talk about
Companies.
Раздел 4. Employment.
Тема 4.1. Looking for a
Job.
Тема 4.2. Applying for a
Job. Writing a CV.
Тема 4.3. Dilemma and
Decision: Are You a
Suitable Person for the
Job?
Тема 4.4. Speaking
Skills: A Job Interview.

# 4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

#### а. Индивидуальный опрос

Устный опрос - наиболее распространенный метод контроля знаний учащихся. При устном опросе устанавливается непосредственный контакт между преподавателем и учащимся, в процессе которого преподаватель получает широкие возможности для изучения индивидуальных возможностей усвоения учащимися учебного материала. Устный опрос требует от преподавателя предварительной подготовки: тщательного отбора содержания, всестороннего продумывания вопросов, задач и примеров, которые будут предложены, путей активизации деятельности всех учащихся группы в процессе проверки, создания на занятии деловой и доброжелательной обстановки.

Опрос – это хорошо известная, широко распространенная форма контроля, вариант текущей проверки, органически связанной с ходом урока. Она является наиболее распространенной и адекватной формой контроля знаний учащихся. Основу устного контроля составляет монологическое высказывание учащегося или вопросно-ответная форма – беседа, в которой преподаватель ставит вопросы и ожидает ответа учащегося. Это может быть и рассказ студента по определенной теме, а также его объяснение или сообщение.

С помощью опроса можно охватить проверкой одновременно всех учащихся группы, интенсивно активизировать их мышление, память, внимание, ускорять речевую реакцию, обучающий эффект, а также опрос дает возможность оценивать (поставить отметки) за один и тот же отрезок времени всех или большинство учащихся группы. При фронтальном контроле все учащиеся находятся в напряжении, так как знают, что их в любую минуту могут вызвать, поэтому их внимание сосредоточено, а мысли сконцентрированы вокруг той работы, которая ведется в группе.

#### **b.** Тест

Тест – это стандартизированная форма контроля, направленная на проверку владения терминологическим аппаратом, современными информационными технологиями и конкретными знаниями в области фундаментальных и прикладных дисциплин.

Тест состоит из небольшого количества элементарных задач; может предоставлять возможность выбора из перечня ответов; занимает часть учебного занятия (10–30 минут); правильные решения разбираются на том же или следующем занятии; частота тестирования определяется преподавателем.

Существуют некоторые основные положения, которых необходимо придерживаться при подготовке материалов для тестового контроля:

- 1. Нельзя включать ответы, неправильность которых на момент тестирования не может быть обоснована учащимися.
- 2. Неправильные ответы должны конструироваться на основе типичных ошибок и должны быть правдоподобными.
- 3. Правильные ответы среди всех предлагаемых ответов должны размещаться в случайном порядке.
- 4. Тестовые вопросы не должны повторять формулировки учебника или лекционного материала.
- 5. Ответы на одни тестовые задания не должны быть подсказками для ответов на другие.
  - 6. Вопросы не должны содержать "ловушки".

#### с. Презентация

Одной из форм финального контроля выполнения самостоятельного задания может выступить презентация. В данном случае презентация будет носить не только информативный, познавательный характер, но и позволит оценить проделанную работу одновременно и преподавателю, и сокурсникам.

Презентация как форма контроля может содержать отчет о работе над проектом либо информацию, полученную в ходе исследования. Так как цель презентации - донести до аудитории полноценные сведения в удобной для восприятия форме, то необходимо тщательно продумать, что и как представлять слушателям. Презентация должна быть хорошо спланирована и подготовлена. Для этого необходимо иметь сюжет, сценарий и структуру.

Удобнее всего использовать компьютерную (мультимедийную) презентацию, так как она требует минимума оборудования (компьютер и мультимедийный проектор) и затрат времени и финансов. Работа над созданием презентации обычно не занимает много времени, потому что использование программы Microsoft PowerPoint делает этот процесс легким и быстрым.

