

**ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

РАССМОТРЕНО И РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО
на заседании кафедры «Экономики и туризма»
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УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор
_____ Н.В.Кандаурова

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
К ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

ФОРМА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ – ЭКЗАМЕН

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Форма обучения: очная

Для студентов по специальности 38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет»

(по отраслям)

Курс: 3

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1. Общие положения

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

<i>Код ОК, ПК, ЛР</i>	<i>Освоенные умения</i>	<i>Усвоенные знания</i>
ОК 09	<p>- использовать языковые средства для общения (устного и письменного) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>- владеть техникой перевода (со словарем) профессионально-ориентированных текстов; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас лексикой профессиональной направленности, а также лексическими единицами, необходимыми для разговорно-бытового общения;</p> <p>Диалогическая речь:</p> <p>- участвовать в дискуссии/беседе на знакомую тему; осуществлять запрос и обобщение информации;</p> <p>- обращаться за разъяснениями; выражать свое отношение (согласие, несогласие) к высказыванию собеседника, свое мнение по обсуждаемой теме; вступать в общение (порождение инициативных реплик для начала разговора, при переходе к новым темам); поддерживать общение или переходить к новой теме</p>	<p>- профессиональную терминологию сферы экономики и финансов, социально- культурные и ситуационно обусловленные правила общения на иностранном языке;</p> <p>- лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- структуру простых и сложных предложений, предложений утвердительных, вопросительных, отрицательных, побудительных, безличных;</p> <p>- имя существительное: основные функции в предложении; образование множественного числа и притяжательного падежа.</p> <p>- артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; основные случаи употребления.</p> <p>- имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях.</p> <p>- наречия простые, составные,</p>

	<p>(порождение реактивных реплик – ответы на вопросы собеседника), делать комментарии, замечания; завершать общение;</p> <p>Монологическая речь:</p> <p>- делать сообщения, содержащие наиболее важную информацию по теме, проблеме; кратко передавать содержание полученной информации; в содержательном плане совершенствовать смысловую завершенность, логичность, целостность, выразительность и уместность.</p> <p>Письменная речь:</p> <p>- создавать эссе, небольшие рассказы; заполнять анкеты, бланки; писать тезисы, делать конспекты сообщений, в том числе на основе работы с текстом.</p> <p>Аудирование:</p> <p>- понимать основное содержание текстов монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изучаемых тем; высказывания собеседника в наиболее распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения;</p> <p>отделять главную информацию от второстепенной;</p> <p>выявлять наиболее значимые факты; определять свое отношение к ним.</p> <p>Чтение:</p> <p>- извлекать необходимую информацию; отделять главную информацию от второстепенной; использовать приобретенные</p>	<p>производные; степени сравнения наречий.</p> <p>- местоимения (личные, объектные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, возвратные, неопределенные, в том числе составные, количественные - much, many, few, a few, little, a little).</p> <p>- глагол, понятие глагола-связки, модальные глаголы (в том числе модальные вероятности).</p> <p>Образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple/Indefinite; Present, Past, Future Continuous/Progressive; Present, Past, Future Perfect; Present, Past, Future Continuous/Progressive;</p> <p>Passive voice; неличные формы глагола; глагольные комплексы; сослагательное наклонение, косвенная речь.</p>
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	знания и умения в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни.	
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3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Задания для проведения экзамена

1. Наличие конспектов всех практических занятий и контрольных работ.

Форма экзамена: устный

- чтение и перевод незнакомого текста (со словарем);
- беседа с преподавателем на английском языке по одной из изученных тем;
- выполнение грамматического задания

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: Кабинет иностранного языка (лингафонный); основ латинского языка с медицинской терминологией. Мультимедийная лаборатория иностранных языков. Лингафонная лаборатория.

2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин

3. Источники информации, разрешенные к использованию на зачёте, оборудование: канцелярские принадлежности (ручка, карандаши), англо-русский словарь.

