

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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Строительно-политехнический колледж

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к выполнению практических работ
для студентов специальности 27.02.07 «Управление качеством продукции,
процессов и услуг (по отраслям)» на базе основного общего образования
всех форм обучения

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Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности: методические указания к выполнению практических работ для студентов специальности 27.02.07 «Управление качеством продукции, процессов и услуг (по отраслям)» на базе основного общего образования всех форм обучения / ФГБОУ ВО «Воронежский государственный технический университет»; сост.: О. И. Широкова. – Воронеж: Изд-во ВГТУ, 2021.– 31 с.

Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» содержат задания и рекомендации по их выполнению, которые позволят обучающимся систематизировать, углубить и конкретизировать теоретические знания, выработать способность использовать теоретические знания на практике, овладеть умениями решать профессиональные задачи.

Предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 27.02.07 «Управление качеством продукции, процессов и услуг (по отраслям)» на базе основного общего образования всех форм обучения.

Методические указания подготовлены в электронном виде и содержатся в файле Ин.яз.pdf.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Целью обучения иностранному языку является формирование у обучающихся иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции и формирование у будущего специалиста потребности и желания овладеть иностранным языком. Все аудиторные занятия проводятся как практические для того, чтобы обучающиеся научились:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности и на повседневные темы;
- пополнять словарный запас;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь.

Выполнение практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» направлено на овладение обучающимися фундаментальными знаниями, закрепление и систематизация знаний, формирование умений и навыков и овладения опытом творческой, исследовательской деятельности. Практические занятия содержат упражнения на расширение словарного запаса, тренировочные занятия для активизации знаний грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов, тематические текстовые материалы.

Цели практических занятий:

- формировать у студентов навыки устной речи;
- развивать умения высказываться целостно, как в смысловом, так и в структурном отношении;
- развивать навыки чтения с полным пониманием прочитанного;
- активизировать знание лексического и грамматического материала.

Задачи практических занятий:

- обобщить, систематизировать и закрепить полученные знания по изучаемым темам;
- формировать умения применять полученные знания на практике;
- развивать потребность и умения пользоваться справочной литературой.

Основным компонентом содержания обучения иностранному языку в учреждениях СПО являются языковой (фонетический, лексический и грамматический) материал и речевой материал, а также знания, умения, навыки, входящие в состав коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся и определяющие уровень ее сформированности. Содержание курса обучения учитывает, что обучение иностранному языку происходит в отсутствие языковой среды, поэтому предпочтение отдается тем материалам, которые несут познавательную нагрузку.

Работа обучающихся на практических занятиях строится согласно определенному алгоритму, который включает в себя работу с активной лексикой по теме, выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений, чтение и перевод текстов и диалогов, работу со словарем и справочником,

выполнение после текстовых упражнений, составление монологических и диалогических высказываний.

Данные методические рекомендации предназначены для обучающихся как руководство для выполнения практических работ на занятиях. К ним относятся выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий, работа с текстами, подготовка устной речи в диалогической и монологической форме, работа над аудированием, подготовка сообщений и презентаций.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 1 CERTIFICATION IN RUSSIA

Exercise 1. Check whether you know the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Expenses, to meet requirements, obligatory, compatibility, to launch, to fall under regulation, to confirm, expertise, to declare, malfunction, security, to undertake, to possess, to be equal, overseas markets, to win a niche, legislature bodies, to request .

Certification is a series of actions, undertaken to confirm with the means of conformance certificates (specific documents) that a product meets certain standards or other requirements and regulations. Lots of foreign companies spend a lot of time and money to prove a customer that their products possess high quality standards. According to non-Russian sources, those expenses reach up to 1-2% of all the manufacturers' expenses. Sometimes, the expenses are equal to the cost of reaching the quality standards themselves. All the spending comes in place because certification is a very effective tool to develop trade, promote products on the national and overseas markets as well as to win a niche on them for quite a long period of time. All that gives ground to wide use of certification.

Certification was introduced to defend the market from the malfunction products. On the one hand, security, health and environmental issues make the legislature bodies rest responsibility for low quality products with the manufacturers, suppliers etc. On the other hand, those issues make the legislature bodies introduce the minimum of obligatory requirements to the properties of the products offered to the market. The first group includes such law practices as the Russian law "On the protection of consumers' interests" or the EU law "On the responsibility for the products." Regulations, setting the minimum of obligatory requirements for products properties, can refer to the whole group of products or their subgroups, like the laws "On Toys", "Electromagnetic Compatibility" and others. The legislation puts limits on the use of products, falling under its regulation in part or as a whole. It is also said that in that case a product falls under the legislature regulation. If product properties in part or as a whole are not regulated by national laws, a product can

be offered on the given market without any limits and it is said that a product does not fall under the legislature regulation.

For offering a product, which falls under the legislature regulation, one needs to obtain the confirmation that the product meets all legislature requirements. One of the forms of that kind of confirmation is certification, implemented by a third independent party (besides a manufacturer and a consumer, which are the other parties in the process). If a product does not fall under legislature regulation, it can be offered to the given market without limits and there is no need to confirm its properties.

In case there is no legislature regulation, suppliers can get their products certified by a third party at their own initiative, requesting the confirmation of certain properties. Suppliers can request the confirmation according to specific standards and technical requirements. Suppliers should have a clear vision of how they can profit from certification, for example, by launching an advertising campaign with an expertise from a third independent party.

Certification is needed for manufacturing and selling goods on the territory of the Russian Federation as well as for their customs clearance in all varieties and quantities. Certification confirms the quality characteristics declared by a manufacturer, makes export and import easier and gives goods additional competition advantages on the market.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the following word combinations:

Третья независимая сторона, соответствовать требованиям, подпадать под, разрешение таможи, рекламная кампания, дополнительные преимущества в конкуренции, с одной стороны, получить подтверждение, иметь четкое представление, поставщики, затраты достигают, эффективноесредство.

Exercise 3. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. One should have the confirmation that a product meets necessary requirements.
2. Certification is used to protect customers and market from products of poor quality.
3. Customers spend a lot of time and money to prove that their products possess high quality standards.
4. Suppliers can profit from certification, for example, by launching an election campaign with an expertise from a third independent party.
5. The legislature bodies introduce the minimum of obligatory requirements to the quantity of the products offered to the market.
6. The quality characteristics declared by a manufacturer are checked by a third independent party.
7. Certification helps to promote goods on the domestic and international markets.
8. Sometimes expenses on an advertising campaign reach up to 1-2%.

