

Группа: ХКМ 3/1

Дата проведения: 07.12.2022

Специальность: 15.02.06 Монтаж и техническая эксплуатация
холодильно-компрессорных машин и установок (по отраслям)

Дисциплина: ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Тема занятия: Менеджмент. Работа над текстами по специальности

Цели занятия:

Дидактическая: -систематизировать знания студентов с понятием «Менеджмент»
- закреплять новые лексические единицы в разговорной речи;
- развивать речевые навыки студентов;
- активизация навыков говорения по изученной лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, аудирования;

Развивающая: - развивать способность к умозаключению;
-развивать способность к распределению внимания, коммуникативности, умению выражать своё отношение к теме;

Воспитательная: - формировать уважительное и ответственное отношение к роли человека в экономическом обществе;
- воспитывать умение работать самостоятельно.

Вид занятия: практическое занятие

Основная литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для вузов: учебное пособие. – Москва: Проспект, 2015. – 288 с.

HOMEWORK

All of your exercises write into your copy-books.

Все упражнения делаем письменно!!! Текст - устно.

Exercise 1.

Read and translate the text and do exercises after it. Прочитать и устно перевести текст, выделенные слова выписать в «Словарь профессиональной лексики»

Organizations

Organizations need to be understood and **intelligently** managed because they are an ever-present feature of modern life. When people gather together and formally agree to **combine** their efforts for a common purpose, an organization is the result. All

organizations, whatever their purpose, have four **characteristics**: coordination of effort, common goal or purpose, division of labor, and **hierarchy** of authority. If one of these characteristics is absent, an organization does not exist. Coordination of efforts multiplies individual contributions. A common goal or purpose gives organization members a rallying point. By **systematically** dividing complex tasks into specialized jobs, an organization can efficiently use its human resources. Division of labor permits organization member to become more proficient by repeatedly doing the same specialized task. Organization theorists have defined **authority** as the right to direct the action of others. Without a recognized hierarchy of authority, coordination of effort is difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.

Organizational **classifications** aid systematic analysis and study of organizations. There is no universally accepted classification scheme among organization **theorists**. Two useful ways of classifying organizations are by purpose (by carrying out a wide range of purposes, they enable society as a whole to function) and technology. In regard to purpose, organizations can be **classified as** business, not-for-profit service, mutual benefit, or commonweal. In regard **to technology**, there are long-linked (assembly lines), **mediating** (commercial banks, insurance companies, telephone companies, etc), and intensive technologies (hospitals). Each of these technologies has characteristic strengths and weaknesses.

There are both traditional and modern **views** of organizations. Traditionalists such as Fayol, Taylor, and Weber subscribed to closed-system thinking by ignoring the impact of environmental forces. Modern organization theorists prefer open-system thinking because it realistically includes organizations' **environmental** dependency. Early management writers proposed tightly controlled authoritarian organizations. Max Weber, a German sociologist, applied the label bureaucracy to his formula for the most rationally efficient type of organization. **Bureaucracies** are characterized by their division of labor, hierarchy of authority, framework of rules, and impersonality. Unfortunately, in actual practice, bureaucracy has become a synonym for a red tape and inefficiency. The answer to this bureaucratic paradox is to understand that bureaucracy is a matter of **degree**. When bureaucratic characteristics, which are present in all organizations, are carried to an extreme, efficiency gives way to **inefficiency**.

Barnard's acceptance theory of authority and growing environmental complexity and uncertainty questioned traditional organization theory. **Open-system** thinking became a promising alternative because it was useful in explaining the necessity of creating flexible and **adaptable** rather than rigid organizations. Although the analogy between natural systems and human social systems (organizations) is an imperfect one, there are important **parallels**. Organizations, like all open systems, are unique because of their interaction with the environment, **equifinality** (reaching the same result by different means), synergy, and dynamic equilibrium.

Exercise 2.

Mark the statements as true or false.

1. Organizations should be managed carefully in order to be profitable.
2. All organizations have five main characteristics.
3. Division of labor helps to use organization's human resources efficiently.
4. It is hard to achieve coordination of effort without a recognized hierarchy of authority.
5. There is a clear universally accepted classification scheme among organization theorists.
6. Organizations can be classified by purpose and technology.
7. Fayol, Taylor, and Weber are the representatives of modern views of organizations.
8. Bureaucracies are characterized by their division of labor, hierarchy of authority, framework of rules, and impersonality.
9. When bureaucratic characteristics are carried to an extreme, organization's efficiency increases.
10. Organizations, like all open systems, may be called unique.

Exercise 3.

Answer the questions:

1. What factors result in the organization?
2. What are the two ways of classifying organizations?
3. What is the essence of traditional and modern views of organizations?
4. Which seems more sensible?

Exercise 4.

Complete the sentences with the right prepositions if necessary:

1. Organizations are an ever-present feature ____ modern life.
2. Organization member become more proficient ____ repeatedly doing the same specialized task.
3. There is no universally accepted classification scheme ____ organization theorists.
4. Max Weber applied the label bureaucracy ____ his formula ____ the most rationally efficient type of organization.
5. Each of these technologies has characteristic ____ strengths and weaknesses.
6. When bureaucratic characteristics are carried ____ an extreme, efficiency gives way to inefficiency.
7. The analogy _____ natural systems and human social systems is an imperfect one.

Все выполненные задания высылаем на мою страницу ВК

<https://vk.com/yanovskaya1983>

**Не забываем писать фамилию, группу, число за которое сделали
домашнее задание!!!**