Перечень теоретических вопросов

Перечень вопросов для беседы с преподавателем по устным темам:

1. Образование (Сравнение систем образования разных стран. Система образования в России. Система образования в Великобритании. Система образования в США.)
2. Моя будущая профессия (Профессиональные качества, необходимые для успешного карьерного роста. Профессии. Профессиональные качества. Известные люди в профессии.)
3. Устройство на работу. (Составление делового письма. Прием на работу. Составление резюме. Сопроводительное письмо.)
4. Деловое общение (Деловой этикет и переписка. Переговоры с партнером)
5. Экономика (Экономическая система России. Экономическая система Великобритании. Экономическая система США. Economics as a science.

- The laws of economics. The law of Demand. Changes in Consumer Demand. Law of Supply. Money and Its Functions. The Sources of Income)
6. Accounting and its financial statements. Balance sheet. Income statement.
 7. Taxation. Objective of taxation. Principles of taxation. Tax return.
 8. Marketing. Marketing and its functions. Marketing strategy. Marketing tactics. Marketing, its customers, distributors and facilities.

Перечень практических заданий:

1. Чтение и перевод текста со словарём.

Text №1

What is Money?

Money is one of the most important inventions of humankind. Without it a complex, modern economy based on the division of labor, and the exchange of goods and services, would be impossible.

When you buy a candy bar, you may pay for it with a coin or paper note. The storekeeper knows that you will eat candy, and that he never will be able to get it back from you. He also knows that he can eat neither the coin nor the note you gave him. Why does he accept the coin or note in trade for candy? It is because the coin is money.

At first sight answering the question what money is seems obvious; the man or woman in the street would agree on coins and bank notes, but would they accept them from any country? What about checks? They would probably be less willing to accept them than their country's coins and notes. What about credit cards and gold?

The gold standard belongs to history but even today many rich people in different parts of the world rather keep some of their wealth in the form of gold than in official, inflation-prone currencies. The attractiveness of gold, from aesthetic point of view, and its resistance to corrosion are two of the properties which led to its use for monetary transactions years. In complete contrast, a form of money with virtually no tangible properties – electronic money – seems to gain in popularity.

Text №2

Glimpses of History of Money

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money; a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable. None of the above-mentioned commodities possessed all these qualities, and in time they were superseded by precious metals.

First they were superseded by silver and later by gold.

When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

Text №3

English Banknotes and Coins

The official currency of the United Kingdom is the pound sterling which is equal to one hundred pence. The British do not use the Euro. Although a few of the big shops will accept Euro, it is rarely used across Britain.

English banknotes are issued by the Bank of England. As to coins they are minted also by this state bank. The following coins are in circulation: one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, 20 pence, 50 pence, 1 pound, and 2 pounds. The singular of pence is "penny". The symbol for the penny is "p"; hence an amount such as 50p is often pronounced "fifty pee" rather than "fifty pence".

There are banknotes of the following denominations: £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100. On the face of English banknotes one can read the denomination given both in figures and in words.

The inscription on the face of the banknote reads: I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of... And then there are two signatures. The first signature is that of the person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England. The second signature is that of the Chief Cashier. The back of English banknotes, like many other banknotes, feature portraits of different famous people.

The current £5 note features Elizabeth Fry, who made her name fighting for improved living conditions for women in European jails.

The current £10 note features Charles Darwin, the naturalist who developed the theory of evolution.

Text №4

The Bank of Russia

The Bank of Russia has a vertically integrated centralized structure, comprising the central office, territorial institutions, the cash processing centre (CPC), and other organizations. The National Financial Council operates through the Bank of Russia; while the bank's central office includes a board of directors and a chairperson. The Bank of Russia's territorial institutions are autonomous and perform some of the functions of the Bank of Russia across Russia's regions. The regional territorial institutions are based in economic regions and cover several constituent entities of Russia. They comprise the main departments in the regions, territories, and autonomous districts of Russia, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and national banks in the republics of the Russian Federation.

The main departments take part in the implementation of the state monetary and credit policy, ensuring the banking system's development and strengthening; the efficiency and continuous operation of the settlements system; the regulation and supervision of activities of credit institutions in the securities market; the foreign exchange control; the analysis of the state of the economy and its development prospects, as well as the analysis of regional financial markets. A territorial institution has no legal status and is empowered with authority in accordance with the Bank of Russia's regulation and statutory acts. Cash processing centers (CPCs) are structural units of territorial institutions. The main goal of the CPCs is to ensure the existence of an efficient, reliable and safe payment system in Russia. The CPCs

have contractual relationships with credit institutions, representative and executive bodies, local government authorities, federal treasury bodies, and other clients.

