

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«РЯЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ РАДИОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ В.Ф. УТКИНА»

КАФЕДРА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ, АНАЛИЗА И УЧЕТА

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Б1.О.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере»

Направление подготовки

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1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Оценочные материалы – это совокупность учебно-методических материалов (контрольных заданий, описаний форм и процедур), предназначенных для оценки качества освоения обучающимися данной дисциплины как части основной образовательной программы.

Цель – оценить соответствие знаний, умений и уровня приобретенных компетенций, обучающихся целям и требованиям основной образовательной программы в ходе проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

Основная задача – обеспечить оценку уровня сформированности общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций, приобретаемых обучающимся в соответствии с этими требованиями.

Контроль знаний обучающихся проводится в форме текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. При оценивании (определении) результатов освоения дисциплины применяется система зачтено-не зачтено.

Текущий контроль успеваемости проводится с целью определения степени усвоения учебного материала, своевременного выявления и устранения недостатков в подготовке обучающихся и принятия необходимых мер по совершенствованию методики преподавания учебной дисциплины, организации работы обучающихся в ходе учебных занятий и самостоятельной работы, оказания им индивидуальной помощи.

К контролю текущей успеваемости относится проверка обучающихся:

- по результатам выполнения заданий на практических занятиях;
- по результатам выполнения заданий для самостоятельной работы.

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме зачета – устный опрос по утвержденным вопросам, сформулированным с учетом содержания учебной дисциплины. В билет включается три практических вопроса по темам курса.

При оценивании результатов освоения дисциплины применяется балльно-рейтинговая система. Итоговый балл студента определяется путем суммирования оценок, полученных студентом на всех текущих и промежуточной аттестациях, проводимых в течение семестра согласно учебному графику. Итоговый балл переводится в традиционную форму по системе «зачтено», «незачтено».

2. ПАСПОРТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины (результаты по разделам)	Код контролируемой компетенции (или её части)	Код индикатора достижения компетенции	Вид, метод, форма оценочного мероприятия
<i>Раздел 1 Введение в профессиональную деятельность.</i> Тема 1.1. Избранная специальность.	УК-4 УК-5 ОПК-3	УК-4.2 УК-5.1 УК-5.2 ОПК-3.3	Зачет
Тема 1.2. Иностранный язык как средство научной международной коммуникации.	УК-4 УК-5 ОПК-3	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-5.1 УК-5.2 УК-5.3 ОПК-3.3	Зачет
<i>Раздел 2 Иностранный язык для научной и деловой деятельности магистранта.</i>	УК-4 УК-5 ОПК-3	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-5.1	Зачет

Тема 2.1. Тема магистерского исследования.		УК-5.2 УК-5.3 ОПК-3.3	
Тема 2.2. Деловая письменная и устная коммуникация в иностранном языке.	УК-4 УК-5 ОПК-3	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-5.1 УК-5.2 ОПК-3.3	Зачет

3. ОПИСАНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И КРИТЕРИЕВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Сформированность каждой компетенции в рамках освоения данной дисциплины оценивается по трехуровневой шкале:

- 1) пороговый уровень является обязательным для всех обучающихся по завершении освоения дисциплины;
- 2) продвинутый уровень характеризуется превышением минимальных характеристик сформированности компетенций по завершении освоения дисциплины;
- 3) эталонный уровень характеризуется максимально возможной выраженностью компетенций и является важным качественным ориентиром для самосовершенствования.

По дисциплине предусмотрена балльно-рейтинговая система оценки результатов обучения. Критерии оценки по дисциплине определяются критериями оценки знаний, умений и владений при текущей и промежуточной аттестаций магистранта:

а) критерии оценки знаний, умений, навыков на текущих и промежуточной аттестациях:

Вид работы магистранта (текущего контроля знаний)	Максимальное количество баллов
Выполнение текущих заданий	60
Текущее тестирование по темам дисциплины	20
Промежуточная аттестация (зачет)	20
Итого	100

б) описание критериев и шкалы оценивания текущих заданий

При оценке практических заданий, выполненных обучающимся на занятии по теме, используется балльно-рейтинговая система. Максимально магистрант может набрать 15 баллов.

