ФГАОУ ВО «МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ (УНИВЕРСИТЕТ) МИД РОССИИ»

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО БИЗНЕСА

КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА №4

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Проректор по языковой и довузовской подготовке
Путинцев И.С.
_____
«27» марта 2025 г.

ПРОГРАММА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ (английский язык)

Направление подготовки
38.04.02 «Менеджмент»

Направленность (профиль) подготовки
«Международный бизнес»

Квалификация – *Магистр*

Форма обучения
очная

Москва – 2025

ЛИСТ СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ

Декан Факультета
международного бизнеса _____ /В.В. Шаповалов/

Программа рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании Кафедры английского языка №4 Факультета Международного бизнеса МГИМО МИД России.

Протокол заседания *№* 6 *от «* 18 *»* 02 *2025 г.*

Подпись зав. кафедрой: _____ /М.В. Тимченко/

Начальник Управления языковой подготовки _____ /М.А. Чигашева/

Директор НБ МГИМО им. И.Г. Тюлина _____ /М.В. Решетникова/

ПРОГРАММА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Главной задачей курса является формирование профессиональных навыков и умений, предполагающих владение иностранным языком на уровне С1 согласно Общеевропейской шкале компетенций CEFR и обеспечивающей успешную профессиональную деятельность по соответствующему направлению подготовки.

В основу Программы положен компетентностный подход, а приоритетным направлением является формирование иноязычных коммуникативных компетенций, необходимых для межличностного общения в самых разнообразных контекстах в области международного бизнеса, международного корпоративного управления, управления внешнеэкономической деятельностью и международного маркетинга.

Основное внимание в курсе обучения сосредоточено на углубленном владении английским языком для специальных целей. Программа ориентирована на квалификационные требования второго уровня высшего образования и нацелена на достижение выпускниками программы уровня владения английским языком С1 (уровень профессионального владения иностранным языком согласно общеевропейской шкале компетенций CEFR) и требованиям Кембриджского экзамена BEC Higher в части аудирования (экзамен на знание делового английского языка на продвинутом уровне).

Государственный квалификационный экзамен по иностранному языку позволяет оценить навыки и умения магистранта в таких аспектах, как аудирование, говорение, чтение. В результате освоения Образовательной программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» выпускник магистратуры должен обладать следующими универсальными и дополнительными общепрофессиональными компетенциями, установленными ОС ВО МГИМО МИД России:

Универсальные компетенции выпускников и индикаторы их достижения

Наименование категории (группы) универсальных компетенций)	**Код и наименование универсальной компетенции выпускника**	**Код и наименование индикатора достижения универсальной компетенции**
Коммуникация	УК-4. Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном (-ых) языке (ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	УК-4.1. Знает основные принципы и правила деловой, академической и профессиональной этики; основные средства информационно-коммуникационных технологий. УК-4.2. Владеет навыками эффективной устной и

		письменной коммуникацией в процессе академического и профессионального взаимодействия на русском и иностранном (-ых) языках, в том числе с использование современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий, включая современные формы цифровизации бизнеса УК-4.3. Умеет грамотно, четко и доступно излагать в письменной и/или устной форме научную и профессиональную информацию на русском и иностранном (-ых) языках; создавать письменные тексты официально-делового и научного стилей речи на русском и иностранном (-ых) языках при изложении профессиональных вопросов; редактировать и корректировать официально-деловые, научные и профессиональные тексты на русском и иностранном (-ых) языках; использовать современные

		информационно-коммуникационные технологии для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.

Общепрофессиональные компетенции выпускников и индикаторы их достижения

Категория (группа) общепрофессиональных компетенций	**Код и наименование общепрофессиональной компетенции**	**Код и наименование индикатора достижения общепрофессиональной компетенции**
Научные и прикладные исследования	ОПК-5. Способен обобщать и критически оценивать научные исследования в менеджменте и смежных областях, выполнять научно-исследовательские проекты.	ИОПК-5.1. Способен разработать план прикладного и/или фундаментального исследования в области менеджмента и международного бизнеса на основе оценки и обобщения результатов научных исследований, проведенных отечественными и зарубежными авторами. ИОПК-3.2. Компетентен готовить солидные научно-практические исследовательские труды, в том числе в виде магистерской диссертации и других работ, а также аналитических статей, практических записок по