Text №5

Alfa-Bank

Alfa-Bank is one of the first non-governmental credit institutions. The Bank was founded in 1991. Its creator is Mikhail Fridman, a prominent Russian businessman.

Alpha Bank was initially designed as a financial institution, servicing the financial interests of one group. However, in future the Bank grew, expanded the scope of its activities and became a full-fledged and even the best classic universal bank.

The ownership structure of Alfa-Bank, to a certain extent, is not transparent. In fact, the bank is owned by OAO AB holding company, which, in turn, is the property of ABH Financial Ltd., registered in Luxembourg. This credit organization often defends not only its interests, but the whole financial industry as a whole.

Today "Alfa-Bank" is a universal commercial bank, serving more than 82 companies and almost 10 million individuals. It has its structural units in a number of countries.

From the point of view of the investors, interested in the following services of Alfa-Bank are deposits, brokerage services on the Russian equity market, as well as services on the Forex market. In addition, this credit organization works with precious metals.

Online reviews of Alpha Bank mostly favorable customers find it convenient, that the credit organization truly universal. It offers a virtually the entire range of possible services. At the same time, online comments can be found. The Bank almost always comes quite tough in its own interests.

Text №6

Sberbank of Russia

Since its foundation, the bank focused on providing services to people. Moreover, during the reign of Nicholas I acted even restrictions: the minimum contribution was only 50 kopeks, maximum — 300 rubles, and make them available for amounts not exceeding 10 times. The idea was a success: 71 clients on opening day the 1st of March 1842 turned into 473 thousand contributors to the 1911.

In 1918 this credit organization was nationalized. Later the company worked under the brand *State labour savings*.

Current name bank received in 1991 after the privatization. Formally, the "Sberbank of Russia" was established on the 22nd of March 1991. Sberbank of the USSR ceased to exist in January 1992.

50 per cent of shares are traded publicly on the market, including the stock exchange. At the same time, "Sberbank" owns a number of businesses, turned into a kind of holding company with State participation. Among the most important assets

of Sberbank can be mentioned the financial sector, "Sberbank investment LTD., "Sberbank Capital LLC, LLC «asset management company «Sberbank». This organization has a number of subsidiaries, specializing evaluation activities, bidding, insurance and so on. It has its own pension fund.

In recent years, Sberbank has taken an interest in the construction field. He owns Securities LLC "Crystal Tower", CJSc «Rublevo-Arkhangelskoe ", JSC «Krasnaya Polyana", JSC "Sberbankstroj Holding" (the former "Inteco" LTD)

Currently, "Sberbank of Russia" remains the largest credit institution in the country. Why is "Sberbank" the most trusted financial institution? The history of crises can answer the question. In 1998 the bank's credit dominated by Government securities, which had defaulted. Nevertheless, due to the fairly high commissions, Sberbank has survived and even increased its client base.

To varying degrees, the situation changed in 2014. Sberbank imposed international sanctions.

Nowadays this organization does a lot to gain respect of its clients.

Text №7

If you work, you will probably get a savings bank account. You can keep the money you earn in a box under your bed. Or you can keep it in the cupboard. You can lend it to your friend, but don't lose your friend in this case. Some people hide their money in their refrigerator. But these ways aren't very clever. On the one hand it isn't very safe. If your house is robbed, you will lose everything you've saved. On the other hand, your money will lose its value.

After some time, the money from the cupboard won't be able to do a lot of things. However, money will earn interest if you make a deposit. The interest will help to compensate for the effect of inflation. But banks are more than just safe places for your money.

Text №8

Do You Want to be an Entrepreneur?

Have you ever considered starting your own business? Can you imagine making a lot of money or being an entrepreneur? Or maybe it is not worth taking the risk?