Шкала оценивания	Критерий
<i>15 баллов (эталонный уровень)</i>	Задания выполнены полностью (полностью выполнены три задания)
<i>10 баллов (продвинутый уровень)</i>	Задания выполнены не более чем на 70% (из трех заданий полностью выполнено два задания)
<i>7 баллов (пороговый уровень)</i>	Задания выполнены не более чем на 40% (из трех заданий полностью выполнено одно задание)
<i>0 баллов</i>	Задания не выполнены

При оценке ответа магистранта рассматриваются следующие аспекты:

Письменный перевод текста (с использованием словаря):

- правильность перевода лексических единиц;
- соблюдение грамматических, синтаксических, орфографических правил при переводе с иностранного языка на родной;
- соблюдение языковой нормы и стиля при переводе с иностранного языка на родной;
- адекватность перевода текста-оригинала на родной язык.

Передача на русском или иностранном языке основного содержания иноязычного текста общенаучного характера (без использования словаря):

- Полнота и точность передачи основной информации;
- Знание нейтральной лексики;
- Знание терминов;
- Социокультурные знания, необходимые для понимания текста;
- Связность передачи содержания;
- Логичность построения сообщения (раскрытие причинно-следственных связей).

Устное монологическое сообщение по теме:

- объём лексического запаса;
- грамотность оформления высказывания;
- логичность высказывания;
- наличие выводов и заключения.

в) описание критериев и шкалы оценивания текущего тестирования по темам дисциплины

По каждой теме предусмотрено тестирование по 3 вопросам. За ответы на вопросы №№1, 2 максимально начисляется по 2 балла за каждый, за ответ на вопрос №3 - 1 балл:

- 2 балла – ответ (№ 1, 2) полностью правильный;
- 1 балл – ответ (№ 1, 2) неполный (частично правильный);
- 1 балл – ответ (№ 3) полностью правильный;
- 0,5 балла – ответ (№ №) неполный (частично правильный);
- 0 баллов – ответ неправильный.

Максимально по всем темам магистрант может набрать 20 баллов.

<i>Шкала оценивания</i>	<i>Критерий</i>
<i>18-20 баллов (эталонный уровень)</i>	Магистрант демонстрирует высокий уровень знаний по темам дисциплины
<i>15-17 баллов (продвинутый уровень)</i>	Магистрант демонстрирует достаточный уровень знаний по темам дисциплины
<i>12-14 баллов (пороговый уровень)</i>	Магистрант демонстрирует допустимый уровень знаний по темам дисциплины
<i>0-11 баллов</i>	Магистрант показал недостаточный уровень знаний по темам дисциплины

г) описание критериев и шкалы оценивания зачета

При оценке ответа магистранта на зачете используется балльно-рейтинговая система. Максимально магистрант может набрать 20 баллов.

Зачет включает тестирование по трем вопросам. Первый и второй вопросы оцениваются по 7 баллов каждый, вопрос 3 – в 6 баллов.

<i>Шкала оценивания</i>	<i>Критерий</i>
<i>20 баллов (эталонный уровень)</i>	Все задания выполнено полностью с высоким качеством.
<i>15 баллов (продвинутый)</i>	Задания выполнены полностью, но допущены незначительные ошибки в понимании материала и говорении.

Шкала оценивания	Критерий
<i>уровень)</i>	
<i>5 баллов</i> (<i>пороговый уровень</i>)	Не выполнено одно и больше из заданий. Допущены значительные ошибки в понимании материала.
<i>0 баллов</i>	Магистрант отказался отвечать на вопросы в билете.

На основании полученного суммарного балла магистранту выставляется итоговая оценка по дисциплине по шкале «не зачтено», «зачтено».

Оценка «зачтено» выставляется магистранту, который набрал в сумме не менее 60 баллов. Обязательным условием является выполнение всех предусмотренных заданий на уровне не ниже порогового.

Оценка «не зачтено» выставляется магистранту, который набрал в сумме менее 60 баллов или выполнил не все из предусмотренных заданий на уровне не ниже порогового.

4. ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

4.1. Текущие задания

4.1.1. Тема 1. Избранная специальность.

Задание 1: Письменный перевод текста по специальности с использованием словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем 1500 знаков за 30 минут.

Цель: контроль знания лексики в профильной сфере, контроль навыка письменного перевода.

DILEMMA: SUCCESS AT WHAT PRICE?

