

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**федеральное государственное автономное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования_
«Национальный исследовательский Нижегородский государственный университет
им. Н.И. Лобачевского»**

Институт экономики и предпринимательства

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

решением президиума Ученого совета ННГУ

протокол № 1 от 16.01.2024 г.

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере

Уровень высшего образования

Специалитет

Направление подготовки / специальность

38.05.01 - Экономическая безопасность

Направленность образовательной программы

Экономико-правовое обеспечение экономической безопасности

Форма обучения

очная, заочная

г. Нижний Новгород

2024 год начала подготовки

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина Б1.В.10 Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере относится к части, формируемой участниками образовательных отношений образовательной программы.

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства	
	Индикатор достижения компетенции (код, содержание индикатора)	Результаты обучения по дисциплине	Для текущего контроля успеваемости	Для промежуточной аттестации
УК-4: Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	УК-4.1: Использует нормы и модели речевого поведения, современные коммуникативные технологии применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия УК-4.2: Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках УК-4.3: Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	УК-4.1: Знать: особенности, принципы применения современных коммуникативных технологий, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия, специфику и своеобразие норм и моделей речевого поведения, современных коммуникативных технологий применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия Уметь: применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия, использовать нормы и модели речевого поведения современные коммуникативные технологии применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия Владеть: навыками применения современных коммуникативных технологий, в том числе на	Аудиторная контрольная работа	Зачёт: Задания Экзамен: Задания

		<p>иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия</p> <p>УК-4.2: Знать: теоретические основы ведения деловой переписки, особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках Уметь: вести деловую переписку, учитывать особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках Владеть: навыками ведения деловой переписки, учитывания особенностей стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурных различий в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках</p> <p>УК-4.3: Знать: особенности информационно- коммуникационных технологий, специфику поиска необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках Уметь: использовать информационно- коммуникационные технологии, осуществлять поиск необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на</p>		
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		государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках Владеть: навыками использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках		
ПК-9: Способность проводить научные исследования с целью обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики	ПК-9.1: Способен продемонстрировать знание инструментария проведения научных исследований в сфере экономики ПК-9.2: Способен продемонстрировать умение навыкам организации и проведения научных исследований в рамках обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики	ПК-9.1: Знать: теоретические основы проведения научных исследований с целью обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики, особенности инструментария проведения научных исследований в сфере экономики Уметь: демонстрировать знание инструментария проведения научных исследований в сфере экономики, проводить научные исследования с целью обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики Владеть: навыками проведения научных исследований с целью обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики, демонстрация знания инструментария проведения научных исследований в сфере экономики ПК-9.2: Знать: особенности организации и проведения научных исследований в рамках обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики Уметь: осуществлять на практике организацию и проведение научных исследований в рамках	Аудиторная контрольная работа	Зачёт: Задания Экзамен: Задания

		<p>обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики</p> <p>Владеть: навыками организации и проведения научных исследований в рамках обучения и повышения квалификации в сфере экономики</p>		
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3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

3.1 Трудоемкость дисциплины

	очная	заочная
Общая трудоемкость, з.е.	7	7
Часов по учебному плану	252	252
в том числе		
аудиторные занятия (контактная работа):		
- занятия лекционного типа	0	0
- занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия / лабораторные работы)	128	12
- КСР	3	3
самостоятельная работа	85	224
Промежуточная аттестация	36 Экзамен, Зачёт	13 Экзамен, Зачёт

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

(структурированное по темам (разделам) с указанием отведенного на них количества академических часов и виды учебных занятий)

Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины	Всего (часы)		в том числе							
			Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы из них						Самостоятельная работа обучающегося, часы	
			Занятия лекционного типа		Занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия/лабораторные работы), часы		Всего			
	0 Ф 0	3 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	3 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	3 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	3 Ф 0	0 Ф 0	3 Ф 0
Unit 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS?	26	27			16	2	16	2	10	25
Unit 2. WHAT IS ECONOMIC SECURITY?	24	27			14	2	14	2	10	25
Unit 3. ECONOMIC SECURITY OF LARGE NATIONS	24	27			14	2	14	2	10	25
Unit 4. COMPUTER CRIMES	24	26			14	1	14	1	10	25
Unit 5. Finance	23	26			14	1	14	1	9	25

Unit 6. Money	23	26			14	1	14	1	9	25
Unit 7. White-collar crimes	23	26			14	1	14	1	9	25
Unit 8. National security in today's world	23	26			14	1	14	1	9	25
Unit 9. Economic security is a component of national security	23	25			14	1	14	1	9	24
Аттестация	36	13								
КСР	3	3					3	3		
Итого	252	252	0	0	128	12	131	15	85	224

Содержание разделов и тем дисциплины

Unit 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

It is difficult to give a full and accurate definition of economics, but it is possible to indicate what problems economists are interested in. They are factors that affect prices of goods and services and also resources necessary to produce. Economists are also interested in sellers' and buyers' behaviour in the market, in the relationship between "price system" and "market mechanism".

Now economics is more complex. There are three main approaches to economics: microeconomics, macroeconomics and development economics. There are also several specialized areas of study. Among them are money economics, international economics, labour economics, industrial economics, agricultural economics, growth economics, mathematical economics, etc.

Like many other sciences, economics uses models to understand economic problems. A model often helps an economist to make correct predictions. The economist usually follows several rules when he makes a model of economic behavior.

First, real life is complex and it is not possible for an economist to include all the details in a model. So, a model is an abstraction from real life. A model usually includes only essential elements and relationships of a particular economic situation.

Second, if an economist has two different models of one phenomenon, he always chooses the model that predicts the results of a particular phenomenon more accurately.

Third, although models are helpful in economic analysis, an economist always studies the actual economic situation before he makes decisions.

It is not enough to make models, it is also necessary to collect and study actual data in order to know how accurate a model is.

Unit 2. WHAT IS ECONOMIC SECURITY?

Economic security or financial security is the condition of having stable income or other resources to support a standard of living now and in the foreseeable future.

It includes:

- probable continued solvency,
- predictability of the future cash flow of a person or other economic entity, such as a country, employment security or job security.

Financial security more often refers to individual and family money management and savings. Economic security tends to include the broader effect of a society's production levels and monetary support for non-working citizens. Economic security, in the context of politics and international relations, is the ability of a nation state to follow its choice of policies to develop the national economy in the manner desired. Historically, conquest of nations have made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade through controlling of the conquered nations' economy. In today's complex system of international trade,

characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual inter-dependence and availability of natural resources, economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military policy. Economic security has been proposed as a key determinant of international relations, particularly in geopolitics.

It is widely believed that there is a trade off between economic security and economic opportunity.

Unit 3. ECONOMIC SECURITY OF LARGE NATIONS

Economic security of large nations, like the United States and the Russian Federation, can be firmly maintained, which means their small dependence on the world markets. Nowadays these large nations are provided with such economic fundamentals as natural resources, good agricultural land, and effective manufacturing enterprises relatively well, although in the future gas, oil, mineral resources will be exhausted and these nations will have to export them.

Their self-sufficiency can be ensured by the government of large nations, but it is close to impossible for more dependent nations. Self-sufficiency may also be achieved by various policies in accordance with particular economic characteristics of nation. Although large and rich nations are less self-sufficient today than they were 30 years ago, they are still able to secure their power, but today it is mainly possible through their domestic resources and production for nation's prosperity.

The USA is an example of a country with a free market economy and strong economic fundamentals. It is also known as an economy of free enterprise. American government (usually called the US administration) does not participate directly in foreign trade, but it often uses protective tariffs to support domestic producers. However, with its large territory, which includes about six percent of the land surface of the earth, the United States has always been more interested in the development of domestic market. More than 90 percent of the nation's total trade has recently been done within its territory. Thus, the United States have sought to maintain its economic security through a policy of protection that has restrained trade with other nations in favor of a domestic market, where industry and agriculture have been free to develop and expend to meet domestic demand.

At present, a variety of policies are being followed by different countries in the world economy. However, all these policies are being used in order to provide a certain degree of economic security for a nation.

