

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

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Должность: директор

Дата подписания: 28.10.2024 16:21:22

Уникальный программный ключ:

880f7c07c583b07b775f6604a630281b13ca9fd2

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
«РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ  
ПРИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**

**СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ - филиал РАНХиГС**

**Факультет таможенного администрирования и безопасности  
Кафедра безопасности**

**УТВЕРЖДЕН**

решением методической комиссии  
по специальности 40.05.01 Правовое обеспечение  
национальной безопасности  
Протокол от «31» августа 2021 г. № 1

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**Б1.О.08 Иностранный язык (2 семестр)**

**40.05.01 Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности**

*(код, наименование специальности)*

**Гражданско-правовая**

*(специализация)*

**Юрист**

*(квалификация)*

**очная, заочная**

*(формы обучения)*

Год набора – 2021

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## 1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПЛАНИРУЕМЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Код индикатора достижения	Наименование индикатора достижения
УК ОС 4	Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	УК ОС-4.1	Осуществляет коммуникацию в различных сферах профессиональной деятельности юриста

### Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования

Этап освоения компетенции	Показатель оценивания	Критерий оценивания
УК ОС-4.1	знание лексического и грамматического минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами профессиональной направленности и осуществления коммуникации на иностранном языке; умение читать и переводить иноязычную литературу по профилю подготовки, осуществлять коммуникативное взаимодействие на иностранном языке по профессиональной тематике	знает определенный процент тематического вокабуляра; владеет изученным грамматическим и лексическим материалом в объеме, необходимом для адекватного общения в ситуациях профессиональной коммуникации; умеет читать и переводить аутентичную литературу профессиональной направленности

### Содержание и структура дисциплины

2 семестр

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов),	Объем дисциплины (модуля), час.					Форма текущего контроля успеваемости и, промежуточной аттестации	
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий					
			Л	ЛР	ПЗ	КСР		
Тема 1	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Стресс. Профессиональные темы: Юридические аспекты защиты интеллектуальной собственности. Грамматика: Reported Speech Sequence	18			16		2	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР

	of tenses; Прилагательное – словообразование, порядок следования							
Тема 2	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Развлечения Профессиональные темы: Юридические аспекты сделок слияний и поглощений. Грамматика: Passive Voice with mono-transitive and di-transitive verbs, with phrasal verbs Прилагательные степени сравнения односложных и многосложных прилагательных, прочие способы выражения сравнения	17			16		1	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Тема 3	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Маркетинг Профессиональные темы: Юридические аспекты управлений рисками и банкротства. Грамматика: 0, I, II, III types of conditional sentences Наречия типы и виды, место в предложении	18			16		2	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Тема 4	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Планирование Профессиональные темы: Повторение юридические аспекты защиты бизнеса Грамматика: Повторение грамматических тем семестра	17			16		1	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Промежуточная аттестация								Экзамен
ВСЕГО		<b>108</b>			<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>

*Т - тестирование, КР - контрольная работа, УО - устный опрос, ПР – перевод, ДСТ – дистанционные задания, Д – дискуссия, КС – кейс (презентация)*

## 2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

### 2.1 ТЕКУЩИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ.

Тема 1	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Стресс. Профессиональные темы: Юридические аспекты защиты интеллектуальной собственности. Грамматика: Reported Speech Sequence of tenses; Прилагательное – словообразование, порядок следования	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
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### УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС

1. What remedies are available in your country to IP owners who are faced with ISP infringements?
2. Do IP owners in your country being sued in the same way as their UK counterparts?
3. The concept of intellectual property.
4. The world intellectual property organization (WIPO).

5. Fields of intellectual property protection.
6. Conditions of patentability.
7. Drafting and filling a patent application.
8. Copyright and related rights.
9. Trademark.
10. Piracy and infringement.
11. Limitations on copyright protection.
12. Franchising.
13. Character merchandising.
14. Protection against unfair competition.
15. The role of intellectual property in development and WIPO's development cooperation program.
16. Industrial property protection and development.
17. Licensing and the transfer of technology.
18. Types of intellectual property licenses.
19. Enforcement of industrial property rights, copyright and related rights.
20. Intellectual property litigation.

## ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ

Q. What does IP stand for?

Internet Provisions

Intellectual Property

Internet Property

Intellectual Provisions

Q. What protects the IP created by artists?

Copyright

Geographical indications

Patents

Registered designs

Trademarks

Q. What protects the IP created by designers?

Copyright

Geographical indications

Patents

Registered designs

Trademarks

Q. What protects the IP created by inventors?

Copyright

Geographical indications

Patents

Registered designs

Trademarks

Q. Which of these is geographical indication?

BMW

Champagne

Hogwarts

PlayStation

World Wide Web

Q. What does a trademark protect?

An invention

A work of art

Logos, names and brands

The look, shape and feel of a product

A secret formula

Q. In most countries, how long does copyright last for?

10 years after the creation of the work

50 years after the creation of the work

10 years after the death of the person who created the work

50 years after the death of the person who created the work

Q. How long do patents usually last for?

- 10 years
- 20 years
- 40 years
- 60 years

Q. If you right an original story, what type of IP gives you the right to decide who can make and sell copies of your work?

- Copyright
- Geographical indications
- Patents
- Registered designs
- Trademarks

Q. Imagine a sports team sets up a company to sell its own range of clothes. What type of IP can the team use to show that the clothes are made by them?

- Copyright
- Geographical indications
- Patents
- Registered designs
- Trademarks

Q. If a company develops a new technology that improves its main product, what type of IP can they use to stop others from copying their invention?

- Copyright
- Geographical indications
- Patents
- Registered designs
- Trademarks

Q. Choose the correct definition of Patent

A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem.

Permit the owner to “include” others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing a product or service embodying the invention.

Permit the owner to “exclude” others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing a product or service embodying the invention.

Q. If Ajai invents a new process for recording music, she will likely apply for

- Patent
- Copyright
- Trademark
- Industrial Design

Q. Amirul has designed a uniquely shaped walker for senior citizens, which can be collapsed and, with the aid of two levers, used as a chair. Amirul's design is in commercial production under the name of Supportive Stroller. Which types of intellectual property would most likely apply to Amirul's creation?

- Patent; copyright; trademark
- Copyright; trademark; industrial design
- Trademark; industrial design; trade secret
- Patent; trademark; industrial design

### **Перевод**

Read and translate the text

The Internet may not be completely lawless, but it does facilitate infringement of intellectual property laws on an unprecedented scale.

How do you stop infringement when it is occurring on such a huge scale? Some companies have gone after the intermediaries such as eBay and Facebook, which provide the platform on which users can exchange goods and content so freely.

As the law stands, however, the middlemen are generally immune from prosecution provided they remove infringing material from their sites as soon as they are notified of any potential infringement.

This sound like a sensible approach. It gives IP owners a quick and efficient mechanism for protecting their rights without placing burdensome restrictions on popular sites such as eBay. But there is a catch. IP owners keen to prevent copycatting of their products, brands and ideas are often unaware that asserting what they consider to be genuine rights may give rise to liability.

It may seem surprising, but IP owners who request intermediaries remove "infringing" products from their sites can themselves be sued for an injunction and damages by the person or company they have accused.

The rationale is: an accusation that a business has infringed IP rights may result in that business ceasing to sell the allegedly infringing item. The business as a result may lose revenue, while public allegations may damage its reputation. The allegations may

be made by a competitor or in bad faith; and even if they are made honestly, they may have no legal basis. In the UK, the law on patents, trade marks and designs makes such allegations actionable.

Take eBay's Verified Rights Owner (VeRO) programme. Under VeRO, you can notify eBay, via an online form, that there is material on the auction site infringing your intellectual property rights, such as a design right or a patent. eBay's standard response is to remove the highlighted material without - understandably, for reasons of expediency - any investigation of the merits of the claim. This immediately deprives the seller of his point of sale. eBay is contractually entitled to do this, but what if the VeRO notification is unfounded and there is no infringement? The alleged registered design right or patent may not have been granted. You may not actually own the right in question. Or there may just be no infringement.

Notification programmes such as VeRO are therefore a double-edged sword: at first sight, they are useful tools for IP owners to have infringing material removed from the Internet. But unsuspecting IP owners can find themselves on the receiving end of an injunction or damages claim.

This puts the UK out of line with other countries in Europe and elsewhere, where no such provisions apply. For the time being, IP owners should be cautious about notifying an ISP of alleged infringement.

1.1. Translate the following terms and word combinations, write down unknown words.

completely lawless; facilitate infringement; intellectual property; unprecedented scale; prosecution; infringing material; potential infringement; infringing item; legal basis; via an online form; a double-edged sword; highlighted material; damage its reputation; reasons of expediency

1.2. Find the equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.

посредник; контрафактный материал; судебное преследование; беспрецедентный масштаб; подражатель; судебный запрет; заявление; пользующийся неприкосновенностью

1.3. Translate the following sentences.

1) The Internet may not be completely lawless, but it does facilitate infringement of intellectual property laws on an unprecedented scale.

2) As the law stands, however, the middlemen are generally immune from prosecution provided they remove infringing material from their sites as soon as they are notified of any potential infringement.

3) It may seem surprising, but IP owners who request intermediaries remove "infringing" products from their sites can themselves be sued for an injunction and damages by the person or company they have accused.