Better Prices, a large UK supermarket chain, is in financial difficulties. The departing CEO, Mark Crawley, had promised that dramatic transformations would lead to higher returns and rising share price. However, he began by signing a disastrous merger deal and since then the share value has halved! In spite of this, he awarded himself several bonuses on top of his £790,000 a year salary and leaves with a golden parachute worth over £2m. The outraged shareholders have decided to work closely with the board in choosing his successor from the following short list of candidates.

Marjorie Sweetman, successful CEO of a chain of department stores that was losing money when she took over five years ago. She believes in people and steady progress. She would cut growth targets by half. She hasn't asked for a golden parachute and would agree to bonuses linked to performance. She does, however, expect generous share options and a salary of £650,000. Her strategy will mean a short-term fall in dividends.

John Creed, currently MD of a company famous for training Europe's top managers. If recruited, the share price would shoot up in the shortterm. He is the most expensive candidate at £750,000 p.a. He wants a contract for a minimum of ten years and a guaranteed \$2.4m pension deal not linked to performance. He believes he can succeed in 100 days and plans dramatic changes in policy and staff.

David Preston, current Chief Operating Officer. His pay is £650,000 plus bonuses and share options. He would expect a big salary increase but proposes, however, not to replace himself as COO and do both jobs. He argues newcomers lack the knowledge of the company and its staff. He wants a generous pension when he leaves and plans to increase shareholder dividends at once.

Задание 2. Чтение и устный перевод текста общенаучного характера без использования словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем текста 1800 знаков.

Цель: контроль навыков понимания профильного текста.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE GLAXOSMITH KLINEPAY PACKAGE WAS ITS REWARD FOR FAILURE

When the public mood changes, the realisation can take time to sink in. Behaviour that was once acceptable can overnight come to be seen as outrageous. The board of GlaxoSmithKline, a big pharmaceutical company, has found itself at the sharp end of such a mood change. Its shareholders voted to reject the company's remuneration committee report, which would have paid Jean- Pierre Garnier, its Chief Executive, \$35m if he lost his job and treated him and his wife as three years older than they actually are for the purpose of increasing their pensions.

The vote is purely advisory, with no binding force. But it leaves the company in a sort of legal limbo. More importantly, it leaves boardrooms everywhere in a difficult position. The message of shareholder discontent with large executive pay packages and poor corporate performance has never been so clear.

Company bosses have been slow to understand the new mood of outrage among shareholders. Shareholders have for years accepted that "fat cat" bosses paid themselves more or less whatever they liked. So it is uncomfortable to face criticism. But behind the criticism is a strong feeling that many chief executives are living according to quite a different set of rules from everyone else.

Although the value of most large companies has fallen considerably over the last few years, bosses have continued to pay themselves more. The value of their pensions has increased and they have struck lavish deals in the form of "golden parachute" severance deals to cushion their fall if they leave. Some of the aspects of Mr Garnier's package that most irritated the shareholders were ones that appeared to reward not superior performance but simply being there. Lots of bosses have such components in their pay.

Of course, companies may set up deals with bosses they no longer want in order to encourage them to go quickly and without a legal fight. But a generous advance promise to reward failure is no way to encourage success. Like the "guaranteed bonus" and the lifetime free dental treatment, it offers chief executives a one-way bet.

Задание 3. Устное высказывание по данной теме. Время выступления – 3-5 мин. (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

Цель: контроль развития навыков устной речи.

What is Economics?

Economics is the science that deals with production, exchange and consumption of various commodities in economic systems. It shows how scarce resources can be used to increase wealth and human welfare. The central focus of economics is on the scarcity of resources and choices among their alternative uses.

Economics is broadly classified into two types

1. Microeconomics is a branch of economics that studies the behaviour of individual consumers and organisations in the market. It focuses on the demand and supply, pricing, and output of individual organisations.

2. Macroeconomics examines the economy as a whole and deals with issues related to national income, employment pattern, inflation, recession, and economic growth.

Managers should have a clear understanding of different economic concepts, theories, and tools. Business economics or managerial economics is a specialized discipline of economics that undertakes a study of various economic theories, logic, and tools used in business decision making.

Meaning of Economics

In the meaning of economics, the term 'Economics' owes its origin to the Greek word 'Oikonomia', which can be divided into two parts: oikos means home and nomos means management.

Thus, in earlier times, economics was referred to as home management where the head of a family managed the needs of family members from his limited income.

