

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**

1. *Economics as a science. Parts of speech.* (Various ideas about economics. Making deals every day. Two areas of economics. How economists work. Two types of economists. Four types of economic systems: traditional, market, planned, mixed. Advantages and disadvantages of each type. Comparative analysis of these four types. The concept of security. *Grammar*: noun, article, pronoun, conjunction, preposition).

2. **Marketing. Management.** (Definition of marketing. Centrality of marketing. Market opportunities. What is management? Functions of management. Qualities of a good manager. Managing a multicultural company. Management process. Levels of security. *Grammar*: numeral, adjective, adverb.

3. **Advertising. Recruitment. Verb to be (different functions).** Products and brands. Aims of advertising. How companies advertise. Managing people. Employer and employee relationship. A job interview. Working abroad. Global security. *Grammar*: to be in different functions.

4. **Business ethics. Corporate culture. Verb to have (different functions). Modal Verbs.** Ethical issues: honesty and fairness; organizational relationships; conflict of interest. Types of corporate culture. National security. *Grammar*: to have in different functions, modal verbs.

### 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 № 1**

**Вариант 1.**

**TASK 1.** *Образуйте форму множественного числа*

security	capacity	smurf	woman
threat	data	technique	diary
asset	consumer	tax	year
actor	loan	remedy	factory
science	money	crime	wage

**TASK 2.** *Перефразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж:*

1. the concept of security
2. the end of the cold war
3. the safety of an organization
4. the introduction of new concepts
5. the abilities of a state

**TASK 3.** *Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:*

1. I live in ... big flat in ... centre of ... Chita. My flat is on ... ground floor. There are ... three rooms in my ... flat. ... rooms are large. There is ... kitchen and ... bathroom in my flat.
2. On ... fifth of ... October I visited my ... friend. He is ... economist. He has ... big family. He has got ... wife, ... two sons and ... daughter.
3. There is not ... table in ... middle of ... living-room. ... table is in ... corner. ...table is brown.
4. Nick has ... lot of books at ... home. ...books are interesting. They are in ... bookcase.
5. Will you go for ... walk tomorrow? We will have ... good time.

**TASK 4** *Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот «there + be»:*

1. The figures are on the display
2. The changes were on the market
3. The new prices will be for oil and machinery
4. Our company has a lot of skilled economists on the staff
5. Nobody was in the office yesterday.

**TASK 5** *Вставьте необходимые предлоги и переведите предложения:*

1. We sign a licensing agreement ...Pepsi Co.

2. We obtain a right to manufacture computers ...IBM.
3. We pay Tex Inc 12% ...our income as a royalty.
4. I know much ...how to sell these products ...Russia.
5. We need to have more control ... your manufactures.

**TASK 6** *Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:*

Рыночная экономика, учетная ставка, использовать методику, ставка процента, плановая экономика, контролировать инфляцию, финансовая интеграция, банковская ставка, ограничить торговлю, беспошлинная торговля, передовая технология, значительное изменение, заложенный актив, частная жизнь, ценные бумаги, политика безопасности.

**TASK 7** *Замените модальные глаголы на их эквиваленты в следующих предложениях:*

1. Our company can easily enter the foreign market.
2. We must sign a licensing agreement with Apple Computer.
3. We may pay you royalty.
4. You could control the quality of our computers.
5. Must we sell these products abroad?

**TASK 8** *Составьте словосочетания, дайте их пояснение на английском языке, а перевод самих словосочетаний – на русском:*

security	asset
stock	conditions
realm	action
nation	policy
pledged	exchange
foreclosure	state
desirable	war
legal	of high politics
deliberate	sale
cold	right

**TASK 9** *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:*

Economic security or financial security is the condition of having stable income or other resources to support a standard of living now and in the foreseeable future. It includes: probable continued solvency, predictability of the future cash flow of a person or other economic entity, such as a country, employment security or job security.