4) This puts the UK out of line with other countries in Europe and elsewhere, where no such provisions apply.

5) This immediately deprives the seller of his point of sale.

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

### Вариант 1

Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Charlie. Here are some of the things Charlie said to you:

1. I'm living in London now.
2. My father isn't very well.
3. Sharon and Paul are getting married next month.
4. Margaret has had a baby.
5. I don't know what Fred is doing.
6. I saw Helen at a party in June and she seemed fine.
7. I haven't seen Diane recently.
8. I'm not enjoying my job very much.
9. You can come and stay at my flat if you are ever in London.
10. My car was stolen a few weeks ago.
11. I want to go on holiday but I can't afford it.
12. I'll tell Ann I saw you.

Later that day you tell another friend what Charlie said. Use reported speech.

1. \_Charlie said that he was living in London now.\_
2. He said that \_\_\_\_\_
3. He \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 2

Somebody says something to you which is the opposite of what they said before. Write a suitable answer beginning I thought you said

....



1. A: That restaurant is expensive.  
B: Is it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. A: Ann is coming to the party tonight.  
B: Is she? \_\_\_\_\_
3. A: Ann likes Paul.  
B: Does she? \_\_\_\_\_
4. A: I know lots of people.  
B: Do you? I thought you said you \_\_\_\_\_
5. A: I'll be here next week.  
B: Will you? \_\_\_\_\_
6. A: I'm going out this evening.  
B: Are you? \_\_\_\_\_
7. A: I can speak a little French.  
B: Can you? \_\_\_\_\_
8. A: I haven't been to the cinema for ages.  
B: Haven't you? \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 3

Here are some things that Ann said to you:

- I've never been to the United States.
  - I don't have any brothers or sisters.
  - Dave is lazy.
  - I don't like fish.
  - I can't drive.
  - Jane is a friend of mine
  - I'm working tomorrow evening.
  - Jane has a very well-paid job.
- But later Ann says something different to you. What do you say?

1. Dave works very hard.
2. Let's have fish for dinner.
3. I'm going to buy a car.
4. Jane is always short of money.
5. My sister lives in London.
6. I think New York is a fantastic place.
7. Let's go out tomorrow evening.
8. I've never spoken to Jane.

### Вариант 4

Complete the sentences with say or tell (in the correct form). Use only one word each time.

1. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to me and left.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ us about your holiday. Did you have a nice time?
3. Don't just stand there! \_\_\_\_\_ something!
4. I wonder where Sue is. She \_\_\_\_\_ she would be here at 8 o'clock.
5. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ me that he was fed up with his job.
6. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ that I should rest for at least a week.
7. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ anybody what I \_\_\_\_\_. It's a secret just between us.
8. 'Did she \_\_\_\_\_ you what happened?' 'No, she didn't \_\_\_\_\_ anything to me.'
9. George couldn't help me. He \_\_\_\_\_ me to ask Kate.
10. George couldn't help me. He \_\_\_\_\_ to ask Kate.

### Вариант 5

The following sentences are direct speech:

- Don't wait for me if I'm late.
- Will you marry me?
- Hurry up!
- Can you open your bag, please?
- Mind your own business
- Please slow down!
- Could you repeat what you said, please?
- Don't worry, sue.
- Do you think you could give me a hand, Tom?

Now choose one of these to complete each sentence below. Use reported speech.

1. Bill was taking a long time to get ready, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Sarah was driving too fast, so I asked \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Sue was very pessimistic about the situation. I told \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I couldn't move the piano alone, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The customs officer looked at me suspiciously and \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. I had difficulty understanding him, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. I didn't want to delay Ann, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. John was very much in love with Mary, so he \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. He started asking me personal questions, so \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Вариант 6

Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given + the ending ~ing or ~ed.

1. The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)
  - a. The film was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. We were disappointed with the film.
2. Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it. (exhaust-)
  - a. She enjoys her job but it's often \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. At the end of a day's work, she is often \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)
  - a. This weather is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. This weather makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. It's silly to get \_\_\_\_\_ because of the weather.
4. Clare is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excite-)
  - a. It will be an \_\_\_\_\_ experience for her.
  - b. Going to new places is always \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. She is really \_\_\_\_\_ about going to the United States.

### Вариант 7

Choose the correct word.

1. I was disappointing/disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.
2. Are you interesting/interested in football?
3. The football match was quite exciting/excited I enjoyed it.
4. It's sometimes embarrassing/embarassed when you have to ask people for money.
5. Do you easily get embarrassing/embarassed?\_
6. I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing/amazed when I was offered it.
7. She has really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing/astonished progress.
8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing/amused.\_
9. It was a really terrifying/terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very shocking/shocked.
- 10 Why do you always look so boring/bored?\_ Is your life really so boring/bored?
11. He's one of the most boring/bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting/interested.

### Вариант 8

Complete the sentences using one of the words in the box.

amusing/amused    confusing/confused    exhausting/exhausted    annoying/annoyed    disgusting/disgusted    interesting/interested  
boring/bored    exciting/excited    surprising/surprised

1. He works very hard. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ that he's always tired.
2. I've got nothing to do. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The teacher's explanation was \_\_\_\_\_. Most of the students didn't understand it.
4. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly \_\_\_\_\_ in art.
6. There's no need to get \_\_\_\_\_ just because I'm a few minutes late.
7. The lecture was \_\_\_\_\_. I fell asleep.
8. I asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
11. Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Liz is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

Тема 2	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Развлечения Профессиональные темы: Юридические аспекты сделок слияний и поглощений. Грамматика: Passive Voice with mono-transitive and di-transitive verbs, with phrasal verbs Прилагательные степени сравнения односложных и многосложных прилагательных, прочие способы выражения сравнения	<i>УО, Т, ПР, КР, ДСТ</i>
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### **УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС**

1. What is a merger?
2. Horizontal merger: Two companies in direct competition (both in products and markets).
3. Vertical merger: Two companies in the same supply chain.
4. Product extension merger: Two companies in the same market with different products.
5. Market extension merger: Two companies in different markets with the same products.
6. Conglomerate merger: Two completely unrelated businesses merge.

7. What is a company takeover?
8. Reverse takeover: a type of acquisition under which private companies gain public company status.
9. Friendly takeover: The Board of Directors and shareholders give consent to the takeover.
10. Hostile takeover: The board rejects the acquisition offer, yet the company continues its takeover.
11. Difference between mergers and takeovers.
12. The benefits of mergers and acquisitions.
13. Business valuation.
14. Improving financial performance or reducing risk.
15. Research and statistics for acquired organizations.
16. Brand considerations.
17. The Great Merger Movement: 1895–1905.
18. Largest deals in history.
19. International mergers and takeovers: A review of trends and recent developments.
20. The Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.

## ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ

Q. What is a merger also commonly known as?

- Amalgamation
- Friendly Takeover
- One Direction
- Hostile Takeover

Q. What is the dominant feature of a merger?

- A minimum of two companies agreeing to join together to work with each other as a team and share resources as one large company.
- One company buying control of another to have complete power over the new entity.
- A takeover that company management tries to block by persuading its shareholders not to sell.

Q. What is the dominant feature of a takeover?

- A minimum of two companies agreeing to join together to work with each other as a team and share resources as one large company.
- One company buying control of another to have complete power over the new entity.
- A takeover that company management tries to block by persuading its shareholders not to sell.

Q. What are the benefits of a merger? [there is more than one answer]

- Combined premises
- New premises
- Combined equipment
- New equipment
- Combined products
- New products
- Combined staff
- New staff

Q. What are the benefits of a takeover? [there is more than one answer]

- Combined premises
- New premises
- Combined equipment
- New equipment
- Combined products
- New products
- Combined staff
- New staff

Q. Did Exxon and Mobil have a successful merger in 1999?

- True
- False

Q. Did Daimler-Benz and Chrysler have a successful merger in 1998?

- True
- False

Q. What was considered one of the worst amicable [friendly] takeovers in history?

- Kraft Foods' takeover of Cadbury in 2009.
- Royal Bank of Scotland's takeover of ABN Amro in 2007.
- Exxon and Mobil in 1999.

Daimler-Benz and Chrysler in 1998.

Q. What are the advantages of merging with or taking over another business?

Respect.  
Free Sky TV.  
Cheaper Costs.  
Destroy Competition.  
Tuck Shop Vouchers.  
One Direction.  
Speed.

Q. What are the benefits of growth for the company? [there is more than one answer]

Higher Profits  
More Products.  
Better Economies of Scale.  
Market Power.  
Lower Prices.  
More Employment.  
Better Services.  
Lowered Risk.  
Supplier Control.

Q. What are the benefits of growth for society? [there is more than one answer]

More Products.  
Higher Profits.  
Better Economies of Scale.  
Market Power.  
Lowered Risk.  
Supplier Control.  
Lower Prices.  
More Employment.  
Better Services.

## ПЕРЕВОД

Translate the text

New research and a recent ruling from the SEC take aim at the conflicts inherent in fairness opinions. A recent report has reignited the debate around fairness opinions with claims that conflicts of interest do in fact exist. The examination into what is fair is by no means new. But since 1985, when the Delaware Supreme Court ruled against Trans-Union Corp., decreeing that the company's board was negligent in its sale, most public companies have sought out fairness opinions as a shield against litigation.