В этом случае презентация - это набор слайдов, содержащих текстовую информацию, фотографии, видеоролики, графики и таблицы с возможностью использования компьютерных спецэффектов и звукового ряда. Такая презентация не только информативна, но и зрелищна. Но при подготовке необходимо четко решить, какова цель работы - представить данные или поразить зрителей спецэффектами. Как отчет о проделанной работе, это скорее первое. При создании презентации ее всегда нужно рассматривать с точки зрения зрителя, слушателя из зала. Именно с этой позиции решаются вопросы фона слайда, стиля и цвета шрифта и его размера, количество и размер фотографий и скорость их показа.

Студенты могут подготовить презентацию-отчет в одном из двух вариантов: только для преподавателя и для аудитории. В первом случае презентация должна содержать всю информацию, так как преподаватель может проверять работу без присутствия авторов. Во втором случае презентация может содержать только те данные, которые трудно воспринимаются на слух (незнакомые географические названия, имена и фамилии людей, даты, экономические показатели), а также фото-, видео- и аудиоматериалы, так как студенты сами будут показывать свою работу и рассказывать о своем исследовании.

# 5. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОЕЖУТОЧНОГО И ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

# 5.1. Организация входного и текущего контроля обучения

#### 5.1.1. Входное тестирование

#### PART A

Choose the best answer. If you do not know the answer, leave it blank.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Robert.

a) Me b) I c) My d) Mine

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain.

a) is b) are c) do d) go

3 are you from?
a) What b) Who c) Where d) Why
4. What do you do? I'm student.
a) the b) a c) d) one
5. Peter at seven o'clock.
a) goes up b) gets c) gets up d) stands up
6 you like this DVD?
a) Are b) Have c) Do d) Is
7. We live in a flat.
a) don't b) hasn't c) doesn't d) aren't
8. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
a) Saturday b) Tuesday c) Monday d) Sunday
9 he play tennis?
a) Where b) Does c) Do d) Has
10. Have you a car?
a) any b) have c) got d) buy
11. We don't have butter.
a) a b) any c) got d) some
12 some money here.
a) There're b) There c) There's d) They are
13. We got a garage.
a) haven't b) hasn't c) don't d) didn't
14. Those shoes are very
a) expensive b) a lot c) cost d) much
15. Have you got a pen? Yes, I
a) am b) have c) got d) do
16. It is a busy, city.
a) traffic b) quite c) noisy d) tasty
17. They at home yesterday.
a) was b) are c) were d) will be
18. I there for a long time.
a) live b) living c) lived d) were living
19. He didn't glasses.
a) put b) wear c) take d) wash
20. The restaurant was busy.
a) very b) a lot c) many d) some
21. Do you like the red?
a) it b) that c) one d) any
22. He to Brazil on business.
a) go b) goed c) went d) come
23. Yesterday was the of April.
a) third b) three c) day three d) one
24. She's got hair.
a) dark long b) long and dark c) long dark d) a long and dark
25. I play football at the weekend.
a) usually b) use c) usual d) using
26. I in an armchair at the moment.
a) sitting b) 'm sitting c) sit d) sitted