Exercise 4. Make the sentences complete.

1. ... introduce the minimum of obligatory
2. ... needed for manufacturing and selling
3. On the other hand,
4. ... technical requirements.
5. ... rest responsibility
6. ... to confirm its properties.
7. Lots of foreign
8. ... declared by a manufacturer

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. In principle, the process of voluntary certification is similar to the ... one.
2. Certification bodies have to be ... institutions.
3. The certificate of ... GOST is a document certified that the products satisfy safety and quality
4. The program, which was ... in 2009, comprehensively covers all aspects of management.
5. Works on the products certification in the GOST Certification System are carried out in accordance with normative and ... documents.
6. In the List there are also references to normative documents that have to be ... when ... procedure begins.
7. New computer software is often ... with older computers.
8. Certifications help to ensure that properties of products provide health and ... of customers.

Exercise 6. Match the word to the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. certification | a) power of seeing or imagining, looking ahead |
| 2. confirmation | b) public announcement in the press or TV |
| 3. supply | c) public place where people meet to buy and sell |
| 4. advertisement | d) exchange of goods for money or other goods |
| 5. competition | e) the process of proving that the facts are true |
| 6. trade | f) a statement that shows that something is true |
| 7. market | g) stock or amount of something which is obtainable |
| 8. vision | h) activity at which skill, knowledge is tested |

Exercise 7. Make up sentences.

1. The voluntary/ significantly/ competitive/ certification/ raises/ of/ certain/ capacity/ a/ manufacturer.
2. Some/ even/ candidates/ require/ organizations/ to obtain/ in order/ certifications/ certain/ to perform/ functions.
3. The certificate/ accredited/ body/ authorized/ test reports/ by/ is given/on the

basis of/ first of all/ the.

4. Russian manufacturers/ easier/ valid in Russia/ in technical/ to fix and orientate/ regulation requirements/ are.

5. A certification/ a way/ to demonstrate/ in this area/ provides/ for professionals/ and expertise/ their knowledge.

6. The information/ on the official/ about/ may be/ web-site/ certification/ found.

7. Obtaining an industry/ boost/ potential/ can/ individuals'/ earning/ can/ standard.

8. Those who/ who is/ must/ typically/ have their work/ aren't certified/ checked/ by someone.

Exercise 8. Translate the following vocabulary article into English.

Сертификация в общепринятой международной терминологии определяется как установление соответствия. Национальные законодательные акты различных стран конкретизируют: соответствие чему устанавливается, и кто устанавливает это соответствие. Сертификация – это документальное подтверждение соответствия продукции определенным требованиям, конкретным стандартам или техническим условиям. Сертификация продукции представляет собой комплекс мероприятий (действий), проводимых с целью подтверждения посредством сертификата соответствия (документа), что продукция отвечает определенным стандартам. Многие зарубежные фирмы расходуют большие средства и время на доказывание потребителю, что их продукция имеет высокое качество. Так, по зарубежным источникам, величина издержек на эти работы составляет около 1-2% всех затрат предприятий-изготовителей.

Exercise 9. Speak on the following topics:

1. Product certification
2. European professional qualification directives
3. Homologation

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА №2 CERTIFICATION MARKS

Exercise 1. Check whether you know the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Certification mark, to indicate, legal follow-up, legal evidence, legal assurance, to enable compliance, maintenance, test specimen, to fail an audit, stakeholder, end-user customer, to be eligible for, field installation, performance of services, technical issues, workaround, to offer goods, to render services.

A *certification mark* on a commercial product indicates five things:

- The existence of a legal follow-up or product certification agreement

between the manufacturer of a product and an organization with national accreditation for both testing and certification

- Legal evidence that the product was successfully tested in accordance with a nationally accredited standard
- Legal assurance that the accredited certification organization has ensured that the item was successfully tested and is identical to that which is being offered for sale
- Legal assurance that the successful test has resulted in a certification listing, which is considered public information, which sets out the tolerances and conditions of use for the certified product, to enable compliance with the law through listing and approval use and compliance
- Legal assurance that the manufacturer is being regularly audited by the certification organization to ensure the maintenance of the original process standard that was employed in the manufacture of the test specimen that passed the test. If the manufacturer should fail an audit, all product that was certified, including labels of stock on hand, on construction sites, with end-user customers and on distributor store shelves, can be mandated by the certification organization in charge to be immediately removed, and can insist that all stakeholders be informed that the de-listed product certification is no longer eligible for use in field installations.

On the part of the certifier, the label itself is a type of trademark whereby the manufacturer uses the mark to indicate eligibility of the products for use in field installations in accordance with the requirements of the code, and/or the origin, material, mode of manufacture of products, mode of performance of services, quality, accuracy of other characteristics of products or services.

Certification marks differ from collective trade marks. The main difference is that collective trade marks may be used by particular members of the organization which owns them, while certification marks are the only evidence of the existence of follow-up agreements between manufacturers and nationally accredited testing and certification organizations. Certification organizations charge for the use of their labels and are thus always aware of exact production numbers. In this way, certification organizations can be seen to earn a commission from sales of products under their follow-up regimes. In return, the use of the certification marks enables the product sales in the first place.

Certification is often mistakenly referred to as an "approval", which is often not true. Organizations such as Underwriters Laboratories, and CSA International for instance, only "list", they do not approve anything except the use of the mark to show that a product has been certified. Thus, for instance a product certification mark for a fire door or for a spray fireproofing product does not signify its universal acceptance for use within a building. Approvals are up to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), such as a municipal building inspector or fire prevention officer. Conversely, FM Global does use the term "Approvals" for its certification listings, which are intended for use of the products within buildings that are insured by FM Global. The German accreditor Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik (DIBt) issues "Approvals" for

systems. All of these listed products must conform to listing and approval use and compliance.

For various reasons, usually relating to technical issues, certification marks are difficult to register, especially in relation to services. One practical workaround for trade mark owners is to register the mark as an ordinary trade mark in relation to quality control and similar services.

