

Методические указания обсуждены на заседании методического совета СПК «19» 03 2021 года.
Протокол № 7,

Председатель методического совета СПК
Сергеева С.И.



(подпись)

Методические указания одобрены на заседании педагогического совета СПК
«26» 03 2021 года. Протокол № 7.

Председатель педагогического совета СПК
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(подпись)

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к выполнению практических заданий по специальности
Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

Воронеж 2021

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Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности:

методические указания к выполнению практических заданий по специальности **Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)** /ФГБОУ ВО «Воронежский государственный технический университет»; сост.: О. И. Широкова. – Воронеж: Изд-во ВГТУ, 2021. – 24 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 специальностям программ подготовки специалистов среднего звена.

Методические указания подготовлены в электронном виде.

*Издается по решению редакционно-издательского совета
Воронежского государственного технического университета*

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ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

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 послетекстовых 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.

1. Практическое задание №1.

Text 1. Part A. WHAT IS ACCOUNTING?

Accounting shows a financial picture of the firm. Accounting creates accurate financial reports that are useful to managers, regulators, and other stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors or owners, independent financial analysts, banks and government.

An Accounting Department records and measures the activity of a business. It reports on the effects of the transactions on the firm's financial condition.

Auditing is the process by which an independent auditor examines organization's financial statements and expresses an opinion about observance of accounting principles and figures accuracy.

The day-to-day record-keeping involved in this process is known as **book-keeping**¹. At the heart of modern financial accounting is the **double-entry book-keeping system**². This system involves making at least two **entries**³ for every **transaction**⁴: in one **account**⁵ - a **debit**⁶ and in a corresponding account – a **credit**⁷. The sum of all debits should always equal the sum of all credits. This provides an easy way to check for errors. This system was first used in medieval Europe, although some believe that the system dates back to Ancient Greece.

VOCABULARY

1. *book-keeping* - счетоводство, ведение бухгалтерских книг (стадия учета, которая заключается в регистрации хозяйственных операций в учетном регистре);
2. *double-entry book-keeping system* - система двойной записи (система учета, в соответствии с которой каждая операция отражается одновременно по дебету одного и кредиту другого бухгалтерского счета);
3. *entry*- бухгалтерская запись, проводка (на счете, в учетном журнале, в бухгалтерской книге);
4. *transaction* - сделка, торговая операция;
5. *account* - счет, вклад, депозит);
6. a *debit* - дебет (левая сторона бухгалтерских счетов; в активных счетах — приход (получение денежных средств, материалов, увеличение себестоимости

готовой продукции, увеличение задолженности покупателей и т. д.), в пассивных — расход (погашение обязательств, уменьшение капитала или получение убытка); в банковском учете отражает списание средств со счета клиента);

7. *credit* - кредит (правая сторона бухгалтерского счета или учетной книги; в активных счетах — расход (расходование денежных средств, материалов, списание из запасов готовой продукции, списание накопленных затрат со счета незавершенного производства и т. п.), в пассивных — поступление (привлечение дополнительного акционерного капитала или получение новых кредитов, получение прибыли и т. п.); в банковском учете отражает зачисление средств на счет клиента) .

Text 1. Part B. BASIC CONCEPTS OF ACCOUNTING

The basic concepts of accounting as we understand them today were first published in Italy in 1494 by Luca Pacioli¹ (1445 - 1517). He described them in a section of his book on applied mathematics. Pacioli was a Franciscan monk whose life and work was dedicated to the glory of God.

Accounting is the process of measuring and recording the financial value of the assets and liabilities of a business and monitoring these values as they change with the passage of time. Accounting records are kept for **individual persons**² or **legal entities**³ - a company or a non-profit organization (for example, a church, a club, etc.).

The **assets**⁴ of a business are those things that belong to the business and can be sold in exchange for money. Assets may include land, buildings, vehicles, stock, equipment, precious metals, bank accounts with positive balances and money owed to the business by its debtors. Accounting was always an attempt to record a relevant **capital assets**⁵ or production capacity.

The **liabilities**⁶ of a business are things that will require payment of money in the future: unpaid bills, unpaid taxes, unpaid wages, overdrawn bank accounts and money due to creditors.

