

Группа: ХКМ 3/1

Дата проведения: 14.12.2022

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

Дисциплина: ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Тема занятия: Виды компаний. Управление предприятием.

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.

Дополнительная литература:

1.

HOMEWORK

Exercise 1.

Вспомните текст, с которым мы ознакомились на прошлом занятии.

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.

Match adjectives and nouns to make the phrases from the text:

1) modern	a) organizations
2) common	a) complexity
3) individual	b) life
4) specialized	c) purpose
5) mutual	d) task
6) traditional	e) theory
7) rigid	f) benefit
8) social	g) systems
9) dynamic	h) contributions
10) environmental	i) equilibrium

Exercise 3.

Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. Use the right form.

1. We have designed a new product which _____ the benefits of a hairspray and a gel.
2. While these tasks can be _____, it is difficult to do so effectively and in a timely manner.
3. Divorce _____ only problems for children.
4. Write a poem _____ key words in the story and read it out to others.
5. The edges of the job are beginning to _____ clear, and it's all terribly exciting.
6. They both were dressed like fashion models and wore so much makeup you hardly _____ them.
7. The law _____ councils to monitor any factory emitting smoke.

8. We _____ significant results in reducing crime and the fear of crime.
9. Sadly, despite complaints, Tesco takes no notice and continues _____ the public.
10. Consumer magazines can be _____ into a number of categories.

WORDS: manage, combine, divide, use, become,
permit, recognize, achieve, ignore, create.

Exercise 4.

Ask questions to the given answers:

1. _____?

Answer: Organizations need to be understood and intelligently managed because they are an ever-present feature of modern life.

2. _____?

Answer: Open-system thinking became a promising alternative because it was useful in explaining the necessity of creating flexible and adaptable organizations.

3. _____?

Answer: Organizations are unique because of their interaction with the environment, equifinality, synergy, and dynamic equilibrium.

4. _____?

Answer: Modern organization theorists prefer open-system thinking.

5. _____?

Answer: Early management writers proposed tightly controlled authoritarian organizations.

6. _____?

Answer: Bureaucracies are characterized by their division of labor, hierarchy of authority, framework of rules, and impersonality.

7. _____?

Answer: There is no universally accepted classification scheme among organization theorists.

8. _____?

Answer: In regard to purpose, organizations can be classified as business, not-for-profit service, mutual benefit, or commonweal

9. _____?

Answer: Division of labor permits organization member to become more proficient.

10. _____?

Answer: Organization theorists have defined authority as the right to direct the action of others.

Все выполненные задания высылаем на мою страницу ВК

<https://vk.com/yanovskaya1983>

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