Certification marks can be owned by independent companies absolutely unrelated in ownership to the companies, offering goods or rendering services under the particular certification mark.

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Legal evidence that the product was successfully tested is one of the characteristics indicated by the certification mark.
2. Collective trade marks and certification marks are synonymous notions.
3. Certification is often the same as an "approval".
4. Certification marks are very easy to register.
5. Collective trade marks may be used by particular members of the organization which owns them.

Exercise 3. Do you know the meaning of the prefix dis- ?

The prefix *dis-* has three meanings:

- (1) **away, away from, or out of;**
- (2) **the opposite of;**
- (3) **to fail, stop, or refuse to.**

Read the words listed below. Then write 1, 2, or 3 to show the meaning of the prefix in that word. If you're not sure, check a dictionary.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. ___disbelief | 6. ___disregard |
| 2. ___dislocate | 7. ___dissatisfied |
| 3. ___disagree | 8. ___disqualified |
| 4. ___dishonest | 9. ___disown |
| 5. ___displace | 10. ___disobey |

Exercise 4. For each word choose a group of its synonyms.

1. *to indicate* means: a) cancel, delete, remove; b) signify, mean, denote; c) bring, carry, move.
2. *evidence* means: a) proof, testimony, witness; b) attorney, barrister, lawyer; c) acuteness, danger, importance.
3. *assurance* means: a) attitude, expression, outlook; b) appraisal, estimation, evaluation; c) affirmation, guarantee, promise.
4. *maintenance* means: a) border, edge, latitude; b) guide, handbook, instructions; c) repairs, running, support.

5. *eligible* means: a) acceptable, proper, qualified; b) illusory, indefinable, puzzling; c) flexible, supple, variable.

Exercise 5. Translate the following article into English.

Современная рыночная экономика предъявляет принципиально новые требования к качеству выпускаемой продукции. В современном мире выживаемость любой фирмы, ее устойчивое положение на рынке товаров и услуг определяются уровнем конкурентоспособности. В свою очередь конкурентоспособность связана с двумя показателями – уровнем цены и уровнем качества продукции. Причем второй фактор постепенно выходит на первое место. Производительность труда, экономия всех видов ресурсов уступают место качеству продукции.

Качество продукции – важнейший показатель деятельности предприятия. Повышение качества продукции в значительной мере определяет выживаемость предприятия в условиях рынка, темпы научно-технического прогресса, рост эффективности производства, экономию всех видов ресурсов, используемых на предприятии. Рост качества продукции – характерная тенденция работы всех ведущих фирм мира. Она охватила европейские, американские и азиатские предприятия. И качество выпускаемой продукции – основной фактор конкуренции между фирмами.

Exercise 6. Speak on the following:

1. Conformance mark
 2. Listing and approval use and compliance
 3. Certification listing
 4. Fire protection/Passive fire protection
 5. Collective trade marks
 6. Hallmark
 7. Underwriters Laboratories
 8. CSA International
 9. Canadian Standards Association
- State Quality Mark of the USSR

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 3
INSTRUMENTATION**

Exercise 1. Check whether you know the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Measurement, observation, valve, value, transmitter, density, viscosity, loop, pressure, frequency, solenoid, capacitance, relay, conductivity, to deal with, application, device, to manipulate, contrivance, to comprise, to provide, remote control, to be responsible for, to modify, ultimate aim.

Instrumentation is the branch of engineering that deals with measurement and control. According to *ISA* or known as *Instrumentation and Systems Automation Society* formerly known as Instrument Society of America, the official definition of *instrumentation* – is a collection of instruments and their application for the purpose of *observation, measurement and control*.

An *instrument* is a device that measures or manipulates variables such as flow, temperature, level, or pressure. Instruments include many varied contrivances which can be as simple as valves and transmitters, and as complex as analyzers. Instruments often comprise control systems of varied processes. The control of processes is one of the main branches of applied instrumentation.

Control instrumentation includes devices such as solenoids, valves, circuit breakers, and relays. These devices are able to change a field parameter, and provide remote or automated control capabilities.

Transmitters are devices which produce an analog signal, although many other options using voltage, frequency, or pressure are possible. This signal can be used to control other instruments directly, or it can be sent to a PLC, DCS, SCADA system, or other type of computerized controller, where it can be interpreted into readable values and used to control other devices and processes in the system.

Instrumentation plays a significant role in both gathering information from the field and changing the field parameters, and as such are a key part of control loops.

Measurement. Instrumentation can be used to measure certain field parameters (physical values). These measured values include: pressure, either differential or static, flow, temperature – *temperature measurement*, level – *level measurement*, density, viscosity, radiation, current, voltage, inductance, capacitance, frequency, resistivity, conductivity, chemical composition, chemical properties, various physical properties.

In addition to measuring field parameters, instrumentation is also responsible for providing the ability to modify some field parameters.

Instrumentation engineering is the engineering specialization focused on the principle and operation of measuring instruments which are used in design and configuration of automated systems in electrical, pneumatic domains etc. They typically work for industries with automated processes, such as chemical or manufacturing plants, with the goal of improving system productivity, reliability, safety, optimization and stability. To control the parameters in a process or in a particular system *microprocessors, microcontrollers, PLCs*, etc. are used, but their ultimate aim is to control the parameters of a system.

Instrumentation technologists, technicians and mechanics specialize in troubleshooting and repairing and maintenance of instruments and instrumentation systems. This trade is so intertwined with electricians, pipe fitters, power engineers, and engineering companies, that one can find himself in extremely diverse working situations. An over-arching term, *instrument fitter* is often used to describe people in this field, regardless of any specialization.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is instrumentation?
2. What are instruments used for?
3. What parameters do instruments measure?
4. What do technologists and mechanics specialize in?
5. What is instrumentation engineering focused on?
6. What measuring devices can you name?
7. What is produced by transmitters?

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word in these sentences.

