

- Группа:** ХКМ 3/1
- Дата проведения:** 16.11.2022
- Специальность:** 15.02.06 Монтаж и техническая эксплуатация холодильно-компрессорных машин и установок (по отраслям)
- Дисциплина:** ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
- Тема занятия:** Основные виды деятельности менеджмента
- Цели занятия:**
- Дидактическая:**
- закрепить знания студентов по теме Managment
 - научиться вводить новые лексические единицы в разговорную речь;
 - 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.

Дополнительная литература:

1. https://englisharound.com/files/management_glossary.php

ДОМАШНЕЕ ЗАДАНИЕ

Exercise 1

Read the text and do exercises after it.

What is management? You want me to explain what management is? Well, I guess I can manage that! Actually, management as we understand it today is a fairly recent idea. Most economists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, for example, wrote about factors of production such as land, labour and capital, and about supply and demand, as if these were impersonal and objective economic forces which left no room for human action. An exception was Jean-Baptiste, who invented the term ‘entrepreneur’, the person who sees to use resources in more productive ways. Entrepreneurs are people who are alert to so-far undiscovered profit opportunities. They perceive opportunities to commercialize new technologies and products that will serve the market better than it is currently being served by their competitors. They are happy to risk their own or other people’s capital. They are frequently unconventional, innovative people. But entrepreneurship isn’t the same as management, and most managers aren’t entrepreneurs. So, what’s management? Well, it’s essentially a matter of organizing people. Managers, especially senior managers, have to set objectives for their organization, and then work out how to achieve them. This is true of the managers of business enterprises, government departments, educational institutions, and sports teams, although for government services, universities and so on we usually talk about administrators and administration rather than managers and management. Managers analyse the activities of the organization and the relations among them. They divide the work into distinct activities and then into individual jobs. They select people to manage these activities and perform the jobs. And they often need to make the people responsible for performing individual jobs which form effective teams. Managers have to be good at communication and motivation. They need to communicate the organization’s objectives to the people responsible for attaining them. They have to motivate their staff to work well, to be productive, and to contribute something to the organization. They make decisions about pay and promotion. Managers also have to measure the performance of their staff, and to ensure that the objectives and performance targets set for the whole organization and for individual employees are reached. Furthermore, they have to train and develop their staff, so that their performance continues to improve. Some managers obviously perform these tasks better than others. Most achievements and failures in business are the achievements or failures of individual managers.

Exercise 2

Answer the questions:

1. Management as a term was known long ago, wasn't it?
2. Who invented the term "entrepreneur"?
3. Who are entrepreneurs? What do they do?
4. Is entrepreneurship the same as management?
5. What are manager's duties?
6. Manager's duties differ depending on the type of organisation, don't they?
7. What personal qualities should a good manager possess?
8. Who should motivate staff a manager or CEO?
9. Why should managers train their staff?
10. Who are responsible in most cases for failures of a business?

Exercise 3

Guess the meaning of highlighted words, first match them with the definitions and then put them into the sentences:

Definitions:

1. Something important that you succeed in doing by your own efforts.
2. Official connections between countries, companies, organisations etc.
3. Someone who is paid to work for someone else.
4. A chance to do something or an occasion to do something.
5. Method, product, practice etc. has been use for a long time and is considered the usual type.
6. The process of making or growing things to be sold, especially in large quantities.
7. To succeed in achieving something after trying for a long time.
8. Something that you trying hard to achieve, especially in business or politics.
9. A person, team, company etc. that is competing with another.
10. Not showing any feelings of sympathy, friendliness etc.
11. Having a duty to be in charge of or to look after someone or something.

Sentences:

1. Managers should set specific for their teams.
2. More women are positions of power in public life.
3. Business letters don't have to be and formal.
4. His great is to make all the players into a united team.
5. When the for a promotion come I want to be ready.

6. Internet connections through phone lines are fairly slow.
7. between workers and management are generally good.
8. The new model will go into next year.
9. The shoe factory has the largest number of in this area.
10. Last year they sold twice as many computers as their
11. He is for recruiting and training new staff.

Exercise 4

Find the English equivalents for the following word combinations:

1. достаточно недавний
2. спрос и предложение
3. действия человека
4. нераскрытая выгода
5. рисковать своим капиталом
6. выработать способ достижения (целей)
7. образовательные учреждения
8. деятельность организации
9. выполнять работу
10. вносить вклад в организацию
11. обеспечивать/гарантировать, что цели достигнуты
12. продолжать улучшаться

Exercise 5

Find the following pronouns in the text. What nouns do they refer to?

1. Well, I guess I can manage that!
2. ... as if these were...
3. ... who are alert...
4. They perceive opportunities...
5. Well, it's essentially...
6. ... for their organization ...
7. relations among them.
8. They select people...
9. ... responsible for attaining them.
10. ... develop their staff, so that their performance...

Все выполненные задания высылаем на мою страницу ВК

<https://vk.com/yanovskaya1983>

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домашнее задание!!!**