

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Забайкальский государственный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Институт _____
Факультет историко-филологический
Кафедра иностраннных языков

УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
для студентов заочной формы обучения

по иностранному (английскому) языку
наименование дисциплины (модуля)

для направления подготовки (специальности) 38.05.01 Экономическая безопасность
код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)

Направленность ОП Экономико-правовое обеспечение экономической безопасности

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля)

Виды занятий	Распределение по семестрам			Всего часов
	1 семестр	2 семестр	3 семестр	
1	2	3	4	5
Общая трудоемкость	72	72	108	252
Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч.:				
лекционные (ЛК)	-			
практические (семинарские) (ПЗ, СЗ)	8	8	8	24
лабораторные (ЛР)				
Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС)	64	64	64	192
Форма текущего контроля в семестре*	зачет	зачет	36	36
Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП)	КР	КР	КР	КР

Краткое содержание курса за 2 семестр

1. **Topics for reading and discussion.** Economic environment. Finance and financial systems. Budget organization. London as the world's commercial center Money and its functions. Monetary policy. The law of demand and supply. Trading in the foreign exchange market.
2. **Grammar.** Indefinite Tenses. Continuous Tenses. Perfect and Perfect Continuous Tenses. Sequence of Tenses.

Форма текущего контроля
ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ
КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Каждое контрольное задание предлагается в трех вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из трех вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1, 2 или 3, выполняют вариант № 1; на 4, 5 или 6 - № 2; на 7, 8, 9 или 0 - № 3.

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, шифр, предмет, номер контрольной работы. Контрольные работы должны выполняться чернилами, аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

Контрольные работы, предусмотренные рабочей программой

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант 1.

TASK 1. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени:*

1. We (to leave) the party when he arrived.
2. What (to do) they here now?
3. Look! Your child (to eat) ice-cream.
4. My friend (not to work) tomorrow at this time.
5. Don't leave your child alone! He (to cry).
6. Your daughter (to skate) on the pond from 5 till 6 o'clock?
7. My mother cooked dinner while we (to watch) TV yesterday

TASK 2. *Употребите предложения в страдательном залоге:*

1. Моя сестра покупает сейчас новое платье.
2. Она сломала ключ, когда пыталась открыть дверь.
3. Мы пришли домой в 5 часов. В это время наш сын смотрел телевизор.

4. Ты будешь работать все утро завтра?
5. Не забудь взять зонтик. Дождь будет идти весь день.
6. Куда вы спешите? Я спешу на работу.
7. Он будет жить в Киеве следующие несколько недель.
8. Петя и Маша в комнате. Они разговаривают.
9. Я встречаюсь с профессором в 3 часа.

TASK 3. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужных временах:*

Once, while I (to walk) in a park of London, I (to see) an old man. He (to sit) on a bench holding a book in his hands. I (to see) that the book (to be) of great interest. It (to be) a very old copy of early Byron's works. I (to look) at the old man and (to understand) that he (to know) that I (to sit) because of him and the book. I (to smile). «It is the last I (to have) », he (to say) and (to stretch) it out to me. I (to take) it with the words: «I love the old books». I (to open) the book and (to look) at the data: it (to be) a remarkable book. «I (to have) a hard life and this book (to be) a comfort to me. But I have to sell it», (to say) the old man.

TASK 4 *Подберите правильное определение, переведите словосочетания на русский язык и составьте с ними свои предложения:*

ill-gotten gains	the act or activity of betting money, for example in card games or on horse racing
assets	things that someone has obtained in a dishonest or illegal way
gambling	a feeling or belief that someone is guilty of an illegal, dishonest, or unpleasant action
generic	money obtained from an event or activity
suspicion	the business conducted or services offered by a bank
proceeds	involving trust, especially with regard to the relationship between a trustee and a beneficiary
banking	characteristic of or relating to a class or group of things; not specific
fiduciary	relating to government revenue, especially taxes
fiscal	an item of property owned by a person or company, regarded as having value and available to meet debts, commitments, or legacies

TASK 5 *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:*

Money Laundering is the process of taking 'dirty' funds and converting it into 'clean' funds. 'Dirty funds' are criminally-derived proceeds which are then converted into other *assets* so that they can be reintroduced into 'clean funds'.

Money laundering is the crime of processing stolen money through a legitimate business or sending it abroad to a foreign bank, to hide the fact that the money was illegally obtained.