		результатам прикладного и/или фундаментального исследования в области менеджмента и международного бизнеса ИОПК-3.3. Обладает навыками обобщения и формулирования выводов, разработки рекомендаций по результатам прикладного и/или фундаментального исследования в области менеджмента, российского и международного бизнеса

СТРУКТУРА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА

Модуль «Общий язык» (профессиональный)

1. Реферативное изложение на английском языке и обсуждение проблемного текста из англоязычной прессы (объем: 3800-4100 печ.зн.) по тематике курса. Ответы на вопросы экзаменатора. Беседа по содержанию текста.
2. Беседа по теме магистерской диссертации.

Модуль «Язык профессии и специальный перевод»

1. Перевод текста профессионального содержания с английского языка на русский без словаря (объем: 1350-1550 печ.зн.).
2. Мини-презентация длительностью 2 минуты на английском языке на одну из пройденных в течение семестра тем профессионального содержания.

На устный экзамен (подготовка и ответ) отводится 60 минут на одного студента.
Количество знаков в текстах может быть незначительно изменено в любую сторону в зависимости от их сложности.

ТИПОВЫЕ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА

ОБРАЗЕЦ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО БИЛЕТА

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Заведующий кафедрой английского языка № 4
_____/М.В. Тимченко/
Протокол №5 от 24.04.2024

МГИМО (У) МИД России

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ: 38.04.02 «МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ»

ПРОФИЛЬ ПОДГОТОВКИ: «МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ БИЗНЕС»

Курс 2 (магистратура)

БИЛЕТ № __1__

к Государственному экзамену по дисциплине: «Английский язык»

1. Прочтите статью из англоязычной прессы объемом 3800-4100 печ. зн. и подготовьте устное реферирование текста. Ответьте на вопросы экзаменатора. Будьте готовы к беседе по содержанию текста.
2. Устно переведите текст экономического содержания объемом 1350-1550 печ. зн. на русский язык.
3. Подготовьте мини-презентацию (2 мин.) на английском языке на предложенную тему.
4. Расскажите о Вашем магистерском диссертационном исследовании.

МОДУЛЬ «ОБЩИЙ ЯЗЫК»

Задание 1. Реферирование текста

Прочтите текст. Подготовьте устное реферирование текста. Будьте готовы к беседе по содержанию текста.

HAS THE GLASS CEILING CRACKED?

The Financial Times, May 2020

It is enormously important to publicize and celebrate women "breaking glass ceilings," especially on the global stage, because it affects and inspires so many lives. However, there is an equally important need to focus attention on the next step – making it easier for more women to get to the top. If the price of entry for women into the higher echelons of government and Fortune 500 boardrooms is that we need to excel almost to the point of being superhuman.

Despite there being a mountain of data showing that diversity in general, including equality in female leadership of companies significantly increases profitability, only 4% of Fortune 500 companies are run by women. Research conducted by Sarah Thebaud at Princeton University, looked into the ecosystem that affects entrepreneurs. She conducted three experimental studies in the U.K. and the U.S. in which participants were asked to evaluate the profiles of two entrepreneurs and to make investment decisions for each. The studies manipulated the gender of the entrepreneur and the innovativeness of the new organisation. The main finding was consistent -- gender status beliefs, particularly around competence, generally disadvantaged women entrepreneurs. To be seen as competent and worthy of funding, women have to out-perform and to be exceptionally innovative; whereas men can secure backing with far less.

In addition to being extraordinary, women still have to "play the game." We are judged on appearance and behavior in such a way that only a very narrow range of characteristics (be they aesthetic or personality driven) are acceptable if we want to get ahead. A well-tailored, none threatening, attractive appearance matched with an intelligent, knowledgeable, calm and direct (but not forceful) demeanor. It's also helpful if your ambition is masked by a seeming willingness to work as part of the "team" until such a time as you become so indispensable that they have to put you in charge, or the team is in crisis. Any deviation from these basic characteristics can lead to swift and often angry rebukes.