The **equity**⁷ is defined as the own capital of a business: the assets minus the liabilities. The equity is the amount of money that would be released if the business was wound up.

Assets, liabilities and equity are financial indicators to describe financial condition of a company. They are included in the **balance sheet**⁸. The balance sheet is a financial statement of the assets, liabilities and equity of a business as they exist at a particular point in time.

The **income**⁹ of a business is the sum of those things that increase the value of the assets. Examples include revenue from the sale of goods, supplied equipment or rendered services, rent or investment by the owners.

The **expenses**¹⁰ of a business are those things that reduce the value of the assets: cost of raw materials, paid rent or interest, electricity and telephone bills, wages, taxes, dividends, depreciation and donations to charity. The financial statement that is used to present this information is known as the **Profit and Loss Statement (or income statement)**¹¹.

VOCABULARY

1. *Luca Pacioli* - Лука Пачоли, итальянский математик, в 1494 г. опубликовал трактат "Сумма арифметики, геометрии, учения о пропорциях и отношениях", считающийся первой книгой, в которой была описана система двойной бухгалтерии;

2. *an individual person* – физическое лицо

3. *a legal entity* – юридическое лицо

4. *assets* - имущество, средства, ресурсы, активы (все материальные и нематериальные объекты собственности, которыми владеет то или иное физическое или юридическое лицо)

5. *capital assets* -основные средства [фонды], материальные внеоборотные [долгосрочные] активы);

6. *liabilities* - долги, денежные обязательства, задолженность;

7. *equity* – собственный капитал, собственные средства (разница между активами и обязательствами, активы минус текущие и долгосрочные долговые обязательства);

8. *balance sheet* - бухгалтерский баланс, балансовый отчет [лист] (финансовый

отчет, в котором отражаются активы и пассивы компании по состоянию на определенную дату; обычно представляет собой таблицу, на левой стороне которой указываются активы, на правой — собственный капитал и обязательства);

9. *income* – доходы;

10. *expenses* – расходы;

11. *Profit and Loss Statement, income statement* – отчет о прибылях и убытках.

Задание 1. *Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. Who invented the basic concepts of modern accounting?
2. Whom are accounting records kept for?
3. What does the assets mean?
4. What are the liabilities of a business?
5. What is the equity?
6. What is a balance sheet?
7. What is the income of a business?
8. What are the expenses of a business?
9. What is the income statement?

Задание 2. *Выпишите в тетрадь определения терминов, выделенных жирным шрифтом, и выучите их.*

2. Практическое задание №2.

Accountant's resume. Business visits

Задание 1. *Ниже представлены названия и определения профессий специалистов-бухгалтеров. Заполните пропуски словами из рамки ниже и диаграмму ниже.*

specializing • studying • for inspecting its accounts • processing the records • giving administrative support • to inspect its accounts • supervises work • acts as

Trainee accountant (бухгалтер-стажер)

Accountants who are _____¹ for professional examinations

Book-keeper (accountant) (бухгалтер)

Mid-level administrative staff responsible for _____² of a business's financial activities.

Chief Accountant (главный бухгалтер)

Chief Accountant _____³ of the Accounting Department, checks and approves financial documents, balance sheets and Profit and Loss Statements.

Deputy Chief Accountant (заместитель главного бухгалтера)

Deputy Chief Accountant _____⁴ the Chief Accountant in his/her absence.

Tax accountant (бухгалтер по налогообложению)

A tax accountant _____⁵ in a company's tax affairs.

Back-office manager (менеджер операционного отдела)

Person in charge of the staff responsible for _____⁶ to the Finance department.

Internal auditors/ controllers (внутренние аудиторы/ревизоры)

Employees of a company who are responsible _____⁷.

External auditors/ controllers (внешние аудиторы/ревизоры)

People employed by an outside firm of accountants and hired by a company.

3. Практическое задание №3.

JOBS IN ACCOUNTING.

