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**АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ИНСТИТУТ ЭКОНОМИКИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ»**
*Экономический факультет
Кафедра Экономики*



УТВЕРЖДЕНО
На заседании Ученого Совета АНО
ВО «Институт экономики и
управления в промышленности»
15 июня 2026 г. протокол № 7

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ДЕЛОВОГО
ОБЩЕНИЯ»**

39.03.03 «Организация работы с молодежью»
(профиль – Государственное управление молодежной политикой)

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр

Форма обучения: очная, очно-заочная

Год начала подготовки: 2026

Москва, 2026 г.

1. ЦЕЛИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Цель освоения дисциплины – повышение общей культуры гуманитарного знания, а также формирование практических навыков владения иностранным языком в деловом и профессиональном общении. Изучение дисциплины направлено на формирование, развитие и совершенствование иноязычной профессионально-коммуникативной компетенции для успешного осуществления дальнейшей учебно-профессиональной и профессионально-трудовой деятельности и решения профессиональных задач, требующих владения иностранным языком.

2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения данной дисциплины:

УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).

3. ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Семестр: 5,6

Форма обучения: очная

Аттестация: зачет, экзамен

№	Темы (разделы) дисциплины	Виды аудиторной работы (в ак. час.)				Итого аудиторных ак. часов по теме
		Лекции	Практические занятия	Самостоятельн ая работа	Проектное обучение	
5 семестр						
1	Методология и методы социологического исследования.	6	12	16	-	34
2	Современные информационные технологии в социальных науках.	6	12	16	-	34
3	Индивидуальные и групповые темы для самостоятельной иноязычной проектной деятельности. Академические навыки, необходимые для преставления результатов проектной деятельности: короткое выступление, написание тезисов.	6	14	16	-	36
	ИТОГО (контроль 4):	18	38	48		104
6 семестр						
4	Социология и психология маркетинга. Социология и психология рекламы.	8	12	12	-	32
5	Технологии бизнес-тренингов. Социология организации.	8	12	12	-	32

6	Индивидуальные и групповые темы для самостоятельной иноязычной проектной деятельности. Академические навыки, необходимые для представления результатов проектной деятельности: презентация результатов исследования, сопровождаемая слайдами, написание развернутой аннотации, подготовка письменного отчета по проектной работе.	8	14	13	-	35
	ИТОГО (контроль 9): 108	24	38	37		99

Семестр: 5,6

Форма обучения: очно-заочная

Аттестация: зачет, экзамен

№	Темы (разделы) дисциплины	Виды аудиторной работы (в ак. час.)				Итого аудиторных ак. часов по теме
		Лекции	Практические занятия	Самостоятель- ная работа	Проектное обучение	
5 семестр						
1	Методология и методы социологического исследования.	4	8	25	-	37
2	Современные информационные технологии в социальных науках.	4	7	25	-	36
3	Индивидуальные и групповые темы для самостоятельной иноязычной проектной деятельности. Академические навыки, необходимые для представления результатов проектной деятельности: короткое выступление, написание тезисов.	4	7	24	-	35
	ИТОГО:	12	22	74		108
6 семестр						
4	Социология и психология маркетинга. Социология и психология рекламы.	6	12	9	-	27
5	Технологии бизнес-тренингов. Социология организации.	6	12	8	-	26
6	Индивидуальные и групповые темы для самостоятельной иноязычной проектной деятельности. Академические навыки, необходимые для представления результатов проектной деятельности: презентация результатов исследования, сопровождаемая слайдами, написание развернутой аннотации, подготовка письменного отчета по проектной работе.	6	14	8	-	28

	ИТОГО (контроль 27): 108	18	38	25		81
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4. ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Для изучения дисциплины используются различные образовательные технологии:

1. Интерактивные лекции, создающие в аудитории атмосферу доверительного и взаимоуважительного диалога студентов с преподавателем.

2. Практические занятия, на которых в атмосфере доверительного и взаимоуважительного диалога студентов между собой и преподавателем обсуждаются вопросы лекций и домашних заданий; делаются доклады, устное реферирование предложенной преподавателем литературы; проводятся дискуссии, групповая работа, выполняются контрольные работы.