In my own, by comparison, much smaller and less significant way, I have had to adapt to a world where being a successful female leader required personal comprise and a tremendous amount of hard work, pretty much all the time. As the CEO of LADOL, I work with a number of oil and gas companies in Nigeria. Our petroleum sector is large with a wide range of companies and people, but one of the few common threads is that they are not used to seeing women in meetings, let alone leading them. Early on as CEO I had a negotiation with a foreign company where the older male representative could not even look me in the eye or hear my words – yet when I had a male colleague repeat exactly what I said, suddenly we were on the same page. This is an extreme, but it still happens on occasion. To this day I still find myself in meetings where men don't talk directly to me.

Fortunately, we women often excel at teamwork, so leveraging my team to aid successful negotiations is usually an effective antidote. Effective negotiations are about organisations aligning interests by agreeing contracts that benefit all stakeholders. But as CEO, occasionally forceful interventions are needed. I learned that as a woman such interventions are most effective when we stay very calm and patient.

Billions of women now know it's possible for an extraordinary woman to wield a big enough sledgehammer to break the glass ceiling and crawl through. Given that over 50% of college entrants in the West are now women, maybe if we spend more time learning about and publicising what it takes to wield that sledgehammer over the next 25 years, we'll have enough women standing on top of that glass ceiling to shatter it for good. *(3 847 печ. зн.)*

Прочтите текст. Подготовьте устное реферирование текста. Будьте готовы к беседе по содержанию текста.

COULD A FOUR-DAY WORKING WEEK BECOME THE NORM?

Iceland's experience suggests a better balance between work and life need not reduce output

The Economist, Jul 8th 2021

PLENTY OF people have been toiling for longer during the covid-19 pandemic. According to one study of over 10,000 workers at an Asian technology company, total hours worked were 30% higher than before the pandemic, including an 18% increase in working outside normal hours. But this extra effort did not translate into more output. As economies recover and companies rush to hire more staff, workers seem to be gaining bargaining power. The demands of some are particularly ambitious. One idea, long batted about by trade unions and certain economists, is that people can work for fewer hours without reducing their overall productivity. Is the dream of a shorter working week within reach?

It is if you're Icelandic. Last month Alda, an Icelandic pressure group, and Autonomy, a British think-tank, published a report into experiments by the Reykjavik City Council and Iceland's government between 2015 and 2019. They involved almost 3,000 workers reducing their working hours, many of them from 40 per week to 35 or 36, while staying on the same pay. According to the report, overall output did not dip in most workplaces, and in some it improved. Reykjavik's department of accountancy, for example, recorded a 6.5% increase in the number of invoices it processed during the trial compared with the same period a year before. Workers reported feeling less stressed and healthier too. Men even started doing a bigger share of the household chores. The trials encouraged trade unions to push for shorter working hours, and employers responded swiftly. Since the trials took place 86% of Iceland's workers have either moved to shorter hours or gained the right to do so, although it is unclear how many have chosen not to.

A five-day working week has been the Western norm for less than a century. The Reformation cemented Sunday as a holy day in Europe, but the day was often used for less-than-sober activities. With factory hands sometimes reluctant to work hard on all other days, 19th-century bosses started granting a half-day holiday on Saturdays to encourage workers to apply themselves during the week. The widespread adoption of the five-day, 40-hour working week took several more decades to emerge. Industrialists such as Henry Ford pioneered it in the early 20th century and, nudged by unions, governments capitulated. In France the Matignon Agreements of 1936 put the 40-hour week into law. America passed the Fair Labour Standards Act in 1938, which afforded overtime pay for employees working more than 44 hours a week (subsequently reduced to 40 hours in 1940) and earning less than a certain threshold, currently $684 per week. Not every country was so quick: China's Communist Party only allowed workers to shift to five working days in 1995.