Unit 4. COMPUTER CRIMES

The explosive growth in the use of computers in the business world in the past few years has brought with it a corresponding increase in computer misuse. Computer crimes fall mainly into three broad categories: simple unauthorized access, theft of information, and theft of funds. Among schemes that have been subjects of litigations are (1) stealing a competitor's computer program; (2) paying an accomplice to delete adverse information and insert favorable false information into the defendant's credit file; (3) a disgruntled exemployee's inserting a "virus" into his former employer's computer to destroy its records. Some estimate that losses in the USA due to computer misuse may be as high as 35 dollars USA to 40 billion dollars USA per year (including thefts of funds, losses of computer programs and data, losses of trade secrets, and damage done to computer hardware). These estimates may not be reliable, but it is clear that a substantial amount of computer crime is never discovered and a high percentage of that which is discovered is never reported because: 1) companies do not want publicity about the inadequacy of their computer controls and 2) financial institutions, such as banks, fear that reports of large losses of funds, even when insured, are likely to cause depositors to withdraw their funds in the interest of safety. Bribery or corruption is a white collar crime in which money, a favor or something else of value is promised to, given to, or taken from an individual or corporation in an attempt to sway his or its views, opinions, or decisions. For example, if an electoral candidate offered bottles of liquor in exchange for votes, it would be considered a bribe, and therefore, a crime. The commission of this crime involves participation of two wrongdoers: a corrupter (active perpetrator) and a corruptee (passive actor), where the former offers an advantage and the latter accepts it. As far as the actual moment of the commission of the corruption crime is concerned, what matters is the collusive agreement, in the sense that the corruption is perfected when the passive actor does not expressly refuse the

advantage offered to him by the corrupter. The fact that the promise is really maintained is not relevant for the purposes of the commitment of the offence. The legal authority has only to prove the abstract relationship between the illegitimate advantage and the performance or violation of the public function. Passive corruption involves the commission or omission of an act on the part of the passive actor.

Unit 5. Finance

Finance is the provision of money at the time when it is needed. It is a system of monetary relations leading to formation, distribution and use of money in the process of its turnover between economic entities.

The financial system is the network of institutions through which firms, households and units of government get the funds they need and put surplus funds to work.

Savers and borrowers are connected by financial intermediaries including banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, mutual funds, and finance companies.

Finance in an economic system comprises two parts: public finance and finance of economic entities.

Public finance is the provision of money (by the community through taxes) to be spent by national and local government authorities on projects of national and local benefit. It is a collective term for the financial flows and also the financial institutions of the public sector.

Public finance has the following four functions: 1) the provision of essential services; 2) the encouragement or control of particular sectors of the economy; 3) the implementation of social policy in respect of social services; 4) the encouragement of the growth of economy as a whole.

The major instrument of any financial system is the budget. In a market-oriented economy, the budget is the most important tool for achieving national priorities and goals through the allocation and distribution of resources, and the maintenance of a stable macroeconomic environment.

The budget is an estimate of national revenue and expenditure for the ensuing fiscal year. When expenditure exceeds the revenue the budget has a deficit.

Revenue and expenditure forecasting is the most fundamental step in the process of budget preparation.

Adequate planning of recurrent and capital expenditure depends critically on an accurate forecast of revenue availability. The determination of the expected overall deficit in the public sector and therefore the macroeconomic impact of fiscal policy requires accurate forecast of tax collection and expenditures.

In Russia, public finance is a sum of budgets of all levels of subjects of the Federation, extra budgetary and reserve funds.

An accurate revenue forecast is most critical at the federal level of government but it is also important for all subnational governments because over the last several years they have worked with increasingly autonomous budgets.

Budget preparation at the federal level involves a number of institutions. The Ministry of Finance is the central coordinating institution in charge of compiling and presenting the budget. It has major inputs from ministries in various sectors of the economy and the state tax bodies.

Unit 6. Money

Money is anything commonly accepted as a means of paying for the goods and services individuals need and want. Money enables us to function in society and to have the things we need to survive - things such as housing, food, clothing, transportation, heat and water.

Money has not always been the coins and paper bills known to us. Throughout history various things of value have been used as money. For example, in many parts of the ancient world, salt was used as money because it was rare and necessary to life. Among many early cultures, furs or pelts were used as money. Eventually valuable metals became the most common type of money; in fact, gold coins were used as money in the United States as recently as 1933.

Currency, which is dollar bills and coins, fits most of the definition of money. However, checks are accepted payment for purchases, and checking account deposits are considered money and not currency. To define money as currency would be considered too narrow for most economists.

Money has three basic functions. It serves as a medium of exchange, as a measure of relative value, and as a

store of value.

As a medium of exchange, money enables two individuals to exchange without having to barter; that is the carpenter doesn't have to build a step for the grocer every time he wants a carton of milk. The carpenter can build steps or anything else for anybody, receive money for his services, and use the money to purchase milk from the grocer. The grocer can in turn use the money received from the carpenter and others to purchase a suit from the tailor.

As a measure of relative value, money allows two dissimilar items to be purchased on a similar basis. It is in terms of money that we think of value. How many cartons of milk should the grocer pay for a suit? If asked that question, you might ask, how much is a carton of milk worth? And how much is the suit worth? You would want to define the exchange in terms of the relative value of the two items and would use the value in dollars (money) to determine how many cartons of milk it should take to buy a suit. Money helps to think of different things in terms of a common value base.

As a store of value, money makes it possible for us to hold onto the value over time. If the grocer would have to hold the value of his milk in milk, he could not hold it for long because it would spoil. If he sells the milk and gets money for it, he can hold the money until he wishes to purchase something.

To measure the money supply, we measure the amount of money in the economy. However, what to measure is a problem. Should someone's home be considered money? After all, it can be sold for cash.

To understand the money supply, you have to first understand the concept of liquidity.

Liquidity is simply a measure of how quickly an item can be converted to cash. Obviously the most liquid item is cash itself, since it does not need to be converted. However, many other items approach cash in liquidity because they function as cash in many transactions. These items include demand deposits, against which checks can be written or from which funds can be withdrawn; time deposits, from which funds can be withdrawn; and money market funds, which can be immediately sold for cash.

Unit 7. White-collar crimes

The term "white-collar crime" refers to illegal acts committed through the use of non-physical, nonviolent means for financial gain. The most important white-collar crimes include:

- Bankruptcy fraud is connected with concealing assets, misleading creditors.
- Bribery: When money, goods, services, information or anything else of value is promised to, given to, or taken from an individual or corporation with intent to influence the actions, opinions, or decisions of the taker, a person may be charged with bribery whether he offers the bribe or accepts it.
- Computer fraud: Where computer hackers steal information contained on computers such as: bank information, credit cards, and proprietary information.
- Counterfeiting: Occurs when someone copies or imitates an item without having been authorized to do so and passes the copy off for the genuine or original item.
- Credit card fraud: The unauthorized use of a credit card to obtain goods of value.
- Forgery: When a person passes a false or worthless instrument such as a check with the intent to defraud or injure the recipient.
- Identity fraud refers to the theft of one's personal information used for opening credit card accounts, applying for loans, committing serious crimes.
- Internet services: charges for services that were supposedly free, payment made online and Internet services that were never provided.
- Money laundering: The investment or transfer of money from racketeering, drug transactions or other embezzlement schemes so that it appears that its original source either cannot be traced or is legitimate.
- Tax evasion: When a person commits fraud in filing or paying taxes.
- Telemarketing fraud: Actors operate out of boiler rooms and place telephone calls to residences and corporations where the actor requests a donation to an alleged charitable organization but does not use the donation for the stated purpose.
- Web auctions: items bought but never delivered by the sellers.

Unit 8. National security in today's world

The fundamental role of national security in today's world in formation of national policy and national

development is stressed up. While governing their political system many countries pay special attention to its security considering it to be the main component in the triad of security-stability-development. The maintenance of national security much depends on the development and stability of economy. In connection with it the speaker pointed out the importance of strategy in economic security, estimations, ways and mechanisms of its realization, ensuring the economic interests of the country and the region. The component parts of economic security are economic independence, the stability of economy and ensuring its development. The priorities of the government to ensure economic security are stimulation of the export, structural reorganization of economy, the improvement of the major population's living conditions and the formation of the middle class. The most important threats to economic security are the permanent brain-drain, shadow economy and corruption. To avoid any problems a system of economic security should be based on the worked out results of the monitoring, analytical computations, forecasts, etc. A conception of economic security must be worked out, every year it will neatly define priority directions in providing security. Of course, for the realization of these theses legal basis of economic security must also be provided.

Unit 9. Economic security is a component of national security

Economic security is a component of national security and resides in a state of economy, expressed through legality, balance and development. The Service identifies vulnerabilities and causes that can undermine or / and affect

the economic security of the state; intervenes by informing the line authorities, depending on the case, situation or threat, in order to be taken preventive or counteracting measures. The information is mainly used by institutions with decision-making power in the country, through administrative, legislative, penal and administrative, economic, political and social measures.

Activities shall be conducted to obtain useful and necessary information to secure the country's basic economic attributes, such as economic and financial sovereignty, as well as protection and promotion of national economic interests in the country and abroad. To this end, by means of investigations and special measures, preventive factors are identified within the country and abroad, which appear to have targets and effects of a destructive nature.