1. Microprocessors/gauges/motors are used to control parameters of a system.
2. Microprocessors/gauges/motors are used for measuring the level of substances or temperature.
3. Such devices as solenoids, valves, circuit breakers, and relays are measuring/control/troubleshooting instrumentation.
4. This analog signal can be used to control other instruments directly, or it can be sent to a system, or other type of computerized controller, where it can be interpreted into readable values/messages/properties.
5. Technicians and mechanics specialize in repairing and maintenance of memory capacity/instruments/ computer chips and instrumentation systems.
6. Measuring instruments are used in industries with automated processes, such as chemical or manufacturing plants, with the goal of improving system conductivity/productivity/resistivity.
7. Instrumentation is the branch of engineering that handles/distributes/refers to measurement and control.
8. The transducers/switches/isolators offer full scale pressure ranges from 2.5 psi up to 5000 psi.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with proper words.

frequency sensitivity distortion control measurement voltage
relays stability microprocessor

1. Pressure transmitters provide excellent long-term
2. Multi-level switches operate remote alarms or indicators and through accessory... can control pumps and other equipment.
3. Non-... sensors provide safe operation in hazardous areas.
4. The plastic strip thermometer gives fast and reliable ... of temperature without the potential hazards posed by conventional thermometers.
5. The unit needs no limit switches, decelerating valves, mounting brackets or plumbing in many uses, yet includes close cylinder and valve coupling for efficient, leak-free motion
6. Designed for industrial metal working and machining operations, the unit is a ...-based, closed-loop servomotor and drive.
7. Transducer cable lengths can vary without changing system ... or

introducing signal ...

8. This device offers high-power, low distortion and linear ... response capabilities from D.C. to ultrasound.

Exercise 5. Match the appropriate parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Transducer NPT 1 may be used in ... | a) data about physical parameters. |
| 2. Programmable logical controllers are implemented in ... | b) control every aspect of the machine. |
| 3. All you need to do is ... | c) power unit which provides hydraulics and electronic controls. |
| 4. The controller for air conditioning systems is designed for ... | d) controlling processes in various industries. |
| 5. The system is fitted with its own ... | e) total compliance with standards that ensure high reliability of hardware. |
| 6. Radio signals from the hand held remote ... | f) counting the amount of products on a conveyor. |
| 7. Microprocessor pulse counter may be used for ... | g) monitoring and control of temperature in premises. |
| 8. Multipurpose converter of analog signals provides ... | h) to connect a sensor and supply power to the instrument. |

Exercise 6. Correct the sentences.

1. Valves are used to stop the flow of electricity.
2. Transmitters produce certain field parameters.
3. Voltmeter is an instrument that measures electric current.
4. Pressure meter is an instrument for measuring fluid pressure.
5. The SI unit for electric resistance is farad (F).
6. Viscosity is an important property of conductivity.
7. Relays are used to control the parameters in a process or in a particular system.
8. Frequency is measured in luxes (lx).

Exercise 7. Translate the following vocabulary article into English:

Под единством измерений понимают такое состояние измерений, при котором результаты всех измерений, проводимых в стране, выражаются в одних и тех же узаконенных единицах измерения и оценка их точно-

сти обеспечивается с гарантированной доверительной вероятностью. Сеть государственных метрологических органов и их деятельность, направленная на обеспечение единства измерений, называется государственной метрологической службой. Во главе её стоит Всероссийский Научно-исследовательский институт метрологической службы. Деятельность государственных метрологических служб направлена на: 1. установление допущенных к применению единиц физических величин и системы государственных эталонов-единиц; 2. создание образцовых средств измерения, методов и средств измерения высшей точности; 3. разработку общероссийских поверочных схем; 4. разработку стандартных образцов и определение физических констант; 5. надзор за изготовлением и эксплуатацией средств измерения за счет государственных испытаний новых средств измерения и системы проверки.

Exercise 8. Speak on the following:

1. Metrology
2. Measuring instrument
3. Instrumentation/ Instrument Society of America

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 4
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

Exercise 1. Check whether you know the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Legal monopoly, creation of the mind, fields of law, intellectual property law, to grant exclusive rights, intangible assets, discovery, invention, copyright, trademark, patent, jurisdiction, commonplace, temporary, to limit, to exclude, simultaneously, to apply, marginal cost, distribution, establishment, trade-off, relevant benefits and costs, to depend, optimum period, to found, to merge, to adopt, protection, to found, prohibition, fraud, deception.

Intellectual property (IP) is a number of distinct types of legal monopolies over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial, and the corresponding fields of law. Under intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to a variety of intangible assets, such as musical, literary, and artistic works; discoveries and inventions; and words, phrases, symbols, and designs. Common types of intellectual property include copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets in some jurisdictions. These exclusive rights allow owners of intellectual property to reap monopoly profits. These monopoly profits provide a financial incentive for the creation of intellectual property, and pay associated research and development costs.

Although many of the legal principles governing intellectual property have evolved over centuries, it was not until the 19th century that the term intellectual property began to be used, and not until the late 20th century that it became commonplace in the United States.

Intellectual property rights are temporary state-enforced monopolies regarding use and expression of ideas and information. Intellectual property rights are usually limited to non-rival goods, that is, goods which can be used or enjoyed by many people simultaneously – the use by one person does not exclude use by another. This is compared to rival goods, such as clothing, which may only be used by one person at a time. For example, any number of people may make use of a mathematical formula simultaneously. Some objections to the term intellectual property are based on the argument that property can only properly be applied to rival goods (or that one cannot "own" property of this sort).

Since a non-rival good may be simultaneously used (copied, for example) by many people (produced with minimal marginal cost), monopolies over distribution and use of works are meant to give producers incentive to create further works. The establishment of intellectual property rights, therefore, represents a trade-off, to balance the interest of society in the creation of non-rival goods (by encouraging their production) with the problems of monopoly power. Since the trade-off and the relevant benefits and costs to society will depend on many factors that may be specific to each product and society, the optimum period of time during which the temporary monopoly rights should exist is unclear.

History. Modern usage of the term intellectual property goes back at least as far as 1888 with the founding in Berne of the Swiss Federal Office for Intellectual Property. When the administrative secretariats established by the Paris Convention (1883) and the Berne Convention (1886) merged in 1893, they also located in Berne, and also adopted the term intellectual property in their new combined title, the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property. The organization subsequently relocated to Geneva in 1960, and was succeeded in 1967 with the establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) by treaty as an agency of the United Nations. According to Lemley, it was only at this point that the term really began to be used in the United States, and it did not enter popular usage until passage of the Bayh-Dole Act in 1980.