Accountants (book-keepers) deal in cash flows, sales, purchases and taxes, different business transactions of the company. Accountants first record all the appropriate figures – in the books of original entry, or Journals. At the end of a period - usually a month- the totals of each book of original entry are posted into the proper page of the Ledger (главная книга). The ledger shows all the expenditures and all the earnings of the company. On the basis of all the totals of each account in the Ledger, every quarter the accountant prepares a Trial Balance (пробный бухгалтерский баланс). The accountant's responsibility is to analyze and interpret the data in the Ledger and the Trial Balance, to determine the ways in which the business may grow in the future. Accountant is a mid-level position in the accounting department. Accountants report to accounting managers, company controllers or financial directors.

Accountants have a four-year college degree. Officially licensed accountants are called *Chartered Accountant* (in the UK) or *Certified Public Accountant* (in the USA). (дипломированный бухгалтер высшей квалификации)

The Chief Accounting Officer of a large company is the Controller. Controllers are responsible for measuring the company's performance. They interpret the results of the operations, plan and recommend future action. This position is very close to the top executives of the company.

Задание 1. а) Закончите предложения по содержанию текста:

Accountants (book-keepers) deal in

The Ledger shows

The accountant's responsibility is

The accountant is to determine

Certified accountants in England are called ...

Controllers are responsible for

b) Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What do bookkeepers deal in?
2. What is the accountant's responsibility?
3. What is the Ledger?
4. Who are chartered or certified public accountants?
5. Who is the Chief Accounting Officer of a large company?

c) Найдите в тексте эквиваленты слов и выражений профессионально-ориентированной лексики:

Коммерческий инвойс, выставить инвойс, транспортно-сопроводительные документы, дата доставки, условия платежа, аккредитив, судно, дата отгрузки, порт назначения, наименование товара, цена за единицу; цена за тонну; общая сумма к оплате, валюта.

d) Расскажите, используя профессионально-ориентированную лексику о должностных обязанностях различных бухгалтерских специалистов.

Задание 2. Прочтите и переведите резюме бухгалтера в Тексте 3. Из каких частей оно складывается? Какими качествами должен обладать бухгалтер?

4. Практическое задание №4.

RESUME of an ACCOUNTANT.

MAIN OBJECTIVE: To follow up, control and organize of all orders, invoices and payments of Supply Department in coordination with Finance department.

MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Following up accounts of companies that Supply Department works with,
- Control of all orders and invoices, making objections if required, processing them into accounting software system,
- Following up payments, notification of payments to related companies,
- Supply Department budget preparation

QUALIFICATIONS:

Education: High School Graduate

Experience: 1-3 years

Foreign Language: Very good knowledge of English (writing and speaking)

Computer skills: Good knowledge of computer skills.

Others: To be very organized, responsible, closely comply with company policies, willing to work long-term with the company

JOB EXPERIENCE

- Deputy Chief Accountant

10.2011 - till present

LLC"..." (Agricultural enterprise in Krasnodar Region)

- from 50 to 100 employees;

My job responsibilities include accounting of production cost, fixed assets, goods and material values, services, sales, settlement of disputes with suppliers and buyers, all kinds of accounting and tax, statistical statements, communication with tax inspectors and other auditors.

- Deputy Chief Accountant

12.2007 - 05.2009

"Holding Krasnodar LLC" (Industry and Manufacturing)

- Manufacturing firm with 100% foreign investments

- From 20 to 50 employees; Industry and Manufacturing

My responsibilities included daily accounting, invoices, composition, preparation and the delivery of accounting and tax statements on Russian standards, partially - for a foreign investor (according to IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards

(МСФО), payroll and salary accounting, fixed assets lists, bank transactions and periodic performing of the duties of Chief Accountant.

Задание 1. Составьте вопросы для интервью с претендентом по каждому пункту резюме.

Задание 2. а) Прочтите и переведите Текст 4. Составьте диалог о деловом визите в компанию, используя Текст 4 и фразы в рамке.

Meeting people

Hello, Mr/Ms I'm

It's nice to meet you. - (It's) Nice to meet you, too.

May I introduce you to ... ?

I'd like to introduce you to

Have you met... ?

Offering hospitality

Can I take your coat?

Please come in and take a seat.

Can I get you a cup of coffee/tea?

Would you like something to drink? -Yes, please. /Yes, that would be great.