The main segments of monitored and protected economic security are the energy security, financial, banking and non-banking security, the security of strategic branches of the national economy and companies of vital importance, including by prevention of emergency situations.

At the same time, activities to prevent and combat cross-border crime and the financing of extremist-terrorist movements shall be carried out. Manifestations of corruption can also be subject to investigation if they directly or indirectly affect the national security.

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся включает в себя подготовку к контрольным вопросам и заданиям для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины приведенным в п. 5.

Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы обучающихся используются:

Электронные курсы, созданные в системе электронного обучения ННГУ:

1. Смирнова Е.В. Деловой иностранный язык (английский)., <https://e-learning.unn.ru/enrol/index.php?id=5527>.
2. Казакова П.Д. Иностранный язык научного общения., <https://e-learning.unn.ru/enrol/index.php?id=5527>.

Иные учебно-методические материалы:

На самостоятельную работу магистрантов выносятся выполнение разного вида тренировочных упражнений:

работа с учебной и дополнительной литературой;

поиск и систематизация значимой информации в интернете;

изучение дефиниций;

ознакомление с профессионально значимой информацией по заданной теме, предъявляемой на иностранном языке;

подбор и перевод на русский язык (в зависимости от цели поставленной задачи) иноязычных текстов;

разработка сценариев ролевых и деловых игр;

подготовка к участию в научных студенческих конференциях как внутри, так и вне вуза.

Самостоятельная подготовка к практическим занятиям

На практических занятиях осуществляется работа над приобретением под руководством преподавателя важнейших навыков, а именно: всех видов чтения (изучающего, поискового и просмотрового), письма, аудирования, говорения и перевода. Важнейшим аспектом работы на практических занятиях является развитие умений и навыков академического общения, публичных выступлений на иностранном языке по тематике курса. При подготовке к практическим занятиям и при самостоятельной работе магистранты могут и должны пользоваться консультациями преподавателя.

Учебно-методические рекомендации по выполнению различных форм самостоятельной работы

Необходимо регулярно посещать все учебные занятия в течение всего периода изучения дисциплины, активная работа на занятиях, тщательное выполнение домашних заданий, изучение рекомендованной обязательной и дополнительной литературы, проработка тем, отведенных на самостоятельное изучение.

Перед экзаменом рекомендуем вспомнить весь материал, изученный за учебный курс и выявить темы, по которым обнаружены пробелы в знаниях. С целью устранения пробелов необходимо просмотреть конспекты занятий и рекомендованный учебно-методический материал, а также использовать возможность консультаций с преподавателем.

При подготовке к экзамену магистрантам следует использовать рекомендованную учебную литературу (основную и дополнительную), а также ориентироваться на рабочую программу дисциплины.

При самостоятельной подготовке к промежуточной аттестации в письменной форме по дисциплинам магистрантам рекомендуется следующее:

- 1) правильно сформулировать цель и задачи занятия, законспектировать материал семинара или прочитать конспект записей практических занятий, ознакомиться с образцами выполнения заданий, критериями их оценки;
- 2) подобрать необходимую литературу и обобщить основное содержание исследований в виде тезисов;
- 3) Практиковать чтение вслух основных фрагментов тезисов и перевести их на русский язык в соответствии с нормами русского языка;
- 4) выписать основную терминологию и на английском языке и постараться выучить ее;

- 5) составить краткую аннотацию к прочитанному тексту.

Методические рекомендации

по самостоятельной работе с иноязычными текстами

1. Быстро просмотреть текст, опираясь на знакомую лексику.
2. Внимательно прочитать первое и последнее предложение текста для определения его темы.
3. Если к тексту даны вопросы, внимательно прочитать их, выделяя ключевые слова.
4. Определить подтемы текста, внимательно прочитав первое предложение каждого абзаца и таким образом разделив текст на смысловые части.
5. Выполнить предложенные задания, опираясь на анализ прочитанного текста.

Работа над техникой чтения

Под техникой чтения подразумевается правильное произношение звуков и правильное интонирование предложения в процессе чтения. Работа над произношением, правилами чтения и техникой чтения не ограничивается данным этапом. Техника чтения – существенный критерий оценки степени владения языком, поэтому разумно работать над ней постоянно, доводить до ее совершенства.

Правила полного письменного перевода

(этапы работы над полным письменным переводом)

1. Ознакомиться с оригиналом, внимательно просмотрев его, пользуясь по мере надобности рабочими источниками информации: словарями, справочниками, специальной литературой и т. д. Необходимую информацию необходимо искать в сети Интернет. Работу со специальной литературой можно начать и до полного прочтения текста, если в результате предварительного ознакомления с оригиналом станет ясно, к чему нужно готовиться заранее.
2. Сделать черновой перевод текста, последовательно работая над логически выделяемыми частями оригинала по следующей схеме:
 - а) выделить законченную по смыслу часть текста (предложение, абзац, период) и усвоить ее содержание;
 - б) перевести выделенную часть текста, т. е. передать ее содержание по-русски в письменной форме, полностью отвлекаясь от оригинала (не глядя в него) и постоянно следя за стилем, т. е. за качеством, единообразием и логикой изложения;
 - в) сверить переведенную часть текста с соответствующим местом оригинала, чтобы восполнить пропущенное (имеется в виду фактическая информация, а также пропущенные сведения).
3. Окончательно отредактировать перевод, прочитав его про себя, чтобы еще раз проверить качество, единообразие и логику изложения всего перевода и внести необходимые поправки. Заметим, что редактирование, т. е. работа над стилем, на предыдущем этапе касалась прежде всего частей текста; на данном, завершающем, этапе предметом редактирования становится весь текст перевода в целом.
4. Перевести заголовок.

Порядок пользования справочниками

За искомым словом, прежде всего, следует обратиться к англо-русскому словарю. Если его там нет, нужно обратиться к наиболее полному энциклопедическому словарю. Если отыскивается специальное слово, понятие или фразеологическое сочетание то, после общего англо-русского

словаря необходимо взять словарь специализированный.

Заглядывать в словарь следует всякий раз, когда возникает сомнение. Сомнение же закономерно возникает в том случае, когда не до конца осмыслены все компоненты, образующие данную фразу, или когда не совсем ясно значение одного из них.

Если ни в каком справочнике искомого слова или термина нет, то можно порекомендовать следующее. Нужно обратиться к академическому источнику - специализированному сайту, вузовскому учебнику, книге по данной специальности на английском языке вместе с соответствующим переводом на русский язык. В этом источнике надо найти требуемое слово, понятие или термин по алфавиту предметного указателя (почти все учебники имеют такие указатели), а затем обратиться к той странице или тому параграфу, где говорится о данном понятии или термине. Вслед за этим остается только посмотреть соответствующее место в русском переводе и найти эквивалент искомого слова. Нередко при отсутствии переводного труда можно узнать значение неизвестного термина на основании совпадения определений в двух специальных трудах на ту же тему.

Этапы перевода текста при помощи электронного словаря

1. Сегментация текста. Исходный текст разбивается на сегменты (фрагменты) в соответствии с правилами сегментации.
2. Перевод сегментов текста. А. База переводов. При обработке нового текста система сравнивает его с имеющимися в базе ТМ сегментами. При обнаружении идентичного или схожего сегмента его перевод отображается с указанием совпадения в процентах. Сегменты, в которых процент совпадения нижеуказанного пользователем, автоматически отправляются на машинный перевод. Б. Машинный перевод. Любой сегмент исходного текста можно перевести с помощью машинного перевода. Это может потребоваться в следующих случаях: а) если процент совпадения между сегментом исходного текста и сегментом из базы меньше заданного; б) если перевод сегмента отсутствует в базе. В. Ручной перевод. Перевод любого сегмента в программе может быть выполнен пользователем вручную.
3. Пополнение базы переводов. Проверенные пользователем пары сегментов (т. е. оригинальный фрагмент текста и его перевод) рекомендуется сохранять в базе для дальнейшего использования.
4. Результат перевода. Проверенные и отредактированные пользователем сегменты объединяются в связанный текст перевода с полным сохранением исходного форматирования.

Ознакомительное чтение

Задачей ознакомительного чтения является понимание основной линии содержания читаемого текста. Допускается однократное прочитывание текста.

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы по основному содержанию текста.

Прочитайте текст и отметьте в упражнении предложения, соответствующие его содержанию.

Найдите и зачитайте главные положения текста.

Разделите текст на части, законченные в смысловом отношении.

Перескажите основное содержание текста.

Напишите на английском языке краткое изложение текста.