Questions, though, still surround what is motivating the banks providing these opinions. If they are indeed being brought in to "rubber stamp" a deal, then would it be good practice to impede the deal's progress? Or, even worse, if the banks are involved in other parts of the transaction, such as the financing, would they risk those fees by declaring a transaction "unfair?"

According to a new report, fairness opinions are impacted by these diverging agendas. Rajesh Narayanan, (University of Georgia), co-authored the report with Anil Makhija, (Ohio State University). While he concedes that the research is a work in progress, Narayanan tells M & A that out of the deals the pair looked at (a sampling of 1,927 transactions), companies that didn't employ fairness opinions typically fetched higher premiums than those that had brought in outside help. On average, when banks provided an opinion, the target companies reached a premium that was 48 % above their share price going into the deal, versus a 54 % premium when no fairness opinion was provided. "The banks are brought in to find a price at which they can get the deal done," Narayanan says. "But they don't necessarily tell you if a company can find a better price."

Any solutions? The SEC finally weighed in on the debate, and after years of analysis, issued a concrete ruling (NASD Rule 2290) that broadly calls for more disclosure. The directive now forces member firms to disclose if they will receive a "success fee" at the completion of the deal, and also make public whether or not they have had other relationships with the target company. The ruling also requires member firms to incorporate in writing the procedures used to develop the opinion.

While more disclosure will help erase some doubts surrounding fairness opinions, some critics feel the ruling will fall short of having any real impact. Narayanan, meanwhile, cites his research, noting that when fairness opinions were provided by "independent" advisers, the average merger premium was higher than deals that included opinions from banks with previous or ongoing relationships. However, Narayanan isn't ready to say independence should be required. "There is the chance that a current adviser, if they're intimately involved with the company, knows more about its true value."

2.1. Write down three important facts related to the topic.

2.2. Skim the text, present its main ideas and discuss them in pairs.

2.3. Answer the following questions:

a. Why do some people feel that banks don't always do a good job?

b. What measures exist in your country for ensuring that a company is valued objectively?

c. What remedies exist if a party feels that a valuation is too low or too high?

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

### Вариант 1

Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:

cause damage hold include invite make overtake show translate write

1. Many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese \_\_\_\_\_ from milk.
3. The roof of the building \_\_\_\_\_ in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service \_\_\_\_\_ in the bill.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films \_\_\_\_\_
7. In the United States, elections for President \_\_\_\_\_ every four years.
8. Originally the book \_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish and a few years ago it
9. We were driving along quite fast but we \_\_\_\_\_ by lots of other cars.

### Вариант 2

Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) there.
2. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) by water.
4. The park gates \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ (post) a week ago and it \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat \_\_\_\_\_ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue).
7. Ron's parents \_\_\_\_\_ (die) when he was very young. He and his sister \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) from my hotel room.

### Вариант 3

Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody/they/people' etc. write a passive sentence. Put the verb into the correct form

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All \_\_\_\_\_
3. People don't use this road very often. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do people learn languages? How \_\_\_\_\_
6. People advised us not to go out alone. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
9. The company is not independent. It \_\_\_\_\_ (own) by a much larger company.
10. I saw an accident last night. Somebody (call) an ambulance but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (injure) so the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ (not/need).
11. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (these photographs/take)? In London? \_\_\_\_\_ (you/take) them?

### Вариант 4

Complete these sentences with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

carry cause do make repair send spend wake up

Sometimes you need have ('might have', 'could have' etc.).

1. The situation is serious. Something \_\_\_\_\_ done before it's too late.
2. I haven't received the letter. It might \_\_\_\_\_ sent to the wrong address.
3. A decision will not \_\_\_\_\_ until the next meeting.
4. I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.30 the next morning.
5. Do you think that less money should \_\_\_\_\_ on armaments?
6. This road is in very bad condition. It should \_\_\_\_\_ a long time ago.
7. The injured man couldn't walk and had to \_\_\_\_\_
8. It's not certain how the fire started but it might \_\_\_\_\_ by an electrical fault.

### Вариант 5

Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody' or 'they', write a passive sentence.

1. Somebody has cleaned the room. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They have postponed the concert. The \_\_\_\_\_
3. Somebody is using the computer at the moment. The computer \_\_\_\_\_
4. I didn't realise that somebody was recording our conversation. I didn't realise that \_\_\_\_\_
5. When we got to the stadium we found that they had cancelled the game. When we got to the stadium, we found that \_\_\_\_\_
6. They are building a new ring road round the city. \_\_\_\_\_

7. They have built a new hospital near the airport. \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 6

Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

1. There's somebody behind us. (I think/we/follow) \_I think we're being followed.\_
2. This room looks different. (you/paint?) \_\_\_\_\_
3. My car has disappeared. (it/steal!) It \_\_\_\_\_
4. My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody/take) Somebody \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tom gets a higher salary now. (he/promote) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it/redecorate) \_\_\_\_\_
7. The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. \_\_\_\_\_ (it/work/again; it/repair)
8. The police have found the people they were looking for. \_\_\_\_\_ (two people/arrest/last night)
9. A tree was lying across the road. (it/blow down/in the storm) \_\_\_\_\_
10. The man next door disappeared six months ago. (nobody/see/since then) \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 7

Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown.

1. They didn't give me the money. I \_\_\_\_\_
2. They asked me some difficult questions at the interview. I \_\_\_\_\_
3. Janet's colleagues gave her a present when she retired. Janet \_\_\_\_\_
4. Nobody told me that George was ill. I wasn't \_\_\_\_\_
5. How much will they pay you? How much will you \_\_\_\_\_
6. I think they should have offered Tom the job. I think Tom \_\_\_\_\_
7. Has anybody shown you what to do? Have you \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 8

Complete the sentences using get/got + one of these verbs (in the correct form): ask break damage hurt pay steal sting stop use

1. There was a fight at the party but nobody \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ted \_\_\_\_\_ by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.
3. How did that window \_\_\_\_\_?
4. These tennis courts don't \_\_\_\_\_ very often, Not many people want to play.
5. I used to have a bicycle but it \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ by the police as I was driving home.
7. How much did you \_\_\_\_\_ last month?
8. Please pack these things very carefully. I don't want them to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. People often want to know what my Job is. I often \_\_\_\_\_ that question.

Тема 3	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Маркетинг Профессиональные темы: Юридические аспекты управлений рисками и банкротства. Грамматика: 0, I, II, III types of conditional sentences Наречия типы и виды, место в предложении	УО, Т, ПР, КР, ДСТ
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### УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС

1. Risk management process.
2. Bankruptcy risk.
3. Credit agencies.
4. How companies reduce insolvency risk.
5. Bankruptcy protection
6. Types of risk to be managed.
7. Basic policies for risk management.
8. Integrated risk management.

9. Risk Capital-based management.
10. Stress testing.
11. Implementation of Basel Capital Accord.
12. Basic Approach to Credit Risk Management.
13. Credit Risk Management System.
14. Framework for Managing Individual Loans.
15. Self-Assessment, Asset Write-Offs and Provisions, and Disclosure of Problem Assets.
16. Basic Approach to Market and Liquidity Risk Management.
17. Basic Approach to Operational Risk Management.
18. Fundamental Principles for Operational Risk Management.
19. Business Environment and Internal control factors.
20. Processing Risk Management.

### ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ

Q. Which of the following is a reason for managers knowing the costs of the business?

They will be able to increase output.

It will help them fix the price of the product(s).

The information would have to be published to shareholders.

Costs will tell the managers, without any other information, what the profits of the business are.

Q. Which one of the following costs is most likely to be variable for a fast food restaurant?

The salary of the manager

The rent of the restaurant

The cost of the food supplies

The machinery used to cook the food

Q. The best definition of variable costs is:

They vary with the number of units produced.

They vary over time.

They vary with the prices charged by suppliers.

They vary with tax rates set by government.

Q. If variable costs are \$3 per unit, then the total variable costs of producing 3,500 units will be:

\$3,500

\$35,000

\$1,050

\$10,500.

Q. The best definition of fixed costs are those that do not vary with:

Time

Seasons

Output

Number of workers.

Q. The total revenue of a business is:

The same as profit

Equal to total costs

Quantity of units produced multiplied by cost of producing each unit

Quantity of units sold multiplied by the selling price.

Q. The break-even level of output is that number of units where:

Profit is at its highest level

Variable costs equal revenue

Total costs equal revenue

Variable costs equal fixed costs.

Q. If maximum output is 10,000 units, current output is 8,000 units and break-even output is 4,500 units, then the safety margin is equal to:

2,000 units

5,500 units

4,500 units

3,500 units.

Q. A product sells for \$7. Material and other variable costs are \$3. Fixed costs are \$60,000. The break-even level of output is:

15,000 units



60,000 units

20,000 units

We cannot tell from the information given.

Q. The best definition of the contribution made by a product is:

The profit made on each item sold

The revenue gained from selling each item

The difference between price and variable cost

The difference between price and fixed cost.

Q. If total fixed costs of a business are \$2,000 per week, variable costs are \$3 per unit and the firm produces 500 units per week, then the average total cost is:

\$3

\$5

\$2,003

\$7.

Q. Which of the following is the best definition of economies of scale?

Costs fall as output increases.

Costs per unit fall as the firm expands.

Average costs rise as the firm expands.

Fixed costs fall as output increases.

Q. Which of the following is NOT an example of an economy of scale as a computer manufacturer increases its scale of operation?

Supplies of components are bought at a lower average cost.