Money laundering is a term used to describe a scheme in which criminals try to disguise the identity, original ownership, and destination of money that they have obtained through criminal conduct. The laundering is done with the intention of making it seem that the proceeds have come from a legitimate source. A simpler definition of money laundering would be a series of financial transactions that are intended to transform *ill-gotten gains* into legitimate money or other assets.

Money Laundering is the act of disguising the source or true nature of money obtained through illegal means.

When money is obtained from criminal acts such as drug trafficking or illegal *gambling*, the money is considered “dirty” in that it may seem suspicious if deposited directly into a bank or other financial institution. Because the money’s owner needs to create financial records *ostensibly* showing where the money came from, the money must be “cleaned,” by running it through a number of legitimate businesses before depositing it, hence the term “money laundering.” Because the act is specifically used to hide illegally obtained money, it too is *unlawful*.

Different jurisdictions, both foreign and domestic, have their own specific definitions of what acts constitute the crime of money laundering. Which *enforcement agency* has the authority to investigate money laundering, as well as punishments for the crime, are outlined in the statutes of each jurisdiction.

Money laundering is the *generic term* used to describe the process by which criminals disguise the original ownership and control of the proceeds of criminal conduct by making such proceeds appear to have derived from a legitimate source.

The processes by which criminally derived property may be laundered are *extensive*. Though criminal money may be successfully laundered without the assistance of the financial sector, the reality is that hundreds of billions of dollars of criminally derived money is laundered through financial institutions, annually. The nature of the services and products offered by the financial services industry (namely managing, controlling and possessing money and property belonging to others) means that it is vulnerable to abuse by money launderers.

TASK 6 *Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:*

1. What process does the term “money laundering” refer to?
2. Which scheme does the term “money laundering” describe?

TASK 7 *Устно перескажите текст в 10-15 предложениях.*

Вариант 2.

TASK 1: *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени:*

1. I (to be) in London this year.
2. He (to clean) his room by 5 o'clock yesterday.
3. Alan (not to have) his breakfast.
4. Who (to take) exam by this time?
5. I (to do) it by that time tomorrow.
6. She (to hear) this music before.
7. Jane (to be) at the theatre this week?

TASK 2: *Употребите предложения в страдательном залоге:*

1. She has put her keys in her pocket.
2. Who has written this letter?
3. Where have you bought these flowers?
4. He said he had seen a miracle.
5. Harry has interrupted the teacher.
6. I shall have read this book by tomorrow.
7. We have just had some soup.

TASK 3: *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужных временах:*

1. You (see) this film already? 2. The students (do not) the exercise yet. 3. Who (read) my book by Monday? 4. I (meet not) this woman before. 5. The postman (bring) already the telegram when we came home. 6. The postgraduates (write) their papers by the end of the term. 7. When they arrived the concert already (begin). 8. Oh, I (not see) you for ages. 9. He (be) ever abroad? 10. Ann, mother hopes that you (come) home by 3 o'clock. 11. Before the army my brother (work) at the Rostselmash. 12. They just (return) from the conference. 13. I never (show) this picture to anybody.

TASK 4 *Составьте словосочетания, дайте их пояснение на английском языке, а перевод самих словосочетаний – на русском:*

criminally-derived	ownership
legitimate	commerce
original	gains
criminal	conduct
ill-gotten	institution

illegal	proceeds
financial	means
enforcement	term
generic	of crime
requisite	management
proceeds	offences
investment	degree
fiscal	agency

TASK 5 Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

How is the offence of money laundering committed?

Money laundering offences have similar characteristics globally. There are two key elements to a money laundering offence:

- The necessary act of laundering itself i.e. the *provision* of financial services; and
- A *requisite* degree of knowledge or *suspicion* (either subjective or objective) relating to the source of the funds or the conduct of a client.

The act of laundering is committed in circumstances where a person is engaged in an arrangement (i.e. by providing a service or product) and that arrangement involves the *proceeds* of crime. These arrangements include a wide variety of business relationships e.g. banking, *fiduciary* and investment management.

The requisite degree of knowledge or suspicion will depend upon the specific offence but will usually be present where the person providing the arrangement, service or product knows, suspects or has reasonable grounds to suspect that the property involved in the arrangement represents the proceeds of crime. In some cases, the offence may also be committed where a person knows or suspects that the person with whom he or she is dealing is engaged in or has *benefited* from criminal conduct.

Are all crimes capable of predicating money laundering?