Изучающее чтение

Изучающее чтение направлено на точное и полное понимание прочитанного и допускает перечитывание текста.

Образцы заданий на данный вид чтения

Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.
Сократите текст, опустив несущественные детали.
Сравните текст на английском языке и его перевод на русский язык;
Оцените качество перевода / укажите на неточности в переводе.
Прочитайте текст. Напишите аннотацию к нему.

Просмотровое чтение

Просмотровое чтение - это просмотр текста / текстов, направленный на принятие решения о его / их дальнейшем использовании, то есть выяснение области, к которой относится данный(ые) текст(ы), освещаемой в нем / них тематике, установление круга основных вопросов, рассматриваемых в нем / них.

Образцы заданий на данный вид чтения

Просмотрите текст; определите, о чем он.

Просмотрите текст; определите, освещаются ли в нем следующие вопросы.

Просмотрите тексты. Скажите, какие из них относятся к теме... / проблеме... / области...

Просмотрите подборку статей. Скажите, какая тематика в них освещается.

Составление аннотаций, реферирование статей

При работе над реферированием статьи происходит осмысление отдельных положений, представляющих основу текста оригинала, сокращение всех малозначащих сведений, не имеющих прямого отношения к теме, обобщение наиболее ценных данных и их фиксирование в конспективной форме.

Общепринято излагать содержание работы при реферировании и аннотировании объективно, без критической оценки материала со стороны референта.

Заголовок аннотации всегда составляется на языке оригинала. Если используется другой язык, то после названия произведения в скобках даётся перевод.

Объём реферирования статьи зависит от объёма оригинала, его научной ценности, языка на котором он опубликован. Работы на иностранном языке могут быть более подробными. Максимальным объёмом реферирования принято считать 1200 слов при сокращении текста оригинала в 3, 8, 10 раз.

Процесс реферирования заключается не просто в сокращении текста, а в переработке содержания, композиции и языка оригинала. Необходимо выделить главные факты и изложить их в краткой форме. Второстепенные же факты, детальные описания, примеры, исторические экскурсы необходимо опустить, однотипные факты сгруппировать, дать их общую характеристику, цифровые данные систематизировать и обобщить. Язык и стиль оригинала в этом случае меняется в сторону нормативности, нейтральности, простоты и краткости.

Таким образом, реферирование статьи – это не простой набор ключевых фрагментов текста, на базе которых он строится, а новый, самостоятельный текст.

Для связности изложения используются специальные клише, которые можно сгруппировать по следующим принципам:

- 1) для выражения общей оценки источника, его темы, содержания: «статья посвящена...», «целью статьи является...», «статья представляет собой...»;
- 2) для обозначения задач, поставленных и решаемых автором: «в первой (во второй...) главе автор описывает (отмечает, анализирует и т. д.)...»;
- 3) для оценки полученных результатов исследования, для выводов «результаты подтверждают...», «автор делает вывод, что...» и т. д.

Клише для составления аннотаций и реферирования текстов

1. The article is headlined...
2. The headline/The title of the article I have read is ...
3. The main idea of the article is ... / The author's hypothesis is... / The author suggests...
4. The article is about / deals with / is concerned with...
5. The article opens with...
6. At the beginning of the article the author depicts / dwells on / touches upon / explains / introduces / mentions / comments on / underlines / criticizes / makes a few critical remarks on / gives a summary of...
7. The article /the author begins with the description of / the analysis of ...
8. Then / after that / next / further on / the author passes on to / goes on to say / gives a detailed analysis of...
9. In conclusion the author...
10. The author concludes with...
11. The article ends with...
12. At the end of the article the author draws the conclusion that...
13. At the end of the article the author sums it all up by saying...
14. I found the article interesting / informative / important / dull / of no value...

Составление краткой аналитической справки источника

1. Обозначить тему в виде тезиса или гипотезы.
2. Выделить основную мысль текста и подкрепить примерами из текста.
3. Выделить основную мысль каждого абзаца и подкрепить примерами из текста.
4. Выбрать ключевые слова, которые несут основную смысловую нагрузку в тексте и в абзацах.
5. Полученную таким образом схему пересказа нужно продумать и выстроить:
 - 5.1 основное внимание уделить главной теме, обсуждаемой в тексте;
 - 5.2 изложение должно быть логически связанным;
 - 5.3 необходимо выразить свое отношение к передаваемому содержанию (свое оценочное суждение).

Рекомендации к подготовке докладов и презентаций

1. Доклад или презентация не должна превышать пяти-восьми минут.
2. Сложные грамматические конструкции письменной речи следует заменить более простыми, характерными для устной речи. Длинные перегруженные в смысловом отношении предложения следует заменить простыми.
3. Сложные или специфические термины и понятия необходимо довести до сведения аудитории до начала доклада.
4. Доклад следует перемежать разговорными конструкциями, словами, логически связывающими изложение.
5. Изложение текста выдерживается в одной временной грамматической форме.

Слова и словосочетания (клише)

для оформления пересказа-реферата в стиле устного высказывания

The source (book, article) is entitled/headed

The passage/paragraph (article) under the heading ... is devoted to

The text concerns (considers, deals with, comments on, covers, examines) ... the problem of (the analysis of, material on, the description of, the state-of-the-art of, current views of, information on... .

The author ...

- analyses, describes, examines, considers, reviews, studies ...
- presents, reports on, demonstrates, shows, concentrates on, focuses on, draws attention to, emphasizes, points out, stresses, gives a thorough treatment of ...
- suggests, proposes, offers ...
- comes up with an idea that, introduces the conception of ...
- reasons, hypothesizes, theorizes that ...
- advocates, argues for/against, questions, criticizes, favors ...
- denounces, supports, believes ...
- raises objections against, is in favor of, is opposed to ...
- mentions, touches on, outlines, gives a rough sketch of ...
- continues, goes on to say that, proceeds to explain that ...
- sums up, summarizes, makes a conclusion that ...
- finishes by saying that ...

The main idea of ... (problem, issue, question, matter, point, subject, topic, discussion, case

5. Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю)

5.1 Типовые задания, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости с указанием критериев их оценивания:

5.1.1 Типовые задания (оценочное средство - Аудиторная контрольная работа) для оценки сформированности компетенции УК-4:

Ex.1. Work in groups. Compare your answers with others in your group.

1. What problems are economists interested in? 2. Why do economists use economic models?

Ex.3. Answer the questions.

1. What are three main approaches to economics?
2. What specialized areas of economics do you know?
3. Why is it not possible to include all the details in a model?
4. What does a model usually include?
5. Which of the models does an economist always choose?
6. Why is it necessary for an economist to collect and study actual data?

Ex. 4. Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

Market analysis, labour economics, labour market study, goods and services prices, growth economics problems, actual economic situation details, consumer behavior, future prediction, growth mechanism, mineral resources prices, agricultural product, price growth, area development, trade growth prediction,

wants, economic resources, limited, scarce, raw materials, labour resources, labour force, entrepreneurship, scarcity, save, utilize, solution, bring about, economic growth, employment, stable prices, equitable, distribution, unemployment, economic policy, fiscal policy, monetary policy.

Ex. 6. Translate into Russian.

1. Economists study situations from real life by means of economic models.
2. Economists are interested in relationship between prices for goods and buyers' behaviour.
3. The buyer choose goods for which he has enough money.

4. He doesn't follow our recommendations.

5. The manager make decisions only after careful analysis of all the data.

6. She always buys a lot of clothes.

7. The prices for fuel are very high.

8. A consumer is a person who buys goods and services. 9. There are several mining areas in this country.

5.1.2 Типовые задания (оценочное средство - Аудиторная контрольная работа) для оценки сформированности компетенции ПК-9:

Ex.1. Work in groups. Compare your answers with others in your group.

1. What do you know about economic security? 2. What is the main aim of economic security?

Ex. 2. Read the Text 1 and translate it. Text 1.

Economic security or financial security is the condition of having stable income or other resources to support a standard of living now and in the foreseeable future.

It includes:

-
-
- probable continued solvency,
-
-
- predictability of the future cash flow of a person or other economic en-

tity, such as a country, employment security or job security.

Financial security more often refers to individual and family money management and savings. Economic security tends to include the broader effect of a

society's production levels and monetary support for non-working citizens. Economic security, in the context of politics and international relations, is the ability of a nation state to follow its choice of policies to develop the national economy in the manner desired. Historically, conquest of nations have made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade

through controlling of the conquered nations' economy. In today's complex sys

tem of international trade, characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual interdependence and availability of natural resources, economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military policy.

Economic security has been proposed as a key determinant of international relations, particularly in geopolitics.

