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Королева Л.Ю., Мильруд Р.П.

TESTS FOR THE PRACTICAL COURSE “ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION”

**Контрольные задания
к практическому курсу «Английский для
международной коммуникации»**



Тамбов

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учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Тамбовский государственный технический университет»**

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Утверждено Ученым советом университета
в качестве учебно-методической разработки
для магистрантов, обучающихся по направлению «Международная
профессиональная коммуникация»



Тамбов
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В 79 **Королева, Л. Ю.** Контрольные задания к практическому курсу «Английский для международной коммуникации»: учебно-методическая разработка для магистрантов, обучающихся по направлению «Международная профессиональная коммуникация» / Л. Ю. Королева, Р.П. Мильруд. – Тамбов: Изд-во ФГБОУ ВПО «ТГТУ», 2016. – 32 с. – 100 экз.

Состоит из 4 вариантов контрольных работ, каждый из которых включает 10 заданий, составленных с учетом лексико-грамматического материала основных модулей учебного пособия «Английский для международной коммуникации» (Р.П. Мильруд, Л.Ю. Королева). Контрольные работы объединяют традиционные задания с множественным выбором и задания творческой направленности. Целью разработки является закрепление основных умений и навыков, необходимых для прохождения итоговой аттестации по английскому языку.

Предназначено для магистрантов, обучающихся по направлению «Международная профессиональная коммуникация»

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемая учебно-методическая разработка является неотъемлемой и обязательной частью работы по дисциплине «Английский для международной коммуникации». Предназначена для магистрантов, изучающих английский язык в рамках магистерской программы «Международная профессиональная коммуникация».

Разработка содержит четыре варианта контрольных работ, которые построены на основе лексико-грамматического материала, предлагаемого в пособии «Английский для международной коммуникации» (Р.П. Мильруд, Л.Ю. Королева).

Контрольные работы состоят из 10 разноплановых заданий. Они объединяют в себе традиционные задания с множественными вариантами ответов и задания творческого характера, предполагающие использование прочных навыков и знаний пройденных лексики и грамматики, и умений применить их на практике, составляя предложения, дополняя отрывки текстов, пропущенные в первоначальном варианте, редактируя русский перевод.

Основная цель разработки - закрепление умений и навыков, необходимых для прохождения итоговой аттестации по английскому языку по дисциплине «Английский для международной коммуникации».

TEST 1. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. WRITING A CV/RESUME

I. Sequence parts of the text correctly

A. Realism focuses on state security and power above all else. Early realists argued that states are self-interested, power-seeking rational actors, who try to maximize their security and chances of survival. Any cooperation between states is explained as functional in order to maximize each individual state's security (as opposed to more idealistic reasons). Regime theory is derived from the liberal tradition that argues that international institutions or regimes affect the behavior of states (or other international actors). It assumes that cooperation is possible in the anarchic system of states.

B. IR theories can be roughly divided into one of two camps: "positivist" and "post-positivist". Positivist theories aim to replicate the methods of the natural sciences by analyzing the impact of material forces. They typically focus on features of international relations such as state interactions, size of military forces, balance of powers etc. Post-positivism rejects the idea that the social world can be studied in an objective and value-free way. It rejects the central ideas of neo-realism/liberalism, such as Rational Choice theory, on the grounds that the scientific method cannot be applied to the social world and that a 'science' of IR is impossible. Positivist theories make a distinction between 'facts' and 'values'.

C. Indeed, regimes are, by definition, instances of international cooperation. While realism predicts that conflict should be the norm in international relations, regime theorists say that there is cooperation and they cite cooperation in trade, human rights and collective security among other issues. These instances of cooperation are regimes. The most commonly cited definition of regimes comes from Stephen Krasner who defines regimes as "institutions possessing norms, decision rules, and procedures which facilitate a convergence of expectations."

1. __

2. __

3. __

II. Read the text in task I again and choose the correct answers:

1) How are states described?	a) Conflict should be the norm in international relations.
2) Whom does the most famous definition of regime belong to?	b) Instances of international cooperation.
3) What does post-positivism reject?	c) Cooperation is possible in the anarchic system of states.
4) What tradition is regime theory connected with?	d) Yes, they do.
5) What does the liberal tradition assume?	e) Stephen Krasner
6) What are regimes?	f) They are self-interested and power-seeking.
7) What does realism focus on?	g) Central ideas of neo-realism/liberalism.
8) What does realism predict?	h) Liberal.
9) How is cooperation between states explained?	i) State security and power.
10) Do positivist theories make a distinction between 'facts' and 'values'?	j) As functional.

III. Put the following parts of Dan Brown's CV in the right order:

a) PROFILE

I am a motivated, adaptable and responsible graduate seeking an entry-level position in public relations which will utilise the organisational and communication skills developed during university.

My reliability, communication skills, responsibility and friendly nature are assets I would bring to the work. I have experience in project management and strong organisational and administrative skills with the ability to work independently and use my own initiative. I also have the ability to prioritise

whilst under pressure meeting tight deadlines.

b) WORK EXPERIENCE

September 2013-February 2014 Sales Adviser in the Cookware Department, BHS.

Weekend Sales Assistant, where my responsibilities included customer service, stock control, cash handling and opening store accounts. This work involved me in advising and assisting customers, coping with problems and unexpected situations and taking responsibility for cashing the tills at the end of the day.