The price of the product to the consumer falls.

Expert managers can be employed to increase efficiency.

The most advanced equipment can now be purchased.

Q. A detailed financial plan for the future' is a definition of which of the following terms?

Scatter diagram

Sales revenue forecast

A budget

Estimate of production costs.

Q. Business was budgeted to earn sales revenue of \$28,000 last year and budgeted costs were \$18,000. At the end of the year, the actual revenue was \$29,000 and total costs were \$17,000. Which of the following is the profit variance?

\$2,000

\$12,000

\$1,000

\$29,000

## ПЕРЕВОД

Translate the text

Lenders write off a record account of IVA debt Note: An individual voluntary arrangement (IVA) is an alternative to bankruptcy. It is a formal agreement with your creditors to pay part or all of your debts. Lenders have written off (cancelled) a record £1.4 billion in debts this year as more consumers than ever lose their debts but keep their homes by entering into Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVAs) with their creditors. An analysis by KPMG, the accountancy firm, has found that about 45,000 people have entered IVAs during this year —double the figure for the previous year. People applying for IVAs, now overwhelmingly consumers, had average debts of £52,000, but on average they have offered to repay only 39 per cent to their creditors.

Banks and other credit institutions have expressed increasing alarm at the unregulated spread of IVAs among consumers but have received little sympathy from the government or debt counseling bodies, which blame them for lax (too soft) lending standards.

IVAs were introduced by the Thatcher Government as a measure to encourage more people to take the risk of founding new businesses. If the business failed, an IVA would be less brutal and carry less stigma because it has fewer restrictions than bankruptcy. In the early years, IVAs helped about 2,000 people a year to cope with business failure. Recently, however, the use of IVAs has radically changed.

Steve Treharne, KPMG's head of personal insolvency, said: "Typically, the sort of debts we have seen being dealt with by IVAs this year are personal loans, credit card balances and other forms of buy-now-pay-later unsecured loans. Most of the money is borrowed to meet current expenditure, including lifestyle elements such as holidays, rather than to acquire assets or to fund a business."

3.1. Write down three important facts related to the topic.

3.2. Skim the text, present its main ideas and discuss them in pairs.

3.3. Answer the following questions.

a. Do IVAs, in your view, provide a necessary safety net to individuals who have got into debt or do they simply encourage irresponsible personal spending?

b. Does your country have anything comparable to IVAs?

c. Is it necessary to impose tighter credit restrictions on banks and credit card companies?

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

### Вариант 1

Put the verb into the correct form.

1. They would be rather offended if I \_\_\_\_\_ to see them. (not/go)
2. If you took more exercise, you \_\_\_\_\_ better. (feel)
3. If I was offered the job, I think I \_\_\_\_\_ it. (take)
4. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she \_\_\_\_\_. (refuse)
5. If I sold my car, I \_\_\_\_\_ much money for it. (not/get)
6. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory \_\_\_\_\_. (close down)
7. What would happen if I \_\_\_\_\_ that red button? (press)
8. Liz gave me this ring. She \_\_\_\_\_ very upset if I lost it. (be)
9. Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we \_\_\_\_\_. (not/come)
10. Would Tim mind if I \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
11. If somebody \_\_\_\_\_ in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened. (walk)
12. I'm sure Sue \_\_\_\_\_ if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

### Вариант 2

Answer the questions in the way shown. And complete these sentences.

1. A: Shall we catch the 10.30 train?

B: No. (arrive/too early) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A: Is Ken going to take the examination?

B: No. (fall) If he \_\_\_\_\_

3. A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?

B: No. (cost too much money) If \_\_\_\_\_

4. A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?

B: No. (not/get it) If \_\_\_\_\_

5. A: Let's tell them the truth.

B: No. (not/believe us) If \_\_\_\_\_

6. A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?

B: No. (have to invite his friends too)

7. If you took more exercise, \_you'd feel better.\_

8. I'd feel very angry if \_\_\_\_\_

9. If I didn't go to work tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_

10. Would you go to the party if \_\_\_\_\_

11. If you bought some new clothes

12. Would you mind if \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 3

Put the verb into the correct form.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ his number, I would phone him. (know)

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ that coat if I were you. (not/buy)

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't. (help)

4. We would need a car if we \_\_\_\_\_ in the country. (live)

5. If we had the choice, we \_\_\_\_\_ in the country. (live)

6. This soup isn't very good. It \_\_\_\_\_ better if it wasn't so salty. (taste)

7. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ better. (be)

8. If I were you, \_\_\_\_\_ (not/wait). I \_\_\_\_\_ now. (go)

9. You're always tired. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be tired all the time. (not/go)

10. I think there are too many cars. If there \_\_\_\_\_ so many cars (not/be), there \_\_\_\_\_ so much pollution. (not/be)

### Вариант 4

Write sentences beginning I wish ...

1. I don't know many people (and I'm lonely). I wish \_\_\_\_\_

2. I don't have a key (and I need one). I wish \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ann isn't here (and I need to see her). \_\_\_\_\_

4. It's cold (and I hate cold weather). \_\_\_\_\_

5. I live in a big city (and I don't like it). \_\_\_\_\_

6. I can't go to the party (and I'd like to). \_\_\_\_\_

7. I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed). \_\_\_\_\_

8. I don't know anything about cars (and my car has just broken down). \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity). \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 5

Write a sentence with If ... for each situation. Write your own sentences beginning I wish ...

1. We don't visit you very often because you live so far away. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He doesn't speak very clearly--that's why people don't understand him. \_\_\_\_\_
3. That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We don't go out very often because we can't afford it. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I have to work tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you. \_\_\_\_\_
7. (somewhere you'd like to be now--on the beach, in New York, in bed etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (something you'd like to have--a computer, a job, lots of money etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (something you'd like to be able to do--sing, speak a language, fly etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (something you'd like to be--beautiful, strong, rich etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 6

Put the verb into the correct form.

1. I didn't know you were in hospital. If \_\_\_\_\_ (I/know), \_\_\_\_\_ (I/go) to visit you.
2. Ken got to the station in time to catch his train. If, \_\_\_\_\_ (he/miss) it \_\_\_\_\_ (he/be) late for his interview.
3. It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday. \_\_\_\_\_ (I/forget)if \_\_\_\_\_ (you/not/remind) me.
4. Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If \_\_\_\_\_ (I/have) your address, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/send) you a postcard.
5. A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?  
 B: It was OK, but \_\_\_\_\_ (we/enjoy) it more if \_\_\_\_\_ (the weather/be) better.
6. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. \_\_\_\_\_ (it/be) quicker if \_\_\_\_\_ (I/walk).
7. I'm not tired. If \_\_\_\_\_ (I/be) tired, I'd go home now.
8. I wasn't tired last night. If \_\_\_\_\_ (I/be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

### Вариант 7

Write a sentence with if for each situation.

1. I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly. If the driver in front \_\_\_\_\_
3. I didn't know that George had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up. If I \_\_\_\_\_
4. I was able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Margaret wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You didn't have any breakfast - that's why you're hungry now. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money on me. \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 8

Imagine that you are in these situations. For each situation, write a sentence with I wish ...

1. You've eaten too much and now you feel sick.  
 You say: \_\_\_\_\_
2. There was a job advertised in the newspaper. You decided not to apply for it. Now you think that your decision was wrong.  
 You say: I wish I \_\_\_\_\_
3. When you were younger, you didn't learn to play a musical instrument. Now you regret this.  
 You say: \_\_\_\_\_
4. You've painted the gate red. Now you think that it doesn't look very nice.  
 You say: \_\_\_\_\_
5. You are walking in the country. You would like to take some photographs but you didn't bring your camera.  
 You say: \_\_\_\_\_
6. You have some unexpected guests. They didn't tell you they were coming. You are very busy and you are not prepared for them.  
 You say (to yourself): \_\_\_\_\_

Тема 4	Базовая разговорная тема уровня А2 Планирование Профессиональные темы: Повторение юридические аспекты защиты бизнеса Грамматика: Повторение грамматических тем семестра	<i>УО, Т, ПР, КР, ДСТ</i>
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#### **Устный опрос**

1. Importance of Asset Protection.
2. Internal and External Claims on Assets.
3. Types of assets.
4. Asset-Protection Strategies.
5. Corporations: s corporations and limited liability corporations.
6. Partnerships: general and limited.
7. Trusts.

8. Best Asset-Protection Vehicles.
9. Picking a General Partnership.
10. Ideas to Protect Environment: Business Methods.
11. Steps taken by Business Enterprises.
12. Importance of Commerce in Saving the Environment.
13. Government-initiated programmes that help in saving the environment.
14. Different types of business protection.
15. Sole traders.
16. Ownership protection.
17. Individual purchase - Companies, Limited Liability Partnerships and Partnerships.
18. The pros and cons of the different types of business protection.
19. The tax implications of business protection.
20. Strategies to preserve, protect and promote the value of a business.

### Тестирование

Q. The level of probability that the future economic state of the business will be worse than expected is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- business risk
- economic certainty
- business continuity
- business amortization

Q. Misappropriation of business property by employees of that business is referred to as:

- employee branding.
- employee theft.
- employee attrition.
- employee engagement.

Q. The most common form of \_\_\_\_\_ is the pilfering of items of small value, such as office supplies and small hand tools, or actions such as making copies for their children to use at school or otherwise using company resources to make personal items.