- No, thank you. / No, thanks.

5.Практическое задание №5.

Money.

Прочтите Текст и выполните задания после текста.

GLIMPSES OF HISTORY OF MONEY

There are numerous myths about the origins of money. The concept of money is often confused with coinage. Coins are a relatively modern form of money. Their first

appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC.

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable.

Early Stone Age man began the use of precious metals as money. Until the invention of coins, metals were weighed to determine their value. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold ingots.

When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.

The first printed money appeared in China, around 800 AD. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

The first severe inflation was in the 11th century AD. The Mongols adapted the bank note system in the 13th century.

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What commodities served as money in the past?
2. What are the requirements of a commodity to serve as money?
3. What precious metal was used first to serve as money?
4. How did coins come into existence?
5. How did paper banknotes come into existence?

2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты слов и выражений профессионально-ориентированной лексики:

Происхождение денег, монеты, различные товары, скот, меха, кожа, износостойкий, драгоценные металлы, заменить серебром, золотые слитки, отвесить металл, разрубить металл на части, печатные деньги, златокузнец (ювелир), номинальная стоимость, деноминация, медяки, сильная инфляция.

3. Расскажите, используя профессионально-ориентированную лексику, что говорится в тексте о:

- the money in the past
- the way banknotes appeared
- the metals of which coins were and are made
- the silver coins and coppers

6. Практическое задание №6.

Прочтите Текст и выполните задания после текста.

ENGLISH BANKNOTES AND COINS

The official currency of the United Kingdom is the pound sterling that is equal to one hundred pence.

English banknotes are issued by the Bank of England. As to coins they are minted also by this state bank. There are banknotes of the following denominations: £ 1, £ 5, £ 10, £ 20, £ 50 and £ 100. The following coins are in circulation: halfpenny, one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, fifty pence.

On the face of English banknotes one can read the denomination given both in figures and in words. Then the inscription on the face of the banknote reads: *I promise to pay the bearer (предъявитель) on demand the sum of...* And then there are two signatures. The first signature is that of the person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England. The second signature is that of the Chief Cashier.

The back of English banknotes, like many other banknotes, feature portraits of different famous people: William Shakespeare, Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) a well-known English scientist who made a few very important discoveries including gravitation law, the Duke of Wellington, a famous Irish general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, Belgium in 1815, Florence Nightingale, founder of the nursing profession. She volunteered as a nurse to Turkey to take care of the wounded soldiers from Crimean War, war of England and France versus Russia.

Дополнительная информация о британский фунтах

A British pound is subdivided into 100 pence. The word "A British Pound" or "Pound

of Sterling” dates back to Anglo-Saxon times (12 century) when coins called sterlings were minted from silver; 240 of these sterlings weighed one pound. Before 1971 1 pound was equal to 240 pence.

Дополнительная информация о соотношении денежных единиц до 1971 года

1 гиней (guinea) = 21 шиллинг (schillings)

1 фунт стерлингов (pound sterling) = 20 шиллингов

1 корона (crown piece) = 5 шиллингов

1 полукрона = 2,5 шиллинга

1 флорин (florin) = 2 шиллинга

1 шиллинг = 12 пенсов

1 гроут = 4 пенса

1 пенни = 2 полпенни или 4 фартинга

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is the official currency of the U.K.?
2. What is the smallest unit?
3. How many pence are there in one pound?
4. What banknotes and coins are in circulation in the U.K. now?
5. What famous people are featured on the back of various English banknotes?

7. Практическое задание №7.

Прочтите Текст 8 и выполните задания после текста.

AMERICAN MONEY

The American dollar is subdivided into one hundred cents.

The dollars are issued by the Federal Reserve System, established by Congress in 1913.

Here is the text on the face of an American dollar banknote:

- dollars
- Federal Reserve Note
- The United States of America

- this note is legal tender (платежное средство) for all debts public and private
- Washington, D.C.
- Treasurer of the United States
- Secretary of the Treasury.