Till the 19th century, Economics was known as 'Political Economy.' The book named 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations' (1776) usually abbreviated as 'The Wealth of Nations', by Adam Smith is considered as the first modern work of Economics.

4.1.2. Тема 2. Иностранный язык как средство научной международной коммуникации. Задание 1. Письменный перевод текста по специальности с использованием словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем 1500 знаков за 30 минут.

English as a global language

Part 1

Billions of people around the globe are desperately trying to learn English—not simply for self-improvement, but as an economic necessity. It's easy to take for granted being born in a country where people speak the lingua franca of global business, but for people in emerging economies such as China, Russia, and Brazil, where English is not the official language, good English is a critical tool, which people rightly believe will help them tap into new opportunities at home and abroad.

Why should global business leaders care about people learning English in other parts of the world?

Research shows a direct correlation between the English skills of a population and the economic performance of the country. Indicators like gross national income (GNI) and GDP go up. In our latest edition of the EF English Proficiency Index (EF EPI), the largest ranking of English skills by country, we found that in almost every one of the 60 countries and territories surveyed, a rise in English proficiency was connected with a rise in per capita income. And on an individual level, recruiters and HR managers around the world report that job seekers with exceptional English compared to their country's level earned 30-50% percent higher salaries.

The interaction between English proficiency and gross national income per capita is a virtuous cycle, with improving English skills driving up salaries, which in turn give governments and individuals more money to invest in language training. On a micro level, improved English skills allow individuals to apply for better jobs and raise their standards of living.

Задание 2. Чтение и устный перевод текста общенаучного характера без использования словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем текста 1800 знаков.

English as a global language

Part 2

This is one explanation for why Northern European countries are always out front in the EF EPI, with Sweden taking the top spot for the last two years. Given their small size and export-driven economies, the leaders of these nations understand that good English is a critical component of their continued economic success.

It's not just income that improves either. So does the quality of life. We also found a correlation between English proficiency and the Human Development Index, a measure of education, life expectancy, literacy, and standards of living. As you can see in the chart below, there is a cutoff mark for that correlation. Low and very low proficiency countries display variable levels of development. However, no country of moderate or higher proficiency falls below "Very High Human Development" on the HDI.

For business leaders, knowing which countries are investing in and improving in English can give valuable insight into how a country fits into the global marketplace and how that might affect your company's strategy. Here are just a few of the questions you might consider .

Which countries are aggressively improving their English proficiency in an effort to attract businesses like mine?

Where could poor English hinder the growth of emerging economies In which countries should I target my international recruitment efforts?

As we think about expanding globally, where will my existing, native English-speaking employees find it easiest to relocate.

Business leaders who understand which nations are positioning themselves for a smoother entry into the global marketplace will have a competitive advantage over those who don't. Your company needs to know how the center of English language aptitude is shifting. Because knowing English is not just a luxury—it's the *sine qua non* of global business today.

Задание 3. Устное высказывание по данной теме. Время выступления – 3-5 мин.(УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

English as a language of business

English is now the global language of business. More and more multinational companies are mandating English as the common corporate language—Airbus, Daimler-Chrysler, Fast Retailing, Nokia, Renault, Samsung, and Microsoft in Beijing, to name a few—in an attempt to facilitate communication and performance across geographically diverse functions and business endeavors.

Adopting a common mode of speech isn't just a good idea; it's a must, even for an American company with operations overseas, for instance, or a French company focused on domestic customers. Imagine that a group of salespeople from a company's Paris headquarters get together for a meeting. Why would you care whether they all could speak English? Now consider that the same group goes on a sales call to a company also based in Paris, not realizing that the potential customer would be bringing in employees from other locations who didn't speak French. This happened at one company. Sitting together in Paris, employees of those two French companies couldn't close a deal because the people in the room couldn't communicate. It was a shocking wake-up call, and the company soon adopted an English corporate language strategy.

Similar concerns drove Hiroshi Mikitani, the CEO of Rakuten—Japan's largest online marketplace—to mandate in March 2010 that English would be the company's official language of business. The company's goal was to become the number one internet services company in the world, and Mikitani believed that the new policy—which would affect some 7,100 Japanese employees—was vital to achieving that end, especially as expansion plans were concentrated outside Japan. He also felt responsible for contributing to an expanded worldview for his country, a conservative island nation.