Volunteer Work: I worked for the Folkestone Gazette where my role included telephoning members of the public to chase up stories, writing up articles and interviewing people.

Other jobs have also included: working in a pub, sometimes under pressure in a busy team and dealing tactfully with occasionally difficult customers and assisting teachers at a primary school.

c) PERSONAL INFORMATION

Dan Brown

22 Temple Road, Folkestone, Kent CT17 3YU

Email: db@yahoo.co.uk Mobile: 0339005678 Tel: 0167534768

d) SKILLS

Planning and organisation

Computing skills

e) EDUCATION

2013-2016 THE UNIVERSITY OF KENT BA (Hons) English and Comparative Literary Studies.

2006-2013 Folkestone High School

A-levels: English Literature: B, Classical Civilisations : B Theology: B

GCSE's: 8 including Maths, ICT, French and Business at grades A to C

f) REFERENCES

available upon request

g) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Full, clean driving licence.
- Able to speak some French and currently teaching myself spoken Japanese.

- I travelled independently through Australia and Malaysia. I spent one year raising funds and organised the trip with three friends. The experience taught me how to use my initiative and be a team-player, how to be self-sufficient, how to handle a large budget and to cope with unexpected situations.

IV. Match the following adjectives with appropriate nouns:

1) responsible	a) situation
2) public	b) skills
3) tight	c) nature
4) friendly	d) relations
5) administrative	e) graduate
6) busy	f) studies
7) unexpected	g) deadlines
8) comparative	h) team
9) difficult	i) budget
10) large	j) customers

V. Read Dan Brown's CV in task III again and choose the correct answers:

1) What sphere is Dan Brown seeking a position in?	a) Yes, he is.
2) Did Dan work in a pub?	b) Two.
3) How many countries has he visited so far?	c) Yes, he can.
4) Is he a motivated person?	d) Public relations.
5) Dan can't work on his own initiative, can he?	e) French and Japanese.
6) What are Dan's assets?	f) Yes, he does.
7) Where did Dan work as a volunteer?	g) Reliability, communication skills, responsibility and friendly nature.

8) Does Dan Brown have experience in project management?	h) Yes, he did.
9) What University did Dan graduate from?	i) The University of Kent.
10) What foreign languages can he speak?	j) The Folkestone Gazette.

VI. Insert necessary verbs into the sentences:

- I ____ a responsible, reliable person.
a) do; b) am; c) are
- Last year I _____ much all over the world.
a) travelled; b) traveled; c) was travelled
- My experience and reliability _____ much to the work.
a) will bring; b) have brought; c) would bring
- It will help me use those communication skills which _____ during university.
a) developed; b) were developing; c) develop
- My references _____ available upon request.
a) have; b) can; c) are
- Now I _____ myself spoken Italian.
a) am teaching; b) teaching; c) teach

VII. Use appropriate prepositions where necessary:

- I am seeking a position _____ a secretary in your company.
a) of; b) for; c) by
- I hope I could bring my skills _____ the work.
a) for; b) in; c) to
- This person has some experience _____ IT area.
a) of; b) in; c) for
- I am able to work _____ my own initiative.
a) at; b) for; c) on
- He can work _____ pressure.
a) under; b) on; c) to
- I expect to see your reports _____ the end of the day.
a) at; b) in; c) after

VIII. Edit the Russian translation of the English text:

Modern diplomacy's origins are often traced to the states of Northern Italy in the early Renaissance, with the first embassies being established in the thirteenth century. Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established permanent embassies to the other city states of Northern Italy. It was in Italy that many of the traditions of modern diplomacy began, such as the presentation of ambassadors' credentials to the head of state.

From Italy the practice was spread to the other European powers. As foreign powers such as France and Spain became increasingly involved in Italian politics the need to accept emissaries was recognized. Soon the major European powers were exchanging representatives. By the late 16th century, permanent missions became customary.

During that period the rules of modern diplomacy were further developed. The top rank of representatives was an ambassador. At that time an ambassador was a nobleman, the rank of the noble assigned varying with the prestige of the country he was delegated to. Strict standards developed for ambassadors, requiring they had large residences to give parties, and play an important role in the court life of their host nation.

Ambassadors, nobles with little foreign experience and no expectation of a career in diplomacy, needed to be supported by large embassy staff. These professionals would be sent on longer assignments and would be far more knowledgeable than the higher-ranking officials about the host country. The need for skilled individuals to staff embassies was met by the graduates of universities, and this led to a great increase in the study of international law, modern languages, and history at universities throughout Europe. At the same time, permanent foreign ministries began to be established in almost all European states to coordinate embassies and their staffs.

The elements of modern diplomacy slowly spread to Eastern Europe and Russia, arriving by the early eighteenth century. After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna of 1815 established an international system of diplomatic rank. After World War II the rank of ambassador became the norm.

Истоки современной дипломатии являются часто связаны с государствами Северной Италии в начале эпохи Возрождения, с первых посольств создаются в тринадцатом веке. Милан играл ведущую роль, особенно в Франческо Сфорца, который установил постоянные посольства в других городах-государствах Северной Италии. Именно в Италии, что многие традиции в современной дипломатии начал, таких, как церемонии вручения верительных грамот послов к главе государства.