The concept appears to have made its first appearance after the French revolution. In an 1818 collection of his writings, the French liberal theorist, Benjamin Constant, argued against the recently-introduced idea of "property which has been called intellectual."

The concept's origins can potentially be traced back further. Jewish law includes several considerations whose effects are similar to those of modern intellectual property laws, though the notion of intellectual creations as property does not seem to exist. The Talmud contains the prohibitions against certain mental crimes which some have interpreted as prohibiting theft of ideas, though the doctrine is principally concerned with fraud and deception, not property.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the following word combinations.

Придать стимул производителям, исключительные права, творения разума, некоторые возражения, собрание сочинений, именно в это время, можно проследить дальше, не конкурирующие товары, мошенничество, представлять баланс, кража идей, относится к, соответствующие области.

Exercise 3. Sort out the sentences in the order they appear in the text.

1. Theft of ideas was mentioned in the ancient writings on Jewish law.
2. According to the law the authors obtain exclusive rights.
3. The term became popular after the bill had been passed.
4. Profits obtained allow the authors to pay expenses.
5. Intellectual property is a monopoly over creations of the mind.
6. A product can be easily copied or used.
7. Monopolies on rights give producers incentive to create further works.
8. Trademarks or copyrights are usual types of intellectual property.

Exercise 4. Guess the words by their definition.

- a) the complete control of trade in particular goods or a service
- b) not for public use; belonging to a particular person
- c) things that are owned by somebody
- d) a symbol or a name that a company uses for its products
- e) an official right to the person who made an invention
- f) the process (act) of finding something or learning about something
- g) to take something from a person without permission and not to intend to return
- h) known to be genuine and not a copy

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with proper words.

rights trademark granted reserves
protection plagiarism possession economics

1. Permission to photocopy is ... for users registered with the Copyright Clearance Center.
2. Many people tie up the concept of property with
3. All cases of ... are prosecuted by the law.
4. The increasing number of online courses and use of the Internet in distance learning is redefining copyright ... boundaries on intellectual property.
5. The management ... the right to refuse admission.
6. Because information can be trivially copied, the ... of intellectual property differ greatly from those of traditional property.
7. The company regularly violated the ... of workers.
8. Wrangler is a well known ... of jeans.

Exercise 6. Match the words to their synonyms.

1. proprietor, law, notion, property, brand name, discovery, idea, piracy, appear.

2. trademark, plagiarism, invention, possessions, owner, thought, concept, emerge, principle.

Exercise 7. Choose verbs for each noun.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| a) take out | 1. a discovery |
| b) bear | 2. a patent on the invention |
| c) enjoy | 3. sanctions |
| d) observe | 4. an invention |
| e) patent | 5. expenses |
| f) incur | 6. a law |
| g) impose | 7. the right |
| h) make | 8. a trademark |

Exercise 8. Translate the following vocabulary article into English.

Интеллектуальная собственность – юридический термин, обозначающий все временно переданные лицу эксклюзивные нематериальные права. Прежде всего термин подразумевает временное обладание авторскими и смежными правами, обладание действующими свидетельствами на товарные знаки и действующими патентами. Юридическое содержание самого термина интеллектуальная собственность в большинстве стран не определено. В России термин определен в ст. 1225 части четвертой Гражданского кодекса РФ, принятой 24 ноября 2006 года как список результатов интеллектуальной деятельности и приравненных к ним средств индивидуализации, которым предоставляется правовая защита.

В широком понимании данный термин означает закрепленные законом временные исключительные права на результат интеллектуальной деятельности или средства индивидуализации. Законодательство, которое определяет права на интеллектуальную собственность, устанавливает монополию авторов на определенные формы использования результатов своей интеллектуальной, творческой деятельности, которые, таким образом, могут использоваться другими лицами лишь с разрешения первых.

Exercise 9. Speak on the following:

1. Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
2. Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)
3. Arrow information paradox
4. Copy fraud
5. Doha Declaration
6. EU Directive on the enforcement of intellectual property rights
7. French Intellectual Property Code
8. Intangible asset

9. Intellectual capital, intellectual rights, intellectual property infringement
10. Intellectual property education
11. Intellectual property issues in cultural heritage (IPinCH)
12. Intellectual property organization
13. Intellectual property software
14. Intellectual property valuation
15. International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
16. Plagiarism
17. Public domain
18. Scams in intellectual property
19. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
20. World Intellectual Property Day (April 26)
21. Types of intellectual property
22. Copyright
23. Domain name
24. Industrial design rights (or registered designs)
25. Know how
26. Moral rights
27. Trade dress
28. Trade secret
29. Trademark (including service marks)
30. Database right

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 5

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARTIZATION

Exercise 1. Check whether you know the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Widely known, international body, to be composed of, representative, various, to found, founder, to promulgate, worldwide standards, headquarters, to set standards, law, treaty, to act as a consortium, strong links, to adopt, equal, to recognize, to reflect the aim, available specifications, corrigenda, guide, to include, incomplete standards, circumstances, reference, explanation, the subject in question, under development, immediate possibility, agreement, prior to, dual logo, collaboration, external organization, similar to, technical flaws, usability improvements, to extend applicability, limited way, generally, to issue, expectation to affect standard, to be updated, to withdraw, scheduled review.

The International Organization for Standardization, widely known as ISO, is an international-standard-setting body composed of representatives from various national standards organizations. Founded on 23 February 1947, the organization promulgates worldwide proprietary industrial and commercial standards. It has its headquarters in

Geneva, Switzerland. While ISO defines itself as a non-governmental organization, its ability to set standards that often become law, either through treaties or national standards, makes it more powerful than most non-governmental organizations. In practice, ISO acts as a consortium with strong links to governments.

Name and abbreviation. The organization's logos in its two official languages, English and French, include the word *ISO*, and it is usually referred to by this short-form name. *ISO* is not an acronym or initialism for the organization's full name in either official language. Rather, the organization adopted *ISO* based on the Greek word *isos*, meaning *equal*. Recognizing that the organization's initials would be different in different languages, the organization's founders chose *ISO* as the universal short form of its name. This, in itself, reflects the aim of the organization: to equalize and standardize across cultures.

International Standards and other publications. ISO's main products are the International Standards. ISO also publishes Technical Reports, Technical Specifications, Publicly Available Specifications, Technical Corrigenda, and Guides.

