

Группа: ТЭК 2/2
Дата проведения: 01.12.2022г.
Специальность: 38.02.05 Товароведение и экспертиза качества потребительских товаров
Дисциплина: ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
Тема занятия: Контракт. Разделы и содержание контракта.

Цели занятия:

Дидактическая: - углубить и расширить знания и представления студентов по теме;
Развивающая: - развивать творческий потенциал студентов;
Воспитательная - воспитывать стремление к совершенствованию английского языка;
: - воспитывать умение работать самостоятельно.

Вид занятия: практическое занятие

Основная литература:

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

Дополнительная литература:

Интернет-ресурсы.

ДОМАШНЕЕ ЗАДАНИЕ:

- 1. You know that there are many proverbs and sayings about business. Look at these proverbs and give Russian equivalents to the following English proverbs and sayings and say your ideas.***

A cat in gloves catches no mice.
Rome wasn't built in a day.
You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs.
The work shows the workman.
He who would catch fish must not mind getting wet.

- 2. Запишите и выучите новые слова:***

legally enforceable - имеющий правовую силу
in consideration of... - принимая во внимание ..., учитывая...
standard contract — типовой контракт
part and parcel - неотъемлемая часть
legal title - юридическое наименование
contracting parties — договаривающиеся стороны
unit of measure - единица измерения
tolerance - допустимое отклонение.
stipulation - условие
bulk cargo - насыпной или наливной груз
in conformity with - в соответствии с

by sample — по образцу
quote a price — назначать цену
subjected to - подлежащий
firm prices - твёрдые цены
fixed prices — фиксированные цены
sliding prices - скользящие цены
bill of exchange - вексель, тратта
letter of credit — аккредитив (поручение банка покупателя банку поставщика производить оплату счетов поставщика за отгруженный товар, если представленные поставщиком документы соответствуют условиям аккредитива)
sight bill - тратта срочная, немедленно по предъявлении
drawer - трассант
accepted — «акцептован» (надпись на векселе)
expiry — окончание, истечение срока
quay - причал
bill of lading - коносамент (расписка капитана судна, подтверждающая приём груза на борт)

3. Прочитайте текст. Переведите письменно 1-6 абзацы текста:

CONTRACT

A contract is an agreement between two or more persons which is legally enforceable provided certain conditions are observed. It normally takes the form of one person's promise to do something in consideration of the other's agreeing to do or suffer something else in return.

Standard contracts are not a must. Some articles may be altered and supplemented.

Here are some of the items which are part and parcel of any contract: legal title of the contracting parties, subject of the contract, quality, price, delivery and payment terms.

Subject

This section names the product for sale or purchase. It also indicates the unit of measure generally employed for specific commodities. Contracts for bulk cargo contain a stipulation "about" or "plus or minus ... per cent", denoting the permitted quantity tolerance.

Quality

The quality of machines and equipment is to be in conformity with the technical specification of the contract.

The quality of raw materials and foodstuffs is determined, as a rule, by standards, by sample, by description.

Price

The price stated in a contract may be firm, fixed or sliding Firm prices are not subjected to change in the course of the fulfillment of the contract. Fixed price is the price governing in the market on the day of delivery or for a given period. Sliding prices are quoted for machinery and equipment which require a long period of delivery.

Payment

The two principal methods of payment for exported goods are by Bill of Exchange and by letter of credit. The Bill of Exchange is an order in writing requesting someone (the buyer) to pay a specific sum of money at a specified date. If the bill must be paid immediately, it is known as a Sight Bill. The drawer (the exporter) draws up the Bill of Exchange naming the person who must pay the bill and then gives it to the bank. When the bank presents the bill to the buyer, he must either pay it immediately or accept it by writing "Accepted" on it. By accepting a bill, a person agrees to pay the bill at a specified date (usually in three months). When he pays or accepts the bill the bank: gives him the documents which allow him to collect the goods from the quay when they arrive.

A letter of credit is a letter written to the buyer's bank to the exporter's bank authorising payment of a specified sum of money to a specified person. The importer has to apply to his bank to open a letter of credit. The exporter is paid when he presents the export documents to his bank. The credit cannot be cancelled before the expiry date.

4. Ответьте письменно на вопросы:

Questions:

1. What is a contract?
2. What are the main items of any contract?
3. What does the section "Subject" indicate?
4. What should be stated in the section "Quality"?
5. What kind of prices could be stated in a contract?
6. How many principal methods of payment for exported goods do you know? What are they?
7. What is a Sight Bill?
8. In what way is a letter of credit opened?

5. ***Сделайте скрин выполненной работы и пришлите (не забывайте указать фамилию, группу, число за которое сделали домашнее задание):***

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