Из Италии практика была распространена в других европейских держав. Поскольку иностранные державы, такие как Франция и Испания стала все более активное участие в итальянской политике необходимость принять эмиссаров был признан. Вскоре главные европейские державы обменивались представителями. К концу 16-го века, постоянные представительства стало общепринятым.

В течение этого периода были развиты правила современной дипломатии. Верхняя ранг представителей был послом. В то время посол был дворянином, ранг присвоен благородный различной с престижем страны был делегирован. Строгие стандарты, разработанные для послов, требуя они имели больших резиденций, чтобы дать сторонам, и играют важную роль в придворной жизни их хозяина нации.

Послы, дворяне с небольшим зарубежного опыта и без ожидания карьеры в дипломатии, необходимой в поддержке большого сотрудников посольства. Эти специалисты будут направлены на более длинных заданий и будет гораздо более осведомлены, чем вышестоящих чиновников о принимающей стране. Необходимость в квалифицированных людей, чтобы укомплектовать посольства встретил выпускников вузов, и это привело к значительному увеличению в изучении международного права, современных языков, истории и в университетах по всей Европе. В то же время, постоянные министерства иностранных дел стали устанавливаться почти во всех европейских государствах координировать посольств и их сотрудников.

Элементы современной дипломатии медленно распространяться на Восточной Европе и России, прибыв в начале восемнадцатого века. После падения Наполеона, Венский конгресс 1815 года учредил международную систему дипломатического ранга. После Второй мировой войны в ранге посла стало нормой.

IX. Make up 10 sentences using the given words:

RELATIONS AMBASSADOR ORGANIZATION embassy International COOPERATION functional regime human rights EXPERIENCE
delegated MISSIONS period DIPLOMACY exchanging large rules NATION politics modern life time COUNTRY residence role FOREIGN

X. Make up 4-6 sentences to insert into the text to reconstruct its original form:

Nowadays one of the greatest means of international communication is the Internet. When it was launched in 1969, its purpose was to link research centres around the world.

Since the Internet was initially funded by the government, it was originally limited to research, education and government uses. Commercial uses were prohibited unless they directly served the goals of research and education.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Politically the Internet is being used as a communications channel, for politicians and citizens to exchange ideas and opinions.

Many people believe the Internet will be used to better their lives.

**TEST 2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.
WRITING A COVER LETTER**

I. Sequence parts of the text correctly

A. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.

B. The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the first World War, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security."

C. In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United

Nations Conference on International Organisation to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

1.____

2.____

3.____

II. Put the following parts of Jane Smith's cover letter in the right order:

a) Dear Sir

b) My special interest for many years has been computer work and I should like to make it my career. I believe my qualifications in Mathematics and Physics would enable me to do so successfully.

c) Yours faithfully

d) I would like to apply for the post of Management Trainee in your Data Processing Department advertised today in The Guardian.

e) I am unmarried and would be willing to undertake the training courses away from home to which you refer in your advertisement.

f) My former Housemaster at Marlborough, Mr T Gartside, has consented to act as my referee (telephone 0117 234575) as has Dr W White, Dean of Queens College, Cambridge (telephone 01246 453453). I hope that you will take up these references and grant me the opportunity of an interview.

g) I obtained A level passes in Mathematics, Physics and German at Marlborough College, Wiltshire. The college awarded me an open scholarship to Queens College, Cambridge, where I obtained a first in Mathematics and a second in Physics. After leaving University last year I accepted a temporary post with Firma Hollander & Schmidt in order to improve my German and gain some practical experience in their laboratories at Bremen. This work comes to an end in 6 weeks time.

III. Match the following words:

1) special	a) course
2) processing	b) post
3) training	c) experience
4) open	d) interest
5) former	e) a level
6) temporary	f) department
7) computer	g) scholarship
8) practical	h) Housemaster
9) to obtain	i) an opportunity
10) to grant	j) work

IV. Read the cover letter in task II again and choose the correct answers:

1) Where did Jane learn about a vacancy from?	a) Computer work.
2) How will her qualifications help her?	b) Her former Housemaster.
3) What is Jane's special interest?	c) Yes, she does.
4) Is Jane married?	d) They will help her do successfully.
5) Who is one of her referees?	e) Two
6) How many references does she have?	f) Yes, she did.
7) Does Jane know German?	g) From the newspaper.
8) Did she work after University?	h) No, she isn't.

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

Dear Sir

I am writing (1) (apply) for the position of Senior Programmer which (2) (advertise) on 28 February in "The Times".

I (3) (work) as a computer programmer for the last three years. After graduation

I (4) (work) for a year with NCR and (5) (be) now with Intelligent Software for two years. I design systems in COBOL for use in large retail chains. These have been very successful and we (6) (win) several new contracts in the UK and Europe on the strength of my team's success.

Last year I (7) (spend) three months in Spain testing our programs and I also (8) (make) several short visits to Italy so I have a basic knowledge of Spanish and Italian. I now feel ready for more responsibility and more challenging work and would welcome the opportunity to learn about a new industry.

I enclose my curriculum vitae and look forward (9) (hear) from you.