3. Самостоятельная работа студентов, включающая усвоение теоретического материала, чтение и подготовку конспектов первоисточников, подготовку к практическим занятиям, подготовку докладов и сообщений, выполнение творческих заданий, контрольных работ (рефератов), контрольных работ, тезисов, статей, работу с электронным учебно-методическим комплексом, подготовку к текущему контролю знаний и к промежуточной аттестации – экзамену.

4. Тестирование по отдельным темам дисциплины, по модулям программы.

5. Научно-исследовательская работа студентов (НИРС), включающая занятия студентов в студенческом научном обществе, участие в конференциях, олимпиадах.

6. Консультирование студентов по вопросам учебного материала, подготовки тезисов, статей, докладов.

7. При реализации образовательной программы с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий и электронного обучения:

- состав видов контактной работы по дисциплине (модулю), при необходимости, может быть откорректирован в направлении снижения доли занятий лекционного типа и соответствующего увеличения доли консультаций (групповых или индивидуальных) или иных видов контактной работы;

- информационной основой проведения учебных занятий, а также организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю) являются представленные в электронном виде методические, оценочные и иные материалы, размещенные в электронной информационно-образовательной среде (ЭИОС) института, в электронных библиотечных системах и открытых Интернет-ресурсах;

- взаимодействие обучающихся и педагогических работников осуществляется с применением ЭИОС института и других информационно-коммуникационных технологий (видео-конференц-связь, облачные технологии и сервисы, др.);

- соотношение контактной и самостоятельной работы по дисциплине (модулю) может быть изменено в сторону увеличения последней, в том числе самостоятельного изучения теоретического материала.

5. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Контрольные вопросы и задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины

Образцы заданий для устной части Английский язык

- 1) What is the labour market in your professional area like nowadays?
- 2) Which sources of information concerning your future employment do you consider to be especially reliable?
- 3) What are your career aspirations and personal requirements for your future job position?
- 4) What are your tips for the style of behaviour during the job interview if you want to get the job position?
- 5) What makes an effective manager, from your point of view?
- 6) Imagine that your point of view on a very important issue is different from the senior manager's opinion. What would you do in this situation? Why?

Образец развернутого ответа (вопрос № 1)

Nowadays, there are different sources of information for people looking for a job. Most companies advertise their vacancies in the press or on the Internet. The first option is to advertise a vacant position in the appointments section of a newspaper or magazine and wait for the potential candidates to read the information and address the company. Another option is to advertise on the company's web-site or on specialized web-sites. These two options are not very reliable, from my point of view. It seems to me that the best thing is to rely on the services of a recruitment agency. There, you can get a qualified response, a number of vacancies you can choose from and a recommendation concerning the best possible choice, which is sure to match your requirements and aspirations.

Recruitment agencies will give you all the necessary information about the company including its brief description, legal type of business, type of business activities and the like. Besides, you will get the job description of the position you are supposed to apply to, information about the working conditions and benefits the company offers to its employees, and recommendations about how to apply for the job and how to get in touch with the company.

A recruitment agency can help you with preparing the necessary documents, such as a CV, and writing a covering letter. Each of them is very important for producing a favourable impression on the company you are going to apply to. A well-written CV is the best way to sell yourself to the company whereas a well-compiled covering letter is the most reliable way to produce the first impression on your potential employer.

A good recruitment agency can also give you a qualified support in getting ready for the job interview which is an essential part of the selection process. A typical job interview includes several stages, each being very important for the final decision.

LISTENING TEST 1

Part I (1 – 7)

- Listen to a telephone conversation.
- Write one or two words or a number in the spaces on the form below.
- You will hear the recording twice.