On the face of American dollars one can also see the portraits of the following famous persons:

- **George Washington** (1732-1799), the first President of the United States of America, who gave his name to the capital of the country. George Washington became the first President after the successful war of 13 British colonies for independence. After they won the war, they formed 13 states and united to make the United States of America. Thus, Independence was proclaimed on July 4, 1776.
- **Abraham Lincoln** (1809 – 1865) who was President from 1861 to 1865 after the war between the northern and southern states. It was he who proclaimed freedom of slaves of the south.
- There are also portraits of **Alexander Hamilton** (1755 – 1804), a famous American statesman, who fought in the Independence War together with George Washington. Later he became the first Secretary of the Treasury;
- **Andrew Jackson** (1767 -1845) who was President of the USA from 1829 to 1837, when Texas won independence from Mexico.
- **Ulysses Grant** (1822 – 1885) who was President of the USA from 1869 to 1877 when the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia.
- **Benjamin Franklin** (1706 – 1790) a very popular public figure, writer, diplomat and scientist. It was he who invented bifocal spectacles among many other things.

On the back of banknotes various buildings are featured, such as:

- Lincoln Monument, one of the monuments in Washington
- US Treasury Building, in Washington
- White House, house of every President, except George Washington, who only planned the capital of the USA
- US Capitol, which houses the Senate and the House of Representatives

- Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, where Independence of the 13 British colonies was proclaimed.

All the banknotes bear the words: *In God We Trust*

1. Заполните пропуски по содержанию текстов.

The official _____ of the United Kingdom is the _____ which is _____ to one hundred pence.

Bank of England _____ banknotes and _____ coins.

On the face of English banknotes one can read the _____

The _____ is given both in figures and in _____

The _____ on the face of the _____ reads: I promise to pay the _____ on demand fifty Pounds.

The first _____ is that of the person authorized by the Government and the _____.

The second signature is that of the _____.

Isaac Newton is a well-know English _____.

Florence Nightingale is the founder of the _____ profession. She _____ as a nurse to Turkey to take care of the wounded soldiers.

Alexander Hamilton was a famous American _____ who fought in the Independence War.

The _____ issues dollars.

2. Расскажите, что вам известно об английских банкнотах и английских монетах.

3. Расскажите о русских денежных единицах по плану:

- its denomination
- its issuer
- inscriptions, if any
- portraits, if any
- flags, if any.

2. Практическое задание №8.

Macroeconomics.

Прочтите Текст и выполните задание после текста.

WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

1. Many critics of globalization say that it is a major cause of poverty, that it opens developing countries to exploitation by big foreign corporations, and that it results in people in wealthy countries losing jobs when cheaper foreign imports put their companies out of business. The world is regulated by multinational corporations not accountable to any government.

2. However, globalization helps economies grow – which means improving standards of living for billions of people around the world. Economic growth becomes an anti-poverty weapon. It means access to clean water, a safe house to live in, and a chance to educate their children to prepare for better future. Countries also enjoy greater political freedom.

3. The U.S. economic boom of the 1990s was motivated by globalization. Open borders allowed new ideas and technology to flow in freely from around the globe. Living standards went up when consumers and businesses were able to buy from countries producing better made products at better prices. In addition, export-oriented jobs generally pay more than those that are dependent on the local economy.

4. Globalization does benefit to some people. Access to technology and capital has created many new jobs for workers in developing countries. For example, millions of information technology jobs have been created in Ireland and India – not just in the U.S. Silicon Valley.

5. On the other hand, the high-salary workers in developed countries with little or no education watched millions of jobs taken away by newly productive Third World workers. This means they need additional training and education to find new jobs.

Какие абзацы текста наиболее точно соответствуют смыслу утверждений (A-G)?

- A. Globalization benefits many people around the world by creating new jobs.
- B. Economic growth of developing countries is the antipoverty weapon.
- C. Globalization forces countries to open their economies to the world.
- D. Globalization improves standards of living for billions of people around the world.
- E. Globalization gives access to new ideas and technology.
- F. Globalization leads to exploitation of developing countries by big foreign corporations.
- G. In developed countries employees have to get additional training and education to find new jobs.

9. Практическое задание №9.

Прочтите Текст и выполните задание после текста.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product or GDP is the amount of money a country makes from goods and services inside the country for a certain period of time, usually for a year.