If you start your own business, you will maybe borrow money from friends or family, or even from a bank. If you choose to borrow from a bank, you should arrange to see a bank manager to discuss the terms of a loan. But, you can expect to have a lot of work. If you arrange a meeting with the bank, you will have to think over your idea and prepare all your figures.

The bank will certainly want to see a business plan. You will have to prepare a lot of information. You will have to prepare a cash flow forecast which shows how much money you expect to make in the first three years, plus how many customers you hope to win. You will also have to decide what kind of security you want to offer the bank.

If the bank agrees to give you a loan, your problems don't stop there because the bank will often require you to update them on your progress. The business plan

allows them to see if you are meeting your forecasts and, if you fail, they may want to have the money back. Of course, if you agree to borrow the money, you will have to repay the loan plus interest. That can be the hardest part...

Text №9

Loans

You probably would take one of these out from the bank. It could be a mortgage for as long as 20 years. It could be a financial product over a shorter period such as one to two years. This could be classed as a long or medium term source of financing depending on how long it is taken for.

Advantages: Interest rates are likely to be lower than those of shorter term sources of finance such as overdrafts. Interest charges can be fixed over the term of the loan, this means that monthly payments will always be the same and can be planned for.

Disadvantages: Repayments must be made on time every month or the business could be taken to court. The bank is likely to secure this type of finance against the assets of the business such as machinery. If the payments are missed the business could be forced to hand over these assets.

Personal Savings

Many people start up their businesses using this long term source of finance. An example of this source of finance would be if a person was made redundant from their job and received a redundancy payment. They could choose to save this money or invest it into their business idea. In practice most start-ups are financed using this source for at least some of the required finance.

Advantages: It is a big risk to take. If the business fails then you will lose the money that you have invested.

Disadvantages: If the business idea is a success you will not have to share the profits with anyone else. There will also be no loan repayments to worry about.

Text №10

Profit

This type of business finance takes the money already made by a business and reinvests it in the business. This long term source of finance is the used by over 60% of businesses.

Advantages: No interest needs to be paid and no shares in your business have to be sold.

Disadvantages: Any money re-invested in the business cannot be taken out of the business by the owners as a financial reward.

Venture Capital

This is a combination of share and loan capital. Providers of venture capital (such as the EBRD venture funds) will take risks as long as they can share in the rewards. Therefore, they want a share stake in the business. This is a long term source of finance.

Advantages: For a young growing firm, this type of finance is more likely to be obtained than a bank loan.

Disadvantages: To obtain this type of finance you may need to be willing to part with a larger slice of your business than you would like to.

Text №11

Overdraft

This short term financial product is the most common form of finance. It is usual for a bank to permit a certain level of overdraft when a current account is opened. If a business wants a larger overdraft, it has to negotiate one, for which it may be charged an arrangement fee. If it fails to do this and tries to overdraw more than allowed, the bank may refuse to release the money and any cheques written will bounce. The business will then not be able to make its payments, which could lead it to have a poor reputation as a customer.

Interest on an overdraft is only paid on the amount actually overdrawn. An overdraft is therefore a safety net for a business; it should not be used for the purchase of capital items such as computers or photocopier.

Advantages: This form of interest is very flexible. It is there but if you have enough money in your account then you don't have to use it.

Disadvantages: The interest rate is variable, this means that if the cost of borrowing in the country increases, the bank can increase the interest rate of this form of finance. This means uncertainty for this business which makes it hard for them to plan. The bank can demand full repayment of this source of finance in 24 hours. This could force a business into liquidation.

Text №12

Share Capital

This long term source of finance gives the buyers part ownership of the business. If you buy 100 shares in a business that has a total of 1000 shares then you own 10% of it. This means that the owner is entitled to a 10% share of any dividends paid from the profit.

Advantages: The business has the capital invested permanently, if shareholders want to cash in their shares they can only do so by finding someone else to buy them. The company does not have to repay them. In a bad year no dividend has to be paid.

Disadvantages: If lots of shares are issued then this lessens the power of the founders of the business. The key to retaining control is to keep hold of more than 50% of the shares.