Looking for a Candidate

Company	PRO Ltd
Caller's name:	(1)
Receiving the call:	(2)
Position vacant:	(3)
Department:	(4)
Details about position	
Temporary position for	(5) <i>months</i>
Starting date	(6)
Skills required	(7)

Part II (8 – 12)

- Listen to five short recordings.
 - For each recording, decide what each speaker is talking about.
 - Write one letter (A – F) next to the number of the recording. Do not use any letter more than once.
 - You will hear the recording twice
- | | |
|------|---------------------------|
| (8) | A. good customer service |
| (9) | B. telephone helpline |
| (10) | C. efficient distribution |
| (11) | D. extended guarantee |
| (12) | E. value for money |
| | F. good reputation |

8	9	10	11	12

Part III (13 – 20)

- You will hear two managers discussing three people they have just interviewed.
- For each question (13 – 20), choose the correct answer and mark one letter (A, B or C).

(13) How many posts are available?

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1

(14) Who has the most experience?

- A. Brown B. Gong C. Liu

(15) Who does Gong work for?

- A. a shipping company
 B. an investment bank
 C. a book publisher
- (16) What does Grant think is more important?
 A. qualifications
 B. age
 C. experience
- (17) What does Betty like about Liu?
 A. She asks good questions.
 B. She understands the business.
 C. She can start work immediately.
- (18) When will the project begin?
 A. next year
 B. next month
 C. next week
- (19) Who will make the final recommendation?
 A. Betty
 and Grant
 B. Grant
 C. the director
- (20) What salary will they offer?
 A. \$45,000
 B. \$35,000
 C. \$50,000

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

READING TEST 1

Part I (1 – 6)

- Read the article divided into paragraphs (1 – 6) and choose the best title (A – G) for each paragraph. Use each letter only once.

New approach to business

A. Worldwide interest	E. Poor performance
B. Effective communication	F. Down with paperwork
C. Getting away from one's desks	G. Multitasking
D. Eccentric opinion	

- The headquarters of the company is an anti-paper anti-office with mobile workstations and networked computers. There are plenty of workstations, but no one is sitting at them. People are always on the move. One reason employees are free to move around is that they don't have to drag lots of paper with them.
- Every morning people visit the company's second-floor 'paper room' to sort through

incoming mail. They may keep a few magazines and reports to work with for the day, but they run everything else through an electronic scanner and throw the originals into a shredder that empties into recycling bins on the ground floor.

3. It's hard to imagine a more disorganized organization. But over the years, the top managers have built a business so successful that they have captured the imagination of business innovators around the world.

4. In the company teams form, disband and form again as the work requires. The company has a hundred or so projects at any one time, and most people work on several projects at once.

5. 'The most important communication is face-to-face communication,' says one of the top managers, who led the development of new information systems. 'When people move around and sit next to different people, they learn something about what others are doing.'

6. According to him, to keep a company alive one of the jobs of top management is to keep it disorganized.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Part II (7 – 12)

- Read the article with blanks and the sentences given below.
- Choose one sentence (A – G) to fill in each blank (7 – 12).

Clever Policy

With products sold in more than 150 countries, K.C. knows how to turn paper into money. Founded over a century ago, the company began as a manufacturer of basic paper products like newsprint and writing paper. (7).....

Today, the company is one of the world's top manufacturers of these and other health and hygiene products. (8) It is expanding its presence in Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia.

Insiders speak about the company's thorough training, flexible hours, and friendly atmosphere.

K.C. gives new employees career opportunities through its initial job training. (9)... The company looks after its employee's professional development and then makes sure that they successfully move ahead in a career.

The success of the company's training program has contributed to "an exceptionally low turnover rate." (10)..... . One 20-year veteran notes, "I have never come across a better company to build a career and spend a lifetime with." In fact, most employees reflect this dedicated attitude and team spirit. (11)..... .

Many areas of the company offer "flex time," which allows employees to work from home. The company expects business dress with casual Fridays. (12) Pay is in line with industry standards, or better, and employees praise the "great insurance and pension plans." Employees can buy an added week of vacation, in addition to the two weeks they normally receive.

- A. They appreciate the "helpful and supportive" company policies.
- B. Many employees stay with K.C. for more than 20 years.
- C. The employees are relocated to new areas.

- D. Weekend workers often wear jeans.
- E. But now it is making a wide range of items.
- F. At present K.C. is exploring new product areas.
- G. Employees study for extra qualifications.