- violation of governmental regulations
- contract violation
- property risk
- employee theft

Q. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to laws and governmental rules that limit the freedom of business owners to manage their businesses as they please.

- Employee branding
- Benchmarking
- Arrestment
- Regulation of the workplace

Q. Which one of the following government agencies was created to enforce safety in the workplace?

- EEOC
- OSHA
- SBA
- IRS

Q. States of being that are expressly prohibited from suffering discrimination are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- vulnerable groups
- endangered sections
- protected classes
- ethnic majorities

Q. Which of the following is a protected class established by the EEOC?

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Political affiliation

Q. Ted, a 46-year-old IT professional, recently attended a job interview at Acton Org. He was not offered the job. Ted tried to find the reasons for his disqualification and the company could not provide a satisfactory explanation. He later learned that he was refused the job due to his age as the job position was offered to a 23-year-old who had just graduated from college. Which of the following laws protect Ted from such discriminations?

- ADA
- OSHA laws

Sarbanes-Oxley Act  
ADEA

Q. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act makes it illegal to:  
discriminate against people who are older than 40 years of age.  
employ minors at a workplace.  
provide preferential treatment to employees over 50 years of age.  
provide work opportunities to school students.

Q. Which of the following acts provide training for workers who are injured on the job?  
The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967  
The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990  
The Civil Rights Act of 1991  
The Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Q. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a series of acts by Congress that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race,color,religion,sex,or national origin.  
Civil Rights Act of 1991  
Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967  
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990  
Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Q. The risk from customers primarily arises from:  
injuries suffered while on business property.  
high prices of the products or services.  
discontent with the customer service provided by the business.  
not being provided credit to purchase products.

Q. Payment for injury or damage that occurs during the use of a business's products is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
product liability  
professional immunity  
product immunity  
personal liability

Q. Which of the following is true of offering direct credit to customers?  
It discredits the business's reputation.  
It always decreases business risk.  
It ensures on-time payment from customers.  
It increases sales for the business.

Q. Restaurants, clothing retailers, barbers, and beauticians face relatively low risks of loss from nonpayment because:  
most customers prefer making upfront payments for such products and services.  
few people have credit cards which limits their ability to buy products.  
they only offer credit to loyal customers who they are sure will repay the amount.  
most of them provide credit only by accepting credit cards, which reduces the risk of nonpayment.

Q. Which of the following steps would help decrease business risks?  
Making specific plans for and arrangements to deal with foreseeable events  
Assuming employees will follow basic workplace etiquettes without a written code of conduct  
Ensuring employees have easy access to valuable assets  
Having separate codes of conduct for employees at different tiers of the management

### **Перевод**

Read and translate the text

All business requires assets in order to obtain goods, deliver them to their customers, and promote sales growth. A criminal enterprise is no different.

The drug trafficker's principal motive is to make a profit from his illicit activities. In order to produce, obtain, and market his goods. The trafficker also needs money to buy silence from witnesses, to pay bribes, expand into other illegal activities, and to move about in order to take advantage of new sources of supply and new markets. He requires funds to entice new prospects into his organization and pay any legal expenses he might incur. Finally, he needs money to support himself in the style which he prefers.

In this sense, assets are at the heart of all businesses. As long as assets go untouched, lost workers, products, and their means of transportation can easily and quickly be replaced. Even with the heads of organization in jail, trusted associates continue the dangerous and deadly business of drug trafficking utilizing the wealth and property left behind. And those imprisoned quickly return to drug dealing after being released, because criminals making huge profits see jail as an acceptable risk as long as they don't lose

their earnings in the process. They can invest their illegal fortune while in jail, and the money, with interest, will be waiting for them when they get out. There is no need to go through the tedious and risky business of starting all over again.

In addition to the obvious detrimental effect of drug traffic on society, the unchecked flow of narcodollars can have a much more insidious effect. In many areas of the world where these drugs are cultivated, processed and sold, the influx of these narcodollars and the subsequent power it provides can substantially affect the economic and political climate of the area involved. Both Bolivia and Colombia have fallen victim to this situation in the past as well as many other countries. In consumer nations like the US, the narcodollar effect on the local community can result in the growth of criminal enterprises. Where drug traffic prospers, other illegal activities, i.e. prostitution, extortion, theft, ect., also flourish. In addition, the vast volumes of untaxed dollars generated by drug traffic help to falsely inflate the prices of certain commodities in local area.

Anyone who has ever tried to purchase a high-speed boat or a home on waterway with access to the ocean will see this for himself. The overall result is artificially high prices which damage the local market structure.

There is no one method of laundering money. Methods can range from the purchase and release of a luxury item (e.g., a car or jewellery) to passing money through a complex international web of legitimate business and 'shell' companies.

Despite the variety of methods employed, the laundering process is accomplished in three stages which may comprise numerous transactions by the launderers:

a) Placement – the physical disposal of cash proceeds derived from illegal activity.

b) Layering – separating illicit proceeds from their source by creating complex layers of financial transactions designed to disguise the audit trail and provide anonymity.

c) Integration – the provision of apparent legitimacy to criminally derived wealth. If the layering process has succeeded, integration schemes place the laundered proceeds back into the economy in such a way that they appear to the financial system to be legitimate investment funds.

The three basic steps may occur as separate and distinct phases; they may occur simultaneously; or, more commonly, they may overlap. How the basic steps are used depends on the available laundering mechanisms and the requirements of the criminal organizations.

## Контрольная работа

### Вариант 1

What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with I wish ... would ...

1. It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain.

You say: I wish \_\_\_\_\_.

2. You're waiting for John. He's late and you're getting impatient.

You say (to yourself): I wish \_\_\_\_\_

3. You can hear a baby crying and you're trying to study.

You say: \_\_\_\_\_

4. You're looking for a job - so far without success. Nobody will give you a job.

You say: I wish somebody \_\_\_\_\_

5. Brian has been wearing the same clothes for years. You think he needs some new clothes.

You say (to Brian): \_\_\_\_\_

For the following situations, write sentences with I wish ... wouldn't ....

6. Your friend drives very fast. You don't like this.

You say (to your friend): I wish you \_\_\_\_\_

7. Jack always leaves the door open. This annoys you.

You say (to Jack): \_\_\_\_\_

8. A lot of people drop litter in the street. You don't like this.

You say: I wish people \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 2

Write these sentences in another way, beginning as shown. Use the underlined word in your sentence.

1. It is expected that the strike will end soon. The strike \_\_\_\_\_.

2. It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_

3. It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window. The thieves \_\_\_\_\_

4. It is reported that many people are homeless after the floods. Many people \_\_\_\_\_

5. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over a wall. The prisoner \_\_\_\_\_

6. It is alleged that the man drove through the town at 90 miles an hour. The man is \_\_\_\_\_

7. It is reported that the building has been badly damaged by fire. The building \_\_\_\_\_

8. a: It is said that the company is losing a lot of money. The company \_\_\_\_\_

b: It is believed that the company lost a lot of money last year. The company \_\_\_\_\_

c: It is expected that the company will lose money this year. The company \_\_\_\_\_

### Вариант 3

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure 'have something done'.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (the house/paint) at the moment.

2. I lost my key. I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ (another key/make).

3. When was the last time you \_\_\_\_\_ (your hair/cut)?

4. You look different \_\_\_\_\_ (you/your hair/cut)?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/a newspaper/deliver) to your house or do you go to the shop to buy one?
6. A: What are those workmen doing in your garden?  
B: Oh, we \_\_\_\_\_ (a swimming pool/build).
7. A: Can I see the photographs you took when you were on holiday?  
B: I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/the film/develop) yet.
8. This coat is dirty. I must \_\_\_\_\_ (it/clean).
9. If you want to wear earrings, why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ (your ears/pierce)?

#### Вариант 4

Complete these sentences with hardly + any/anybody/anything/anywhere/ever.

1. I'll have to go shopping. We've got \_\_\_\_\_ food.
2. It was a very warm day and there was \_\_\_\_\_ wind
3. 'Do you know much about computers?' 'No \_\_\_\_\_.'
4. The hotel was almost empty. There was \_\_\_\_\_ staying there.
5. I listen to the radio quite often but I \_\_\_\_\_ watch television.
6. Our new boss is not very popular. \_\_\_\_\_ likes her.
7. It was very crowded in the room. There was \_\_\_\_\_ to sit.
8. We used to be good friends but we \_\_\_\_\_ see each other now.
9. It was nice driving this morning. There was \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.
10. I hate this town. There's \_\_\_\_\_ to do and \_\_\_\_\_ to go.

#### Вариант 5

Complete each sentence using a word from the list. Sometimes you need the adjective (careful etc.) and sometimes the adverb (carefully etc.).

- careful(ly) complete(ly) continuous(ly) financial(ly) fluent(ly) happy/happily nervous(ly) perfect(ly) quick(ly) special(ly)
1. Our holiday was too short. The time passed very \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Sue works \_\_\_\_\_. She never seems to stop.
  4. Alice and Stan are very \_\_\_\_\_ married.
  5. Monica's English is very \_\_\_\_\_ although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
  6. I cooked this meal \_\_\_\_\_ for you, so I hope you like it.
  7. Everything was very quiet. There was \_\_\_\_\_ silence.
  8. I tried on the shoes and they fitted me \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. Do you usually feel \_\_\_\_\_ before examinations?
  10. I'd like to buy a car but it's \_\_\_\_\_ impossible for me at the moment.