Different jurisdictions define crime predicating the offence of money laundering in different ways. Generally, the differences between the definitions may be summarized as follows:

- 1) Differences in the degree of severity of crime regarded as sufficient to predicate an offence of money laundering. For example, in some jurisdictions it is defined as being any crime that would be punishable by one or more years imprisonment. In other jurisdictions the necessary punishment may be three or five years imprisonment; or

2) Differences in the requirement for the crime to be recognized both in the country where it took place and by the laws of the jurisdiction where the laundering activity takes place or simply a requirement for the conduct to be regarded as a crime in the country where the laundering activity takes place irrespective of how that conduct is treated in the country where it took place.

In practice almost all serious crimes, including, drug trafficking, terrorism, fraud, robbery, prostitution, illegal gambling, arms trafficking, bribery and corruption are capable of predicating money laundering offences in most jurisdictions.

Can Fiscal Offences such as tax evasion predicate Money Laundering?

The answer depends upon the definition of crime contained within the money laundering legislation of a particular jurisdiction.

Tax evasion and other fiscal offences are treated as predicate money laundering crimes in most of the worlds most effectively regulated jurisdictions.

Why is money laundering illegal?

The objective of the criminalization of money laundering is to take the profit out of crime. The rationale for the creation of the offence is that it is wrong for individuals and organizations to assist criminals to benefit from the proceeds of their criminal activity or to facilitate the commission of such crimes by providing financial services to them.

TASK 6 *Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:*

1. How is the offence of money laundering committed?
2. Are all crimes capable of predicating money laundering?
3. Can Fiscal Offences such as tax evasion predicate Money Laundering?
4. Why is money laundering illegal?

TASK 7 *Устно перескажите текст в 10-15 предложениях.*

Вариант 3.

TASK 1: *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени:*

1. It (to be) a rainy afternoon. Nick (to sit) at the table and (to write) to his friend. He (to write) about his last summer holidays. His mother (to cook) dinner when he (to write) the letter. As soon as the dinner (to be) ready, mother (to invite) him to have dinner. Nick (to stop) writing and (to go) to the kitchen.

2. What the weather (to be) like? – It (to rain).
3. She still (to do) her home work? As soon as (to do) it, ask her to help me.

4. He (not to sleep) now, he (to have) dinner.
5. Look! Mary and John (to be) together now. – Yes, they (to get) married soon.

TASK 2: *Употребите предложения в страдательном залоге:*

1. His parents are sending him to London.
2. The teacher is announcing our marks now.
3. They were passing the exams yesterday at that time.
4. He was waiting for me at 7 o'clock yesterday.
5. We shall be finishing our work tomorrow at this time.
6. She is introducing a new engineer to us.

TASK 3: *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени:*

1. I (to rest) now.
2. They (to talk) every day.
3. My baby (to sleep) at the moment.
4. Nick (not to skate) once a week.
5. She (to play) the piano when I came.
6. The pupils (to discuss) this problem yesterday.
7. We (to move) to a new flat at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

TASK 4 *Составьте слова и словосочетания, дайте их пояснение на английском языке, а перевод самих слов и словосочетаний – на русском:*

cash-intensive	estate
shell	companies
bank	capture
real	fraud
underground	banking
check	business
computer	trading
identity	manipulation
insider	financing
market	intrusion
terrorist	transfers
drugs	locations
wire	theft
ATM	activity
source	of income
geographic	trafficking

TASK 5 Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:

Money Laundering Techniques

There are many forms of money laundering though some are more common and profitable than others. Some of the more popular money laundering techniques include:

- ***Bulk cash smuggling*** involves *literally* smuggling cash into another country for deposit into offshore banks or other type of financial institutions that honor client secrecy.

- ***Structuring***, also referred to as “*smurfing*,” is a method in which cash is broken down into smaller amount, which are then used to purchase money orders or other instruments to avoid detection or suspicion.

- ***Trade-based laundering*** is similar to *embezzlement* in that invoices are altered to show a higher or lower amount in order to *disguise* the movement of money.

- ***Cash-intensive business*** occurs when a business that legitimately deals with large amounts of cash uses its accounts to deposit money obtained from both everyday business proceeds and money obtained through illegal means. Businesses able to claim all of these proceeds as legitimate income include those that provide services rather than goods, such as strip clubs, car washes, parking buildings or lots, and other businesses with low variable costs.