7	8	9	10	11	12

Part III (13 – 20)

- Read the article below.
- For each question (13 – 20), mark one letter (A, B or C) to choose the correct answer.

Innovative Methods

Most advertising is about how you build awareness of your business and your products. Your objective is either to make people remember you, or to make them want to know more. The exception is an advertisement to actually sell your product through the mail. Then you are “selling off the page”.

You can advertise in lots of different media, including the press, TV and radio. You can use posters, postcards, leaflet drops, letters and banner adverts on websites. Unfortunately, people nowadays are bombarded with advertising — it is estimated that, on average, Americans see over

300 adverts every day. Given this deluge of information and messages, you must create something that's really memorable if you want to stand out from the crowd.

A slogan is one of the best ways to do this, especially if you are using posters, where you often have less than a second to grab the public's attention. The best slogans come from a brain- storming session with your colleagues. You want people to remember your name. So associate your name with a memorable slogan or saying. Then they will remember you.

You must make your target audience aware of your brand and what your company does. You must give enough information to enable your potential customers to make informed decisions.

In the world where people are tired of advertising fatigue, the real challenge for marketing is to get people's attention. There are basically too many people selling too many things, and many of these things we don't really need. We see advertisements everywhere and so traditional forms of advertising are losing their effectiveness.

Innovative marketing methods such as human billboards are becoming increasingly attractive because of low cost and the ability to target your audience better. Companies now send tattoo- covered human billboards to sporting events, music festivals, beaches or popular tourist resorts to advertise their products.

The advantage of tattoo advertising is that the company name or logo is in full view all through the match and not limited to a 30 second commercial which viewers may switch off anyway.

Of course, some consumers may not find this type of advertising very tasteful or they might not find the body parts on show very attractive. It is also not possible in all parts of the world where there is no tradition of tattoos or showing so much skin in public is taboo.

(13) The aim of advertising is

- A. to arouse curiosity about something.

- B. to impress and entertain people.
C. to inform people about new challenges.
- (14) What point does the writer make about advertising?
A. There are too many media and methods.
B. Advertising standards are rather low.
C. Advertisers find it hard to reach consumers.
- (15) If you want the best slogan
A. you must make it simple.
B. it must stick in people's minds.
C. it must be funny to read.
- (16) What really persuades people to buy or not to buy?
A. The form.
B. The content.
C. The picture.
- (17) The main problem with advertising is that
A. there are only traditional forms of advertising.
B. it is difficult to attract people's attention.
C. there are not many things to sell.
D. Human billboards are
E. tattoo-covered people.
F. companies able to target their audience.
G. big but low-cost billboards in the street.
- (18) The advantages of tattoo advertisement is that
A. it lasts only 30 seconds.
B. can be seen all through the match.
C. viewers can switch it off.
- (19) Tattoo-advertising is
A. popular all over the world.
B. a tradition everywhere.
C. not used in all countries.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

GRAMMAR AND

VOCABULARY

Part I (1 – 10)

- Complete each sentence with the correct option (A, B or C).
- She said that the articles on agriculture in that magazine very often.
a) *were published* b) *publish* c) *will publish*
 - Nobody knows how well.... so it has to be tested.
a) *does the product work* b) *works the product* c) *the product works*
 - You can finish work tomorrow; you.... finish it today.
a) *don't have to* b) *mustn't* c) *may*
 - As a rule, when you apply.....a job you need a reference from your previous

employer.

a) at

b) to

c) for

5. At the moment we an advertising campaign to show all the advantages of our new product.

a) plan

b) are planning

c) planned

6. Heinz has built up a database of 5.6 million homes in the UK are heavy users of the company's products.

a) whom

b) what

c) that

7. If we told him about it, he work in time.

a) would finish

b) will finish

c) finished

8. What were the reasons why Boeing decided ..a global company?

a) becoming

b) to become

c) become

9. I found the exam..... this time.

a) much easy

b) more easily

c) easier

10. There was..... strong competition from large international companies.

a) -

b) a

c) the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Part II (questions 11-20)

- Fill in the gaps in the text below by choosing one variant (A, B or C).