#### Вариант 6

Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

- absolutely reasonably unusually badly seriously unnecessarily completely slightly  
cheap enormous planned badly changed ill quiet damaged long
1. I thought the restaurant would be expensive but it was \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. George's mother is \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital.
  3. What a big house! It's \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. The children are normally very lively but they're \_\_\_\_\_ today.
  6. When I returned home after 20 years, everything had \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. The film was \_\_\_\_\_. It could have been much shorter.
  8. A lot went wrong during our holiday because it was \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Вариант 7

Complete the sentences using as ... as. Choose one of the following:

bad, comfortable, fast, long, often, quietly, soon, well, well-qualified,

1. I'm sorry I'm a bit late. I got here \_\_\_\_\_ I could.
2. It was a difficult question. I answered it \_\_\_\_\_ I could.
3. 'How long can I stay with you?' 'You can stay \_\_\_\_\_ you like.'
4. I need the information quickly, so please let me know \_\_\_\_\_ possible.
5. I like to keep fit, so I go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ I can.
6. I didn't want to wake anybody, so I came in \_\_\_\_\_ I could.

In the following sentences use just as ... as.

7. I'm going to sleep on the floor. It's \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping in that hard bed.
8. Why did he get the job rather than me? I'm \_\_\_\_\_ him.
9. At first I thought you were nice but really you're \_\_\_\_\_ everybody else.

#### Вариант 8



Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (~est or most ... ) + a preposition.

- 1 It's a very nice room. It \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
  2. It's a very cheap restaurant. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the town.
  3. It was a very happy day. It was \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
  4. She's a very intelligent student. She \_\_\_\_\_ the class.
  5. It's a very valuable painting. It \_\_\_\_\_ the gallery.
  6. Spring is a very busy time for me. It \_\_\_\_\_ the year.
- In the following sentences use one of + a superlative + a preposition.
- 7 It's a very nice room. It \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
  8. He's a very rich man. He's one \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
  9. It's a very old castle. It \_\_\_\_\_ Britain.
  10. She's a very good player. She \_\_\_\_\_ the team.
  11. It was a very bad experience. It \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
  12. He's a very dangerous criminal. He \_\_\_\_\_ the country.

## **2.2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

### **2.2.1 ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЗАЧЕТУ(ЭКЗАМЕНУ)**

**Перечень тем для монологического высказывания для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации  
2 семестр экзамен**

1. Стресс
2. Развлечения
3. Маркетинг
4. Планирование
5. Копирайт, патенты, торговые марки, соглашение о правах
6. Интеллектуальная собственность в сети Интернет
7. Юридические аспекты сделок слияний и поглощений, финансирование сделок

8. Планирование сделок слияний и поглощений, процедура сделки
9. Устав организации
10. Оценка юридических рисков
11. Последствия банкротства, процедура банкротства
12. Права кредиторов

### 2.2.2 ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТЕ(ЭКЗАМЕНЕ)

#### Перевод с английского на русский

1. If I submitted the case to the court, the company would provide advice on commercial litigation
2. If it had been the claim up to 15000, it had been allocated to a fast track.
3. If the accused had been served of a summons, he would have attended the court.
4. If the act were not submitted to both Houses of Parliament in the draft form of the bill, it would never be assented.
5. If the claimant ask the court to make an order he will have to fill in a special claim form.
6. If the claimant goes to the division of the Court of Appeal, he will be granted a leave to appeal.
7. If the court had set a timetable for the litigation, they would have determined specific legal issues and to tried and kept the case moving on efficiently.
8. If the court sets a timetable for litigations you will adhere to timescales which control the progress of the case.
9. If the Crown Prosecution Service initiates criminal proceedings, they will consider a realistic prospect of conviction.
10. If the defense got the affidavits, they would try to get the case dismissed.
11. If the defendant had not responded, the judgment would have been given in favor of the claimant.
12. If the defendant expects a reduced sentence he can change his plea to guilty.
13. If the indictment had had the correct wording of the alleged offence, the defendant would have been committed for a severe punishment.
14. If the judge evaluates its monetary value of the case, he will allocate the case to a regime.
15. If the jury had already been sworn, the hearing would already have started.
16. If the police investigated the crime, they would detain the suspect in custody.
17. if the police send a file on his case to the Crown Prosecution Service, they will detain the suspect in the custody,.
18. If the prosecutor refuses to cross-examine the witness, he will fail to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that the accuse is guilty,
19. If the solicitor refuses to represent him in the court, he will be found guilty.
20. If they had admitted the claim they would have used a form of admission.
21. If they had issued a claim for the unspecified monetary sum, its copy had been served on to the defendant.
22. If you are served off a summons, the Magistrates Court will not issue a warrant of arrest.
23. If you scrutinize the provisions in the Bill you will ensure that it enshrines the principles.
24. In order to allocate the case to a regime, the judge evaluates its monetary value.
25. Initiating criminal proceedings, the Crown Prosecution Service considers a realistic prospect of conviction.
26. It is no good applying to the court when you don't have a strong legal claim.
27. Legal system of what state in the USA is no based on common law.
28. Litigation attorneys can handle many types of cases.
29. Must all court refer to the ultimate authority of the European Court of Human Rights?
30. My advice to you all is that it's really important to try to do clerkships, to get to know a variety of firms, with different practice areas and different sizes.
31. Next week I will have been doing my clerkship in a huge global firm for 6 months.
32. She didn't mind being tried summarily, in the Magistrates Court.
33. Substantial reform is being carried out in the Upper house of the Parliament.
34. The attorney has succeeded in there's ongoing negotiation with the other side.
35. The copy was delivered to a defendant with a response pack inviting them to admit the claim using a form of admission.
36. The decision of a lower court can't have been binding on a higher court.
37. The defendant may be able to get a time extension for filing a reply on defense.
38. The European Convention on Human Rights has been incorporated into the UK law.
39. The judge warned the witness that before he gave evidences in the hearing, he should be sworn.
40. The leave to appeal is being granted now.
41. The litigation attorney denied giving judgment in favor of the claimant.
42. The monarch does not object to assenting the bill before it becomes an act of the parliament.
43. The police suspected him of having committed an indictable offence.
44. The role of the judge in civil procedure litigation is performing the role of a case manager.
45. The study of law insists on distinguishing between public law and private law.
46. There may be certain hearing scheduled with the judge to both determine specific legal issues and to try and keep the case moving on efficiently
47. They may wish to get affidavits from potential witnesses supporting the statements you've made in your defense.
48. To apply for a leave to appeal, the claimant goes to the division of the Court of Appeal.
49. To argue that the rule at law established in the previous case is applicable in this case is necessary, because English jurisdiction is a case law.
50. To codify rules all statutes on a particular subject are brought together.
51. To do winter clerkship is the thing that every student of Law School must do.

52. To draft briefs clarifying our legal position is the first step, we'll then submit them to the court
53. To ensure the principle of binding precedent, the lower court must follow the decision of a higher court.
54. To get a tremendous work experience, he concerned bigger cases that were quite important and so they had more prestige.
55. To prosecute a person alleged to have committed a crime, the court commits him to a punishment.
56. To set a timetable for litigations makes it possible to adhere to timescales which control the progress of the case.
57. To what category of criminal offence does assault belong to?
58. What crime are you accused of? I'm charged with a DUI.
59. What was proved beyond any reasonable doubt by the prosecutor?
60. When did the appeal hearing in the Queen's Bench Court finish?
61. When I entered the court hall, a minor was being tried summarily by the Youth Court.
62. When was the act submitted to both Houses of Parliament in the draft form of the bill?
63. Why didn't this lawyer in the area of employment and labor law deal with the case of wrongful termination last year?
64. Why was he granted the bail and temporarily released?
65. Will the company provide advice on commercial litigation after I submit to the court?
66. Will you seek a legal remedy for the harm or injury you have suffered?
67. You had to initiate a written request to look at the relevant documents held by the defense.
68. You must file the response by a certain deadline.