It is widely believed that there is a trade off between economic security and economic opportunity.

•

Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

1. What comes to mind when you hear the word "security"?
2. Do people nowadays have all the security they need?
3. What would life be like with better security?
4. What do you do to improve your Internet security?
5. How important is financial security to you?

•

Ex.4. Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

Work-related security, to maintain solvency, cash flow, to provide a social environment, to pursue a chosen occupation, to encompass the level of income, wage indexation, progressive taxation, collective representation, individual representation, to bargain on behalf of, income-earning activity, macroeconomic policy,

self-employed, to gain and retain skills Economic security, employment security, national security, financial security, job security, to have stable income, a standard of living, foreseeable future, cash flow, economic entity, non-working citizens,

•

multi-national agreements, mutual inter-dependence, availability of natural resources, international relations, military policy, probable continued solvency, monetary support, national economy, economic opportunity.

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Ex.6. Translate into English.

1. Название текста – «Экономическая безопасность».

2. Известно, что экономическая безопасность – это условие наличия ста- бильных доходов или других источников для поддержания уровня жизни сейчас и в обозримом будущем.

3. Экономическая безопасность включает в себя гарантированную пла- тежеспособность, денежный поток и обеспеченность работой.

4. Далее автор рассматривает экономическую безопасность в политиче- ском и международном контексте.

5. Автор отмечает, что сегодня экономическая безопасность занимает важное место в национальной безопасности и в геополитике.

6. Необходимо отметить, что существует компромисс между экономиче- ской безопасностью и экономическими возможностями.

7. В заключение я хотел(а) бы сказать, что этот текст очень полезен нам как будущим специалистам в области экономической безопасности.

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Критерии оценивания (оценочное средство - Аудиторная контрольная работа)

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
зачтено	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибки. Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок. Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки. Продemonстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания но не в полном объеме. Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами. Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи . Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами. Продemonстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
	<p>несущественным недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме.</p> <p>Продemonстрированы все основные умения,. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетамиПродemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетамиПродemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов.Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов.Продemonстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач</p>
не зачтено	<p>Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки. Отсутствие минимальных умений . Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа При решении стандартных задач не продemonстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки.Отсутствие владения материалом. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа При решении стандартных задач не продemonстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки.</p>

5.2. Описание шкал оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине при промежуточной аттестации

Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций

Уровень сформированности компетенций (индикатора достижения компетенций)	плохо	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	очень хорошо	отлично	превосходно
	не зачтено			зачтено			
<u>Знания</u>	Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки . Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки . Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки и. Ошибок нет.	Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки.
<u>Умения</u>	Отсутствие минимальных умений. Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от	При решении стандартных задач не продemonстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками.	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в

	ответа		Выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	ошибками. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	отдельным и несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	полном объеме без недочетов
<u>Навыки</u>	Отсутствие базовых навыков. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторым и недочетами	Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторым и недочетами	Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продемонстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продемонстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач

Шкала оценивания при промежуточной аттестации

Оценка		Уровень подготовки
зачтено	превосходно	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «превосходно», продемонстрированы знания, умения, владения по соответствующим компетенциям на уровне выше предусмотренного программой
	отлично	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «отлично».
	очень хорошо	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «очень хорошо»
	хорошо	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «хорошо».
	удовлетворительно	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «удовлетворительно», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «удовлетворительно»
не зачтено	неудовлетворительно	Хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «неудовлетворительно».
	плохо	Хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «плохо»

5.3 Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения на промежуточной аттестации с указанием критериев их оценивания:

5.3.1 Типовые задания (оценочное средство - Задания) для оценки сформированности компетенции УК-4

Ex. 1. Work in groups. Compare your answers with others in your group.

1. What large nations do you know?
2. What economic fundamentals can provide relative economic security?

Ex. 2. Read the Text 1 and translate it. Text 1

Economic security of large nations, like the United States and the Russian Federation, can be firmly maintained, which means their small dependence on

the world markets. Nowadays these large nations are provided with such eco

nomical fundamentals as natural resources, good agricultural land, and effective manufacturing enterprises relatively well, although in the future gas, oil, mineral resources will be exhausted and these nations will have to export them.

Their self-sufficiency can be ensured by the government of large nations, but it is close to impossible for more dependent nations. Self-sufficiency may also be achieved by various policies in accordance with particular economic characteristics of nation. Although large and rich nations are less self-sufficient today than they were 30 years ago, they are still able to secure their power, but today it is mainly possible through their domestic resources and production for nation's prosperity.

The USA is an example of a country with a free market economy and strong economic fundamentals. It is also known as an economy of free enterprise. American government (usually called the US administration) does not participate directly in foreign trade, but it often uses protective tariffs to support domestic producers.

However, with its large territory, which includes about six percent of the land surface of the earth, the United States has always been more interested in the development of domestic market. More than 90 percent of the nation's total trade has recently been done within its territory. Thus, the United States have sought to maintain its economic security through a policy of protection that has restrained trade with other nations in favor of a domestic market, where industry and agriculture have been free to develop and expend to meet domestic demand.

At present, a variety of policies are being followed by different countries in the world economy. However, all these policies are being used in order to provide a certain degree of economic security for a nation.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of policy can the governments of large nations follow?
2. Are large nations more self-sufficient nowadays than several decades ago?
3. What are the main characteristics of the US economy?
4. What is the main strategy of the US economy?
5. What is the aim of every economic policy of any country?

Ex. 4. Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

The US administration, protective tariff, the world markets, nation's prosperity, economic fundamentals, natural resources, domestic resources, self-sufficiency, free enterprise, domestic market, a policy of protection, manufacturing, enterprises, the

nation's total trade, foreign trade, to secure the power, to restrain trade, to meet domestic demand, in favor of.

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1. Название текста «Экономическая безопасность крупных стран».
2. Известно, что крупные страны, такие как США и Россия, обладают такими экономическими основами, как природные ресурсы, хорошие сельскохозяйственные земли, а также эффективные промышленные предприятия.
3. Автор отмечает, что экономическая независимость таких государств достигается различными стратегиями в соответствии с экономическими характеристиками государства.
4. Затем автор дает обзор экономики США. Он приходит к выводу, что США смогла сохранить свою экономическую безопасность в результате стратегии протекционизма, которая сдерживала торговлю с другими странами в пользу внутреннего рынка.
5. Таким образом, главная идея текста в том, что в различных странах используются разнообразные стратегии, для того чтобы обеспечить государству определенную экономическую безопасность.

5.3.2 Типовые задания (оценочное средство - Задания) для оценки сформированности компетенции ПК-9

Ex. 1. Work in groups. Compare your answers with others in your group.

1. How is “bribery” defined?
2. What do you know about economic security?

Ex.2. Read the Text 1 and translate it. Text 1.

The explosive growth in the use of computers in the business world in the past few years has brought with it a corresponding increase in computer misuse.

Computer crimes fall mainly into three broad categories: simple unauthorized access, theft of information, and theft of funds. Among schemes that have been subjects of litigations are (1) stealing a competitor's computer program; (2) paying an accomplice to delete adverse information and insert favorable false information into the defendant's credit file; (3) a disgruntled exemployee's inserting a “virus” into his former employer's computer to destroy its records.

Some estimate that losses in the USA due to computer misuse may be as high as 35 billion dollars USA to 40 billion dollars USA per year (including thefts of funds, losses of computer programs and data, losses of trade secrets, and damage done to computer hardware). These estimates may not be reliable, but it is clear that a substantial amount

of computer crime is never discovered and a high percentage of that which is discovered is never reported because: 1) companies do not want publicity about the inadequacy of their computer controls and 2) financial institutions, such as banks, fear that reports of large losses of funds, even when insured, are likely to cause depositors to withdraw their funds in the interest of safety. Bribery or corruption is a white collar crime in which money, a favor or something else of value is promised to, given to, or taken from an individual or corporation in an attempt to sway his or its views, opinions, or decisions. For example, if an electoral candidate offered bottles of liquor in exchange for votes, it would be considered a bribe, and therefore, a crime. The commission of this crime involves participation of two wrongdoers: a corrupter (active perpetrator) and a corruptee (passive actor), where the former offers an advantage and the latter accepts it. As far as the actual moment of the commission of the corruption crime is concerned, what matters is the collusive agreement, in the sense that the corruption is perfected when the passive actor does not expressly refuse the advantage offered to him by the corrupter. The fact that the promise is really maintained is not relevant for the purposes of the commitment of the offence. The legal authority has only to prove the abstract

relationship between the illegitimate advantage and the performance or violation

of the public function. Passive corruption involves the commission or omission of an act on the part of the passive actor.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

1. What categories do computer crimes fall into?
2. What computer schemes are known to have been subjects of litigations?
3. What losses can result from computer misuse?
4. Why do American companies and banks try hard to avoid publicity about

their losses because of computer crime?