Competitive Business

Innovation is important. It creates value through helping businesses become more (11).....

and profitable. It also benefits (12). the development of products and services that address the needs of business and consumers.

Innovation is also about investing in (13)..... and development. It includes the creation of new business models and is backed by (14)...

.....science and technology. Backing innovation

(15)economic sense.

The business (16)..... is changing dramatically. The impact of the (17)

..... a nd

increasing global economic competition drives significant change.

Organizations that fail to (18)...could face a big problem. The businesses that survive and

prosper will be those that are capable of adapting, innovating and finding new ways of creating

(19) Those that do not innovate will be overwhelmed by these drivers of change.

Innovation can be risky and that's where standards can help. Standards enable the (20)...

.....

of

innovation into the marketplace. It can help to propagate innovations and enable economic benefit to be derived from it.

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (11) | A. competitive | B. rival | C. contestant |
| (12) | A. in | B. from | C. with |
| (13) | A. research | B. performance | C. technology |
| (14) | A. ancient | B. modern | C. previous |
| (15) | A. makes | B. does | C. takes |
| (16) | A. importance | B. location | C. environment |
| (17) | A. increase | B. swing | C. recession |
| (18) | A. compensate | B. innovate | C. demonstrate |
| (19) | A. expenses | B. value | C. taxes |
| (20) | A. reach | B. progress | C. expansion |

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

WRITING

1. You are Head of Administration of a small production company. Your company is planning to move to a new office. Your boss sends you a memo, in which he asks you to get in touch with Mr Stock of Freight Transport Group Ltd., make some inquiries about costs and clarify some details.

Write a letter to Mr Stock:

- Inquiring about removing costs.
- Mentioning the problem of moving fragile equipment.
- Suggesting a moving date.
- Asking them to visit us to work out an estimate

of total costs. Write **150 – 200** words.

2. You are holding a conference and need accommodation and conference facilities. You have already made a reservation.

Write an email to a hotel:

- Confirming your reservation.
- Mentioning the number of rooms and equipment facilities for lectures and demonstrations.
- Asking to send you a list of tariffs.
- Saying that they can rely on regular bookings from

you in the future. Write **100 – 150** words.

Keys Listening	Reading	Grammar and Vocabulary
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Part I. (1) Janet Byers (2) David (3) Team Leader (4) Customer services (5) 4 (6) 1 st May (7) Communication	Part I. (1) C (2) F (3) A (4) G (5) B (6) D	Part I. (1) A (2) C (3) A (4) C (5) B (6) C (7) A (8) B (9) C (10) A
Part II. (8) E (9) F (10) C (11) A (12) B	Part II. (7) E (8) F (9) G (10) B (11) A (12) D	Part II. (11) A (12) B (13) A (14) B (15) A (16) C (17) C (18) B (19) B (20) C
Part III. (13) B (14) A (15) C (16) C (17) C (18) B (19) A (20) C	Part III. (13) A (14) C (15) B (16) B (17) A (18) C (19) B (20) B	

Script

Part I

David: ALX Recruitment.

Janet: Hello, this is Janet Byers from HR at PRO Limited.

David: Oh, hello, Janet. It's David. How can I help you today?

Janet: Oh, hi, David. We're looking for a Team Leader and were hoping you could help. David: We'll certainly do our best. Is this for the sales Department again?

Janet: Actually, it's for Customer Services.

David: Right. Is it a permanent position?

Janet: No, just for 4 months over the summer period.

David: I see. And the ideal starting date?

Janet: Well, the current member of staff was going to leave on the 3rd April, but can stay now until the end of the month. So if we said the 1st of May, that'd be great.

David: OK. Does the new person need any particular qualifications or skills?

Janet: They'd need to have a diploma or a degree but the subject isn't important. They'll be liaising

with all kinds of clients and staff so the key thing is communication. They need excellent abilities

in that area. Some kind of management background would also help, but it's not essential. David: Fine. And what were you thinking of in terms of salary?

Part II

(6) Speaker 1.