Financial security more often refers to individual and family money management and savings. Economic security tends to include the broader effect of a society's production levels and monetary support for non-working citizens.

Economic security, in the context of politics and international relations, is the ability of a nation state to follow its choice of policies to develop the national economy in the manner desired. Historically, conquest of nations have made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade through controlling of the conquered nations' economy. In today's complex system of international trade, characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual interdependence and availability of natural resources, economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military policy.

Economic security has been proposed as a key determinant of international relations, particularly in geopolitics. It is widely believed that there is a trade off between economic security and economic opportunity.

**TASK 10** *Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:*

1. What comes to mind when you hear the word "security"?
2. Do people nowadays have all the security they need?
3. What would life be like with better security?
4. What do you do to improve your Internet security?
5. How important is financial security to you?

**Вариант 2.**

**TASK 1.** *Образуйте форму множественного числа*

threat	concept	money	tax
phenomenon	identity	payoff	wage
share	benefit	liability	service
activity	cargo	script	bribery
victim	fraud	spam	consumer

**TASK 2.** *Перепаразуйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж:*

1. a group of people
2. the permanence of the system
3. the residents of different countries
4. the payment of the victims
5. the security of a new organization

**TASK 3.** *Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:*

1. ...Ted Shell is ... worker. He works at ... factory. It's not in ... centre of the city. Every morning he has ... breakfast and ... cup of tea. Then he goes to ... work by ... bus. He works till five o'clock in ... afternoon. He has ... son. His name is Fred. Fred goes to ... school. He likes ... literature. Fred is ... good pupil. He also likes ... sports.

2. We are in ... Scotland. Its capital is ... Edinburgh. It is one of ... most beautiful cities in ... Great Britain. There are ... many places of interest here. ... monument to ... Walter Scott is in ... centre of ... city. ... National Gallery of Scotland is also situated in ... centre. There is ... fine collection of ... pictures in ... gallery. ... Glasgow is ... greatest city in ... Scotland. Scotland is ... land of ... lakes. They are called "Lochs" there. Let us go now to ... Loch Lomond. What ... beautiful lake it is!

**TASK 4** *Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот «there + be»:*

1. The telephone is on the desk.
2. The telefax machine was in the office.
3. Some new data will be in press.
4. The market has some changes.
5. A few international businesses had local partners.

**TASK 5** *Вставьте необходимые предлоги и переведите предложения:*

1. We ship goods ... Australia ... Russia.
2. Our sales agent will control the quality ... the goods ... your plant.
3. We want greater control ... our goods.
4. We shall both profit ... our arrangement.
5. Mexican government set embargo ... sales ... oil.

**TASK 6** *Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:*

Народное хозяйство, выгоды от интеграции, ожидаемая инфляция, банковская ставка, национальная безопасность, уровень зарплаты, рабочая сила, общая прибыль, сравнительные издержки, макроэкономическая политика, инвестиционный инструмент, предотвращение атаки, незаконное вторжение, сознательный поступок, жертва обмана, способность государства, приобретение акций, военный потенциал.

**TASK 7** *Замените модальные глаголы на их эквиваленты в следующих предложениях:*

1. I must stay here.
2. He might to make an experiment.
3. The students must take exams in June.
4. The children must return to their native city.
5. Who can do this work?

**TASK 8** *Составьте словосочетания, дайте их пояснение на английском языке, а перевод самих словосочетаний – на русском:*

financial	profits
domestic	security
income	approach
tax	exchange
skill	investment
passive	environment
stock	owner
money	training
social	laundering
beneficial	production

**TASK 9** *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:*

The explosive growth in the use of computers in the business world in the past few years has brought with it a corresponding increase in computer misuse. Computer crimes fall mainly into three broad categories: simple unauthorized access, theft of information, and theft of funds. Among schemes that have been subjects of litigations are (1) stealing a competitor's computer program; (2) pay-ing an accomplice to delete adverse information and insert favorable false in-formation into the defendant's credit file; (3) a disgruntled exemployee's inserting a "virus" into his former employer's computer to destroy its records.