Yours faithfully

Sarah Brown

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) a) to apply; | b) applying; | c) apply |
| 2) a) advertised; | b) has advertised; | c) was advertised |
| 3) a) worked; | b) have been working; | c) have worked |
| 4) a) have worked; | b) have been working; | c) worked |
| 5) a) am; | b) am being; | c) have been |
| 6) a) won; | b) have won; | c) win |
| 7) a) was spent; | b) have spent; | c) spent |
| 8) a) made; | b) have made; | c) was making |
| 9) a) hear; | b) to hearing; | c) to hear |

VI. Match the following parts of the cover letter:

1) Dear Sir At the end of the present term	a) a post at a school or college in the area administered by your authority.
2) I would like to obtain	b) that I have 1 0 level and 2 A level passes, as well as advanced qualifications in many secretarial subjects.
3) From my curriculum vitae which is attained you will see	c) in the London area for a total of 8 years.
4) I have held secretarial positions	d) and I am looking forward to helping them in the very practical way teaching makes possible.
5) I like young people and get on well	e) I hope you will consider me for it.

with them	Yours faithfully
6) If there is a suitable vacancy in your area	f) I shall complete my one-year teaching training course at Garnett College of Education.

VII. Fill in prepositions:

Dear Mr Black

I am a third-year student (1)_ Cambridge. (2)_ reference (3)_ your advertisement (4)_ “Morning Star” (5)_ October 25, 2007, I would like to apply (6)_ the position (7)_ a secretary (8)_ your company.

I am used (9)_ working (10)_ my own.

I have enclosed a copy (11)_ my resume.

Yours sincerely

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 1) a) at; | b) in; | c) of |
| 2) a) in; | b) on; | c) with |
| 3) a) at; | b) to; | c) of |
| 4) a) at; | b) of; | c) in |
| 5) a) of; | b) by; | c) on |
| 6) a) on; | b) at; | c) for |
| 7) a) for; | b) of; | c) by |
| 8) a) in; | b) of; | c) at |
| 9) a) to; | b) at; | c) for |
| 10) a) at; | b) on; | c) for |
| 11) a) at; | b) in; | c) of |

VIII. Edit the Russian translation of the English text

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a large international organization to regulate trade that was established in 1995. As of 15 December, 2005, there were 153 member countries. In the WTO, agreements are made on trade between countries. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) means that countries have to lower barriers to international trade, such as tariff on goods crossing borders. This lets businesses operate in many different countries. Based on agreements, the member countries trade with each other. They sell items to each other and follow a set of rules. They have to give a special job to the other country. To give the other country a special job means to

give the other country a most favored regime of trade. If a member sells something to another member country, the same type of item should be offered to all other member countries.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group. The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by 61 countries on 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948. Since its creation, it has played a leading role in the eradication of smallpox. Its current priorities include communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, Ebola, malaria and tuberculosis; aging; nutrition, food security and healthy eating; occupational health; drug and alcohol abuse.

Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО) является большой международной организацией по регулированию торговли, которая была создана в 1995 году. По состоянию на 15 декабря 2005 года, было 153 страны-участницы. В ВТО, соглашения заключаются на торговлю между странами. Генеральное соглашение по тарифам и торговле (ГАТТ) означает, что страны должны снизить барьеры to international торговли, такие как тариф на товары, пересекающих границы. Это позволяет предприятиям работать в разных странах. На основании соглашений, страны-члены торговать друг с другом. Они продают предметы друг с другом и следовать набору правил. Они должны дать специальный работу в другой стране. Чтобы дать другая страна специальный работу значит дать другая страна в режим наибольшего благоприятствования торговли. Если член продает что-то в другой стране-члене, и тот же тип элемента должен быть доступным для всех других стран-членов.

Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) является специализированным учреждением Организации Объединенных Наций (ООН), который, связанных с международного общественного здравоохранения. Она была создана 7 апреля 1948 года, со штаб-квартирой в Женеве, Швейцария. ВОЗ является членом группы развития Организации Объединенных Наций. Конституция Всемирной организации здравоохранения был подписан 61 странами на 22 июля 1946 года, с первой встречи Всемирной ассамблеи здравоохранения отделка на 24 июля 1948. С момента своего создания, она сыграла ведущую роль в искоренении оспы. Его текущие приоритеты включают инфекционные заболевания, в частности ВИЧ / СПИДа, лихорадки Эбола, малярия и туберкулез; старения; питание, продовольственная безопасность и

здоровое питание; гигиена труда; наркотиков и злоупотребление алкоголем.

IX. Make up 10 sentences using the given words:

country	different	agreement	member	NATIONS	WTO	operate	UNITED	special
security	TREATY	regulate	different	MAJORITY	rules	offer	PEACE	
existence	another	CIRCUMSTANCES	trade	job	RULES	ratified	set	

X. Make up 4-6 sentences to insert into the text to reconstruct its original form:

Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization with offices in over 41 countries and headquarters in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Greenpeace states its goal as to "ensure the ability of the earth to nurture life in all its diversity". Greenpeace uses direct action, lobbying and research to achieve its goals. The global organization does not accept funding from governments, corporations or political parties, relying on 2,86 million individual supporters and foundation grants.

Today this organization focuses on many problems.

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Greenpeace views the risks of nuclear power as too problematic for the environment compared to the benefits of nuclear power. The organization argues that the potential of nuclear power to mitigate global warming is crucial.