27. My brother is older me.
a) then b) that c) than d) with
28. Their car is biggest on the road.
a) than b) this c) the d) very
29. It's the interesting of his films.
a) more b) much c) most d) a lot
30. The phone's ringing: answer it.
a) I'll b) I c) will d) need
31. Do you classical or rock music?
a) rather b) prefer c) more d) forget
32. He has breakfast.
a) ate b) eaten c) eat d) eating
33. The have seen it before.
a) childs b) child c) children d) childish
34. I've never met an actor
a) before b) already <u>c) after</u> d) usually
35 is very good exercise.
a) Swim b) To swim c) Swimming d) Swam
36. Have you been on a winter sports holiday?
a) always b) ever c) soon d) together
37. I can't another language.
a) speaking b) speak c) to speak d) spoke
38. They pay for the tickets.
a) haven't to b) don't have c) don't have to d) are having
39 old is their car?
a) What b) When c) How d) Why
40. Are you for one or two weeks?
40. Are you for one or two weeks? a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand
40. Are you for one or two weeks? a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents.
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go
40. Are you for one or two weeks? a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early.
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)  45. They won't come, they?
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)  45. They won't come, they?  a) won't b) come c) will d) are
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)  45. They won't come, they?  a) won't b) come c) will d) are  46. He know how to spell it.
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)  45. They won't come, they?  a) won't b) come c) will d) are  46. He know how to spell it.  a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)  45. They won't come, they?  a) won't b) come c) will d) are  46. He know how to spell it.  a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't  47. Carla to the radio all morning.
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)  45. They won't come, they?  a) won't b) come c) will d) are  46. He know how to spell it.  a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't  47. Carla to the radio all morning.  a) listening b) heard c) listened d) hearing
40. Are you for one or two weeks?  a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand  41. Stephen to visit his parents.  a) will b) going c) is going d) go  42. I don't getting up early.  a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be  43. We like to see the mountains.  a) would b) will c) are d) is  44. They ever check their emails.  a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)  45. They won't come, they?  a) won't b) come c) will d) are  46. He know how to spell it.  a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't  47. Carla to the radio all morning.  a) listening b) heard c) listened d) hearing  48. They come to the cinema with us.
40. Are you for one or two weeks? a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be 43. We like to see the mountains. a) would b) will c) are d) is 44. They ever check their emails. a) hard b) harder c) hardly d) 45. They won't come, they? a) won't b) come c) will d) are 46. He know how to spell it. a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't 47. Carla to the radio all morning. a) listening b) heard c) listened d) hearing 48. They come to the cinema with us. a) doesn't b) not c) didn't d) does
40. Are you for one or two weeks? a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be 43. We like to see the mountains. a) would b) will c) are d) is 44. They ever check their emails. a) hard b) harder c) hardly d) 45. They won't come, they? a) won't b) come c) will d) are 46. He know how to spell it. a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't 47. Carla to the radio all morning. a) listening b) heard c) listened d) hearing 48. They come to the cinema with us. a) doesn't b) not c) didn't d) does 49. I like this song do I.
40. Are you for one or two weeks? a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be 43. We like to see the mountains. a) would b) will c) are d) is 44. They ever check their emails. a) hard b) harder c) hardly d) 45. They won't come, they? a) won't b) come c) will d) are 46. He know how to spell it. a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't 47. Carla to the radio all morning. a) listening b) heard c) listened d) hearing 48. They come to the cinema with us. a) doesn't b) not c) didn't d) does 49. I like this song do I. a) Either b) So c) Neither d) Too
40. Are you for one or two weeks? a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be 43. We like to see the mountains. a) would b) will c) are d) is 44. They ever check their emails. a) hard b) harder c) hardly d) 45. They won't come, they? a) won't b) come c) will d) are 46. He know how to spell it. a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't 47. Carla to the radio all morning. a) listening b) heard c) listened d) hearing 48. They come to the cinema with us. a) doesn't b) not c) didn't d) does 49. I like this song do I.