Although I'm sure many people would disagree with me, in my opinion, buyers won't always look for the lowest price when they're making a purchase. Other factors like image or convenience may be just as important. For me, the key thing is getting quality goods that are worth what you pay for them. I really think most people do actually expect products to meet minimum standards in terms of quality.

(7) Speaker 2.

I'd say that buyers feel happier buying from a reliable firm than one they hardly know. This means choosing a company with a record of selling quality products. In practice, it usually means one

that's demonstrated solid financial performance - preferably for some time. Buyers, including me, don't want to be let down. The old saying 'Nobody ever got fired for buying IBM' still applies. Or at least that's what I think.

(8) Speaker 3.

Lack of availability of goods or delivery of damaged items that finally arrive days after you've ordered them can really damage a company's good name. It's not surprising really, when you think how important these issues are to customers like me. For many companies, the need to get things to the customer quickly is crucial. And even with direct sales and the Internet, there still need to be smooth systems in place for getting the product to the customer.

(9) Speaker 4.

I know from experience that things like lost orders, inaccurate invoices and poor correspondence don't impress clients. People expect to be treated well - from the way their initial enquiry, order or complaint is dealt with, right through to a quick phone call to check that any problems have been sorted out. In a number of companies, like the one I work for, this type of thing is viewed as a strategic activity, with dedicated staff and documented procedures.

(10) Speaker 5.

I'd say the level of support offered is really critical for many products. For complex technical products, this might even be the most important factor when a customer's determining whether to go ahead and buy or not. If they can't ring for help 24 hours a day, many people will simply decide to go elsewhere. I personally think there's no point in paying out a lot of money unless you feel secure about using it in the future.

Part III

Grant: That was exhausting! What do you think, Betty? We've got to choose two out of the three. Betty: Well. Grant, the two posts are really much the same. They all impressed me in different ways but I suppose Brown has the most experience.

Grant. Yes, he's worked for a shipping company and an investment bank, I see ...

Betty. Both Liu and Gong have been in publishing for a number of years and, actually, Gong's still with ABC Books. Mind you, his qualifications are not as impressive as Liu's or Brown's.

Grant: Well. I think we must accept that in our business experience is more vital than qualifications. And basically that rules out Liu, because she's too young to have had enough experience.

Betty: Yes, I agree, but I don't think you should rule her out completely. She is the only one who can start work immediately. Still, I must say I was impressed by Brown's knowledge of our business despite his career so far.

Grant: Very difficult, isn't it? Now, the project's supposed to start in July and that's in a month's time.

Betty: You know we have to decide and tell the director by next week, Grant. Come on, it's only the first year we have to worry about. After that the project manager will have to deal with it.

Grant: I know. I know. Well, if we do recommend Brown, do you think he'll accept 550,000? He's currently on \$45,000. so it is a rise. Betty: Oh, surely he will, and I think either of the other two would agree to that sort of salary if it was offered - I think Liu is only on \$35,000 at the moment. So who do you think should get the other post?

6. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Текущий контроль: активная работа на практических занятиях, выступления с докладами и сообщениями оценивается в баллах, от 2 до 5. Особой оценки заслуживает ведение диалога во время дискуссии (умение аргументировано высказать и отстаивать свою точку зрения).

Критерии оценки устных выступлений:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется, если студент дал правильный и развернутый ответ, привел факты и примеры;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если студент не полный ответ;
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент дал неправильный ответ.

Требования, предъявляемые к устному выступлению на практической работе:

- Логическое изложение индивидуального впечатления, соображения, видения по конкретному вопросу, претендующее на исчерпывающую полноту данного вопроса; оценивается стилистика автора, лаконичность изложения, интересные примеры, сравнения.
- Время – не более 5-7 минут.
- Выступление должно завершаться указанием на литературные источники или указанием адреса электронного ресурса.

Оценивается:

- содержательность выступления, раскрытие темы;
- знание теоретических источников по теме;
- аргументированное изложение собственного мнения по данной проблеме;
- использование иллюстративного материала (примеров, статистических данных и т.д.);
- творческий подход к осмыслению предложенной темы;
- свободное владение материалом;
- уважение к оппоненту;
- вежливое поведение.