Some estimate that losses in the USA due to computer misuse may be as high as 35 dollars USA to 40 billion dollars USA per year (including thefts of funds, losses of computer programs and data, losses of trade secrets, and damage done to computer hardware). These estimates may not be reliable, but it is clear that a substantial amount of computer crime is never discovered and a high percentage of that which is discovered is never reported because: 1) companies do not want publicity about the inadequacy of their computer controls and 2) financial institutions, such as banks, fear that reports of large losses of funds, even when insured, are likely to cause depositors to withdraw their funds in the interest of safety. Bribery Bribery or corruption is a white collar crime in which money, a favor or something else of value is promised to, given to, or taken from an

individual or corporation in an attempt to sway his or its views, opinions, or decisions. For example, if an electoral candidate offered bottles of liquor in exchange for votes, it would be considered a bribe, and therefore, a crime. The commission of this crime involves participation of two wrongdoers: a corrupter (active perpetrator) and a corruptee (passive actor), where the former offers an advantage and the latter accepts it. As far as the actual moment of the commission of the corruption crime is concerned, what matters is the collusive agreement, in the sense that the corruption is perfected when the passive actor does not expressly refuse the advantage offered to him by the corrupter. The fact that the promise is really maintained is not relevant for the purposes of the commission of the offence. The legal authority has only to prove the abstract relationship between the illegitimate advantage and the performance or violation of the public function. Passive corruption involves the commission or omission of an act on the part of the passive actor.

**TASK 10** *Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:*

1. What categories do computer crimes fall into?
2. What computer schemes are known to have been subjects of litigations?
3. What losses can result from computer misuse?
4. Why do American companies and banks try hard to avoid publicity about their losses because of computer crime?
5. What has the explosive growth in the use of computers in the business brought with it?
6. What is meant by the “collusive agreement”?
7. What does passive corruption involve?
8. What types of corruption do you know? Can you characterize them?
9. Which penalties are traditionally applied to those convicted of corruption? Do they vary noticeably in different countries?

### **Вариант 3.**

**TASK 1.** *Образуйте форму множественного числа*

technology	value	privacy	success
rate	sale	objective	royalty
currency	buyer	benefit	facility
good	dignity	income	tariff
profit	confidence	license	loss



**TASK 2.** *Перепаразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж:*

1. The economic security of this country
2. The victim of these crimes
3. The nominee of the assets
4. The patronage of the local government
5. The crackers of our computer systems.

**TASK 3.** *Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:*

1. ... money which he gave my father was coming to ... end.
2. I know there is a man like you here and I'll have ... eye on you ... day and night.
3. We always stay at the Palace Court Hotel because it is ... only one with ... facilities for ... disabled.
4. ... Swiss Alps are a good place to go if you like skiing. There is usually plenty of ... snow during the winter months.
5. ... rich get richer and ... poor get poorer.
6. He was ... extremely boring fellow.
7. Most ... commercials usually include ... short, clever phrase or slogan.
8. ... new youth centre is planned for Melton. ... centre aims to cater for ... young people.
9. After ... exams were over, my friend and I decided to go on ... picnic. It was ... very big mistake and everything went wrong from ... very beginning. We had arranged to meet at half past eight so that we could make up ... early start. ... place we wanted to go to was ... two-hour drive from ... city centre. It was Saturday and there was ... heavy traffic which held us up. After driving for about ... hour ... car broke down and we had to call Paul, ... friend of ours, who is ... mechanic, to come to our rescue. It took Paul two hours to repair ... car. By ... time we arrived at our picnic spot, it was ... late afternoon and ... weather was quite cloudy We got all ... food out of ... car and ... blanket to sit on but we were immediately invaded by ... insects that wanted to share ... picnic. Then it started to rain heavily and we had to put everything back in the car and drive back home.