# PART B

74. We lunch when you telephoned.						
a) was having b) had c) were having d) are having						
75. Your work is better.						
a) being b) doing c) getting d) falling						
76. She could play the piano she could walk.						
a) during b) while c) as well d) before						
77. The train was cancelled, so we						
a) couldn't go b) wasn't go c) didn't went d) mustn't go						
78. The problem was solved						
a) easy b) easy to c) an easy d) easily						
79. It was a difficult journey, but I get home.						
a) could b) managed to c) at last d) was						
80. We had not heard the news.						
a) already b) always c) yet d) today						
81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier.						
a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left						
82. We can walk or go by car.						
a) both b) rather c) either d) neither						
83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car.						
a) had b) would c) did d) shall						
84. It correctly.						
a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done						
85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more						
a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring						
86. It be possible some time in the future.						
a) can b) hope c) may d) is						
87. Schools then having more children in the class.						
a) was used to b) were used to c) was use to d) were use to						
00  W						
88. We to go to work at six in the morning.						
a) must b) would c) had d) did						
a) must b) would c) had d) did 89. They an old photograph of the place.						
a) must b) would c) had d) did 89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her.						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month.						
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a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder.						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't  93. I wasted my time when I was at university.						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't  93. I wasted my time when I was at university. a) regret b) shouldn't c) ought not to d) shouldn't have						
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a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't  93. I wasted my time when I was at university. a) regret b) shouldn't c) ought not to d) shouldn't have  94. This is going to be my chance to any difficulties. a) repair b) sort out c) solve d) improve						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't  93. I wasted my time when I was at university. a) regret b) shouldn't c) ought not to d) shouldn't have  94. This is going to be my chance to any difficulties. a) repair b) sort out c) solve d) improve  95. It was difficult at first, but I soon got it.						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't  93. I wasted my time when I was at university. a) regret b) shouldn't c) ought not to d) shouldn't have  94. This is going to be my chance to any difficulties. a) repair b) sort out c) solve d) improve  95. It was difficult at first, but I soon got it. a) got used to b) get used to c) changed to d) used to						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't  93. I wasted my time when I was at university. a) regret b) shouldn't c) ought not to d) shouldn't have  94. This is going to be my chance to any difficulties. a) repair b) sort out c) solve d) improve  95. It was difficult at first, but I soon got it. a) got used to b) get used to c) changed to d) used to  96. How did you manage to cook a good meal?						
a) must b) would c) had d) did  89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after  90. I I had been able to meet her. a) hope b) want c) think d) wish  91. We'll have taken our exams this time next month. a) by b) on c) during d) for  92. I will do badly in my work, try harder. a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't  93. I wasted my time when I was at university. a) regret b) shouldn't c) ought not to d) shouldn't have  94. This is going to be my chance to any difficulties. a) repair b) sort out c) solve d) improve  95. It was difficult at first, but I soon got it. a) got used to b) get used to c) changed to d) used to						

a) asked to me b) asked for me c) asked with me 99. They heard us coming, we were making a lot of noise. a) must have b) must c) might d) could 100. He to help me with the decorating. a) suggested b) offered c) invited d) told  Текущий контроль — индивидуальный опрос, презентации  Тестовые задания  1. Cigarettes seriously damage your health.
a) must have b) must c) might d) could 100. He to help me with the decorating. a) suggested b) offered c) invited d) told  Текущий контроль – индивидуальный опрос, презентации  Тестовые задания  1. Cigarettes seriously damage your health.
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Текущий контроль – индивидуальный опрос, презентации  Тестовые задания  1. Cigarettes seriously damage your health.
Тестовые задания         1. Cigarettes seriously damage your health.
Cigarettes seriously damage your health.
A) are
B) do
C) can
D) were
2. If you had video, you record it yourself tonight.
A) could
B) can
C) must
D) may
3. Shoes be either black or brown. A) don't B) are C) may D) need
4. A: My car has been stolen.
B:
, , ,
C) Could you ring the police?
D) You are phoning the police.
5 you pass the salt, please?
A) Do
B) Are
C) Should
D) Could
6 You he hungry You've just had dinner
6. You be hungry. You've just had dinner.
A) aren't
·

7 not have time to phone you this evening.
A) may
B) must
,
C) would
D) didn't
8. Take a sweater with you. It get cold later.
A) won't
B) might
C) would
D) need
D) need
O. A. Cha con't sing
9. A: She can't sing.
B: Neither
A) do I
B) could I
C) am I
D) can I
,
10. A: I've got toothache. B: You'd go to the dentist.
A) better
B) should
C) used to
D) must
11. A: I bought this pen today and it doesn't work.
B:
A) Could you fill it with ink?
B) Shall I give you another one?
•
C) You should take it back.
D) It cannot be expensive.
12. You be hungry. You had no lunch.
A) can't
B) shouldn't
C) must
D) couldn't
13. He probably be back in time for dinner.
A) isn't
B) wasn't
C) won't
D) doesn't
4.4
14. A: Will the director be back in the office today?
B: He said he be, but he wasn't sure.