Companies are increasingly open to the idea of an even shorter working week. Microsoft and Shake Shack are among those who have experimented with four-day weeks in parts of their businesses in recent years. Doing so poses challenges though. For a start, working patterns need to be rethought to ensure workers are using their reduced time efficiently. For its trial in 2019, Microsoft Japan cut the number of meetings and encouraged greater online collaboration. Sales per employee increased by 40% compared with the previous year. The potential for annoyed customers should be considered too. One solution may be to allocate different days off to different staff, staggering working days to ensure someone is always available. These kinds of changes may seem daunting, but the pandemic has demonstrated that new ways of working are possible. For many workers, the idea of a four-day working week will seem less outlandish than it did 18 months ago.

(3 897 печ.зн.)

Прочтите текст. Подготовьте устное реферирование текста. Будьте готовы к беседе по содержанию текста.

HOW EXECUTIVE MOTHERS COPE

The Economist, May 15th 2021

Betsy Holden was vice-president of strategy and new products at Kraft, a giant food company, when she became pregnant for the second time. “No one has ever done the job with two children,” her male boss worried. “How many children do you have?” Ms Holden asked. “Two,” he replied.

This double standard is only one of the barriers that female executives face, as recounted in “Power Moms”, a new book by Joann Lublin. The author focuses on two waves of female leaders. The first group were the baby-boomers, born between 1946 and 1964. These were often the only women in upper management at their firms. They faced a lot of pressure to be hands-on mothers, had little support from their husbands and were reluctant to ask for reduced schedules for fear of not seeming committed to their jobs. The stress for these women was immense, especially as they felt unable to discuss their parenting problems with male colleagues.

The second wave of women, born between 1974 and 1985, had female colleagues in upper management, expected (and usually received) support from their spouses, and benefited from employer perks, such as maternity leave and flexible working. They were able to be more open with colleagues about their parental duties. This later generation has mastered the “work-life sway” in which they move back and forth between their personal and professional lives in the course of a day, conducting a meeting before taking their children for a check-up and then returning to the office.

The earlier generation, by blazing the trail, made it easier for those behind them. A Harvard Business School study shows that adult daughters of employed mothers are more likely to hold supervisory responsibility and earn higher incomes while sons are likely to spend more time caring for family members. And companies are now much more willing to promote women, who make up more than a fifth of senior executive positions in American firms, compared with just 10% in 1996.

But there is still a long way to go. Only 27% of American employers offered paid parental leave in 2019. That may be up from 17% in 2016, but still leaves a lot of mothers uncovered. Even where leave is available, many women don’t take full advantage. A survey of female tech-industry employees in 2018 found that 44% of women who had taken maternity leave had taken off less time than their entitlement because they thought a longer break would damage their careers.

Working mothers are still overloaded. Mothers who are employed full-time spend nearly two-thirds more of their day caring for their children (under six) than their employed husbands do. They still struggle with guilt. Unsurprisingly, a study found that chronic stress levels are 40% higher in women who are employed and bringing up two children than in childless working women. Worse still, female employees routinely toiling more than 60 hours a week were more than three times as likely to develop heart disease, cancer or diabetes than those on a conventional 40-hour schedule.

Despite the advances made by female executives, things are even more difficult for the vast majority of working mothers. Many work in smaller businesses, where maternity benefits and flexible hours are less likely to be available. Many are in low-paid jobs, or in sectors like health care and retailing, where it has been impossible to work remotely during the pandemic. The author writes that “nothing is more essential to an employed mother’s professional success than reliable high-quality child care”.

It is good news that many more women have climbed the corporate ladder, not just in terms of fairness, but because an economy should take advantage of all its potential talent. There needs to be a lot more progress made in helping the vast majority of women to juggle their home and work lives, not least by providing affordable child care. There are many more cleaners, cooks and carers than there are chief executives. *(3 938 печ. зн.)*

Прочтите текст. Подготовьте устное реферирование текста. Будьте готовы к беседе по содержанию текста.

DO "GREEDY JOBS" CAUSE THE GENDER PAY GAP?

Nov 6th 2021

Radical and liberal feminists, as defined by philosophers, differ on the extent to which women's freely made choices matter. A liberal feminist desires maximum autonomy for women, demanding equal rights and an end to sex discrimination. A radical feminist sees in society patriarchal forces that are bigger than any one person, and which oppress women in part by influencing their choices. Economic differences between the sexes—such as the gender pay gap—are a sign of injustice.