- ***Shell companies*** and trusts are used to disguise the true owner or agent of a large amount of money.

- ***Bank capture*** refers to the use of a bank owned by money launderers or criminals, who then move funds through the bank without fear of investigation.

- ***Real estate laundering*** occurs when someone purchases real estate with money obtained illegally, then sells the property. This makes it seem as if the profits are legitimate.

Casino laundering involves an individual going into a casino with illegally obtained money. The individual purchases *chips* with the cash, plays for a while, then cashes out the chips, and claims the money as gambling winnings. The money laundering techniques are complex and a salient feature of money laundering is the number of different methods used. Some of the commonly used measures are discussed below and are related with the three stages of money laundering that is *placement, layering* and *integration*.

Ways Criminals Avoid Detection

Large scale criminal groups may use complex money laundering techniques in order to avoid detection. However, smaller scale criminals or first time offenders

often use simpler methods in their attempt avoid detection. Such money laundering techniques may include:

- Transferring money from bank to bank or from account to account
- Breaking up large amounts into smaller bank deposits
- Purchasing money orders in smaller money amounts
- Breaking the cash into small amounts and purchasing cashier's checks.

Cash Smuggling

Cash smuggling is one of the oldest methods used for general smuggling of currency. The bulk shipments of cash hidden in *cargo* are driven across the border, though it is illegal to export a bulk amount of cash. Every country has its limit of carrying cash legally across the border like United States restricts the currency to \$10,000 without filing a report under International Transportation of Currency or other Monetary Instruments (CMIR).

However the criminals have been known to purchase of shipping business to transfer the cash hidden in the goods.

Offshore Accounts (Shell Banks)

Offshore accounts are often used by criminals to obscure the *audit trail* as many different countries in the world offers strictly law for bank secrecy to attract money in their countries. In respect of this law, the country can also refuse to assist international authorities in revealing the information of customer.

Many of these countries also attracts clients by selling Shell banks which means a bank which is incorporated in jurisdiction in which the bank has no physical presence and also unaffiliated with the regulated financial institution. These kinds of banks, Shell banks are generally developed in a financial haven country for providing the appearance of legitimacy. A customer only needs a false name to open an account in these kinds of bank which provides the customer complete secrecy and protects the customer from investigation and possible prosecution and after establishing the shell bank the customer may gain advantage of "payable through" or "pass through" accounts. The domestic bank offers these accounts to foreign institutions and they are used to shift the funds of foreign clients into the domestic country without giving any information to the domestic institution on the client.

TASK 6 Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:

1. What are the most popular money laundering techniques?
2. What are the ways criminals avoid detection?
3. What money laundering techniques and methods are used by smaller scale criminals or first time offenders?

TASK 7 Устно перескажите текст в 10-15 предложениях.

Тексты для дополнительного чтения и работы на практических занятиях (для всех вариантов иметь в распечатанном виде)

ТЕКСТ 1

Currently Russia's economy is going through another stage of the financial crisis; thus, the country's economic security issues are relevant now more than ever. Threats to the economic security of the national economy increase with the strengthening of globalization processes. The development of economic systems contributes to the increase in threats to economic security, as well as increase in volumes and varieties of economic crimes. In the current circumstances there is a lack of appropriate institutional and organizational-methodological background documentation, trainings and courses, which could inform in the accessible form the heads of established business entities, employees of banking financial institutions about the possible manifestations of corruption, shady activities, fraud, and various tricks of criminals in the field of economic activity, as well as concerning possible tools to prevent illegal activities and expose criminals.

In the current situation Russia is integrated into the world system, which is changing before our eyes, and therefore its security cannot be analyzed beyond the context of security of other states. Western experts indicate that the weakest links in the competitiveness of Russia are the economic power of the state, as well as the low efficiency and quality of public administration. While in general, in terms of the global competitiveness index Russia took the 43rd place, in terms of the institutions it was ranked 100. At that, regarding such important indicator as market size, Russia continues holding in the world the lead 6th place.

As is evidenced from global practices, economic security of the state is the main guarantor of the independence, sustainability, and success. Economic security is one of the most important characteristics of the economic system. Economic security can be described as the complicated indicative system that includes national interests in the sphere of economy, as well as threats and threshold values of economic security indicators.