A) can B) might C) may D) has to
15. A: B: I'm sorry, but I haven't got my car.
<ul><li>A) Will you give me a lift?</li><li>B) Shall I drive you to school?</li><li>C) Could you drive a bit faster?</li><li>D) When shall we meet?</li></ul>
<ul><li>16. A:</li><li>B: Yes, please. Can I give you the money now?</li></ul>
<ul><li>A) Will you lend me some money?</li><li>B) Will you buy some fruit on the way back home?</li><li>C) Shall we go to the opera tonight?</li><li>D) Shall I get you a ticket for the Madonna Concert?</li></ul>
From the History of Air Travel  Concorde, the world's fastest passenger plane, (17) by France and Britain together. In the 1950s, both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane, and the project (18) in 1962. \$1.5 billion (19) on developing the Concorde, and it (20) for over 5.000 hours, which makes it the most tested plane in history. The first passenger plane (21) by British Airways and Air France in 1976. The Concorde holds many world records, including the fastest crossing of the Atlantic Ocean from New York to London, which (22) in 2 hours 45 seconds! Flying at twice the speed of sound means that flying time (23) by half, which is why the Concorde flight between London and New York (24) a lot by business people and film stars - you can leave Britain at 10.30 and arrive in New York an hour earlier! Twenty planes (25) up to the present day. But there are no plans to build any more. Each plane (26) at a cost of \$55, which makes them very expensive!
17. A) developed B) have been developed C) was developed D) develops
18. A) was started B) starts C) have been started

D) started

- A) spend
- B) was spent
- C) have been spent
- D) spent
- 20.
- A) has tested
- B) tested
- C) have been tested
- D) was tested
- 21.
- A) introduce
- B) has been introduced
- C) introduces
- D) was introduced
- 22.
- A) have been achieved
- B) was achieved
- C) will achieve
- D) achieved
- 23.
- A) was reduced
- B) has reduced
- C) is reduced
- D) will be reduced
- 24.
- A) had been used
- B) uses
- C) used
- D) is used
- 25.
- A) were built
- B) are built
- C) have been built
- D) build
- 26.
- A) is being produced
- B) is produced
- C) was produced
- D) has been produced

27. The phone rang I was having supper.
A) while B) during C) for D) in
29 Ulivad in Daris cayoral years
28. I lived in Paris several years.
A) while B) during C) for D) in
29 I was in Paris, I made a lot of friends.
A) while B) during C) for D) in
30. Traffic is always bad the rush hour.
A) while B) during C) for D) in
31. It is my birthday next week.
A) at B) in C) on D) –
32. What do you do the weekend.
·
A) at B) in C) on D) –
33 Friday evening we went to a party.
A) at B) in C) on D) –
34. My father is a customs official so he always (34) wear a uniform at work, but my
mother is a teacher so she (35) wear one.
34.
A) doesn't have to
B) have to
C) has to
D) don't have to
35.
A) doesn't have to
B) have to
C) has to
D) don't have to
36. When we were teenagers we (36) be home by nine o'clock. But we (37) take as
many exams as teenagers nowadays.
36.
A) had to
B) won't have to
C) have to
D) don't have to
37.
A) had to
B) didn't have to
C) have to