There are some people today that claim that the organization is motivated by politics more than science and as a result it has lost its original aim.

**TEST 3. CULTURES AND DIVERSITIES.
WRITING A LETTER OF INQUIRY**

I. Sequence parts of the text correctly

A. Work and private life are sharply separated. During negotiations they get straight to the point and focus on specific objectives that have to be measurable.

When doing business with the British, it is advisable to ensure that meetings are well-structured. The British nation can be described as moderately individualist. This is evident in the more frequent use of the "I" form, in contrast to the communitarian use of the "we" form.

B. The British culture is sometimes called low-context. This means that not much is taken for granted by those in conversation with each other and every detail has to be discussed. The Brits do not take things personally, and consequently are not afraid of open criticism or losing face.

C. They feel comfortable taking decisions on their own and do not hesitate to assume personal responsibility. Since consulting superiors and reaching consensus is not deemed necessary, the decision-making process is short.

1. ____

2. ____

3. ____

II. Read the text in task I again and choose the correct answers:

1) How is the British culture sometimes called?	a) No, they don't.
2) What is advisable to do when doing business with the British?	b) Yes, they are.
3) Can the Brits assume personal responsibility?	c) No, they aren't.
4) Are work and private life sharply separated?	d) Yes, it can.
5) Do the Brits take things personally?	e) To ensure that meetings are well-structured.
6) Can the British nation be described as moderately individualist?	f) Low-context.
7) Are the Brits afraid of open criticism?	g) Yes, they do.
8) Is the decision-making process short?	h) No, it isn't.
9) Do they feel comfortable taking	i) Yes, they can.

decisions on their own?	
10) Is it necessary to consult superiors?	j) Yes, it is.

III. Put the following parts of the letter-inquiry in the right order:

a) Please send us your current catalogue and price list for bicycles. We are interested in models for both men and women, and also for children.

b) In the circumstances please indicate whether you will allow us a special discount. This would enable us to maintain the low selling price which have been an important reason for the growth of our business. In return we would be prepared to place orders for a guaranteed annual minimum number of bicycles, the figure to be mutually agreed.

c) Yours faithfully

d) Dear Sir or Madam

e) We are the leading bicycle dealers in the city where cycling is popular, and have branches in five neighbouring towns. If the quality of your products is satisfactory and the prices are reasonable, we expect to place regular orders for fairly large numbers.

f) If you wish to discuss this please contact me.

IV. Match the following words:

1) current	a) price
2) special	b) town
3) leading	c) quality
4) annual	d) catalogue
5) selling	e) reason
6) regular	f) discount
7) satisfactory	g) number
8) important	h) dealer

9) neighbouring	i) number
10) large	j) order

V. Read the letter of inquiry in task III again and choose the correct answers:

1) What does the company do?	a) Yes, they do.
2) Are they prepared to place orders for a guaranteed annual minimum number of bicycles?	b) Five.
3) What do they ask another company about?	c) Models for both men and women, and also for children.
4) Does the company deal only with bicycles?	d) The low selling price.
5) Do they have branches?	e) No, it isn't.
6) Is cycling popular in their city?	f) It is a bicycle dealer.
7) What are they interested in?	g) Yes, it is.
8) Is any information given about their annual turnover?	h) To give them a special discount.
9) How many towns do they have branches in?	i) Yes, they are.
10) What has been an important reason for the growth of their business?	j) Yes, it does.

VI. Match the following parts of the inquiry letter:

1) Dear Sir/ Madam Dekkers of Sheffield inform us	a) there is a promising market in our area for moderately priced goods of this kind.
2) We are dealers in textiles and believe	b) and discounts allowed on purchases of quantities of not less than 500 of specific items.
3) Please let me have details of your	c) that you are manufacturers of

various ranges	polyester cotton bedsheets and pillow cases.
4) Please state your terms of payment	d) delivery to our address shown above.
5) Prices quoted should include	e) including sizes, colours and prices, together with samples of the different qualities of material used.
6) Your prompt reply	f) would be appreciated. Yours faithfully

VII. Fill in prepositions:

Dear Sir

I have heard that your company is making fresh recruitment in the coming months for the various posts vacant. I would like to inquire (1)___ the details of jobs going to available in your company during the same time. I am a commerce graduated from Cambridge, Arizona and having three years (2)___ experience. I hope that I would be the right candidate (3)___ the relevant kind of job. So I hereby request you to provide me information about the requirement of the candidate for the jobs which you can to provide in coming months.

I would also like to have information (4)___ package which you going to offer to candidates of the job. I would also to know about the place, timing and other terms and conditions of the job. I will be grateful (5)___ you if you provide me earlier response to inquiry.