**TASK 4** *Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот «there + be»:*

1. This economic policy has many advantages.
2. An exchange broker was in the office yesterday.
3. Nobody is in the bank.
4. The firm has a lot of new commercial goods.
5. This management contract will have impediments.

**TASK 5** *Вставьте необходимые предлоги и переведите предложения:*

1. I'm looking forward ... your answer.
2. We prohibit the import ... certain goods.
3. We refuse to do business ... these grounds.
4. Governments impose a lot of regulations ... foreign trade.
5. He is solely responsible ... the success ... the business.

**TASK 6** *Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:*

Кража, новая техника, количество вложенных денег, взлом и проникновение, киберпреступность, Совет национальной безопасности, территориальная неприкосновенность, прогрессивное налогообложение, социальная среда, интеллектуальная собственность, соответствующие активы, ограниченные ресурсы, вдаваться в детали, продавать с прибылью, ценовое регулирование, предпочтения и приоритеты.

**TASK 7** *Замените модальные глаголы на их эквиваленты в следующих предложениях:*

1. Economists must study situations from real life by means of economic models.
2. The buyer might choose goods for which he has enough money.
3. The manager can make decisions only after careful analysis of all the data.
4. Their self-sufficiency can be ensured by the government of large nations, but it is close to impossible for more dependent nations.
5. We may accumulate evidence in support of an economic theory, but we can never prove beyond doubt that it is true'.

**TASK 8** *Составьте слова и словосочетания, дайте их пояснение на английском языке, а перевод самих слов и словосочетаний – на русском:*

income	living
revenue	investment
public	holder
self	crime
desirable	fraud
cyber	security
standard of	forecasting
computer	conditions
financial	employed
stake	finance

**TASK 9** *Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:*

Finance is the provision of money at the time when it is needed. It is a system of monetary relations leading to formation, distribution and use of money in the process of its turnover between economic entities.

The financial system is the network of institutions through which firms, households and units of government get the funds they need and put surplus funds to work.

Savers and borrowers are connected by financial intermediaries including banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, mutual funds, and finance companies.

Finance in an economic system comprises two parts: public finance and finance of economic entities.

Public finance is the provision of money (by the community through taxes) to be spent by national and local government authorities on projects of national and local benefit. It is a collective term for the financial flows and also the financial institutions of the public sector.

Public finance has the following four functions: 1) the provision of essential services; 2) the encouragement or control of particular sectors of the economy; 3) the implementation of social policy in respect of social services; 4) the encouragement of the growth of economy as a whole.

The major instrument of any financial system is the budget. In a market oriented economy, the budget is the most important tool for achieving national priorities and goals through the allocation and distribution of resources, and the maintenance of a stable macroeconomic environment.

The budget is an estimate of national revenue and expenditure for the ensuing fiscal year. When expenditure exceeds the revenue the budget has a deficit.

Revenue and expenditure forecasting is the most fundamental step in the process of budget preparation. Adequate planning of recurrent and capital expenditure depends critically on an accurate forecast of revenue availability. The determination of the expected overall deficit in the public sector and therefore the macroeconomic impact of fiscal policy requires accurate forecast of tax collection and expenditures.

In Russia, public finance is a sum of budgets of all levels of subjects of the Federation, extra budgetary and reserve funds.

An accurate revenue forecast is most critical at the federal level of government but it is also important for all subnational governments because over the last several years they have worked with increasingly autonomous budgets.

Budget preparation at the federal level involves a number of institutions. The Ministry of Finance is the central coordinating institution in charge of compiling

and presenting the budget. It has major inputs from ministries in various sectors of the economy and the state tax bodies.