D) don't have to
38. I can't see the small print very well. I think I wear glasses soon.  A) will have to B) won't have to C) have to D) don't have to
39. Nobody enjoys get up at five o'clock in the morning.  A) have to B) has to C) having to D) will have to
40 we have any vaccinations before we go to Barbados?  A) Will / have to B) Did / have to C) Won't / have D) Are / having
Nylon(41) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists(42) with his invention, and finally on 27 October, 1938 nylon(43) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately(44) successful, especially in the making of women's stockings.  During the Second World War, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, nylon(45) to make parachutes and tires.  Today, nylon(46) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It(47) an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it(48)
41. A) invented B) has been invented C) is invented D) was invented
42. A) has worked B) worked C) were working D) have been working
43. A) was introduced B) introduces C) has introduced D) introduced

44.
A) have become
B) became
C) is became
D) becomes
,
45.
A) has been used
B) used
C) was used
D) was been used
2) was even asou
46.
A) found
B) founded
C) has founded
D) is found
<i>D)</i> 15 Tourid
47.
A) played
B) has played
C) is playing
D) plays
48. A) is manufactured B) will be manufactured C) manufactured D) is going to manufacture
49. "What are you doing tonight?"  "I don't know. I out, or I at home."  A) will go / am staying  B) might go / might stay  C) am going / am staying  D) go / stay
50. We have guests coming for Saturday lunch. I cook roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I have bought all the ingredients.  A) might B) will C) am going to cook D) can
<ul><li>51 I'm going to buy George a green shirt.</li><li>- I wouldn't if I were you.</li><li>- Why not?</li></ul>
- I'm sure he the green color.

A) might not like B) will like C) isn't going to like D) won't like
52. Could I on these shoes, please? Size nine. A) look B) put C) try D) turn
52 Don't forget to off the lights when you come to bed. A) down B) turn C) fall D) fill
53. You look tired. Sit and have a cup of tea. A) away B) on C) down D) put
54. I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it?  A) out B) down C) back D) away
55. Turn the music! It's too loud! A) on B) round C) down D) after
56. I'm going to the town tomorrow. I lunch with Joe at 1.00."  A) will have B) am having C) might have D) have
57. "Are you going to have a winter holiday this year?" "I I haven't decided yet." A) am B) might C) am not D) can't
58 . How do you your parents? A) look forward to B) look up a word C) get on with D) look out
59. You shouldn't smoke in here. Put A) it off B) it down C) it out D) it away
60. I'd visit you more often if you so far away.  A) will be living B) didn't live C) don't live D) wouldn't live
61. If I perfect English, I in this class.  A) could spoke / won't be  B) can speak / would be

C) could speak / wouldn't be D) can't speak / will not be
62. I to work if I better, but I feel terrible.  A) went / felt  B) would go / feel  C) will go / feel  D) would go / felt
63. What if a stranger you £1 million?  A) will you do / gave  B) would you do / gave  C) do you do / will give  D) would you do / will give
64. Lisa me a lift because I the bus.  A) gave / missed .  B) have given / have missed  C) gave / had missed  D) had gave / missed
65. I her for everything she  A) thanking / did  B) thanked / had done  C) have thanked / has done  D) had thanked / had done
66. When I got to the office, I that I to lock the front door.  A) had realized / forget  B) realized / had forgotten  C) realized / forget  D) had realized / had forgotten
67. After they their work, they home. A) had finished / went B) finished / went C) had finished / had gone D) finished / had gone
68. I you at 8.00, but you just out. A) call / have / gone B) called / have / gone C) called / had / gone D) have called / have / gone
69. I took my family to Paris last year. I there as a student, so I my way around.  A) was / know