4.1.3. Тема 3. Тема магистерского исследования.

Задание 1: Письменный перевод текста по специальности с использованием словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем 1500 знаков за 30 минут.

When All Stocks Are Value Stocks

Value stocks are those that tend to trade at lower prices relative to their fundamental characteristics than their more speculative cousins, the growth stocks; they have higher than usual dividend yields and lower P/E and P/B ratios. So when all stock prices are down significantly, have they all become value stocks? Or, based on the panicky fear that tends to overwhelm media and financial experts alike, haven't they all taken on the speculative characteristics of growth stocks?

Well, to a certain extent they have, because the lower value stock prices go, the more likely it is that they will eventually experience the 15% ROE that typifies the classic growth stock. Interestingly, by definition, growth stocks are expected to be associated with profitable companies, a fact that speculators often lose sight of. There are three features that separate value

stocks from growth stocks and two that separate Investment Grade Value (IGV) stocks from the average, run-of-the-mill, variety.

Value stocks pay dividends, and have lower ratios than growth stocks. IGV stock companies also have long-term histories of profitability and an S & P rating of B+ or higher. Would you be surprised to learn that neither the DJIA nor the S & P 500 contains particularly high numbers of IGV stocks? Still, since 1982, value stocks have outperformed growth stocks 62% of the time. So when an ugly correction has a makeover, it's likely that all value stocks transform themselves into growth stocks, at least temporarily.

Задание 2. Чтение и устный перевод текста общенаучного характера без использования словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем текста 1800 знаков.

The Investment Grade Value Stock Index

The Investment Grade Value Stock Index is a barometer of a small but elite sector of the stock market. Some Investment Grade Value Stocks are included in all averages and indices, but even the Dow Jones Industrial Average includes several issues that are below Investment Grade and very few boast an A+ S & P rating.

The IGVS Index tracks a portfolio of approximately 400 stocks - and less than half of them are likely to be found in the S & P 500 average. This new market index was developed in late 2007 to provide a benchmark for the equity portion of investment portfolios managed without open-end mutual funds, index funds, or any of the other popular speculations and hedges that are included in most professionally managed portfolios.

Two related indices (the WCMCI and WCMCI) track portfolios of closed-end income funds. Between the three, they serve as an excellent performance expectation development tool for investment portfolios managed according to the disciplines of the Working Capital Model (WCM). Through July 31 2009, these indices soared approximately 24% - about five times the growth of the S & P 500 and twelve times that of the DJIA.

The reasons are fairly simple: A diversified portfolio of high quality, dividend-paying equities, combined with an equally well diversified collection of conservative interest paying securities is what investors move into after licking their wounds from failed speculations.

Indices that contain the highest quality, dividend paying equities and a variety of historically solid income producers in a manner similar to a conservative personalized portfolio are valuable in helping investors "fine tune" their portfolio performance expectations and their forward-going action plans. The IGVS Index is telling us several things right now...

Задание 3. Рассказать о своих профессиональных научных интересах и выполняемой научной работе. Время выступления – 3-5 мин.(УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

Цель: контроль развития навыков устной речи.

My career of choice

Looking at the pundits of financial operations of the world, I once realized that what those people do is exactly what I would want to be preoccupied with for the rest of my life. Just the idea of being able to be involved in economic affairs makes me feel enthusiastic and ready to study all sciences that are related to economics: math, statistics, political science, computer science, and many others.

With much introspection, I tried to make an attempt to analyze my desire to dedicate my life to economics. I came into conclusion that unlike many people who want to become economists because they are simply attracted to money, I tend to want that way in my life for a completely different reason.

The thing is that I am very excited to implement the rules of numbers and make them work in real life in order to gain benefits. It takes an entirely special way of thinking that most people do not have. Since I found it in me, I feel lucky and also being obliged to use my talent.

Being an economist is supposedly very hard. After all, it is not one of those jobs in which people are always happy. On the contrary, after doing some brief research I found out that there is a high incidence of depression disorders among economists.

I believe that happens due to people's wrong choice of their profession. Many want to revolve in the realm of economics for the purpose of financial gain. I am different which is why I hope to find myself being a happy economist in the future.

Тема 4. Деловая письменная и устная коммуникация в иностранном языке.

