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**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
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(ФГБОУ ВО Омский ГАУ)**

Университетский колледж агробизнеса

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ  
ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАНИЙ  
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

**ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**

**специальности 36.02.01 Ветеринария**

**Омск**

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## ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Данные методические рекомендации предлагаются по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский), для преподавания иностранного языка в образовательных учреждениях среднего профессионального образования с базовым уровнем образования независимо от формы обучения. Рекомендации рассчитаны на самостоятельную работу студентов. Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой ФГОС СПО, отражают современные тенденции и требования к изучению и практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и профессиональной деятельности.

Речевые, грамматические упражнения, тексты и диалоги даются для закрепления фонетических навыков. Тексты основаны на бизнес лексике. Кажущаяся излишняя сложность отдельных текстов предполагает подготовку к чтению оригинальных материалов. Материал предлагается в сжатой форме, что дает возможность работать в краткие сроки.

По завершении работы предполагается усвоение не менее 1000 лексических единиц английского языка в грамматических формах, необходимых для правильного построения устной и письменной речи. Это дает возможность перейти к углубленному изучению английского языка, а также к работе над текстами более сложной формы.

## **1. Прочитать тексты. Сделать перевод. The forms of business organisation.**

Business is the production, distribution, and sale of goods and services for the benefit of the buyer and the profit of the seller. In the modern world the control of the production is largely in the hands of individual business people or entrepreneurs, who organise and direct industry for gaining profits.

### **Individual Proprietorship**

This is the simplest way of starting a business. You are the self-employed and fully responsible for all the aspects of the management of the business.

In this form of organization the owner is in sole charge of the business and is responsible for its success or failure. Any line of business is open to an owner.

### **Partnership.**

Two or more people starting a business together can set up a partnership. All partners are responsible for the debts of the partnership and profits and losses are shared between them.

The agreement to form an association of this nature is called a partnership contract and may include general policies, distribution of profits, fiscal responsibilities, and a specific length of time during which the partnership is in effect.

### **Public and private companies.**

A company is usually formed for the purpose of conducting business that is separate from its owners, the shareholders. The main difference is between public and private companies.

Private companies cannot sell shares to or raise money from the general public.

Public companies can sell their shares to the general public. It can hold assets; it can sue, and it can be sued. The profits are distributed to the members as dividends on their shareholding. Losses are borne by the company.

A private company can be formed with a minimum of 2 persons becoming its shareholders.

Many large business in the UK are Public Limited Companies(PLC), which means that the public can buy and sell their shares on the stock exchange.

### **The corporation.**

As business became more competitive, new and more complex corporate combinations appear. Single ownerships and the partnerships have financial weaknesses and that is the reason why the corporation came into existence. International business is a dynamic activity which changes, adapts and responds according to the conditions

### **Franchising**

It is a form of business in which a product or service may be provided by people or firms who have obtained a licence from the originators or owners of that product or service.

A franchise agreement is drawn up in which the rights of 2 parties are set down.

A franchisee has to raise capital to pay the franchise fee, find suitable premises and market the product to the standard specified by the franchisor.

**Ответить на вопросы**

2. Comprehension checkings.

1. What is business?
2. What are the forms of small business?
3. What is a partnership?
4. What are the types of companies?
5. What's franchising and what are its advantages?

**Записать лексику с переводом**

3. Built your vocabulary.

1. Give the Russian definites of the following terms:

1. a sole trader
2. a partnership
3. a private limited company
4. franchising
5. capital
6. debt
7. to provide

2 Explain the following terms:

**Объяснить значение слов**

- 1 Communication
2. Difficult
3. Entrepreneur
4. Corporation
5. Public
6. To appear

3. Learn the following terms by heart:

1. individual proprietorship
2. organisation
3. to invest
4. corporation
5. major
6. debt
7. to provide
8. share
9. to form
10. total

**Вставить пропущенные слова**

4. Fill in the blanks with the proper words or phrases:

1. You have --- control of your business.
2. --- companies cannot sell shares to or raise money from the general public.
3. --- company can be formed with a minimum of 2 people becoming its shareholders.

4. Franchising is a --- in which a product or service may be provided by people or firms.
5. Using suffix –re- or –under- give the verbs which are related to the following verbs and translate them.  
To export; to open; to charge; to sell; to value; to pay; to read; to product.
4. Grammar practice.
6. Name the tenses of the underlined verbs.

International business is a dynamic activity which changes, adapts and responds according to the conditions. Apart from conversational trade it takes various forms such as franchising, buy-back transactions, turn-key projects, transactions in patents, licences, know-how, services, various joint ventures, joint banks, mixed commissions and many other forms.

### **Задания для изучения лексики**

7. The Complex Sentence.
8. Translate the following sentences.
  1. He said he would come in the evening.
  2. Had I been there, I should have helped him.
  3. He thought that the train arrived at 6.30.a. m.
  4. He will get the letter tomorrow if you sent it off now.
  5. I saw him when I was at the club.
  6. I have bought a magazine, which is illustrated with beautiful pictures of London.
  7. He told me what he had seen there.
  8. He was thankful for what they had done for him.

Find the complex sentence in the phrases.

9. Give the past tense of these verbs:

To pay; to work; to manage; to break; to keep; to lend; to let; to lose; to sell; to send; to spend; to win.

10. Give the 4 kinds of the questions:  
The franchisee has to establish and operate his own business.
11. Reading for specific information.

Other types of companies are :

1. Associated company , which is a company over which another company has substantial influence; for example it owns between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of its shares.
2. Holding company, a company that owns another company or other companies and which is sometimes referred to as the parent company.
3. Subsidiary company, a company controlled by a holding , usually because the holding company owns more than 50 per cent of the subsidiary company's shares.

12. The dialog.

Mr. White. Let's have a look at the diary. What are the engagements for the day?

Secretary. Mr. Collins has an appointment for 10. And then there is a conference at 3.

Mr. W. Get the documents ready for the conference. I am afraid these bills will keep me busy till 12.

S. Shall I arrange for Mr. Collins to come later?

Mr. W. Yes, you'd better. Phone him straight away and then attend to the documents.

S. Very good.

13. Speaking. Speak on topics:

1. You are a self – starter.
2. Company's competition.
3. The prestigious profession and money.

14. Writing.

Complete the next sentences .

1. It is strange that
2. It is not known yet that
3. It is uncertain that
4. It is not clear that
5. It is important that
6. It is desirable that
7. It is better that
8. It was necessary that
9. He suggested that
10. The boss recommended that