**TASK 10** *Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:*

1. What is finance and financial system?
2. What parts does finance comprise?
3. What does the term public finance mean?
4. What functions does public finance perform?
5. What is budget in a market-oriented economy?
6. When does budget have a deficit?
7. What does the process of budget preparation include?
8. What is public finance in Russia?
9. What do you know about an accurate revenue forecast?
10. Which institutions does budget preparation at the federal level involve?

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

#### **ТЕКСТ 1**

##### **Current research approaches to economic security**

An analysis of economic security is justified by the need for coherent measure events that the society is passing; evaluate the evident changes in the threats to economic security and, not the last, to be able to decipher a coherent vision for the future.

During the 20th century and early 21st century there were formed a series of definitions for economic security that used to define the synergic approach that embodies itself in terms of the interests of the state, threatens stability, having the possibility of self-development, etc. Thus, security involves the protection of basic necessities, physiological, socio-economic, spiritual and situational resources, technologies, information and moral ideals, required for vital activity and prosperity of society.

The economic element of national security is a priority reference range of modern security approaches. They can head towards other areas of modern society, but are undeniably economic, due to the fact that the energy, transport, communications, military cannot exist outside of economy. The American economist, politician and historian, Richard Rosecrance mentioned a truth with profound implications: "in the past it was cheaper to conquer the territory of a state by force than to develop a sophisticated economic and commercial model, it is

necessary to obtain the benefits from trade with it." Developing this idea, today it is cheaper as a state to exercise economic power than military force.

Asiatic approach (macroeconomic). The complexity of the concept of security makes the different dimensions of it to be often treated separately. In the broad sense the concept of "security" includes military security, economic security, energy security, environmental security, etc that possess the levers for tackling specific risks to each. Thus, there is a shift from threats to vulnerabilities and risks.

Economic security is often defined in general terms as "economic security of one or another system is meant the sub-system status which provides the ability to achieve the purpose of the whole system." However, this definition is a general one which underlines that economic security is seen from the perspective of production potential being the result of economic policies promoted effectively. This lowers the state's exposure to threats, through the accumulation of vulnerabilities that may become a risk. In this context, for example the soviet economist, PhD in economic sciences, professor V. Sentseagov said: "the essence of economic security can be defined as a situation when state institutions ensure the safeguarding of national interests protection, development of social-oriented state and sufficient military potential".

The macro-economic approach had a complex geometry, especially since this period coincides with the time of the two world wars. In particular, we note that it includes Russian school that tried to quantify economic security using critical values; and the approach developed by professor Lino Briguglio. His model represents economic security from the perspective of national economic vulnerability and capacity for resistance (counteracting the crises and shock absorption).