Economic security creates the foundation, which can be used for successful solution of all other internal and external problems of the economic system, defining the direction of its further development to enhance competitiveness in the global economy, and provide national security in general. In turn, the economic security of Russia is impossible without conducting effective reforms in the economic system and achieving sustainable economic growth. Therefore, this task must be addressed comprehensively, using the accumulated array of own expertise

and foreign practices on several economic areas, not limited only to issues of economic security. In other words, a more efficient economic system allows achieving higher level of economic security.

The tendencies of the modern world reflect the complex situation that has developed in the global economy. It is characterized by a slowdown in economic growth, deterioration of key macroeconomic indicators of the leading countries, as well as the worsening of geopolitical conflicts and trade wars. Changes in geopolitics have had a negative impact on the domestic economy, which is currently in a tight situation. The twofold fall in oil prices, which was partially offset by a reduction in the price of imported goods, has led to another precipitous decline in terms of trade, created powerful external economic shocks, reduced economic productivity and potential growth rate. This has led to new reproductive collapses, the elimination of which requires a transition to a constructive economic policy. These trends shape the challenges of the economic security of the Russian Federation, which require timely and relevant response.

Consequently, in the context of economic crisis, to ensure the safety of the domestic economy, Russia needs several structural changes. The changes should apply to different fields of the state structure and surely be of systemic nature. These requirements are due to the need for reforms, able to promptly trigger healing mechanisms of the individual, society, and the state as the basis for national security of the Russian Federation.

The analysis of existing foreign approaches to the definition of economic security shows that theoretical understanding has been developed along with the state economic strategy and formation of the public administration mechanism. States' positions in the field of economic security differ depending on the continent, the specifics of economic development, global integration processes, and the mentality of the population, as well as the priorities of national interests. At that, there is a close relationship between solving problems (neutralizing threats) of social and economic development, increasing the level of economic growth, and consolidating the interests of all sectors of society and economic actors.

To address the problems encountered in countries about the global financial and economic crisis (decrease in GDP, unemployment, lowering the level of foreign exchange reserves, increases in income differentiation among the population) and economic security management, governments of several foreign countries have taken active measures to regulate their national economies. Key government authorities, whose powers include economic security, balanced development of industry, and domestic and foreign trade are the Ministry of Commerce in the United States, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry in Japan, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology in China, and Ministry of Trade

and Industry in the UK. Interestingly, that in several advanced countries (the USA, Japan, and China), economic security is equivalent to protection of national interests and national security in priority spheres of the life of citizens. Therefore, the fundamental documents defining the key areas in this field are the strategies or the concepts of national economic security.

ТЕКСТ 2

Economic security in the United States is determined, first, as the availability of sufficient funds to meet the needs of the country, secondly, as stable and sustainable system of economic relations, and thirdly, as a system of state mechanisms for the protection of its national interests. The US economy is the source of global economic growth and sustainability of the world economy. Possessing enormous resources and diplomatic influence, the USA thereby is building a foundation for long-term development of the country. One of the methods of improving the economic security of the USA is investing in the development of good jobs to increase income. These include funds dedicated to creating high quality jobs and fostering of economic relations abroad. This helps to increase national revenue and will open new ways of development for US companies abroad.

Moreover, according to experts, this will greatly strengthen the US position in the global financial system. This also was stated by the US President. The second method for ensuring the economic security of the United States involves the consolidation of the financial and economic system through the summit of G20 (Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors) and the WTO (World Trade Organization), which ensures that WTO accession contributes to stability and growth. The third method concerns the US trade agreements. The US Congress has developed the renewal of powers to promote trade and improve trade routes, create jobs, improve the quality of life, and strengthen partners. With the help of Transatlantic Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), the United States impose the highest international standards, which are necessary to optimize workers' rights and remove barriers for the US exports and the conversion of the US into free-trade zone.

In the European Union, the term "economic security" refers to the unification in the world economic system. Despite the concept of economic security of the European Union, aimed at strengthening the economies of the allied countries through integration and active policy of the EU neighborhood with Eastern European countries, Southern Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Mediterranean

region, we propose to consider certain countries separately in terms of ensuring economic security in the context of national doctrines, programs, and concepts. Thus, Federal Republic of Germany has no specific law concerning economic security concept. The state program of economic security is implemented primarily through laws regulating the most important fields of market activities and conferring the state significant control functions (White Paper on German Security Policy and the Future of the Bundeswehr, n.d.). When comparing threats to the economic security of Russia and Germany, we should note that the model for their economic development and political status on the world stage serves as fundamental factors of their economic security.