Text №13

A Quick Lesson in Ways Businesses Are Organized

Businesses are structured in different ways to meet different needs. The simplest form of business is called an individual or sole proprietorship. The

proprietor owns all of the property of the business and is responsible for everything. For legal purposes, with this kind of business, the owner and the company are the same. This means the proprietor gets to keep all of the profits of the business, but must also pay any debts.

Another kind of business is the partnership. Two or more people go into business together. An agreement is usually needed to decide how much of the partnership each person controls. One kind of partnership is called a limited liability partnership. These have full partners and limited partners. Limited partners may not share as much in the profits, but they also have less responsibility for the business. Doctors, lawyers and accountants often form partnerships to share their risks and profits. A husband and wife can form a business partnership together. Partnerships exist only for as long as the owners remain alive. The same is true of individual proprietorships.

Text №14

But corporations are designed to have an unlimited lifetime. A corporation is the most complex kind of business organization. Corporations can sell stock as a way to raise money. Stock represents shares of ownership in a company. Investors who buy stock can trade their shares or keep them as long as the company is in business.

A company might use some of its earnings to pay dividends as a reward to shareholders. Or the company might reinvest the money back into the business. If shares lose value, investors can lose all of the money they paid for their stock. But shareholders are not responsible for the debts of the corporation. A corporation is recognized as an entity – its own legal being, separate from its owners. A board of directors controls corporate policies. The directors appoint top company officers. The directors might or might not hold shares in the corporation. Corporations can have a few major shareholders. Or ownership can be spread among the general public. But not all corporations are traditional businesses that sell stock. Some nonprofit groups are also organized as corporations.

Text №15

Gold Keeps Shining, 40 Years After Nixon Ended Gold Standard

The best example of something is often called the “gold standard.” It sets the standard against which other things are measured. In economics, the term describes how major trading nations once used gold to set currency values and exchange rates. Many nations continued to use the gold standard until the last century.

In the United States, people could exchange paper money for gold from the eighteen seventies until nineteen thirty-three. President Richard Nixon finally disconnected the dollar from the value of gold in nineteen seventy-one. Some politicians from time to time call for a return to the gold standard. But in nineteen seventy-eight the International Monetary Fund ended an official gold price.

The IMF also ended the required use of gold in transactions with its member countries. Since that time, gold prices have grown, but unevenly. Prices –

uncorrected for inflation – have hit record highs recently above fourteen hundred dollars an ounce. But people keep buying. Neang Chan Nuon is a gold shop owner in the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, and says: “Some of my customers have even bought more as they believe the price will probably go higher. I sell more gold at these higher prices.” Some people are “gold bugs.” These are investors who say people should buy gold to protect against inflation. People have valued gold for thousands of years. The soft, dense metal polishes to a bright yellow shine and resists most chemical reactions. It makes a good material for money, political power – and, more recently, electrical power. If you own a device like a mobile phone or a computer, you might own a little gold in the wiring.

The gold standard was the subject of one of the best-known speeches in American political history. It took place at the eighteen ninety-six Democratic National Convention in Chicago. William Jennings Bryan wanted the country to use both gold and silver as money. The idea was to devalue the dollar and make it easier for farmers to pay their debts. Bryan said: “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.” The speech made William Jennings Bryan famous. He was a presidential candidate three times. But he never won.

Text №16

Rebalancing the World Economy

In September, the Group of 20 met in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It was the third Group of 20 summit in less than a year. Leaders of the major developed and developing economies discussed ways to fix the world financial system.

In April they had agreed to do everything necessary to prevent a collapse. This time they noted their success, but warned that the “process of recovery and repair remains incomplete.”

The presidents and prime ministers launched what they called a Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth. At the same time, they agreed to make the G20 the main group to guide international economic cooperation.

For years that has been a job for the Group of 8: Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States.

But the world’s economic power structure has changed. The G8 leaves out developing nations with big populations and growing economies like China, India and Brazil.

In Pittsburgh, rich nations agreed to also give up some of their representation in the International Monetary Fund. And they called for more voting power for developing nations in the World Bank.

Text №17

Ghiyath Nakshbendi is a professor of international business at American University in Washington, D.C. He said the decision to cooperate on economic policy is important, given how much Gross Domestic Product the G20 represents.