Yours faithfully

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|-------------|----------|-------|
| 1) a) about | b) on | c) of |
| 2) a) on | b) of | c) in |
| 3) a) for | b) on | c) in |
| 4) a) on | b) about | c) of |
| 5) a) for | b) at | c) to |

VIII. Edit the Russian translation of the English text

There is an opinion that Germans are competitive, ambitious and hard bargainers. If a verbal agreement is made in a business meeting, it is generally considered binding. Business negotiations tend to be analytical and factual. A

well-researched speech with lots of graphs, empirical arguments, and statistics is usually preferred. A direct approach will be most appreciated. Business is hierarchical. Decision-making takes place at the highest levels of the company i.e. top down. It is not appropriate to bypass an associate of equal ranking by consulting with his or her superior, even if negotiations take a long time. Subordinates rarely contradict or criticize the boss publicly. Decision-making is often a slow and detailed process. Do not expect significant conclusions to be reached based on spontaneous results. Do not anticipate being able to speed up this process. Decision making during negotiations is slower than in some other European countries. An impatient businessperson will be unlikely to garner the same respect as a patient, reasonably spoken individual. If Germans feel rushed to complete a business deal, they may perceive this as a lack of professionalism. You must be patient to the strict adherence to protocol. Germans are detail-oriented and want to understand every little thing before coming to an agreement. Germans will negotiate and debate an issue persistently. Avoid high-pressure tactics. It can be counterproductive. Be consistent: either reject or support but not both. Jokes, anecdotes, or spontaneous presentations are generally considered inappropriate. Slang language should not be used at all. Decisions are often made before meetings. Your attention to detail means to Germans that you want to do business with them. Final decisions include detailed steps that you can expect will be carried out to the letter. Once a decision is made, it will not be changed.

Существует мнение, что немцы являются конкурентоспособными, амбициозные и жесткие участники переговоров. Если устная договоренность производится в деловой встрече, как правило, считается обязательным. Деловые переговоры, как правило, аналитические и фактах. Хорошо проработанный речь с большим количеством графиков эмпирических аргументов, и статистики, как правило, предпочтительнее. Прямой подход будет наиболее высоко. Бизнес иерархической. Принятие решений происходит на самых высоких уровнях компании т.е. сверху вниз. Это не подходит для обхода соратник равной рейтинге консалтинговой с его или ее начальника, даже если переговоры занять длительное время. Подчиненные редко противоречат или критиковать босса публично. Принятие решений часто медленным и детальный процесс. Не ожидает существенных выводов должно быть достигнуто на основе спонтанных результатов. Не ожидаем в состоянии ускорить этот процесс. Принятие решений в ходе переговоров медленнее, чем в некоторых других европейских странах. Нетерпеливый предприниматель будет вряд ли собрать такое же уважение, как пациента, разумно говорил индивидуально. Если немцы чувствуют себя брошены, чтобы закончить сделку, они могут воспринимать это как непрофессионализм. Вы должны

быть терпеливы к строгому соблюдению протокола. Немцы деталям и хотите, чтобы понять каждую мелочь, прежде чем прийти к соглашению. Немцы будут вести переговоры и обсудить вопрос настойчиво. Избегайте тактику высокого давления. Это может быть контрпродуктивным. Будьте последовательны: либо отклонить или поддержка, но не оба. Шутки, анекдоты, или спонтанные выступления, как правило, считаются неуместными. Язык сленг не должны использоваться на всех. Решения часто принимаются до заседаний. Ваше внимание к деталям означает немцам, что вы хотите делать бизнес с ними. Окончательные решения включают в себя подробные шаги, которые вы можете ожидать будет осуществляться в письме. После того, как решение принято, оно не будет изменено.

IX. Make up 10 sentences using the given words:

culture MEETINGS focus things face CONTRAST meet RESPONSIBILITY evident talk
lower well-structured personally BRITISH objectives advisable criticism NEGOTIATIONS sometimes DECISION process specific private LIFE hesitate afraid

X. Make up 4-6 sentences to insert into the text to reconstruct its original form:

In the 1980s, “culture” suddenly began to spawn in all directions. Culture had once meant Bach and Balzac; now it expanded to include beach culture, police culture, deaf culture, Microsoft culture, sky-diving culture and so on. Culture was no longer a handful of artworks, but a particular way of life.

Now, however, culture has descended from the macro to micro – from whole societies to a range of interest groups within them.

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But there is one particular form of culture which is of political importance,

due to its unique unifying role. This is sport, and football in particular.

Most of the champions of culture today avoid phrases such as “common humanity”. Yet we live in a world in which humanity has never been so forcibly united in the face of the same military, political and ecological threats. Few of the global problems that face us today are in any precise sense cultural ones.

TEST 4. GLOBALISATION AND CONFLICTS. WRITING A LETTER OF COMPLAINT.

I. Sequence parts of the text correctly:

A. This trend is related to animal extinction and the destruction of natural habitats such as the tropical rainforests, whole ocean ecosystems, rivers and coastal wetlands. This gradual destruction of the biosphere will certainly continue as human population grows and we are increasing economic activity with more pressures on the planetary ecosystem. The population at an estimated 7 billion people today is projected to grow to over 10 billion people as early as 2050. This is coupled with massive growth in economic activity led by the economies of China and India and further boosted by economic growth in the rest of the World as well. The United Nations Environment Program and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature issued a joint report in 2000 that said, 'The World's seas, fresh waters, forests and croplands are being exploited at such a rate that nothing will be left by 2075'.

B. It is generally acknowledged that environmental destruction, resource depletion, global warming and over population are very serious issues of today. The natural resources of this planet, its forests, fisheries and crop lands are already being used at a very fast rate. We are already using the resources faster than what the planet can replenish.