In France, the main state document, which addresses certain provisions of the economic security, is the Law "On National Security" of 1964. Economic policy of France is aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the economic system and preserving economic independence by preventing and minimizing the risks associated with dependence on the outside world.

By the end of the second decade of the XXIst century, China, India, Southeast Asian countries, and Brazil outstripped the old political leaders of the G7 countries in a certain area of the economy. Russia also has begun to regain its world position. This led to the fact that the structure of the global political and economic system has radically changed. The economic weight of the new leading states led to increase of their political weight as well. New international associations have appeared in the world, such as Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS, Eurasian Economic Union, as well as new alternative development institutions – the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank, which, unlike the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB), are controlled by China, India, Russia and Brazil, rather than the USA.

Economic security of any country, in our opinion, can be described using the following set of criteria:

- the economy's dependence on energy resources and prices;
- political status of the country on the world stage;
- industry development level;
- agribusiness development level;
- employment and unemployment level;
- the development level of the innovation component and innovation technology;
- import substitution level;
- the level of development of neighboring countries.

ТЕКСТ 3

The Russian economy is characterized by a much lower level of workforce productivity than that in advanced countries. Over the past 25 years, the withdrawal of worn-out fixed assets and their updating happens practically very slowly. The percentage of disposal of fixed assets is reduced. While maintaining such rates of replacement of old equipment, it is impossible to achieve world standards in labor productivity. In Russia, the problems of economic restructuring remain unresolved. Russia needs to develop and implement a new investment and industrial policy.

New conditions of world existence pose new challenges for the Russian Federation that require primarily a science-based solution. The scientific community needs to change its priorities and urgently begin to address a set of interdisciplinary pressing issues on creation of scientific-theoretical basis, which is needed to conduct practical works on security, defense, and survival of the state and its citizens. The country's leadership needs science-based prescriptions, how and by what means and resources to save the country from a possible disaster, minimize risks and threats, and avoid dangers. Russia needs a modern strategy of survival and development.

Strategy of economic security of Russia for the period until year 2030 was approved on December 7, 2016. At that, the government was tasked with developing of Action Plan for its implementation by June 1, 2017 to neutralize or minimize the underlying threats (The executive Order of the President of Russia No. 208 dated 13.05.2017), which included the following:

1. The global economy dynamics and instability in global financial markets.
2. Strengthening global competition.
3. Structural constraints hindering economic growth.
4. The instability of the financial and transport infrastructure.

The solution of these problems should be carried out using the achievements of contemporary economic science, broken down by the following directions.

First: To refine the list of indicators reflecting the level of economic security of the country, which should be used to approve thresholds and values that provide the desired level of economic security.

Second: To form practical toolkit that will allow comparing the obtained indicators with similar indicators of the previous periods, or with their reference values, as well as with data referred to other countries. The resulting pattern will provide information for designing and making various kinds of managerial decisions, both in the medium and long terms. Using an extended list of indicators

reflecting the state of the economic system based on various parameters, it is possible to determine the zones of danger and their depth.

Third: To offer modernized mechanism for using potential of international organizations and alliances. At that, it is necessary to consider the internal and regional instability, which can generate threats of conflicts, up to armed clashes, and terrorist attacks.

Fourth: To carry out structural and qualitative changes in the executive authorities at federal and regional levels. Within these changes, there can be established special structural subdivisions carrying out the evaluation of the economic security level according to the approved indicators and three criteria, as well as developing and implementing measures aimed at its improvement.

Fifth: To strengthen the role of state regulation of market economy within the threshold values (80-100%) of economic security and its subsystems, given the experience of world leaders such as the USA and China, thereby creating an effectively functioning economic mechanism. In this case, the optimization criterion of liberal and paternalistic management practices should be achieving the goals of strategic planning, of which the major one is the strengthening of national security based on strengthening of national power and ability to survive. Otherwise, time will be wasted, and Russia will be pushed to the margins of the evolutionary process of world development.

Describing measures aimed at ensuring economic security in foreign countries, we can state that national programs and concepts are focused on improving the efficiency of the economy, and at the same time they support the existing level of personal economic security of their citizens despite maintaining economic security of the European Union and the United States. That is, the economic security of foreign countries is ensured through the achievement of economic security of each country individually through their national programs.