B) were / knew							
C) had been / have known							
D) had been / knew							
70. He always makes me							
A) to laugh							
B) laughing							
C) laugh							
D) be laughed							
D) be laughed							
71. She refused for the meal.							
A) paying B) to pay C) pays D) the pay							
11) paying 2) to pay 2) the pay							
72. I'll never forget him for the first time.							
A) meet B) meeting C) to meet D) to met							
Try meet By meeting Cy to meet By to mee							
73. "It's a quite flat, and the neighbors are nice."							
"Mrs. Deon said it a quite flat, and the neighbors nice."							
A) has been / are							
B) is / were							
C) was / were							
D) had been / have been							
74 "Voy look how Hove you on heliday?"							
74. "You look brown. Have you on holiday?"							
"Yes, we've got back."							
"Yes, we've got back." A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live  B) used to live							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live  B) used to live							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already 75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat. A) am using to live B) used to live C) had used to live							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already 75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat. A) am using to live B) used to live C) had used to live							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live B) used to live C) had used to live D) have used to live							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live B) used to live C) had used to live D) have used to live  76. "I need £100 deposit."							
A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live B) used to live C) had used to live D) have used to live  76. "I need £100 deposit."  Then she said she £100 deposit.							
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A) been / now B) gone / just C) been / just D) did / already  75. I live in a house now, but before I in a flat.  A) am using to live B) used to live C) had used to live D) have used to live  76. "I need £100 deposit." Then she said she £100 deposit. A) needs B) had needed C) needed D) have needed  77. Not all English people fish and chips. A) likes B) doesn't like C) don't like D) like  78. It is very difficult to drive in A) rush houred slow-moving traffic B) slow moving traffic of rush hour C) rush-hour slow moving traffic							
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80. Neither of the footbal	lers well.		
A) played B) play	C) didn't play	D) do play	
81. Neither of us1	hungry.		
A) is B) aren't	C) wasn't	D) weren't	
82. It was a			
A) thirty-minute show	V	C) thirty minutes TV	<sup>7</sup> show
B) TV show thirty mi	nute	D) TV show of thirt	y minute
83. A: What do you think	•		
B: Oh, I find politics r			
A) depress B) depr	ressing C) de	pressed D) be dep	pressed
84. The weather changed		_	e weather.
A) unexpected / unexpected	•	•	
C) unexpectedly / unexpec	cted D) unexpected	ly / unexpectation	
85. The height of Mt Ves	uvius is about 1200	m and that of Mt Bland	e is 4800 m. Mt Blanc is the
of the two mounta	nins. Its height is ab	out of Mt Vesuv	vius
		B) highest / one fourth	
C) highest / four	r times that	D) higher / four times th	at
86. The of the for		-	-
	= =	B) destruction / disappea	
C) destructing / (	disappear	D) destruct / disappeara	nce
87. A: I'm afraid we can	•	peratures over the holid	ay.
B: I'm sorry			
A) extreme / ext	•	3) extremely / extremely	<i>I</i>
C) extremely / ex	xtreme I	O) extreme / extreme	
88. "There was a lo	ot of traffic. The b	ous took half an hour	to get from 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue to
Broadway." means:	<u>_</u> .		
A) The traffic wa	s heavy but we cou	ld get to Broadway in h	alf an hour.
B) The traffic wa	s heavy. That is wh	y we got to Broadway la	ate.
C) If the traffic h	adn't been heavy, w	ve could have got to Bro	oadway earlier.
D) There was so	much traffic that it	took us half an hour to g	get to Broadway.
89. She went a she	eet when she heard	the news.	
A) as white as	B) as light as	C) as mute as	D) as deaf as
90. A: There is someone a	at the door.		
B: it is, I don'	t want to see them.		
A) Whichever	B) Whoever	C) Wherever	D) Whatever