5. What has the explosive growth in the use of computers in the business

brought with it?

6. What is meant by the “collusive agreement”?

7. What does passive corruption involve?

8. What types of corruption do you know? Can you characterize them?

9. Which penalties are traditionally applied to those convicted of corruption?

Do they vary noticeably in different countries?

Ex.4. Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

explosive growth, unauthorized access, accomplice, adverse, insert, credit file, disgruntled, reliable, publicity, inadequacy, depositor, withdraw, favor of value, in exchange for, corrupter, corruptee, passive actor, perfection, advantage, public official, orchestrate, solicitation, in exchange for business, acceptance, accommodations, salary, wages, fix, beneficiary, pecuniary, incarceration.

Ex. 6. Fill in the proper words and translate into Russian.

1. The _____ growth in the use of _____ in the business world in the past few years has brought with it a _____ increase in computer _____.

2. The fact that the promise is really _____ is not _____ for the purposes of the _____ of the offence.

3. _____ crimes fall mainly into three broad categories: simple _____ access, _____ of information, and _____ of funds.

4. The _____ that are traditionally applied are _____ sanctions and _____, the minimum and maximum duration of which _____ noticeably from one country to the other.

5. In addition to the traditional _____, several countries _____ confiscation of _____.

Ex. 7. Render the text.

Критерии оценивания (оценочное средство - Задания)

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
зачтено	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибки. Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки, без ошибок. Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки. Продемонстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания но не в полном объеме. Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами. Продемонстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи . Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами. Продемонстрированы все основные умения, решены все основные задачи с отдельными несущественным недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме. Продемонстрированы все основные умения,. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами Продемонстрированы базовые навыки при

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
	решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетамиПродemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов.Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов.Продemonстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач
не зачтено	Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки. Отсутствие минимальных умений . Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа При решении стандартных задач не продemonстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки.Отсутствие владения материалом. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа При решении стандартных задач не продemonстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки.

5.3.3 Типовые задания (оценочное средство - Задания) для оценки сформированности компетенции УК-4

Render the texts.

Unit 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

It is difficult to give a full and accurate definition of economics, but it is possible to indicate what problems economists are interested in. They are factors that affect prices of goods and services and also resources necessary to produce. Economists are also interested in sellers' and buyers' behaviour in the market, in the relationship between "price system" and "market mechanism".

Now economics is more complex. There are three main approaches to economics: microeconomics, macroeconomics and development economics. There are also several specialized areas of study. Among them are money eco- nomics, international economics, labour economics, industrial economics, agri- cultural economics, growth economics, mathematical economics, etc.

Like many other sciences, economics uses models to understand econom- ic problems. A model often helps an economist to make correct predictions. The economist usually follows several rules when he makes a model of economic behavior.

First, real life is complex and it is not possible for an economist to include all the details in a model. So, a model is an abstraction from real life. A model usually includes only essential elements and relationships of a particular eco- nomic situation.

Second, if an economist has two different models of one phenomenon, he always chooses the model that predicts the results of a particular phenomenon more accurately.

Third, although models are helpful in economic analysis, an economist always studies the actual economic situation before he makes decisions.

It is not enough to make models, it is also necessary to collect and study actual data in order to know how accurate a model is.

Unit 2. WHAT IS ECONOMIC SECURITY?

Economic security or financial security is the condition of having stable income or other resources to support a standard of living now and in the foreseeable future.

It includes:

- probable continued solvency,
- predictability of the future cash flow of a person or other economic entity, such as a country, employment security or job security.

Financial security more often refers to individual and family money management and savings. Economic security tends to include the broader effect of a

society's production levels and monetary support for non-working citizens. Economic security, in the context of politics and international relations, is the ability of a nation state to follow its choice of policies to develop the national economy in the manner desired. Historically, conquest of nations have made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade

through controlling of the conquered nations' economy. In today's complex system of international trade, characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual inter-dependence and availability of natural resources, economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military policy.

Economic security has been proposed as a key determinant of international relations, particularly in geopolitics.

It is widely believed that there is a trade off between economic security and economic opportunity.

Unit 3. ECONOMIC SECURITY OF LARGE NATIONS

Economic security of large nations, like the United States and the Russian

Federation, can be firmly maintained, which means their small dependence on

the world markets. Nowadays these large nations are provided with such economic fundamentals as natural resources, good agricultural land, and effective manufacturing enterprises relatively well, although in the future gas, oil, mineral resources will be exhausted and these nations will have to export them.

Their self-sufficiency can be ensured by the government of large nations, but it is close to impossible for more dependent nations. Self-sufficiency may also be achieved by various policies in accordance with particular

economic characteristics of nation. Although large and rich nations are less self-sufficient today than they were 30 years ago, they are still able to secure their power, but today it is mainly possible through their domestic resources and production for nation's prosperity.

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However, with its large territory, which includes about six percent of the land surface of the earth, the United States has always been more interested in the development of domestic market. More than 90 percent of the nation's total trade has recently been done within its territory. Thus, the United States have sought to maintain its economic security through a policy of protection that has restrained trade with other nations in favor of a domestic market, where industry and agriculture have been free to develop and expand to meet domestic demand.

At present, a variety of policies are being followed by different countries in the world economy. However, all these policies are being used in order to provide a certain degree of economic security for a nation.

Unit 4. COMPUTER CRIMES

The explosive growth in the use of computers in the business world in the

past few years has brought with it a corresponding increase in computer misuse. Computer crimes fall mainly into three broad categories: simple unauthorized access, theft of information, and theft of funds. Among schemes that have been subjects of litigations are (1) stealing a competitor's computer program; (2) paying an accomplice to delete adverse information and insert favorable false information into the defendant's credit file; (3) a disgruntled ex-employee's inserting a "virus" into his former employer's computer to destroy its records.

Some estimate that losses in the USA due to computer misuse may be as high as 35 dollars USA to 40 billion dollars USA per year (including thefts of funds, losses of computer programs and data, losses of trade secrets, and damage done to computer hardware). These estimates may not be reliable, but it is clear that a substantial amount of computer crime is never discovered and a high percentage of that which is discovered is never reported because: 1) companies do not want publicity about the inadequacy of their computer controls and 2) financial institutions, such as banks, fear that reports of large losses of funds, even when insured, are likely to cause depositors to withdraw their funds in the interest of safety. Bribery or corruption is a white collar crime in which money, a favor or something else of value is promised to, given to, or taken from an individual or corporation in an attempt to sway his or its views, opinions, or decisions. For example, if an electoral candidate offered bottles of liquor in exchange for votes, it would be considered a bribe, and therefore, a crime. The commission of this crime involves participation of two wrongdoers: a corrupter (active perpetrator) and a corruptee (passive actor), where the former offers an advantage and the latter accepts it. As far as the actual moment of the commission of the corruption crime is concerned, what matters is the collusive agreement, in the sense that the corruption is perfected when the passive actor does not expressly refuse the advantage offered to him by the corrupter. The fact that the promise is really maintained is not relevant for the purposes of the commitment of the offence. The legal authority has only to prove the abstract

relationship between the illegitimate advantage and the performance or violation of the public function. Passive corruption involves the commission or omission of an act on the part of the passive actor.

Unit 5. Finance

Finance is the provision of money at the time when it is needed. It is a system of monetary relations leading to formation, distribution and use of money in the process of its turnover between economic entities.

The financial system is the network of institutions through which firms, households and units of government get the funds they need and put surplus funds to work.

Savers and borrowers are connected by financial intermediaries including banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, mutual funds, and finance companies.

Finance in an economic system comprises two parts: public finance and finance of economic entities.

Public finance is the provision of money (by the community through taxes) to be spent by national and local government authorities on projects of national and local benefit. It is a collective term for the financial flows and also the financial institutions of the public sector.

Public finance has the following four functions: 1) the provision of essential services; 2) the encouragement or control of particular sectors of the economy; 3) the implementation of social policy in respect of social services; 4) the encouragement of the growth of economy as a whole.

The major instrument of any financial system is the budget. In a market-oriented economy, the budget is the most important tool for achieving national priorities and goals through the allocation and distribution of resources, and the maintenance of a stable macroeconomic environment.

The budget is an estimate of national revenue and expenditure for the ensuing fiscal year. When expenditure exceeds the revenue the budget has a deficit.

Revenue and expenditure forecasting is the most fundamental step in the process of budget preparation. Adequate planning of recurrent and capital expenditure depends critically on an accurate forecast of revenue availability. The determination of the expected overall deficit in the public sector and therefore the macroeconomic impact of fiscal policy requires accurate forecast of tax collection and expenditures.