The most important trend in contemporary Russia's policy determining national power and Russia's ability to survive is the implementation of the Strategy of economic security of Russia for the period until year 2030, approved by the presidential order dated May 15, 2017. The "Strategy defines the challenges and threats to the economic security of the Russian Federation, as well as the goals, main directions and tasks of state policy in the field of economic security". At that, the Strategy indicates the need to *"ensure monitoring and evaluation of economic security of the Russian Federation"*.

The main guidelines to enhance economic security in Russia include: refining the list of indicators reflecting the level of economic security of the country; developing tools, which will allow comparing the obtained indicators with similar indicators of the previous periods, or with their reference values, as well as with

data referred to other countries; developing a modernized mechanism to use potential of international organizations and alliances; and implementing structural and qualitative changes in the executive authorities at federal and regional levels.

Формы текущего контроля

Перевод текста занимает значительное место в обучении иностранному языку. Во время работы над переводом студент должен уметь найти эквивалентную форму, чтобы передать содержание, и если он не может сделать это напрямую, то ему следует прибегнуть к переложению содержания, выраженного средствами одного языка, на другой язык, т.е. найти приемлемое перефразирование, не нарушая при этом грамматического, лексического и синтаксического рисунка текста.

Написание перевода осуществляется с помощью словаря. Использование компьютерных программ-переводчиков при работе с учебными текстами – недопустимо.

Упражнения – метод обучения, представляющий собой планомерное организованное повторное выполнение действий с целью овладения ими или повышения их качества. Без правильно организованных упражнений невозможно овладеть учебными и практическими умениями и навыками. Постепенное и систематическое упражнение и как его следствие — закрепляемые навыки — надежнейшее средство успешного и продуктивного труда. Достоинство данного метода состоит в том, что он обеспечивает эффективное формирование умений и навыков, а недостаток — в слабом выполнении побуждающей функции.

Рабочая программа по дисциплине предусматривает выполнение студентами устных и письменных упражнений из соответствующих разделов учебников и учебных пособий данных в программе.

Устные упражнения связаны с развитием культуры речи и логического мышления, познавательных возможностей студентов. Назначение устных упражнений разнообразное: овладение техникой и культурой чтения, устного счета, рассказа, логического изложения знаний и т. д. Устные упражнения постепенно усложняются в зависимости от уровня развития компетенций студентов.

Письменные упражнения (стилистические, грамматические, орфографические диктанты, конспекты, эссе и т. д.) составляют важный компонент обучения. Их главное назначение — формирование, развитие и упрочение необходимых умений и навыков.

Пересказ – изложение содержания прочитанного или услышанного текста. Пересказ может быть свободным (изложение своими словами) или близким к тексту. Пересказ текста является важным умением, которое в первую очередь показывает насколько хорошо, студент может формулировать, анализировать понимать услышанное произведение, а также – насколько у него развита речь.

Рассмотрим подробнее этапы работы над текстом, которые в дальнейшем способствуют переходу от прочтения текста к его пересказу.

Предтекстовый этап. Задачи на этом этапе – дифференциация языковых единиц и речевых образцов, их узнавание в тексте, языковая догадка.

Задания:

- прочтите заголовок и скажите, о чем (о ком) будет идти речь в тексте;
- ознакомьтесь с новыми словами и словосочетаниями (если таковые даны к тексту с переводом); не читая текст, скажите, о чем может идти в нем речь;
- прочитайте и выпишите слова, обозначающие... (дается русский эквивалент);
- выберите из текста слова, относящиеся к изучаемой теме;
- найдите в тексте незнакомые слова.

Текстовый этап. Данный этап предполагает использование различных приемов извлечения информации и трансформации структуры и языкового материала текста.

Задания:

- прочтите текст;
- выделите слова (словосочетания или предложения), которые несут важную (ключевую информацию);
- выпишите или подчеркните основные имена (термины, определения, обозначения);
- замените существительное местоимением по образцу;
- сформулируйте ключевую мысль каждого абзаца;
- отметьте слово (словосочетание), которое лучше всего передает содержание текста (части текста).

Послетекстовый этап. Этот этап ориентирован на выявление основных элементов содержания текста.

Задания:

- озаглавьте текст;
- прочтите вслух предложения, которые поясняют название текста;

- найдите в тексте предложения для описания ...
- подтвердите (опровергните) словами из текста следующую мысль;
- ответьте на вопрос;
- составьте план текста;
- выпишите ключевые слова, необходимые для пересказа текста;
- перескажите текст, опираясь на план;
- перескажите текст, опираясь на ключевые слова.