91. I prefer by bus to by train.					
A) traveling / traveling B) to travel /traveling					
C) traveling / to travel D) being traveled / having traveled					
92. My friend specially asked that nothing should be said about what she told me. My friend specially asked me anything about what she told me.  A) not saying  B) not to be said  C) not having been said  D) not to say					
2) not having oven sure					
93. He is very skillful at animal noises.					
A) being made B) to make C) made D) making					
94. If you need advice, Mr. Wisdom is the person you should talk to.					
If you need advice, Mr. Wisdom is the person					
A) should talk to B) being talked to					
C) talking to D) to talk to					
95. His eyes need					
A) to have been tested B) be tested					
C) to test D) testing					
96. They say the universe is expanding all the time.					
The universe is supposed all the time.					
A) to expand B) expanding					
C) to have expanded D) to be expanding					
97. The last one who was caught was a bank robber.					
The last one was a bank robber.					
A) to have been caught B) to catch					
C) to be caught D) to be catching					
98. The boy did nothing but throughout the lesson.					
A) yawning B) yawn C) to yawn D) yawns					
99. This form is in ink. A) has been filled B) to be filled C) to fill D) to have been filled					
100. When she needed a passport photo, she had her picture by a professional photographer.					
A) taken B) to be taken C) take D) taking					
2, to so that 2, the 2,					
Volumo hunyani ta kamitatanihini. VV A					
Контролируемые компетенции: УК-4. Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с Таблицей 3.					

- **5.2. Тематика эссе, рефератов и т.п.**1. The Role of the English Language in Business Communication.
  2. Industries in our region.

- 3. Business Correspondence in English-Speaking Countries: Types, Style Peculiarities.
- 4. Business Correspondence in Russia and Great Britain: Similar and Different Points.
- 5. Applying for a job in Russia.
- 6. Applying for a job in GB.
- 7. Applying for a job in the USA.

## 5.3. Вопросы к зачету

Курс «Деловой иностранный язык» общим объемом 108 часов завершается зачетом в 7 семестре.

## В структуру зачета включается:

- а) Контроль фонетически правильного чтения и перевод текста, содержащего лексику дисциплины.
  - б) Практическое задание
  - 1. Примеры практического задания.

### 1. Расположите части CV в нужном порядке.

1.

Objective To secure a part-time position that offers a variety of tasks, in

which to use my secretarial skills and knowledge of foreign

languages.

Other Skills & Occupations I now work regularly as a volunteer for the Red Cross. I also have a

clean driver's license and a good knowledge of Spanish and French. My personal interests include classical literature reading,

independent travel, modern jazz and swimming.

References are available on request.

2.

**Employment** 

Dates: 1995 – to present

Company: Philip Wilson Publisher Ltd.
Position: Secretary of the Sales Manager.

Responsibilities: Taking shorthand; typing and maintaining diaries, office support,

etc.

3.

Education

Dates: 1987 – 1992

College: South Thames College, London.

Qualifications: Secretarial Courses; Shorthand Grade 2; Typing Grade 3.

Dates: 1993 –1994

College: Oxleigh Secretarial College, College Road, Oxleigh.

Qualifications: Secretarial Skills Refresher Course: Shorthand

(90 w. p. m.);

Typing (60 w. p. m.). Book-keeping Grade One.

Word-processing.

4.

Name: Emily Alison Baggins

Address: 47 Putney Hill, London, SW164QX

Tel: 475 78 65 Age of birth: 15 July 1970

Marital status: Single Nationality: British

# 2. Выполните лексико-грамматическое задание.

Co	mplete each sentence with one word. The first letter of each word is given.				
1	My first name is Maria and my s is Rickett.				
2	Can you s your name please?				
3	Here is my business c				
4	What is your job t ?				
5	Mr Yang is h of the company.				
6	The two managers are from Brazil. They are B				
7	Her company is in China. It's C				
8	Many employees are from Poland. They are P				
9	We are British. We live in B				
10					
	в) Устный ответ на вопрос по теме:				
	1. Working in a Foreign Country.				
	2. Business Etiquette in London.				
	3. Teams with Bright Ideas.				
	4. Team Sport and Business.				
	5. My Daily Routines.				
	6. Job Interview: How to be Successful?				
	7. Looking for a Job.				

Контролируемые компетенции: УК-4.

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с Таблицей 3.

# лист регистрации изменений

<b>№</b> п/п	Содержание изменения	Измененные пункты	Решение Учебно-
11/11			методического совета
			СОВСТА