C. Also food shortages and food price hikes that were experienced by the World in 2008 may be the shape of things to come. A problem that is related to Global Warming concerns the availability of water resources to the people. A serious problem looming over the horizon is that of fuel shortages due to the peak reached in production and subsequent end to the most important energy resources such as Oil, Gas and Uranium.

II. Read the text in task I again and choose the correct answers:

1) What did the United Nations Environment Program and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature issue?	a) The tropical rainforests, ocean ecosystems, rivers and coastal wetlands.
2) What does the problem of global warming concern?	b) Environmental destruction, resource depletion, global warming and over population are very serious issues of today.
3) What examples of natural habitats are given in the text?	c) Food shortages and food price hikes.
4) Are we already using the resources faster than the planet can replenish?	d) Yes, it will.
5) Does the human population grow?	e) The availability of water resources to the people.
6) Is there any pressure on the planetary ecosystem?	f) A joint report.
7) Will the gradual destruction of the biosphere continue?	g) Yes, there is.
8) What is generally acknowledged?	h) Yes, it does.
9) What may people experience in the future?	i) Oil, gas and uranium.
10) What important energy resources are mentioned in the text?	j) Yes, we are.

III. Put the following parts of the letter of complaint in the right order:

a) Firstly, the service was very slow and inefficient. We had to wait for half an hour before the waiter came to our table and we could get the menu. Then, we had to wait for another twenty minutes before we could order.

b) Dear Sir

c) Furthermore, your staff was impolite and not helpful. I asked the waiter about ingredients in a dish and the way it was cooked, but could get no answer. The waiter told it was none of his business, which was rather rude of him.

d) I am writing to complain about your restaurant, "Ocean Delicacies" where together with my friends we celebrated my birthday party on May 7th.

Unfortunately, the holiday was spoilt.

e) As you can see we couldn't enjoy the party. I look forward to receiving your apology and trust you will give the matters serious consideration.

f) Yours faithfully
Elena Ostrenko

g) To make matters worse, the food in your restaurant turned to be too expensive. We paid \$15 each only for green salad with a couple of pieces of tomatoes and some greens. The main course was not good either. The meat was overcooked and dry and wasn't worth the money paid.

IV. Match the following words:

1) serious	a) staff
2) inefficient	b) party
3) main	c) salad
4) impolite	d) service
5) overcooked	e) consideration
6) birthday	f) holiday
7) green	g) money
8) spoilt	h) course
9) expensive	i) food
10) paid	j) meat

V. Read the letter of complaint in task III again and choose the correct answers:

1) Was the service slow?	a) For half an hour.
2) The staff was very polite and helpful, wasn't it?	b) No, she isn't.
3) How much time did they have to wait for the waiter?	c) \$15 each
4) Could they order at once?	d) Yes, it was.

5) The waiter explained everything very politely, didn't he?	e) No, he didn't.
6) What did Elena ask the waiter about?	f) No, it wasn't.
7) Is Elena writing a letter to complain about the food?	g) About ingredients in a dish and the way it was cooked.
8) Why did she go to the restaurant?	h) No, they couldn't.
9) Was the food very expensive or cheap?	i) To celebrate her birthday party.
10) How much did they pay for green salad with a couple of pieces of tomatoes and some greens?	j) It was expensive.

VI. Match the following parts of the letter of complaint:

<p>1) Dear Sir/Madam</p> <p>I attended your exhibition Sound Systems 2015 at the Fortune Hotel from 17 - 18 September and</p>	<p>a) the venue was better suited to a medium-sized business conference than to a large exhibition open by registration to the public. The lack of space led to serious overcrowding in the venue, particularly at peak visiting times (i.e. lunch times and early evening). On one or two occasions I was also seriously concerned about the physical safety of attendees.</p>
<p>2) Firstly, I had difficulty in registering to attend the event. You set up an on-line registration facility, but</p>	<p>b) it is also important to be able to take away leaflets on interesting products, so that more research can be done before deciding which system to buy. However, by the time I attended the exhibition all the leaflets had been taken.</p>
<p>3) Secondly, the exhibition was held at one of Hong Kong's most prestigious hotels, but frankly</p>	<p>c) found it informative and interesting. Unfortunately, my enjoyment of the event was spoiled by a number of organizational problems. I explain each of the problems below.</p>

4) The final point I want to make concerns product information. It is very enjoyable to see and test a range of excellent sound systems, but	d) not only on my behalf but also on behalf of other attendees, and in fact on behalf of your company, too.
5) Could I please ask you to look into these matters -	e) hearing from you. Yours faithfully <i>Michael Leung</i>
6) I look forward to	f) I found the facility totally unworkable. Even after spending several wasted hours trying to register in this way, the computer would not accept my application. I eventually succeeded in registering by faxing you.

VII. Fill in prepositions:

Dear Mr Choi

Re. Order No. 768197

I am writing to inform you that the goods we ordered (1)____ your company have not been supplied correctly.

(2)____ 21 September 2015 we placed an order (3)____ your firm (4)____ 12,000 ultra super long-life batteries. The consignment arrived yesterday but contained only 1,200 batteries.

This error put our firm (5)____ a difficult position, as we had to make some emergency purchases to fulfill our commitments (6)____ all our customers. This caused us considerable inconvenience.

I am writing to ask you to please make (7)____ the shortfall immediately and to ensure that such errors do not happen again. Otherwise, we may have to look elsewhere (8)____ our supplies.