International Standards are identified in the format *ISO[/IEC][/ASTM] [IS] nnnnn[:yyyy] Title*, where *nnnnn* is the number of the standard, *yyyy* is the year published, and *Title* describes the subject. *IEC* for *International Electrotechnical Commission* is included if the standard results from the work of ISO/IEC JTC1 (the ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee). *ASTM* (American Society for Testing and Materials) is used for standards developed in cooperation with ASTM International. The date and *IS* are not used for an incomplete or unpublished standard, and may under some circumstances be left off the title of a published work.

Technical Reports are issued when "a technical committee or subcommittee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard", such as references and explanations. The naming conventions for these are the same as for standards, except *TR* prepended instead of *IS* in the report's name. Examples:

- ISO/IEC TR 17799:2000 Code of Practice for Information Security Management
- ISO/TR 19033:2000 Technical product documentation – Metadata for construction documentation

Technical Specifications can be produced when "the subject in question is still under development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement to publish an International Standard". Publicly Available Specifications may be "an intermediate specification, published prior to the development of a full International Standard, or, in IEC may be a 'dual logo' publication published in collaboration with an external organization". Both are named by convention similar to Technical Reports, for example:

- ISO/TS 16952-1:2006 Technical product documentation — Reference designation system — Part 1: General application rules
- ISO/PAS 11154:2006 Road vehicles — Roof load carriers

ISO sometimes issues a Technical Corrigendum. These are amendments to existing standards because of minor technical flaws, usability improvements, or to

extend applicability in a limited way. Generally, these are issued with the expectation that the affected standard will be updated or withdrawn at its next scheduled review.

ISO Guides are meta-standards covering "matters related to international standardization". They are named in the format "*ISO[/IEC] Guide N:yyyy: Title*", for example:

- ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004 Standardization and related activities — General vocabulary
- ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 General requirements for bodies operating product certification

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. When was ISO founded?
2. What are its functions?
3. Why was *ISO* chosen as the universal short form?
4. In what cases can technical specifications be produced?
5. What does the notion *Technical Corrigendum* mean?

Exercise 3. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. organization | a. the system by which a state is controlled |
| 2. standard | b. body of persons appointed for a special function by a larger body |
| 3. representative | c. administrative centre of an organization |
| 4. headquarters | d. discovering errors and their corrections |
| 5. government | e. body, system or society |
| 6. specification | f. object, quality, or measure serving as a basis, example, or principle to which others conform or should conform or by which others are judged |
| 7. corrigenda | g. the process of working or acting together |
| 8. committee | h. statement or circumstance that clarifies something |
| 9. cooperation | i. act of specifying; detail of the design and materials etc. of work done or to be done |
| 10. explanation | j. sample, specimen, or typical embodiment of; an agent of a person or society; delegate; substitute, deputy |

Exercise 4. Match the word with its opposite and with a group of its synonyms.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Antonyms</i>	<i>Synonyms</i>
1. external	a. different	I. halfway, inbetween, intermediary, median, middle, midway
2. available	b. non-profit-making	II. alike, corresponding, equivalent, identical, like, the same
3. incomplete	c. inaccessible, beyond the reach	III. cosmopolitan, general, global, intercontinental, universal, world-wide
4. equal	d. total, clear, integrate, absolute, direct, profound, stark, perfect, outright, entire, thorough	IV. accessible, at hand, free, obtainable, ready, vacant, within reach
5. intermediate	e. weak	V. exoteric, exterior, foreign, outer, outside, surface, visible
6. international	f. fixed, steady	VI. hefty, robust, strapping, strong, sturdy
7. official	g. local	VII. business, monetary, profitable, saleable, trading
8. powerful	h. internal	VIII. accredited, approved, authorized, certified, legitimate, licensed
9. commercial	i. informal	IX. broken, deficient, fragmentary, imperfect, lacking, unfinished
10. variable	j. extreme	X. flexible, unpredictable, unstable

Exercise 5. Give a written translation of the following articles:

1) Variant A.

ISO Document Copyright

ISO documents are copyrighted and ISO charges for copies of most. ISO does not, however, charge for most draft copies of documents in electronic format. Although useful, care must be taken using these drafts as there is the possibility of substantial change before it becomes finalized as a standard. Some standards by ISO and its official U.S. representative (and the International Electrotechnical Commission's via the U.S. National Committee) are made freely available.

2) Variant B:

ISO Members

ISO has 158 national members, out of the 203 total countries in the world. ISO has three membership categories:

- Member bodies are national bodies that are considered to be the most representative standards body in each country. These are the only members of ISO that have voting rights.
- Correspondent members are countries that do not have their own standards

organization. These members are informed about ISO's work, but do not participate in standards promulgation.

- Subscriber members are countries with small economies. They pay reduced membership fees, but can follow the development of standards.

Participating members are called "P" members as opposed to observing members which are called "O" members.

Exercise 6. Translate the following vocabulary article into English.

Международная организация по стандартизации (ISO) – международная организация, занимающаяся выпуском стандартов, создана в 1946 году двадцатью пятью национальными организациями по стандартизации. Фактически её работа началась с 1947 года. СССР был одним из основателей организации, постоянным членом руководящих органов, избирался председателем организации. Россия стала членом ISO как правопреемник СССР. 23 сентября 2005 года Россия вошла в Совет ISO.

При создании организации и выборе её названия учитывалась необходимость того, чтобы аббревиатура наименования звучала одинаково на всех языках, вот почему на всех языках мира Международная организация по стандартизации имеет краткое название ISO.

Сфера деятельности ISO касается стандартизации во всех областях, кроме электротехники и электроники, относящихся к компетенции Международной электротехнической комиссии (МЭК, IEC). Некоторые виды работ выполняются совместными усилиями этих организаций. Кроме стандартизации, ISO занимается проблемами сертификации.

ISO определяет свои задачи следующим образом: содействие развитию стандартизации и смежных видов деятельности в мире с целью обеспечения международного обмена товарами и услугами, а также развития сотрудничества в интеллектуальной, научно-технической и экономической областях.

Exercise 7. Make up a dialogue using the following paraphrasing expressions:

So . . . (rephrase the other person's ideas) In other words . . . (paraphrase)

I understand. (You're saying that . . .) Oh. I see. (You want to say that . . .) I get it. (You mean . . .)