Текущий контроль (проверка) проводится регулярно на всех видах групповых занятий и имеет цель получать оперативную информацию о текущей успеваемости. Методами традиционного контроля являются устный и письменный опросы; контрольная беседа; проверка домашних заданий; ответы на вопросы, поставленные для самоконтроля и т.п. Оценочные средства для контроля сформированности компетенций содержатся в документе Оценочные материалы по дисциплине (ОМД).

Критерии оценки знаний на зачете/экзамене

Зачет выявляет знание базовых понятий, основных методов и

направлений психологической науки, понимание основных подходов, фактов и закономерностей поведения человека в обществе.

Для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и формирования компетенции по дисциплине учитываются итоги выполнения практических заданий, устных выступлений и выполнение контрольных работ, а также ответ на вопрос, предложенный студенту на зачете.

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие все виды учебных работ в течение семестра в установленные сроки. При условии пропусков занятий студенты должны выполнять их во внеаудиторное время.

Зачет выставляется, когда:

- студент показывает глубокое знание предмета обязательной и дополнительной литературы, аргументированно и логически стройно излагает материал, может применить знания для анализа конкретных ситуаций, профессиональных проблем;
- при твердых знаниях предмета, обязательной литературы, знакомстве с дополнительной литературой, аргументированном изложении материала, умении применить знания для анализа конкретных ситуаций, профессиональных проблем;
- когда студент в основном знает предмет, обязательную литературу, может практически применять свои знания.

Зачет не выставляется, когда:

- студент не усвоил основного содержания предмета и слабо знает рекомендованную литературу.

7. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ

7.1 Основная литература

1. Александрова, Т. А. English for students: study by exploring the world = Английский язык для студентов: обучайся, познавая мир: учебное пособие / Т. А. Александрова, Н. В. Лазовская. — Саратов: Издательство Саратовской государственной юридической академии, 2025. — 240 с. — ISBN 978-5-7924-2217-9. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/154817.html>

2. Английский язык. Тексты общественно-политической тематики: «обзор английской прессы» = English language. Texts of socio-political topics: «A glimpse of English press»: учебное пособие / составители Ж. А. Марукян, Н. В. Алякина. — Москва: Университет мировых цивилизаций имени В.В. Жириновского, 2025. — 80 с. — ISBN 978-5-6054018-1-0. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/153854.html>

3. Горденко, Н. В. Иностранный язык. Развитие английской разговорной речи: учебное пособие / Н. В. Горденко, Д. В. Горденко. — 2-е изд. — Москва: Ай Пи Ар Медиа, 2025. — 136 с. — ISBN 978-5-4497-3720-5. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/143659.html>

7.2 Дополнительная литература

1. Матвиенко, Л. М. Иностранный язык: теория и практика. Итоговая

аттестация по дисциплине: учебно-методическое пособие / Л. М. Матвиенко, В. Г. Нестеренко. — Москва: Ай Пи Ар Медиа, 2026. — 43 с. — ISBN 978-5-4497-4708-2. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/154192.html>

2. Английский язык для студентов неязыковых вузов: учебное пособие / составители С. В. Лебединцев, В. А. Густов. — Кемерово: Кузбасский государственный технический университет имени Т.Ф. Горбачева, 2025. — 248 с. — ISBN 978-5-00137-534-0. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/155700.html>

3. Практикум по устному и письменному переводу (английский язык): учебное пособие / составители Н. С. Варфоломеева, Е. В. Ключева. — Москва: Ай Пи Ар Медиа, 2024. — 148 с. — ISBN 978-5-4497-2673-5. — Текст: электронный // Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPR SMART: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/135946.html>

8. Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы

1. <https://lingualeo.com/ru> - проект для изучающих иностранные языки «Lingualeo»
2. Электронная библиотека. Режим доступа <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/>

9. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Перечень материально-технического обеспечения для реализации образовательного процесса по дисциплине:

1. Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа с мультимедийным оборудованием.
2. Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского (практического) типа, проведения групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.
3. Помещения для самостоятельной работы.