Задание 1: Письменный перевод текста по специальности с использованием словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем 1500 знаков за 30 минут.

The Language of Economic Analysis

The economy is a complex web of interdependent elements, and understanding any part is a significant accomplishment. The price of tea in the US is determined by many factors, including individual preferences (or tastes), labor costs, weather conditions and the price of tea in China, among others. Preferences, labor costs, weather, etc. are in turn connected to other factors, including the price of coffee, which in turn can affect the price of tea. All the parts can be moving simultaneously, making it hard to see what is causing what.

To write effectively about economics, you have to understand how economists think about such complicated phenomena. In general, to make their task easier, economists focus on and try to isolate simple causal connections, often between two variables *ceteris paribus*, or "other things being equal." "Other things being equal," what is the effect of a change in labor costs on the price of tea? "Other things being equal," how does a change in the price of coffee affect the price of tea?

This kind of analysis allows economists to say something very precise about well-defined relationships and to run rigorous tests to measure the strength and direction of their connections. Of course, focusing on just one relationship at a time means other relationships are artificially held constant, so that our analyses necessarily diverge from reality. They are hypothetical. But simplification and abstraction are necessary ingredients of any theoretical enterprise, and a good economist knows the real world is more complex.

Задание 2. Чтение и устный перевод текста общенаучного характера без использования словаря (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Объем текста 1800 знаков.

Finding a topic for a term paper

Though there is no one way to find a topic, thinking of the issues that interest you is a great place to begin. While the range of possible topics is large, there are some well-defined fields in economics, and your own interests are likely to fit into one of these. Course materials, textbooks, handouts, and so on are obvious and convenient places to look, especially since your topic will most likely have to pertain to the course subject. But reading the newspaper and keeping an eye on current events can be even more helpful. Once you have a general idea, you should go to the literature and see how economists have tried thinking about it.

For example, say your interest is piqued by recent shootings in both schools and workplaces. What role has the availability of guns played in these events? What are the effects of banning guns? Implementing tougher gun control laws? Though this might initially strike you as a government or law project, many of the underlying issues are fundamentally economic - gun control measures place limits on supply and attempt to put guns in disfavor or reduce demand. Once you have identified guns and gun control as an area of interest, do your literature search. Pick out the relevant articles and scour them for content as well as for additional sources. Try to narrow down your topic. Have the authors pointed out any future research areas? Are there any issues that you think have not been fully addressed?

In addition to finding something that interests you, you will also need a project that can be done within the parameters of the assignment (for example, length, due date, access to research materials). If the topic doesn't interest you, you probably won't put in the effort needed to do a good job or ask the right questions along the way. On the other hand, a profoundly interesting topic may not be manageable given the time and other constraints that you face.

Задание 3. Устное высказывание по данной теме. Время выступления – 3-5 мин.(УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

How to write a good term paper for top grades

There are some considerations you need to make to write a good term paper. This will be essential if you want to write an ideal term paper. This advice and guide will help you be better at your term paper.

Find A Good Topic

In most cases, your professor or teacher will provide the preferred topics that you should use on your term paper. However, you still have the liberty to choose your topic. Therefore, ensure you select a good topic that interests you. Research on the internet, read articles, scholarly articles, books, blogs, and watch documentaries.

Length Of The Term Paper/Research Project

The length will play a major role in how to write term paper. The length is also a determinant of the duration given to do the term paper. In addition, the broadness of the course is a major determinant of the number of words you will need for your term paper. Hence, always meet the assignment targets.

Access Available Information

Always utilize the library well, scholarly articles, blogs, and some books to check the available information there. Just ensure you do thorough research to see the readily available information. After that, gather all the materials and information required for your term paper. You will also need to consider the literature review, interview questionnaires, and observation as data sources.

Explain Your Topic

In your term paper, you need to explain your topic thoroughly. Don't choose one that will be critical for you to do. If the professor selected the topic, try your best to get clarification.

Choose A Term Paper Format

At this time, you still need to decide on a suitable format that you will use in your term paper. Also, determine the outline that you will use in your term paper. In your term paper, you can select the APA, MLA, Harvard, or Chicago writing format.

4.2. Текущее тестирование

Для проведения текущей аттестации, позволяющей провести проверку знаний при изучении тем дисциплины, предусмотрены контрольные вопросы в тестовой форме.