A new book by Claudia Goldin of Harvard University, an expert on women and work, is a study both of American women's choices and of the context in which they are made. "Career and Family: Women's Century-Long Journey Toward Equity" traces the history of work and family for college-educated women, and diagnoses what still troubles their careers today.

The first generation Ms Goldin studies, born in 1878-97, contained plenty of working women. But a successful career typically required forgoing children and sometimes marriage. Among those listed in "Notable American Women", a collection of biographies, no more than three in ten had a child, she writes. The choice women faced was "family or career".

By the third generation, those born between 1924 and 1943, college-educated women had a more uniform life experience: "family then job". The typical woman worked after graduation, but soon married, had children and dropped out of the workforce. She returned once her children were in school, and the gradual removal of formal discriminatory barriers opened up opportunities for her. But her prolonged absence from work meant she did not have the skills and experience necessary to thrive in the workplace.

It is only by the fifth group, born after 1958, that many women aspired to achieve "career and family". The shift was aided by the contraceptive pill, which helped women delay marriage; improved fertility treatments, which helped them delay child-bearing; and more liberal social norms. Yet, despite the staggering extent of the change, a clear gender gap still exists for these women, most notably with respect to pay. American women earn on average 20% less per hour worked. For college graduates, the gap is larger, at 26%.

It is at this point that the book becomes provocative. Drawing on reams of research Ms Goldin argues that most women no longer suffer much labour-market discrimination in the sense of unequal pay for equal performance, as is often claimed by the left. Nor is the gender pay gap driven primarily by women's choice of occupation, an explanation sometimes favoured by the right. Even if the distribution of women's occupations matched that of men—"if women were the doctors and men were the nurses"—she calculates that at most a third of the pay gap would disappear.

The most important cause is that women curtail their careers as a part of a rational household response to labour markets, which generously reward anyone, male or female, who is willing to hold down what Ms Goldin calls a "greedy job". These are roles, such as those in law, accountancy and finance, that demand long and unpredictable hours. Parents need somebody to be on-call at home in case a child falls ill and needs picking up from school, or needs cheering on at a concert or football match. That is incompatible with a greedy job, which requires being available for last-minute demands from a client or boss. No one person can do both. The rational response is for one parent to specialise in lucrative greedy work, and for the other—typically the mother—to prioritise the children. Ms Goldin writes that "couple equity has been, and will continue to be, rejected for increased family income."

A gender pay gap resulting primarily from the choices of households is a thorny problem for liberals who prize freedom of choice. Like a radical, Ms Goldin has identified a structural feature of the economy: "It isn't you, it's the system," she reassures the reader. But she has the liberal's hesitancy about disrupting a system that is built on choice. *(4 038 печ.зн.)*

Задание 2. Беседа по тематике магистерской диссертации.

Talk about the topic of your master's thesis, its purpose and your progress.

МОДУЛЬ «ЯЗЫК ПРОФЕССИИ И СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД»

Задание 1. Перевод с английского языка на русский

Текст для устного перевода с английского языка на русский без словаря.

Размер - 1612 п зн

Investing in an era of higher interest rates and scarcer capital

Prepare for impatient investors and pain in private markets—but also higher returns

WELCOME to THE end of cheap money. Investors find themselves in a new world and they need a new set of rules.

The S&P 500 index of leading American shares was down by almost a quarter at its lowest point this year, erasing more than $10trn in market value. Government bonds, usually a shelter from stocks, have been heading for their worst year since 1949. A portfolio split 60/40 between equities and bonds had fallen more than in any year since 1937. Gold did not glitter. Commodities alone had a good year.

For 15 years, asset prices surged and a "bull market in everything" took hold. Venture capitalists wrote ever bigger cheques for all startups. Private markets around the world—private equity—quadrupled in size, to more than $10trn.

As interest rates fell in the bull years of the 2010s, future income was transformed into capital gains. The downside of higher prices was lower expected returns. By symmetry, this year's capital losses have a silver lining: future real returns have gone up.

However, as Warren Buffett once argued, prospective investors should rejoice when stock prices fall; only those who plan to sell soon should be happy with high prices. Nervous or illiquid investors will sell at the bottom, but they will regret it. Those with the skill, nerve and capital will take advantage of the higher expected returns and thrive.