### Перевод с русского на английский

1. Жаль, что серьезные реформы не проводятся сейчас в верхней палате парламента.
2. Жаль, что судебное представительство не процитировало случай Корона против Тревельяна.
3. Жаль, что я не могу получить компенсацию за чьи-либо неправильные действия
4. Заключение подозреваемого под стражу, полиция послала материалы по его делу в службу уголовного преследования
5. Законодательство какого штата США не основано на общем праве?
6. Законопроект должен получить одобрение монарха прежде чем он станет законом к определенной дате.
7. Из скольких пожизненных пэров состоит суд палаты лордов?
8. Им надо было приводить в исполнение судебное решение в магистратском суде?
9. Имя основания полагать, что обвиняемый не явится на судебное разбирательство, суд короны отказал в освобождении под залог.
10. К какой категории уголовных преступлений принадлежит физической насилие?
11. К какому времени самый влиятельный сборник судебных решений будет опубликован советом по правовым сборникам?
12. Клянусь всемогущим Богом, что я буду говорить правду, только правду, и ничего кроме правды.
13. Когда был акт направлен в обе палаты парламента в предварительной форме законопроекта?
14. Когда закончилось апелляционное слушание в суде королевской скамьи?
15. Когда я вошел в зал суда, судили несовершеннолетнего без присяжных судом по делам несовершеннолетних.
16. Копия была вручена ответчику с пакетом документов ответа, предлагая ему признать претензию, используя признательную форму.
17. Кратко описав вашу юридическую проблему, ваш адвокат может сразу дать вам знать что он может для вас сделать и как начать решать вашу юридическую проблему.
18. Может, они захотят получить доказательства под присягой от потенциальных свидетелей, подтверждающих заявления, которые вы сделали в свою защиту.
19. Мой совет вам всем – очень важно постараться пройти юридическую практику, узнать ряд фирм, специализирующихся в разных областях и разного размера.
20. Монарх не возражает санкционировать законопроект, прежде чем он станет законом парламента.
21. На следующей неделе исполнится 6 месяцев, с тех пор как я прохожу юридическую практику в крупной международной фирме.
22. Наем адвоката окажется неопределимым вкладом и может помочь предотвратить проблемы, прежде чем они появятся.
23. Наем адвоката, который не знаком с делами, подобными вашему, может поставить под угрозу ваши права.
24. Наука юриспруденции настаивает на разграничении общественного права и частного права.
25. Начиная уголовно-процессуальные действия, служба уголовного преследования определяет реальную возможность обвинительного приговора.
26. Не может быть, чтобы решение низшего суда было обязательно для суда более высокой инстанции.
27. Не признав свою вину, обвиняемый потребовал суда присяжных.
28. Недавно против него возбудили дело за нарушение контракта.
29. Неужели законодательство было предметом интерпретации в суде?
30. Новый закон принимается для того, чтобы усовершенствовать или изменить существующее законодательство
31. Обвиняемый должен ответить в течение 14 дней рассмотрения деталей иска.
32. Обратиться с заявлением по поводу разбирательства это первый шаг и одна из самых важных вещей, которые вы можете сделать чтобы защитить себя.
33. Ожидая сокращения приговора, он изменил показания на признание своей вины.
34. Он виновен в преступлении, в котором его недавно обвинили.
35. Он не представляет и истцов и ответчиков, не так ли?
36. Она не возражала, чтобы ее судили без присяжных в магистратском суде.

37. Определив, что рассматриваемое дело отличается от тех, на которые ссылаются, судебный консультант прекратил цитировать дела.
38. Ответчик может добиться переноса срока для подачи заявления о защите.
39. Полиция подозревала его в совершении тяжкого правонарушения.
40. Положив начало процессу консультации, правительство выпустило «Зеленый» проект.
41. После того, как защита получила показания под присягой, они постарались прекратить рассмотрение дела.
42. После того, как полиция расследовала это дело, они заключили подозреваемого под стражу.
43. Постоянный комитет тщательно изучает положения Билля чтобы убедиться в его соответствии принципам.
44. Почему в прошлом году этого адвокат по трудовому праву не занимался делом о неправильном увольнении?
45. Почему он был отпущен на поруки и временно освобожден?
46. Предоставит ли компания советы по коммерческой тяжбе после того, как я представлю дело на рассмотрение в суд?
47. Представив интересы обвиняемого в полицейском участке, адвокат отказался представлять его в суде.
48. Пройти зимнюю юридическую практику – это вещь, которую должен выполнить каждый студент юридического факультета.
49. Разве судья приказал обвиняемому оплатить расходы по защите?
50. Разрешив освобождение под залог, суд короны временно отпустил обвиняемого.
51. Роль судьи в гражданских тяжбах – выполнять роль специалиста по проблеме.
52. Серьезные реформы проводятся сейчас в верхней палате парламента.
53. Сколько времени в британской юриспруденции применяется принцип обязательного прецедента?
54. Сколько гражданских дел миновали Высокий суд и переданы в Палату Лордов в этом месяце?
55. Сколько раз свидетеля подвергали перекрестному допросу по время разбирательства?
56. Совет юриста может быть бесценным, если вам надо подписать крупный или трудовой контракт.
57. Составить набросок отчета, объясняющего нашу юридическую позицию только первый шаг, затем мы предоставим его в суд.
58. Судья предупредил свидетеля, что перед тем, как давать показания в суде, он должен принять присягу.
59. Установить расписание судебной тяжбы позволяет соблюсти сроки, контролирующие ход дела.
60. Что было доказано прокурором при отсутствии разумного сомнения?
61. Чтобы закрепить за делом определенный порядок исполнения, судья оценивает его денежную ценность.
62. Чтобы заявителю обратиться в суд с просьбой издать судебный приказ, он заполняет специальную форму заявления.
63. Чтобы кодифицировать правила, все законодательные акты по определенной теме сводятся вместе.
64. Чтобы обеспечить действие принципа прецедента имеющего обязательную силу, суд низшей инстанции должен выполнять решения суда более высокой инстанции.
65. Чтобы получить огромный опыт работы, он рассматривал крупные дела, которые были довольно важны и более престижны.
66. Чтобы получить разрешение на апелляцию, истец обращается в отделение апелляционного суда.
67. Чтобы привлечь к ответственности человека, обвиненного в совершении преступления, суд подвергает его наказанию.
68. Это неоплачиваемый судья магистратского суда вообще-то заслушал показания?
69. Я не понял, так они аннулировали или поддержали решение суда низшей инстанции?

### Ответы на вопросы

1. What kinds of crimes are increasing?
2. What kinds of crimes do you think can be prevented? How?
3. What makes some people become criminals? Is it poverty, upbringing, lack of education, unemployment or something else?
4. What weapons do police carry in this country? How about your home country?
5. What would you do if you heard a burglar in your house?
6. What's your opinion about the death penalty?
7. Why do you think crime is more prevalent in some societies than in others?
8. Why is there more crime in some countries?
9. Why do you think people steal things?
10. Do you think corporal punishment is necessary?
11. Who decides what is and isn't a crime?
12. Do you think that "corporate criminals" are sufficiently punished for their crimes?
13. Do you think that police dramas can teach people how serious certain actions can be?
14. Is a person born as a blank page or does he have some things predetermined like vulnerability to crime?
15. Should adultery be considered a crime?
16. Why do people commit crimes?
17. What can be done about gun/knife violence?
18. Do you think your city is a dangerous place to live in?
19. Do you see a lot of crime happening around you?
20. What kind of crime is it? Shoplifting? pickpocketing? Etc?
21. Have you ever witnessed a crime? If "yes" tell us about it.
22. Have you ever witnessed acts of vandalism?
23. What do you think is the main cause of vandalism?
24. How can we fight vandalism?
25. Do you think graffiti is vandalism or art?

26. Have you ever been robbed? How did it happen? Did you report to the police? Did they help you?
27. Do you agree that terrorism is the evil of the 21st century?
28. What are the roots of terrorism?
29. What act of terrorism terrifies you most of all?
30. Is bribery a crime?
31. What spheres are corrupted most of all in your country? Police? Education? Medicine?
32. What is the best way to fight corruption?
33. What is your attitude to the death penalty?
34. Is there a death penalty in your country?
35. If you think it should exist, what kind of criminals should be sentenced to death?
36. Which punishment is more severe, the death penalty or life imprisonment?
37. What do you think is an adequate punishment for an adolescent who has committed a serious crime? Murder? Burglary? Car theft? Rape?
38. Is piracy a great problem in your country?
39. Do you consider piracy to be a crime?
40. Is it possible to get rid of piracy?
41. What is intellectual property?
42. Can you think of some examples of stealing intellectual property.
43. Do you think it is a serious crime?
44. What do you know about the mafia?
45. How does the mafia affect your life?
46. How does the mafia make money?
47. Have you ever noticed someone stealing in a store?
48. What were your actions?
49. If your friend has committed a serious crime, how would you act?
50. Would you report to the police or not?
51. Do you agree that everything that is not prohibited by law is allowed?
52. Is downloading music or videos a crime?
53. What's the difference between copyright infringement and theft?
54. What is the difference between crime and sin?

### **3. ОПИСАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ, ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ**

#### **Шкала оценивания**

##### **Текущий контроль**

Формы и методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся и промежуточной аттестации:

Устный опрос (УО) и собеседование - устное сообщение на заданную тему

Тестирование (Т): тесты множественного выбора

Контрольная работа (КР)

Перевод (ПР) - перевод специализированного фрагмента или текста, содержащего изучаемую терминологию

Дистанционные задания (ДСТ) – выполнение заданий дистанционного курса

#### **3.1 Показатели и критерии оценивания.**

В ходе реализации дисциплины «Иностранный язык» используются следующие методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся:

Оценочные средства	Показатели оценки	Критерии оценки
Устный опрос	Корректность и полнота ответов	Сложный вопрос: полный, развернутый, обоснованный ответ – 2 баллов Правильный, но не аргументированный ответ – 2 баллов Неверный ответ – 0 баллов Обычный вопрос: полный, развернутый, обоснованный ответ – 2 балла Правильный, но не аргументированный ответ – 1 балла Неверный ответ – 0 баллов. Простой вопрос: Правильный ответ – 1 балл; Неправильный ответ – 0 баллов
Контрольная работа	обозначение проблемы и обоснование её актуальности; краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему; логичное изложение собственной позиции, полное раскрытие темы; соблюдение требований к объёму, формулировка выводов;	Контрольные работы: 0 – 1 ошибка – 5 баллов 2 – 4 ошибки - 4 балла 5 - 8 ошибок - 3 балла Более 8 ошибок – работа не зачтена
Тестирование	процент правильных ответов на вопросы теста.	Тесты 80% - 100% правильных ответов - 5 баллов 60 % - 79% правильных ответов - 4 балла 40% - 59% правильных ответов - 3 балла 20% - 39% правильных ответов - 2 балла Менее 20% правильных ответов - 1 балл
Перевод	Знание профессиональной терминологии без словаря Корректные формулировки грамматических конструкций Выполнение без бумажных или электронных словарей	от 0 до 10 баллов в зависимости от качества выполнения
Дистанционные задания	Процент правильных ответов на задания дистанционного курса	В соответствии с информационной картой курса

В ходе реализации дисциплины «Иностранный язык» используются следующие методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся:

Тема (раздел)	Формы (методы) текущего контроля успеваемости
1.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
2.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
3.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
4.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
5.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
6.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
7.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
8.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР

### Промежуточный контроль

#### Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

При накопительной системе оценивания результатов освоения дисциплины с использованием БРС возможно получение зачета/экзамена по результатам текущего контроля («автоматически») без прохождения промежуточной аттестации  
Экзамен проводится с применением одного или комбинации следующих методов(средств):

- устный ответ;
- письменный ответ;
- тестирование

#### Структура зачетного билета:

Зачет: устный и/или письменный опрос по экзаменационным билетам в очном или дистанционном формате.