Текущий контроль успеваемости проводится с целью определения степени усвоения учебного материала, своевременного выявления и устранения недостатков в подготовке обучающихся и принятия необходимых мер по совершенствованию методики преподавания учебной дисциплины, организации работы обучающихся в ходе учебных занятий и оказания им индивидуальной помощи.

К контролю текущей успеваемости относятся проверка знаний, умений и навыков обучающихся: на занятиях, по результатам выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий.

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере» проводится в виде тестовых опросов по отдельным темам дисциплины, проверки заданий, выполняемых самостоятельно и на практических занятиях. Учебные пособия,

рекомендуемые для самостоятельной работы и подготовки к практическим занятиям обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере», содержат необходимый теоретический материал в краткой форме, задания для перевода и подготовки устного и письменного высказывания. Результаты выполнения заданий контролируются преподавателем.

а) типовые контрольные вопросы по темам дисциплины:

Тема 1. Избранная специальность (УК-4, УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

1. Расскажите о типах словообразования в изучаемом иностранном языке.
2. Назовите известные вам типы словарей и объясните принципы работы с ними.
3. Объясните следующие аббревиатуры: n.; pron.; v. ; a. ; adv. ; prep. ; cj. ; pl. ; pp.
4. Оформите 1) статью; 2) электронный источник для библиографического списка.

Тема 2. Иностранный язык как средство научной международной коммуникации (УК-4, УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

1. Каковы грамматические и лексические особенности узкопрофессионального текста?
2. Каковы особенности научного стиля речи?
3. Какие виды коммуникации вы знаете? Опишите их особенности.
4. Какие параметры публикации указываются в информационном письме к конференции? Объясните, как оформлять работу в соответствии с информационным письмом.

Тема 3. Тема магистерского исследования (УК-4, УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

1. Каковы иноязычные соответствия для российской академической степени «бакалавр», «магистр»? Чему соответствуют PhD, D.Sc?
2. Напишите на иностранном языке и объясните основные понятия своего научного исследования (актуальность тема, цель, гипотеза, задачи, объект, предмет).
3. Каковы особенности составления аннотации к научной статье на изучаемом иностранном языке?
4. В чем разница между составлением реферата и реферативного перевода?

Тема 4. Деловая письменная и устная коммуникация на иностранном языке (УК-4, УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

1. Каковы особенности языка электронных сообщений? Приведите примеры.
2. Расскажите про этикет электронных сообщений.
3. Какие виды деловых писем вы знаете?
4. Заполните образец-заявку на международную конференцию.

4.3. Промежуточная аттестация (зачет)

Формой промежуточного контроля по дисциплине является зачет. Форма проведения зачета – письменный и устный ответы, по утвержденным билетам, сформулированным с учетом содержания учебной дисциплины. В билет включается два задания на перевод текста и одно устное высказывание.

Задание 1: Выполнить письменный перевод. Объем 1500 печ. знаков (УК-4, УК-5, ОПК-3.3). Время выполнения – 30 минут.

Цель: контроль навыков письменного перевода.

ASIAMONEY CHINA PRIVATE BANKING AWARDS 2018: A TIME OF RAPID GROWTH

Overall best state-owned private bank: China Construction Bank Private Banking

China Construction Bank is not the first Chinese bank to provide private banking services in China, nor is it the bank with the largest customer base for these services. But it stands out for its performance in expanding its client numbers and their assets under management – both products of efforts to expand the bank's network and improve services.

By the end of 2017, the number of private banking customers jumped nearly 17% year on year, to more than 110,000; assets under management also advanced 12.8%, to Rmb1.2 trillion (\$189 billion).

What is even more impressive is CCB's ability to win high net-worth private banking clients.

By the end of last year, the number of private banking customers entrusting assets worth Rmb10 million and above to the bank was up 15.2% on the year, to approach 67,700.

The total AuM brought by this group of customers was Rmb940 billion, a 20% increase on the year before.

Also, by year end, the number of what CCB labels "strategic private banking clients" – long-term, ultra-high net-worth clients – was up 28.6% from the year before, while the AuM the bank booked for these clients also advanced 25.1%.

These results were achieved thanks to CCB's sustained efforts to expand its service network and strengthen servicing capability. The bank has established more than 330 private banking centres across China.