He said that when you talk about the G20, you are talking about nineteen countries plus the European Union that produce ninety-five percent of the G.D.P. in the world.

Martin Edwards is an assistant professor at Seton Hall University in New Jersey who has written about the I.M.F. He says increasing the influence of developing nations will increase the standing of the fund and the World Bank.

But he notes that having more players at the table could also mean more disputes.

In terms of financial reforms, experts say there is widespread support for some proposals to control risks. But others are unpopular in America and Britain. These include linking the pay of bankers to their bank's long-term performance.

G20 leaders plan to meet next in Canada in June and in South Korea next November. They face many hard choices in the coming months. Professor Nakshbendi says the biggest question is to what extent are they willing to follow their own advice.

Упражнение №11. Вставьте модальные глаголы may, must или need.

1. ...we do it all today? – No, you...not, you...do it tomorrow.
2. You...come and see me any time you like.
3. ...we go home now, we have done everything? – Yes, you....
4. ...I go right now? – No, you...not.
5. ...I have the menu-card?

Упражнение 12. Выберите подходящее местоимение.

a) *something* b) *anything* c) *nothing* d) *everything*

1. Is there ...interesting in the programme of the concert?
2. I could see.... It was quite dark.
3. I don't know ...about your town.
4. I love her so much. She is ...for me.
5. Tell me...about your town.

Упражнение 13. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at, где необходимо.

1. The school year begins...September.
2. If I sleep...the afternoon I can't sleep...night.
3. We meet with him...Monday morning.
4. She is not...home...the moment.
5. They decided to have lunch together...noon.

Упражнение №14. Report the statements given below making the necessary changes.

1. He complained, "My salary is low."
2. He said, "We are paying all the taxes."
3. He said, "I have just got a promotion."
4. He added, "We were working night shifts."
5. He mentioned, "They will go out of business."

Упражнение №15. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate forms of adjectives given in brackets.

1. Children of the future are going to be (tall), (intelligent), and they won't need glasses.
2. Maintaining proper diet is (important) thing a teenager can do in order to stay fit.
3. You want to get fit? But what's the (good) way to get visible results in a short space of time?
4. Kids who take part in organized activities at school tend to be (healthy) than their classmates.
5. Take family walks and engage in (many) outdoor activities during the weekend.

Упражнение №16. Report the statements given below making the necessary changes.

1. He complained, "My salary is low."
2. He said, "We are paying all the taxes."

3. He said, "I have just got a promotion."
4. He added, "We were working night shifts."
5. He mentioned, "They will go out of business."

Критерии оценивания обучающегося:

- оценка **«отлично»** - глубокие исчерпывающие знания и творческие способности в понимании, изложении и использовании учебно-программного материала; умение свободно решать практические задания (задачи, конкретные ситуации, расчеты и т.п.); логически последовательные, содержательные, полные, правильные и конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы и дополнительные вопросы преподавателя; свободное владение основной и дополнительной литературой, другими информационными источниками, рекомендованными учебной программой;

- оценка **«хорошо»** - твердые и достаточно полные знания всего программного материала, правильное понимание сущности и взаимосвязи рассматриваемых процессов и явлений; последовательные, правильные, конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы при свободном устранении замечаний по отдельным вопросам; стабильный характер знаний и умений и способность к их самостоятельному применению и обновлению в ходе последующего обучения и практической деятельности, достаточное владение информационными источниками, литературой, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«удовлетворительно»** - стабильные знания и понимание основного программного материала в объеме, необходимом для последующего обучения и предстоящей практической деятельности; правильные, без грубых ошибок ответы на поставленные вопросы при устранении неточностей и несущественных ошибок в освещении отдельных положений при наводящих вопросах преподавателя; недостаточное владение информационными источниками, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** - неправильные ответы на основные вопросы, грубые ошибки в ответах, непонимание сущности излагаемых вопросов; существенные пробелы в знании основного программного материала, принципиальные ошибки при применении теоретических знаний, которые не позволят студенту продолжить обучение или приступить к практической деятельности без дополнительной подготовки по данному курсу; неуверенные и неточные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

Источники информации для подготовки к экзамену

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