Вставить пропущенные слова в текст и/или устный (письменный) перевод с русского языка на иностранный /для проверки знания изученных основных грамматических конструкций и лексики общеразговорных тем/ и(или) с иностранного на

русский предложений, содержащих специальную лексику /для проверки знания терминологии по изученным профессиональным темам/, и/или беседа с преподавателем по вопросам /для проверки навыков спонтанной речи/, и/или монологическое высказывание по специальным темам /для проверки навыков подготовленной речи/.

Допуском к зачетам и экзаменам является выполнение дистанционных заданий более чем на 85 %.

### Структура экзаменационного билета:

Экзамен: устный и/или письменный опрос по экзаменационным билетам в очном или дистанционном формате.

Вставить пропущенные слова в текст и/или устный (письменный) перевод с русского языка на иностранный /для проверки знания изученных основных грамматических конструкций и лексики общеразговорных тем/ и(или) с иностранного на русский предложений, содержащих специальную лексику /для проверки знания терминологии по изученным профессиональным темам/, и/или беседа с преподавателем по вопросам /для проверки навыков спонтанной речи/, и/или монологическое высказывание по специальным темам /для проверки навыков подготовленной речи/.

Допуском к зачетам и экзаменам является выполнение дистанционных заданий более чем на 85 %.

Все виды промежуточной аттестации могут быть проведены с применением ЭО и ДОТ в следующих формах:

- компьютерное тестирование;

Лексический тест, грамматический тест, перевод предложений с русского на английский.

Преподаватель выбирает форму проведения контрольных мероприятий в зависимости от наличия соответствующего фонда оценочных средств и технических возможностей по согласованию с руководителем образовательного направления.

Проведение промежуточной аттестации в LMS Moodle, используя итоговое тестирование, письменные задания и пр., возможно, т.к. используемые фонды оценочных средств направлены на оценку сформированности компетенций, приобретаемых в ходе освоения дисциплины. В отсутствие прокторинга рекомендуется существенно ограничить время на прохождение тестирования или подготовку ответов на задания.

Формируемые тесты удовлетворяют следующим требованиям:

- включают вопросы различных типов (не менее трех, с учетом возможностей Moodle – тесты типа Multiple choice, Cloze, Интерактивный контент Fill in);

- для возможности осуществления случайной выборки банк тестовых заданий содержать количество тестовых заданий в 15 раз больше, чем предъявляется студенту в тесте; длина итогового теста по дисциплине – 30 вопросов.

В LMS Moodle после завершения курса студентами предусмотрена выгрузка Журнала оценок и Отчета о завершении элементов курса.

В случае если действия студента не дают возможности преподавателю контролировать процесс добросовестного выполнения студентом заданий после получения им билета, преподаватель имеет право выставить оценку «не зачтено/неудовлетворительно». При этом неудовлетворительные результаты промежуточной аттестации признаются академической задолженностью, которую обучающиеся должны ликвидировать в установленном порядке.

Оценочные средства (формы промежуточной аттестации)	Показатели* оценки	Критерии** оценки
<b>Зачет с оценкой, Экзамен</b>	В билете содержится 4 вопроса Перевод с англ.яз. на русск.яз. Перевод с русск.яз. на англ.яз. Ответ на вопросы Сообщение по теме	10-0 Не обладает нужными знаниями. Не может воспроизвести названия основных источников информации Не владеет средствами изучаемого языка Не способен понять текст Не может анализировать ситуацию Не способен проанализировать и отредактировать текст Не способен самостоятельно составить текст 15-11 Воспроизводит знания с существенными фактическими ошибками. Затрудняется в назывании основных источников информации. При изучении курса пользуется лишь обязательным учебником Испытывает серьезные затруднения при воспроизведении материала Испытывает затруднения в понимании прочитанного, выполняет задания с серьезными ошибками. Не может воспроизвести прочитанное В общих чертах анализирует ситуацию, делает упрощенные выводы, не может дать рекомендации Испытывает затруднения при анализе и редактировании текста Испытывает серьезные затруднения при составлении текста, без посторонней помощи не справляется 20-16

		<p>В целом верно воспроизводит знания, испытывает затруднения в комментировании. Знаком с необходимым минимумом источников (учебники, справочные издания, нормативно-правовые документы) В основном знает материал, при ответе делает ошибки, которые исправляет с помощью справочной литературы Демонстрирует верное понимание основной мысли текста, комментирует текст поверхностно. Воспроизводит в общих чертах Правильно, но лаконично анализирует ситуацию, делает верные выводы, дает рекомендации, но не может их обосновать</p> <p>Анализирует текст, выявляя наиболее заметные ошибки, способен исправить отдельные ошибки</p> <p>Составляет тексты, соблюдая языковые, жанровые и коммуникативные нормы. Испытывает отдельные затруднения</p> <p>25-21</p> <p>В целом верно воспроизводит знания, верно комментирует их Точно воспроизводит названия основных источников информации, может уточнить реквизиты документов, опираясь на доступные источники Демонстрирует хорошее знание материала, воспроизводит изученное без фактических ошибок Демонстрирует верное понимание основного содержания текста, выполняя специальные задания. Воспроизводит без ошибок Правильно анализирует ситуацию, делает верные выводы, дает обоснованные рекомендации Корректно анализирует текст, способен исправить наиболее значительные ошибки</p> <p>Составляет тексты, соблюдая языковые, жанровые и коммуникативные нормы. Демонстрирует положительный результат</p> <p>30-26</p> <p>Корректно и полно воспроизводит знания, верно комментирует их с необходимой степенью глубины Точно воспроизводит названия основных источников информации, Без затруднений уточняет реквизиты документов. Описывает наиболее существенные признаки источников Демонстрирует глубокое знание и понимание материала, воспроизводит изученное подробно, логично, без фактических ошибок</p> <p>Демонстрирует глубокое понимание текста, выполняя специальные задания. Воспроизводит точно, с необходимой степенью детализации Грамотно и подробно анализирует ситуацию, делает верные выводы, дает аргументированные рекомендации Корректно анализирует текст, способен значительно улучшить текст</p> <p>Составляет тексты, соблюдая языковые, жанровые и коммуникативные нормы, используя различные коммуникативные средства. Демонстрирует высокий результат</p>
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### 3.2 Шкала перевода баллов по дисциплинам с оценкой(экзамен или дифференцированный зачёт) для уровней образования бакалавриата и специалитета по очной форме обучения.

Согласно приказу №306 от 06.09.2019г «О применении балльно-рейтинговой системы оценки знаний обучающихся» в институте установлена следующая шкала перевода оценки из многобалльной системы в пятибалльную:

Количество баллов	Оценка	
	прописью	буквой
96-100	отлично	А
86-95	отлично	В
71-85	хорошо	С
61-70	хорошо	D
51-60	удовлетворительно	Е



*Шкала перевода оценки из многобалльной в систему «зачтено»/ «не зачтено»:*

от 0 до 50 баллов	«не зачтено»
от 51 до 100 баллов	«зачтено»

**Методические материалы**

**Критерии оценки ответа на экзаменационные вопросы:**

- «Отлично» (A,B) - от 86 до 100 баллов –содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному. Студент должен продемонстрировать знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, правильно ответить на все дополнительные вопросы, ответ должен быть полным, логичным и последовательным

- «Хорошо» (C, D) - от 61 до 85 баллов –содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками. Студент должен продемонстрировать знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, правильно ответить на все дополнительные вопросы, при этом изложение ответа на вопрос не вполне последовательное и требует дополнительных уточнений

- «Удовлетворительно» (E) - от 51 до 60 баллов –содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, возможно, содержат ошибки. студент должен продемонстрировать знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, правильно отвечает не на все дополнительные вопросы, и изложение ответа на вопрос не вполне последовательное и требует дополнительных уточнений

- «Неудовлетворительно» (FX) - менее 50 баллов - содержание курса не освоено, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки, дополнительная самостоятельная работа над материалом курса не приведет к существенному повышению качества выполнения учебных заданий. Студент не демонстрирует знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, не отвечает ни на один дополнительный вопрос, и изложение ответа на вопрос не последовательное и не логичное