When GDP is calculated different sectors of economy are analyzed.

In the United Kingdom the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed: manufacturing, services (financial, professional and scientific services, leisure and tourism), energy (oil, natural gas, coal) and agriculture. In the United States the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed when the GDP is defined: construction and manufacturing; trade and finance; transport, communication and services; agriculture; and mining.

Speaking, as an example, about one of the recent year's GDP figures, the following can be quoted:

In the United Kingdom the services sector accounted for roughly 60 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Manufacturing sector accounted for a small percentage of gross domestic product. Energy production sector accounted for about 8 per cent of GDP. Agriculture - only for 4 per cent of GDP. But the agricultural sector satisfies two-thirds of the country's needs. And only small fractions of the total population, about 2 per

cent, are engaged in agriculture.

In the U.S.A. the construction and manufacturing sector accounted for 40 per cent of GDP; trade and finance earned 25 per cent of GDP; transport, communication and services sector earned 20 per cent of GDP; agriculture and mining earned 5 per cent of GDP. By the way 10 per cent of the employed population of the United States is engaged in agriculture.

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is Gross Domestic product or GDP?
2. What sectors of economy are usually analyzed?
3. When GDP is calculated in the United Kingdom?
4. What can you say about GDP in the USA?
5. How many employed population of the United States is engaged in agriculture?

2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты слов и выражений профессионально-ориентированной лексики:

Валовой внутренний продукт, сумма денег, товары, производства, сельское хозяйство, торговля, горнодобывающая промышленность, цифры, энергетический сектор, процентная доля, удовлетворяет две трети потребности страны, строительство, занятое (=работающее) население.

3. Расскажите, используя профессионально-ориентированную лексику, что говорится в тексте о:

Gross Domestic Product, UK economy, USA economy.

10. Практическое задание №10.

Прочтите Текст и выполните задания после текста.

ECONOMY OF THE USA

The United States of America is a highly developed industrialized country.

Shipbuilding, electronics, automobile industry, aircraft industry, space research are highly developed in the States.

Each region of the United States has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and geographical position.

Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are biggest industrial regions of the country.

The United States has a lot of mineral deposits or resources such as coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and zink. The south, especially Texas is rich in oil. The coalfields of Pennsylvania are rich in coal. There are plenty of coal mines.

Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska is the richest farming region of America and it is known as the Corn Belt. The land is fertile and well-watered. They grow mostly corn and wheat there. Much livestock is also raised here.

There is a lot of fruit raising area. For example, California oranges, grapefruit, lemons, as well as other fruits, wines and vegetables are shipped all over the States and to other parts of the world. The most important crops grown in the States are also tobacco, soy-beans, peanuts, grapes and many others. There are a lot of large and modern cities, but a great proportion of the country consists of open land dotted with (усеяна) farmhouses and small towns. The usual average town, in any part of the United States, has its *Main Street* with the same types of stores selling the same products. Many American residential areas tend to have a similar look. As to big cities their centres or downtowns (деловые центры) look very much alike. Downtown is the cluster of skyscrapers (небоскреб) limitations of New York giants.

New York City is die first biggest city of the States. Its population is more than eight million people. It is a financial and advertising business centre. It is also a biggest seaport of the Hudson River. Industry of consumer goods is also developed here.

Chicago with a population of more than three and a half million is the second largest city in the U.S.A. It deals in wheat and other grains, cattle meat processing and manufacturing. Other big cities are Huston, an oil refining and NASA space research centre, New Orleans, a cotton industry centre, Los Angeles with Hollywood, Phyladelphia, a shipping commercial centre, Detroit, a world's leading motor car producer and many others.

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

What industries are highly developed in the U.S.?

What mineral deposits are there?

What plants are grown in the U.S.? Why?

What can you say about the usual average town?

2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты слов и выражений:

Благодаря различиям в климате; земли плодородны и хорошо орошаемы; выращивают

кукурузу и пшеницу; разводят много скота; большие площади заняты фруктовыми садами; вывозятся в другие штаты и страны.

3. Что говорится в тексте о:

The biggest industrial regions of the U.S.A., New York, Chicago, Huston, New Orleans

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