It has also combined the strength of its multiple affiliates in fund management, financial leasing, trusts, insurance, investment banking and futures brokerage in product development, while deploying digital technologies to upgrade marketing and services for private banking customers.

Задание 2. Выполнить устный перевод. Объем 1800 печ. знаков (УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3).Цель: контроль навыков устного перевода.

THE NEXT ROUND OF GLOBALIZATION IS UNDER WAY. WHO WILL BE WINNERS?

The handwriting is on the wall,' writes an IT specialist at the Bank of America. Until recently the bank needed talent so badly it had to outbid rivals. But last fall, his entire 15-engineer team was told their jobs were redundant. Bank of America has already slashed 3,700 of its 25,000 technical and back-office jobs and more are to follow.

Corporate downsizings are nothing new. These layoffs, though, aren't just happening because demand has dried up; one-third of those jobs are headed to India, where work that costs \$100 an hour in the US gets done for \$20. At Infosys Technologies Ltd. in Bangalore, India, 250 engineers are developing computer applications for Bank of America. About 1,600km north, at Wipro Spectramind Ltd., 2,500 young college-educated men and women are checking accident reports for an insurance company and providing help-desk support for a big internet service provider - all at a cost up to 60% lower than in the USA.

It's globalization's next phase - and one of the biggest trends reshaping the global economy. The first phase started two decades ago with the transfer of manufacturing jobs to economically developing countries. After that, simple service work, like processing credit card receipts, and digital labor, like writing software code, began fleeing high-cost countries.

Now, all kinds of knowledge work can be done almost anywhere. The driving forces are digitization, the internet, and high-speed data networks that circle the globe. By mining databases over the internet, offshore staff can check individuals' credit records, analyse corporate financial information, and search through oceans of economic statistics.

The impact of offshore hiring is hard to measure, since so far a tiny portion of US white-collar work has jumped overseas. Indeed, a case can be made that the US will see a net gain from this shift. In the 1990s, the USA had to import hundreds of thousands of immigrants to ease engineering short ages. Now, by sending routine service and engineering tasks to nations with a surplus of educated workers, the US labor force and capital can be redeployed to higher-value industries.

Задание 3. Монологическое высказывание о профессиональных и научных интересах магистранта. Объем 5-7 минут.(УК-4,УК-5, ОПК-3.3).

Цель: контроль навыков устной речи в профессиональном контексте.

CAREER OF AN ECONOMIST

One of the fastest-growing areas for careers is in the field of business and economy. The 21st century business world is changing dramatically. Competition is becoming increasingly global, new markets are opening all over the world. Demographic and lifestyle shifts are changing the way people work, spend their money, how they live. To function in such business world it is necessary to understand the principles of business. The new era of business performance requires new business people who know how to start, operate and sustain business and economy as a whole.

To my mind economics and economy are the best places to use our capacities, desire to work and to realize our abilities and intellect. Therefore, nowadays, an economist is one of the most interesting, exiting and important careers.

Economists are concerned with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services and are interested in helping society to get as much satisfaction's possible from its limited resources. They study the ways, which individuals and society choose to use limited resources such as natural resources, labour, factories and machines in an effort lo satisfy unlimited wants of individuals and the society.

An economist has to play a vital role in modern life of any society. Economist collects, processes and analyzes data to determine the costs and benefits in using limited resources in various ways.

The area of interests for the economist is also related to the economy's growth. Economists are employed in a number of different job settings. Many of them areemployed by various government establishments including a wide range of differentagencies, scientific research institutes. They collect and analyze information abouteconomic conditions in the nation and about changes in government policies.

There are also economists who teach and do research at colleges and universities.

Economists must have thought understanding of fundamental economic subjects^ such as economic theory, enterprise economy, analysis of enterprise's activity, financial analysis, fundamentals of management, marketing, accounting, mathematical methods of economic analysis, basic statistic procedures and a lot more. At the same time training in computer science and foreign languages are becoming increasingly important in the career of an economist. I'm a first year student now and I had time to think on my choice of the career and I must say that I had made the right choice. I'm glad and proud that I'm a student of Ryazan State Radio Engineering University and in the near future I'll become an economist. I'll try to do my best to be a good specialist and a good economist.

Оператор ЭДО ООО "Компания "Тензор"

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

СОГЛАСОВАНО

ФГБОУ ВО "РГРТУ", РГРТУ, Есенина Наталья Евгеньевна,
Директор

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