При подготовке пересказа текста мы рекомендуем соблюдать следующие правила:

1. После прочтения текста разбейте его на смысловые части.
2. В каждой части найдите предложение (их может быть несколько), в котором заключен основной смысл этой части текста. Выпишите эти предложения.
3. Подчеркните в этих предложениях ключевые слова.
4. Составьте план пересказа.
5. Опираясь на план, перескажите текст,
6. Опираясь на ключевые слова, расскажите текст.

При пересказе текста рекомендуется использовать речевые клише:

- *This text is about ...*
- *I would like to tell you ...*
- *I think ...*
- *I like / I don't like ... because ...*

Эти клише помогут построить связные высказывания при пересказе, составлении характеристики, выражении своего отношения, своей точки зрения относительно прочитанного.

Система оценивания выполнения заданий

задание	оценка	критерии оценивания
упражнение	5	упражнение выполнено без ошибок
	4	в упражнении допущены 1-2 незначительные ошибки
	3	в упражнении допущены 2-3 ошибки, а также имеются недочеты
	2	в упражнении имеется большое количество ошибок
	1-0	упражнение не выполнено или выполнено с большим количеством ошибок
перевод	5	перевод выполнен с подбором эквивалентной лексики и в соответствии с грамматическими, лексико-

		синтаксическими нормами языка
	4	перевод выполнен с подбором эквивалентной лексики, в соответствии с грамматическими, лексико-синтаксическими нормами языка, но при этом имеются незначительные погрешности
	3	передано общее содержание текста со значительными отклонениями от грамматических, лексико-синтаксических норм языка
	2	в переводе содержится большое количество ошибок разного плана, содержание текста не соответствует переводу, главная идея текста не определена
	1-0	перевод не выполнен
пересказ	5	сделан подробный пересказ текста без грамматических, лексических, синтаксических и фонетических ошибок
	4	пересказ с достаточной степенью полноты, но при наличии 2-3 фонетических или лексических или синтаксических ошибок
	3	имеются значительные недостатки по содержанию, присутствуют ошибки разного плана
	2	ответ не является логически законченным и обоснованным, наличие большого числа ошибок разного плана
	1-0	пересказ представляет собой бессистемные сведения, наличие огромного числа ошибок разного плана
контрольная работа	5	работа выполнена без грамматических, лексических, синтаксических ошибок
	4	работа выполнена с достаточной степенью полноты, но при наличии 2-3 грамматических, лексических или синтаксических ошибок
	3	в работе имеются значительные ошибки разного плана (грамматические, лексические, синтаксические)
	2	работа выполнена не полностью, присутствует большое количество ошибок разного плана
	1-0	работа представляет собой бессистемные сведения, наличие огромного числа ошибок разного плана

Форма промежуточного контроля

Зачет

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольную работы № 1 и сдавшие тексты учебника или учебных пособий по английскому языку (по профилю вуза) в объеме пройденных за семестр тем.

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь прочитать со словарем незнакомый текст на английском языке, содержащий изученный грамматический материал.

Форма проверки – устный перевод и краткий пересказ текста. Норма перевода – 600-800 печатных знаков в час письменно со словарем на бумажном носителе.

Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

Основная литература

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3. Евсюкова, Е. Н. Английский язык. Reading and discussion : учебное пособие для вузов / Е. Н. Евсюкова, Г. Л. Рутковская, О. И. Тараненко. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 147 с. — (Университеты России). — ISBN 978-5-534-07996-8. — С. 106 — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://biblio-online.ru/bcode/438983/p.106> (дата обращения: 06.06.2019)

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Дополнительная литература

1. Восковская, А.С. Английский язык: учеб. пособие / А.С. Восковская, Т.А. Карпова. – 4-е изд., доп. и перераб. – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2010. – 349 с. – (Высшее образование). - ISBN 978-5-222-16362-7(14 шт в библиотеке)

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Базы данных, информационно-справочные и поисковые системы

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FBXjG6DAYUU> — English Phrasal Verbs about CRIME!

2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBq-7_-LwIs — Professional English Vocabulary: Meetings

3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ml7vkwQQtNg> — 11 PHRASAL VERBS for talking about MONEY in English

4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DBpV4XtW11U> — Business English Vocabulary: The Stock Market

Ведущий преподаватель

Каплина Светлана Евгеньевна

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