So, what you mean is . . .

Let me see if I understand you correctly. . . What I think you're saying is . . .

If I'm hearing you correctly . . .

Exercise 8. Speak on the following:

1. ISO Divisions: ISO/TC 37, ISO/TC 68, TC 46/SC 9, ISO/TC 211, ISO/TC 215, ISO/TC 223
2. Standardization
3. Standards of Australia
4. Standards Organizations

5. Terminology Planning Policy
6. The International Customer Service Institute (TICSI)
7. CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)
8. AP Stylebook (Associated Press Style)
9. Interface 2010 (Interface Marketing Supplier Integration Institute)
10. American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
11. British Standards Institution (BSI)
12. Countries in International Organization for Standardization
13. Canadian Standards Association
14. European Committee for Standardization (CEN)
15. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
16. Set of Standards (GOST)
17. International Classification for Standards
18. International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and ISO/IEC standards
19. International Healthcare Accreditation
20. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
21. ISO Country Code
22. List of ISO Standards

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 6 LICENSURE

Exercise 1. Check whether you know the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Licensure, granting of a license, permission, dangerous, threat, to involve, high level of skill, convenient method, professional body, licensing board, advanced, application, to vary, to obtain a privilege, to ensure, to harm, incompetence, to acquire an academic degree, to pass exam, to receive license, to gain membership, additional, entry, initially, route, to exclude.

Licensure refers to the granting of a license, which gives a 'permission to practice.' Such licenses are usually issued in order to regulate some activity that is deemed to be dangerous or a threat to the person or the public or which involves a high level of specialized skill. The danger and skill elements inspire governments not to allow a free-for-all, but to regulate the activity, and licensing is a well-established and convenient method of regulation. Licensing includes such things as pilot and driving licenses, licenses to play professional sports, etc. In the case of certain occupations and professions, licensing is often granted through a professional body or a licensing board composed of advanced practitioners who oversee the applications for licenses. This often involves accredited training and examinations, but varies a great deal for different activities and in different countries.

In the USA and Canada, licensing (the term *registration* is sometimes used elsewhere) is usually required by law to work in a particular profession or to obtain a privilege such as to drive a car or truck or own a gun. Many privileges and professions require a license, generally from the state or provincial government, in order to ensure that the public will not be harmed by the incompetence of the practitioners. Engineering, surveying, medical practitioners, nurses, lawyers, psychologists, clinical social workers, and public accountants are some examples of professions that require licensure. Licensure is similar to professional certification, and sometimes synonymous; however, certification is an employment qualification and not a legal requirement for practicing a profession.

In many cases, an individual must complete certain steps, such as training, acquiring an academic degree in a particular area of study, and/or passing an exam, before becoming eligible to receive their license. Individuals append an acronym to their name, such as CPA (Certified Public Accountant) or PE (Professional Engineer). In the United Kingdom, licensing as a form of professional regulation predominated in the centuries before 1900. It has largely given way to memberships of professional bodies. This usually involves registration with a professional body and the granting of grades of 'associateship,' 'membership' or 'fellowship' of such a body. Gaining membership of such bodies is usually restricted solely to those who pass additional examinations after university graduation. United Kingdom examples of professional bodies include: MRIBA (member of the Royal Institute of British Architects), LRCP (licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians), MRCP (member of the Royal College of Physicians) and FRCP (fellow of the Royal College of Physicians).

Historically, in the professionalization process by which trades have transformed themselves into true professions, licensing fast became the method of choice in obtaining the occupational closure required by barring the unqualified from entry to the rites and privileges of a professional group. This was initially the preferred route of regulation whether for physicians, lawyers, the clergy, accountants, bankers, scientists or architects. However, licensing has given way to membership of professional bodies, as a means of excluding the unqualified.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the purpose of license issue?
2. What inspires government to regulate different kinds of activity?
3. Name some areas subject to licensing.
4. Who can grant a license?
5. What are the peculiarities of licensing in the USA and Canada?
6. What professions may require licensure?
7. What is the difference between licensure and professional certification?
8. What are the possible steps towards receiving a license?
9. What are the examples of professional bodies in the United Kingdom?
10. In your opinion, what are the benefits of licensure?

Exercise 3. Say whether the following statements are true or false?

1. It can be said that licensure is connected with permission to practice.
2. Licensure regulates only those activities which are not dangerous.
3. Not only professional bodies and licensing boards but also private companies and educational institutions can grant licenses.
4. The term *registration* is sometimes used to denote *licensure* in Canada and the USA.
5. An individual only has to pay a certain fee to receive a license.

Exercise 4. Match the word with its synonyms.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. licence | a. decree, edict, law, order, requirement, rule |
| 2. permission | b. approval, authorization, certification, guarantee, recognition, sanction |
| 3. regulation | c. allowance, approval, authorization, consent, go-ahead, green light, sanction |
| 4. accreditation | d. authorization, authority, certificate, entitlement, permission, permit, warrant |
| 5. registration | e. entry, joining, mark, note, record |

Exercise 5. Translate the following expressions.

To apply for a licence, to grant/issue a licence, to pay licence fee, to receive a licence, to renew a licence, to revoke a licence, to suspend a licence; dog licence, driving licence, hunting licence, licence plate, state licence, marriage licence.

Exercise 6. Match the antonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. permission | a. entrance |
| 2. practice | b. disorder |
| 3. skill | c. disadvantage |
| 4. law | d. including |
| 5. privilege | e. prohibition |
| 6. incompetence | f. theory |
| 7. graduation | g. professionalism |
| 8. excluding | h. inability |

Exercise 7. Render the following vocabulary article into English.

Лицензия – это специальное разрешение на осуществление конкретного вида деятельности при обязательном соблюдении лицензионных требований и условий, выданное лицензирующим органом юридическому лицу или индивидуальному предпринимателю. *Лицензирование*, таким образом, – это вид государственного контроля, направленного на обеспечение прав, законных интересов, нравственности и здоровья граждан, обеспечение обороны страны и

безопасности государства. Лицензирование предусматривает осуществление мероприятий, связанных с выдачей лицензий, приостановлением и аннулированием лицензий, контролем лицензирующих органов за соблюдением лицензиатами при осуществлении лицензируемых видов деятельности соответствующих лицензионных требований и условий.