I look (9)____ to hearing from you by return.

Yours sincerely

J. Wong

J. Wong
Purchasing Officer

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|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1) a) from | b) of | c) at |
| 2) a) at | b) of | c) on |
| 3) a) in | b) at | c) with |
| 4) a) on | b) for | c) by |
| 5) a) in | b) at | c) on |
| 6) a) to | b) before | c) for |
| 7) a) for | b) up | c) after |
| 8) a) after | b) for | c) out |
| 9) a) after | b) for | c) forward |

VIII. Edit the Russian translation of the English text

What are terrorists? Terrorists are fanatics who are prepared to kill innocent people with explosives, firearms or other weapons. Since 2000 there has been a great increase in the number of deaths from terrorism. The jumps in terrorist activities usually coincide with the start of civil wars and the clashes of interests between the state and an ambitious group of fanatics. Terrorism increases the risk of destabilization in many regions. Variations of political and religious ideologies based on extreme interpretations of their teaching form the foundations of terrorist activities. What unites them all is the fight for influence, domination and power. The danger is that a religious ideology of terrorism is quickly becoming a global phenomenon. However, at a deeper look terrorism is more likely to be driven by political, nationalistic and separatist movements.

While drivers of terrorist activity are often complex and multidimensional, there are several generalized and significant socio-economic correlates of terrorism. Countries with higher levels of terrorism were found to have three statistically significant factors: greater social hostilities between different ethnic, religious and linguistic groups, the practice of gross human rights violations in the country, high levels of corruption and organized crime.

Importantly, poverty of the state as a whole or lack of resources has little explanatory power on the onset of terrorism. This means that weak political systems and inefficient state control, poor rule of law, a great rift between the extremely rich and the unbearably poor groups of population, state-sponsored violence and general inequality can cause the rise of terrorist organizations a lot

more than economic performance of banks and companies.

Какие террористы? Террористы фанатики, которые готовы убивать невинных людей взрывчатых веществ, огнестрельного оружия или других видов оружия. С 2000 года был большой рост числа смертей от терроризма. Скачки террористической деятельности, как правило, совпадает с началом гражданских войн и столкновений интересов между государством и амбициозной группы фанатиков. Терроризм повышает риск дестабилизации во многих регионах. Вариации политических и религиозных идеологий, основанных на экстремальных интерпретаций их учения формируют основы террористической деятельности. Что объединяет их всех является борьба за влияние, господство и власть. Опасность в том, что религиозная идеология терроризма быстро становится глобальным явлением. Тем не менее, в более глубокий взгляд терроризма, скорее всего, будут обусловлены политическими, националистическими и сепаратистскими движениями.

В то время как водители террористической деятельности часто сложный и многоаспектный, есть несколько обобщенные и существенные социально-экономические корреляты терроризма. Страны с более высоким уровнем терроризма было установлено, что три статистически значимых факторов: больших социальных военных действий между различными этническими, религиозными и языковыми группами, практика грубых нарушений прав человека в стране, высоким уровнем коррупции и организованной преступности.

Важно отметить, что бедность государства в целом или отсутствия ресурсов мало объяснительную силу на начало терроризма. Это означает, что слабые политические системы и неэффективной государственный контроль, несоблюдение правовых норм, большой разрыв между чрезвычайно богатыми и невыносимо бедных групп населения, спонсируемые государством насилие и вообще неравенство может привести к возникновению террористических организаций намного больше, чем экономическая производительность банков и компаний.

IX. Make up 10 sentences using the given words:

terrorist ambitious separatist TERRORISM foundation global MOVEMENTS group danger INCREASE
WARMING serious FOOD GLOBAL shortage planet oil PROBLEM population destruction ENVIRONMENTAL forests gas ENERGY lands important rate

X. Make up 4-6 sentences to insert into the text to reconstruct its original form:

Human health and well-being depend on the quality of the environment we live in. Sadly, it is deteriorating at an alarming pace, which puts future generations at risk.

Corruption is ruining the abilities of countries to protect their environment. Corruption makes it impossible for countries to control pollution, manage their renewable resources (forests and fisheries), and protect their wildlife. When corruption becomes excessive, a number of corroding activities take place.

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It appears that systems can work when corruption remains within 5 to 15 per cent of the cost of doing business. When corruption starts to eat into more than 20 per cent of a project cost, the project is stalled, or completed so poorly that users are at risk, e.g., crumbling highways, shaky bridges, unreliable power plants.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическая разработка «Контрольные задания к практическому курсу «Английский для международной коммуникации»» позволяет проверить сформированность основных навыков и умений по английскому языку в сфере международной профессиональной коммуникации у магистрантов, изучающих данный курс.

Являясь частью пособия «Английский для международной коммуникации» (Р.П. Мильруд, Л.Ю. Королева), учебно-методическая разработка предлагает возможность преподавателям оценить знания обучающихся с разных точек зрения. Задания с множественными ответами дают представление о знании магистрантами грамматического и лексического материала. Задания творческой направленности позволяют выявить слабые и сильные стороны сформированных умений и их использования на практике.

В целом, успешное выполнение контрольных заданий будет результатом огромной работы и свидетельством владения коммуникативной компетенцией на английском языке на уровне B1+ - B2.