In Russia, public finance is a sum of budgets of all levels of subjects of the Federation, extra budgetary and reserve funds.

An accurate revenue forecast is most critical at the federal level of government but it is also important for all subnational governments because over the last several years they have worked with increasingly autonomous budgets.

Budget preparation at the federal level involves a number of institutions. The Ministry of Finance is the central coordinating institution in charge of compiling and presenting the budget. It has major inputs from ministries in various sectors of the economy and the state tax bodies.

Unit 6. Money

Money is anything is commonly accepted as a mean of paying for the goods and services individuals need and want. Money enables us to function in society and to have the thing we need to survive - things such as housing, food, clothing, transportation, heat and water.

Money has not always been the coins and paper bills known to us. Throughout history various things of value have been used as money. For example, in many parts of the ancient world, salt was used as money because it was rare and necessary to life. Among many early cultures, furs or pelts were used as money. Eventually valuable metals became the most common type of money; in fact, gold coins were used as money in the United States as recently as 1933.

Currency, which is dollar bills and coins, fits most of the definition of money. However, checks are accepted payment for purchases, and checking account deposits are considered money and not currency. To define money as currency would be considered too narrow for most economists.

Money has three basic functions. It serves as a medium of exchange, as a measure of relative value, and as a store of value.

As a medium of exchange, money enables two individuals to exchange without having to barter; that is the carpenter doesn't have to build a step for the grocer every time he wants a carton of milk. The carpenter can build steps or anything else for anybody, receive money for his services, and use the money to purchase milk from the grocer. The grocer can in turn use the money received from the carpenter and others to purchase a suit from the tailor.

As a measure of relative value, money allows two dissimilar items to be purchased on a similar basis. It is in terms of money that we think of value. How many cartons of milk should the grocer pay for a suit? If asked that question, you might ask, how much is a carton of milk worth? And how much is the suit

worth? You would want to define the exchange in terms of the relative value of the two items and would use the value in dollars (money) to determine how many cartons of milk it should take to buy a suit. Money helps to think of different things in terms of a common value base.

As a store of value, money makes it possible for us to hold onto the value over time. If the grocer would have to hold the value of his milk in milk, he could not hold it for long because it would spoil. If he sells the milk and gets money for it, he can hold the money until he wishes to purchase something.

To measure the money supply, we measure the amount of money in the economy. However, what to measure is a problem. Should someone's home be considered money? After all, it can be sold for cash.

To understand the money supply, you have to first understand the concept of liquidity.

Liquidity is simply a measure of how quickly an item can be converted to cash. Obviously the most liquid item is cash itself, since it does not need to be converted. However, many other items approach cash in liquidity because they function as cash in many transactions. These items include demand deposits, against which checks can be written or from which funds can be withdrawn; time deposits, from which funds can be withdrawn; and money market funds, which can be immediately sold for cash.

The term "white-collar crime" refers to illegal acts committed through the use of non-physical, nonviolent means for financial gain. The most important white-collar crimes include:

- Bankruptcy fraud is connected with concealing assets, misleading creditors.
- Bribery: When money, goods, services, information or anything else of value is promised to, given to, or taken from an individual or corporation with intent to influence the actions, opinions, or decisions of the taker, a person may be charged with bribery whether he offers the bribe or accepts it.
- Computer fraud: Where computer hackers steal information contained on computers such as: bank information, credit cards, and proprietary information.
- Counterfeiting: Occurs when someone copies or imitates an item without having been authorized to do so and passes the copy off for the genuine or original item.
- Credit card fraud: The unauthorized use of a credit card to obtain goods of value.
- Forgery: When a person passes a false or worthless instrument such as a check with the intent to defraud or injure the recipient.
- Identity fraud refers to the theft of one's personal information used for opening credit card accounts, applying for loans, committing serious crimes. - Internet services: charges for services that were supposedly free, payment made online and Internet services that were never provided.
- Money laundering: The investment or transfer of money from racketeering, drug transactions or other embezzlement schemes so that it appears that its original source either cannot be traced or is legitimate.
- Tax evasion: When a person commits fraud in filing or paying taxes. - Telemarketing fraud: Actors operate out of boiler rooms and place telephone calls to residences and corporations where the actor requests a donation to an alleged charitable organization but does not use the donation for the stated purpose.
- Web auctions: items bought but never delivered by the sellers.

Unit 8. National security in today's world

The fundamental role of national security in today's world in formation of national policy and national development is stressed up. While governing their political system many countries pay special attention to its security considering it to be the main component in the triad of security-stability-development.

The maintenance of national security much depends on the development and stability of economy. In connection with it the speaker pointed out the importance of strategy in economic security, estimations, ways and mechanisms of its realization, ensuring the economic interests of the country and the region.

The component parts of economic security are economic independence, the stability of economy and ensuring its development.

The priorities of the government to ensure economic security are stimulation of the expenditure in export, structural reorganization of economy, the improvement of the major population's living conditions and the formation of the middle class.

The most important threats to economic security are the permanent brain- drain, shadow economy and corruption.

To avoid any problems a system of economic security should be based on the worked out results of the monitoring, analytical computations, forecasts, etc. A conception of economic security must be worked out, every year it will neatly define priority directions in providing security. Of course, for the realization of these theses legal basis of economic security must also be provided.

Unit 9. Economic security is a component of national security

Economic security is a component of national security and resides in a state of economy, expressed through legality, balance and development. The Service identifies vulnerabilities and causes that can undermine or / and affect

the economic security of the state; intervenes by informing the line authorities, depending on the case, situation or threat, in order to be taken preventive or counteracting measures. The information is mainly used by institutions with decision-making power in the country, through administrative, legislative, penal and administrative, economic, political and social measures.

Activities shall be conducted to obtain useful and necessary information to secure the country's basic economic attributes, such as economic and financial sovereignty, as well as protection and promotion of national economic interests in the country and abroad. To this end, by means of investigations and special measures, preventive factors are identified within the country and abroad, which appear to have targets and effects of a destructive nature.

The main segments of monitored and protected economic security are the energy security, financial, banking and non-banking security, the security of strategic branches of the national economy and companies of vital importance, including by prevention of emergency situations.

At the same time, activities to prevent and combat cross-border crime and the financing of extremist-terrorist movements shall be carried out. Manifestations of corruption can also be subject to investigation if they directly or indirectly affect the national security.

5.3.4 Типовые задания (оценочное средство - Задания) для оценки сформированности компетенции ПК-9

Read the Text 6 and translate it. Text 6

The successful implementation of economic security policy and civil social and economic development of the country depends on the level of government officials' expertise and on their methodical preparation in development and implementation of comprehensive programs of building economic security.

The necessity of reformation of the regulation mechanism of the social and economic development process demands the attention towards the im

provement of methodical assessment approaches to the dynamics of economic and social significant of development of the region and the whole country.

The level of economic security is influenced not only by the market but also by the ability of appropriate state institutions to regulate the social and economic process of particular areas and the whole country. As for the crisis analysis, it is considered to be one of the elements of the regional system analysis.

The regional economic security research demands an account of the environment of state and inter-regional level. So, there is a chance to analyze the system reaction of change of the environment.

Modeling the possible transformations of structure components became very important due to appropriate menace and ability intensification to resist unfavorable impacts.

The most important criterion of economic security of the region is the level of well-being of society.

In economic sphere management of the region new approaches to objective assessment of economic security level are synthesized and the old ones are being improved.

Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

Appropriate menace, well-being of society, unfavorable impact, successful implementation, methodical assessment approaches, regional system

analysis, government officials' expertise, due to, implementation, intensification, expertise, mechanism, comprehensive.

Read the Text 7 and translate it. Text 7

Russia saw its comparatively developed centrally-planned economy con-

tract severely for five years, as the executive and legislature dithered over the

implementation of reforms and Russia's agro-industrial complex faced a serious decline.

After the breakup of the USSR, Russia's first slight recovery, showing the signs of open-market influence, occurred in 1997. That year, however, Asian financial crisis culminated in the August depreciation of the ruble in 1998, a debt default by the government, and a sharp deterioration in living standards for most of the population. Consequently, the year 1998 was marked by recession and intense capital flight.

Nevertheless, the economy started recovering in 1999. Then it entered a phase of rapid economic expansion, the GDP growing by an average of 6.7 % annually in 1999 – 2005 on the back of higher petroleum prices, weaker ruble, and increasing service production and industrial output. The economic development of the country, however, has been extremely uneven: the capital region of Moscow contributes a third to the country's GDP having only a tenth of its population.