The second rule is that investors' horizons have shortened. Higher interest rates are making them impatient.

The third rule is that investment strategies will change. One popular approach since the 2010s has been passive index investing in public markets with active investing in private ones.

It is those high-fee private investments that deserve scrutiny. Because the assets of private funds are not traded, managers have wide discretion over the value they place on them. However, the falling value of listed firms will eventually be felt even in privately owned businesses.

The Economist, Dec 8th 2022

Текст для устного перевода с английского языка на русский без словаря.

Размер -1528 п зн

Big emerging-market companies worry investors

Are they where markets will "break" next?

Since September, investors have been looking for vulnerabilities that might cause markets to break. Emerging economies are a prime candidate. Historically, high American interest rates and a soaring dollar have triggered financial instability across the developing world. Many emerging-market governments have deeper foreign-exchange reserves and less dollar-denominated leverage than before, and thus look much stabler than even a decade ago.

Big firms in these countries are a different story. Bonds issued by large companies have risen relentlessly since the turn of the millennium. Much of this money is owed to foreigners. Although governments in emerging economies began to borrow in their own currencies after blow-ups in the 1990s, corporate gearing is still mostly denominated in foreign currencies, meaning local-currency depreciation leads to a deterioration in companies' balance-sheets.

A default, in late September, on short-term debt issued by the developer of Legoland Korea has thrown debt markets in South Korea into turmoil. Yields on short-term debt have shot up to the highest levels since the global financial crisis of 2007-09. In late October the government said it would buy around $35bn in corporate bonds in order to stabilise markets.

In recent weeks, troubles have also popped up in other emerging Asian economies. Liquidity has gone from Vietnamese corporate-bond markets. As prices for developers' shares and bonds tumble, the central bank is weighing intervention to keep the market functioning. Indonesian developers face falling prices for the bonds of several large firms, amid credit-rating downgrades and fears that default risks are growing.

Yet Britain's budget fiasco demonstrates how quickly financial vulnerabilities can crystallise into problems.

The Economist, Nov 17th 2022

Текст для устного перевода с английского языка на русский без словаря.

Размер - 1618 п зн

Facebook and the conglomerate curse

In 1997, in his first letter to shareholders, Jeff Bezos, Amazon's founder, wrote that it was still "Day 1" for his firm. Day 2, he later explained, would mean stasis, followed by irrelevance. His call to avoid complacency seems apt today. Silicon Valley's five big tech giants, Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, Meta and Microsoft, have long been the bedrock of America's stockmarket and economy, miraculously combining reliable growth and profitability. But after the third quarter their market capitalisations have now collectively dropped by 37% so far this year.

When successful managers start to believe that they always know best, it is the board's job to rein them in. But here, the tech firms' governance rules add a twist. Often they entrust disproportionate power to bosses and founders, some of whom enjoy special voting rights that give them near-absolute control. Such bosses often cultivate an image as visionaries, whose daring bets horrify myopic outsiders but end up lucratively transforming the world.

At the worst end of the spectrum is Meta. Its valuation has dropped by 74% this year. Because lettered share classes give him 54% of voting rights, Mr Zuckerberg has been able to ignore the ideas of public investors.

In the middle is Amazon, which has over-invested in e-commerce and expanded too far, crushing its cashflow and returns. Mr Bezos, who remains executive chairman, owns less than 15% of the firm's voting rights, so he has to be at least somewhat responsive to investors.

Apple and Microsoft are at the benign end of the spectrum. Both firms listen to activist investors. The two firms have the best performance of the big five this year.

When you have disrupted industries and created hundreds of billions of dollars of wealth it is hard to accept scrutiny. Many in big tech's elite need to show outperforming the market. Otherwise Day 3 might bring an escalating agency problems between them and investors.

The Economist, Nov 3rd 2022

Текст для устного перевода с английского языка на русский без словаря.