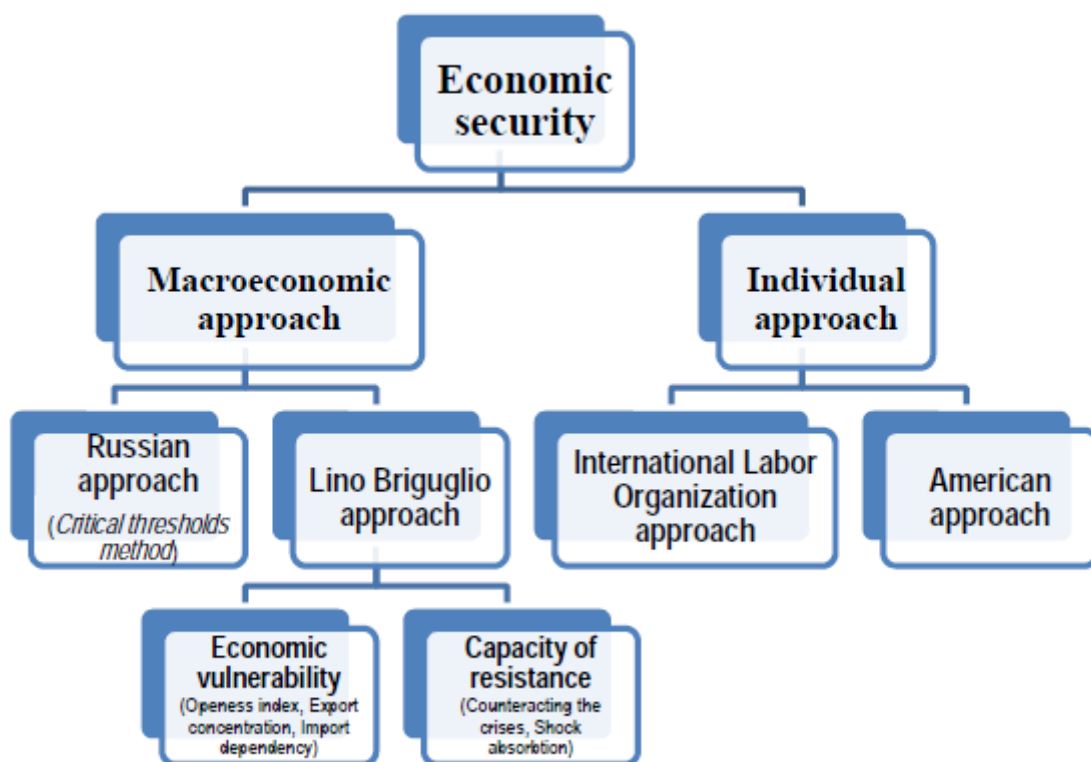
Individual approach (Anglo-Saxon). Having the changes on international market and the transformations that have occurred domestically, economic security tends toward the accumulation of new, important issues for the very existence of mankind. Thus, Mark Rupert, in his "International Relations Theory" defines the economic security of the individual as "stable incomes and other sources in order to maintain a standard of living in the present and in the foreseeable future which means: continuous solvency, predictable cash-flow, efficient use of human capital."

International Labour Organization (ILO) developed an approach of individual economic security. In the report, "Economic Security for a Better World", ILO researchers have divided the 90 countries subjected to analysis, representing 85% of the world's population, into four categories, (pacesetters, pragmatists, conventional, much-to-be-done). Also the individual approach is used by the American school that is calculating the Economic Security Index (ESI) for US. The

ESI shows that economic insecurity disproportionately affects the less advantaged, but have risen substantially for all Americans.

No state possesses 100% of its necessary resources (raw materials, scientific and technological potential, infrastructure, etc.), so every country is forced to participate in international trade to obtain essential materials for its national development. Small states have always been forced to participate in trade relations, allowing foreigners to play important role for their survival and, at the same time, being vulnerable, because they are weaker economically and have smaller domestic markets, they have no control over the larger powers, but without opening their economies these states have no possibility to become competitive.

**Fig. 1 System of economic security approaches**



Globalization opens up new possibilities for economies that are adapted, flexible and well anchored in core networks, but penalizes rigorously on those that are stiff. All States, including the smaller ones must prepare themselves to face these challenges, and this cannot be done only by a remarkable economic capacity, able to create conditions for economic security, social, informational, military, etc. of each country individually.

These new dimensions of reality turn of the century and millennium requires reconfiguration of the philosophy and face significant actors in international economic relations.

There is a strong need for analyzing the concept of economic security broadly taking into consideration both micro- and macroeconomic approach. Thus system

of indicators described by L. Briguglio – national economic security are suitable for analysis, as described in details the socio-economic aspect (individual and macroeconomic aspect), which does not allow us to conclude a general economic security image.

## **ТЕКСТ 2**

### **International Practices to Improve Economic Security**

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 relevant is the study of best practices of foreign advanced countries in provision of economic security of enterprise structures, application of tools to prevent illegal actions, as well as issues of combating economic crimes. 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.

The research object is the economic security of the state as a system. The research subjects are organizational-methodological and methodical aspects of economic security. Research methods include abstract-logical approach, systematic analysis, and monographic method. 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.

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). 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.

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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### 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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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

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