Exercise 8. Speak on the following:

1. Licensing occupations.
2. Receiving driver license, gun license, etc.
3. Brand licensing
4. Compulsory licence
5. Cross-licensing
6. Software licence
7. Banking licence
8. Broadcast licence
9. Firearms licence
10. Hunting licence
11. Marriage licence
12. Pilot licence
13. Professional licence
14. Television licence
15. Vehicle licence

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 7
PRODUCT CERTIFICATION (GOST R SYSTEM)**

Exercise 1. Check whether you know the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Confirmation, authorized certification body, obligatory requirements, legislation, to submit, customs service, wholesale and retail sellers, at the request, advertising, to prohibit, equipment, enterprise, plant, constructing organization, manufacturing, to increase demand, to enable, to compete, on profitable terms, representative office, mandatory/voluntary certification, approval of conformity, customer, supply of a consignment, in accordance with contract, invoice, valid, serial output, obligatory, to carry out inspection.

Certification is a confirmation by an authorized certification body of production, service (work) conformance to obligatory requirements of a standard. According to the Russian legislation Mandatory certificate of conformity GOST R is necessary for any kind of production, which is imported to Russia from abroad or manufactured in Russia.

It is necessary to submit Mandatory certificate of conformity GOST R at the customs service to import products to Russia. According to Russian legislation all wholesale and retail sellers, working at the Russian market, must submit their Certificates at the request of their clients or state inspectors. Advertising of some products without mandatory GOST R conformance certificates is prohibited. All the equipment of enterprises, plants, constructing organizations is the subject to mandatory certification. It is impossible to get a license for manufacturing or constructing without certificates, inasmuch as Russian buyers first of all prefer to purchase certified production. Therefore certification of your production allows to increase demand for it noticeably, enables your product to compete with other similar products and can be sold on more profitable terms. It is not necessary for a producer (manufacturer) to have own representative office in Russia, but it is necessary to have a certificate for their production. Certification can be of two kinds:

1. Mandatory certification
2. Voluntary certification

Mandatory certification is an approval of conformity of production to the requirements of technical regulations (safety requirements). Voluntary certification is an approval of conformity of production to any requirements, set by a customer. In such cases, if certification of production is mandatory, the issued Mandatory certificate of conformity GOST R is printed on the yellow blank-form. If production certification is voluntary, the voluntary conformance certificate is printed on the blue blank-form.

There are 3 types of mandatory certificates of conformity GOST R:

1. Mandatory certificate of conformity GOST R for supply (contract) of a consignment (single supply). In this case importer – a Russian company, receives up a GOST R certificate for a single production supply. Mandatory certificate of conformity GOST R is issued to the importing company by a certification body in accordance with Contract, Invoice and other documents. The certificate is not valid for any other company or supply.

2. Mandatory Certificate of conformity GOST R for serial output for a year. In this case there is no need in a concrete importer in Russia; obligatory GOST R conformance certificate is issued to a producer (production manufacturer) for a year. That means that producer can supply its production to any companies and to any regions of Russia during a year.

3. Mandatory Certificate of conformity GOST R for 3 years for serial production. In this case there is also no need in a concrete importer in Russia, mandatory certificate of conformity GOST R is issued to a producer (production manufacturer) for 3 years. Inspection visit of Russian experts and production status checkup on the site are obligatory terms of issuance of such a certificate. Production, mentioned in obligatory certificate of conformity GOST R, can be supplied to Russia during 3 years. In accordance with Russian legislation certification body must carry out daily inspection check up at the companies, having Mandatory certificate of conformity GOST R for 3 years.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the following English equivalents:

Обязательные требования, импортируемый в Россию, предоставить сертификат соответствия, таможня, российское законодательство, оптовые и розничные торговцы, по требованию клиентов или инспекторов, реклама продуктов, оборудование предприятий, строительные организации, увеличить спрос, конкурировать с другими продуктами, представительство, требования безопасности, поставлять продукцию, выдача сертификата.

Exercise 3. Say whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Certification is a confirmation of production/ service conformance to obligatory requirements of a standard.
2. Certificate of conformity GOST R is not necessary for production, which is imported to Russia from abroad or manufactured in Russia.
3. According to Russian legislation all wholesale and retail sellers, working at the Russian market, must submit their Certificates at the request of their clients or state inspectors.
4. Certification can be of 5 kinds.
5. If production certification is voluntary, the voluntary conformance certificate is printed on the green blank-form.

Exercise 4. Study the following words:

1. _____ submit / receive
2. _____ perhaps / maybe
3. _____ respond / answer
4. _____ chosen / rejected
5. _____ frequently / rarely
6. _____ require / need
7. _____ expert / amateur
8. _____ previous / earlier

Write *S* or *A* next to each word pair to show whether the words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) or *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings).

Exercise 5. Translate the following article into English.

Обязательная сертификация

Обязательная сертификация осуществляется на основании законов и законодательных положений и обеспечивает доказательство соответствия товара (процесса, услуги) требованиям технических регламентов, обязательным требованиям стандартов. Так как обязательная сертификация относится к безопасности, охране здоровья людей и окружающей среды, следовательно, аспект обязательной сертификации – безопасность и экологичность.

Обязательная сертификация, установленная законодательством РФ – это система сертификации продукции или услуг, сертификация которых является обязательным требованием. Чаще всего обязательная сертификация применяется для продукции, которая может повлиять на безопасность людей, их имущество и окружающую среду; на такую продукцию оформляется

обязательный сертификат. Сертификация продукции включает в себя различные схемы сертификации. Самые распространенные – это оформление сертификата соответствия на контракт, на серийный выпуск и на определенную партию продукции.

Exercise 6. Speak on the following:

1. Asthma and Allergy Friendly Products
2. California Certified Organic Farmers
3. China Green Food Development Center
4. ECOCERT
5. Energy Star
6. Fairtrade certification
7. Farm assurance
8. Guarantee of origin
9. Minimum energy performance standard
10. NEMKO
11. NTA Inc
12. Nondestructive testing
13. Organic certification
14. Organic Crop Improvement Association
15. Organic Food Development Center
16. Organic Trade Association
17. Organic baby products
18. Quality Assurance International
19. TCO Certification

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

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