The recent recovery, made possible due to high world oil prices, along with a renewed government effort in 2000 and 2001 to advance lagging structural reforms, has raised

business and investor confidence over Russia's prospects in its second decade of transition. Russia remains heavily dependent on exports of commodities, particularly oil, natural gas, metals, and timber, which account for about 80 % of exports, leaving the country vulnerable to swings in world prices.

The country's GDP shot up to reach €1.2 trillion (\$1.5 trillion) in 2004, making it the ninth largest economy in the world and the fifth largest in Europe.

Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

Collapse, a market economy, the executive, the legislature, implementation,

decline, breakup, recovery, depreciation, a debt default, deterioration, recession,

capital flight, expansion, average, petroleum, to face, to occur, to culminate, to contribute, to advance, to account for, to reach, consistent, slight, uneven, recent, dependent on, vulnerable, comparatively, severely, consequently, annually, extremely, heavily, particularly, however

Find answers into the text.

1. What is Russia trying to do more than a decade after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991?

2. When did Russia's first slight recovery occur after the breakup of the USSR?

3.What was the year 1998 marked by?

4.Why has the economic development of the country been extremely uneven? 5.What has the recent recovery raised in its second decade of transition?

Read the Text 8 and translate it. Text 8

The United States has been the world's leading industrial nation since early in the 20th century. The U.S. economy consists of three main sectors—the primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary economic activities (4 % of GDP) are those directly involving the natural environment, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining. Secondary economic activities (23 % of GDP) involve processing or combining materials into new products, and include manufacturing and construction. Tertiary economic activities (73 % of GDP) involve the output of services rather than goods. Examples of tertiary activities include wholesale and retail trade, banking, government, and transportation. The tertiary is the most important sector by far.

The basic unit of currency is the US dollar. The U.S. decimal currency consists of coins and paper money, issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve issues paper money

called Federal Reserve notes, which constitute almost all the paper money in the

United States. The Treasury issues US notes, which come in \$100 denominations, as well as all coins.

Most domestic commerce, or trade, in the United States is carried on by wholesalers and retailers. Wholesalers buy goods from producers and sell them mainly to retail business firms. Retailers sell goods to the final consumer. Wholesale and retail trade together account for about 16 % of GDP of the US and employ about 20 % of the labor force.

Foreign, or international, trade enables the United States to specialize in producing those goods it is best suited to make from its available resources. Non-agricultural products usually account for approximately 90 % of the yearly value of exports and agricultural products for about 10 %. Machinery and transportation equipment make up the leading categories of exports, amounting together to over 40 % of the value of all exports. Other leading exports include manufactured goods, such as textiles and iron and steel; processed foods; inedible crude materials, such as cotton, soybeans, and metal ores; chemicals; and mineral fuels and lubricants.

Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions.

Early, directly, mainly, approximately, usually, yearly, century, activity, environment, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, processing, combining, manufacturing, construction, output, goods, services, example, wholesale trade, retail trade, banking, government, transportation, currency, denomination, coin, paper money, domestic commerce, wholesaler, retailer, producer, consumer, labor force, value of exports, manufactured goods, processed food, to specialize in, to enable, to suit, to make up, to amount, primary, secondary, tertiary, decimal, available, inedible, Department of the Treasury, U.S., Secretary of the Treasury, Senate, U.S

Find answers into the text.

1. Since when has the United States been the world's leading industrial nation?
2. How many sectors does the U.S. economy consist of?
3. What do primary economic activities involve?

4. What do secondary economic activities involve? 5. What do tertiary economic activities involve?
6. What are examples of tertiary activities?
7. What is the basic unit of currency in the USA? 8. What does the Federal Reserve issue?
9. What does the Treasury issue?
10. Who is most domestic commerce in the United States carried on by? 11. What does international trade enable the United States to specialize in?

Read the Text 9 and translate it. Text 9

Great Britain is primarily an industrial and commercial nation. Major industries, such as transportation, communications, steel, petroleum, coal, gas, and electricity, which had been nationalized by Labour governments, were sold to private investors by the Conservative government in the 1980s. The country is a world leader in international trade. In January 1973, Great Britain became a member of the European Community (now called the European Union).

The pound sterling, consisting of 100 pence, is the basic unit of currency. In 1968 Great Britain took the first step in a three-year conversion of its currency to the decimal system of coinage by introducing the first two new coins, the 5-new-pence piece (equal to 1 old shilling) and the 10-new-pence piece. The conversion was completed in 1971. The pound was permitted to float against the dollar and other world currencies beginning in June 1972.

The Bank of England, chartered in 1694, was nationalized in 1946 and is the bank of issue in England and Wales. Great Britain has 17 major commercial banks with more than 17,000 domestic and overseas branches, most of which are offices of the four leading banks: Lloyds, Barclays, National Westminster, and Midland. Several banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland may issue currencies in limited amounts. Some banking

services are provided by the postal system, savings banks, and cooperative and building societies. Many foreign banks maintain offices in London.

Britain is one of the world's leading trading nations. Its major exports are road vehicles and other transportation equipment, industrial machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, electrical machinery, office machines and data processing equipment, power-generating machinery, organic chemicals, precision instruments, and iron and steel. Most domestic retail trade is conducted through independently owned shops, although the number of department, chain, and cooperative stores and supermarkets is increasing. More than half of all wholesale trade is carried out in London.

Find in the text Russian equivalents for the following words and expression

Primarily, independently, industrial, commercial, major, private, decimal, domestic, overseas, transportation, communication, steel, conversion of currency, coin, coinage, bank of issue.

Find answers into the text.

1. What kind of nation is Great Britain?
2. What industries were sold to private investors by the Conservative government in the 1980s?
3. What is the basic unit of currency in Great Britain?
4. When did Great Britain take the first step in a three-year conversion of its currency to the decimal system of coinage?

5. When was the conversion completed?

Критерии оценивания (оценочное средство - Задания)

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
превосходно	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «превосходно», продемонстрированы знания, умения, владения по соответствующим компетенциям на уровне, выше предусмотренного программой
отлично	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «отлично», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «отлично»
очень хорошо	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «очень хорошо», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «очень хорошо»
хорошо	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «хорошо», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «хорошо»
удовлетворительно	Все компетенции (части компетенций), на формирование которых направлена дисциплина, сформированы на уровне не ниже «удовлетворительно», при этом хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «удовлетворительно»
неудовлетворительно	Хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «неудовлетворительно»,

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
	ни одна из компетенций не сформирована на уровне «плохо»
плохо	Хотя бы одна компетенция сформирована на уровне «плохо»

6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Основная литература:

1. Ивус О. Н. Иностранный язык (английский) : учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и выполнению самостоятельной работы / Ивус О. Н., Тимофеева Т. В. - Уссурийск : Приморский ГАТУ, 2024. - 126 с. - Книга из коллекции Приморский ГАТУ - Языкознание и литературоведение. - ISBN 978-5-4281-0126-3., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=897935&idb=0>.
2. Спирина Ю. П. Иностранный язык для деловой коммуникации : учебное пособие для студентов экономических специальностей / Спирина Ю. П., МIRONЦЕВА С. С. - Севастополь : СевГУ, 2024. - 115 с. - Книга из коллекции СевГУ - Языкознание и литературоведение. - ISBN 978-5-6050377-1-2., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=899498&idb=0>.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Чупракова О. В. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (английский язык) : учебное пособие по обучению английскому языку для обучающихся Кинологического колледжа по специальности 36.02.01 – Ветеринария. Ч. 1. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (английский язык). Ч 1 / Чупракова О. В., Нархова А. В. - Москва : МГАВМиБ им. К.И. Скрябина, 2023. - 120 с. - Книга из коллекции МГАВМиБ им. К.И. Скрябина - Языкознание и литературоведение. - ISBN 978-5-86341-543-7., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=918811&idb=0>.

Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы (в соответствии с содержанием дисциплины):

<http://elibrary.ru> - научная электронная библиотека.
[http:// www.consultant.ru](http://www.consultant.ru) - ИПС «Консультант Плюс».
[http:// www.garant.ru](http://www.garant.ru) - ИПС «Гарант».
<http://gks.ru> - официальный сайт Федеральной службы государственной статистики.
[http:// www.gov.ru](http://www.gov.ru) - официальный сайт федеральных органов исполнительной власти РФ.
Consensus.app - поисковый сайт для академических целей.
SemanticScholar.org - поисковый сайт для академических целей.
GoogleScholar.com - поисковый сайт для академических целей.
Scribbr.com - поисковый сайт для академических целей.

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных образовательной программой, оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран), техническими

средствами обучения, компьютерами.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

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