Размер - 1459 п зн

Exxon: rebellion investors

The Texas headquarters of ExxonMobil and AT&T are less than 20 miles apart. The similarities do not end there. Both are American titans, but have fallen on hard times in recent years. Each faces a reckoning from activist shareholders. AT&T last week walked away from its foray into entertainment to focus on telecoms. Such strategic clarity will be trickier at Exxon. A proxy fight culminates next week at what was once the most valuable company in America. The showdown is not just about operational focus or corporate governance but the future of hydrocarbons. Shareholders are frustrated over a share price fall of 47 per cent between 2015 and 2020.

Exxon's strong focus on fossil fuel extraction has become increasingly unjustified. A start-up activist fund, Engine No 1, has been raising hell at Exxon with proposals for new directors. Its thesis is that a helpless Exxon board has failed to reimagine the company as the world begins to transition away from oil and gas drilling.

Large investors have also started asking tough questions about companies that are at odds with sustainability. As recently as March 2020, Exxon was arguing that investing more than $30bn annually in capital expenditures was sensible, as global energy demand would require even dirty sources of power.

The possibility of an activist upheaval is a further factor. For its part, Exxon has highlighted its commitment to "carbon capture" technology. Like many of Exxon's arguments, Engine No 1 dismisses that as window dressing. The likes of BlackRock and Vanguard will decide this fight. They have commitments to sustainability to stick to. Fresh voices are needed in Exxon's boardroom. Shareholders should back the rebel motion.

The Financial Times, May 20, 2021

Текст для устного перевода с английского языка на русский без словаря.

Размер - 1493 п зн

The impact of green investors

Sustainable investing is in the firing line, as two recent events have shown. Last week, the board of Danone, a French food-maker, fired its boss, Emmanuel Faber, who had long championed the benefits of stakeholder capitalism and sustainability. Shareholders were unhappy with the firm's languishing share price.

The next day *USA Today* published an opinion piece by Tariq Fancy, a former head of sustainability at BlackRock, the world's biggest asset manager, which says it puts climate change at the centre of its investment strategy. Mr Fancy called investing that takes into account ESG (environmental, social and governance) factors "little more than marketing hype, PR spin and disingenuous promises". He pointed to ESG funds which invest in big polluters, such as oil firms.

One argument in defence of holding shares in polluting firms is that it is the only way to engage with a business and make it change. Divestment, the reasoning goes, would only raise polluters' capital costs, and make spending on carbon-cutting projects less likely. This is the thinking behind Climate Action 100+, a global investor-engagement group. Founded in 2017, it now has 575 members, together holding over $50trn-worth of assets.

So far the CA100+ has mostly asked companies to do three things: set decarbonisation targets, disclose their climate risk and improve governance around those risks. Initially CA100+ investors focused their efforts on the 100 publicly listed firms which were the biggest emitters - hence the 100. Most of them are oil giants, utilities or industrials. It has since added another 60 or so firms. The CA100+ has notched up some successes with the oil majors announcing that they will reduce the emissions from their operations.

The Economist, May 22, 2021

Текст для устного перевода с английского языка на русский без словаря.

Размер - 1484 п зн.

Activist investors are becoming tamer

They must not become extinct

Mr Icahn, the iconic activist investor says activism isn't what it used to be.

Activist investing, simply defined, involves buying a stake in a company, then pushing for change. Activists might urge a firm to boot out its boss or sell a subsidiary, say, in the hope of driving up the share price. Mr Icahn became an activist to correct what he deems a broad failing of corporate boards to oversee management. "I'm no genius," he says, "but I made billions and billions of dollars from this crazy system."

In making their billions and billions, activists would pair financial acumen with ferocious insults. For CEOs, such activists pose a headache at best, requiring expensive lawyers, bankers. Targeted bosses have occasionally struggled to keep their cool.

Activism is, in other words, becoming if not dull, exactly, then more subtle. Many activists are choosing to operate quietly, pushing a company's board in private and preserving the ability to grumble in public if the board resists. "Several years ago, when activism was a narrow asset class, the personalities were as big a focus as the actual substance of the campaigns," says Avinash Mehrotra of Goldman Sachs.

Just as activists are becoming less confrontational, though, regulators are turning more so. Although America's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is making it easier for investors to elect their candidates to corporate boards, in other ways the stock market watchdog is making activism harder. A new definition of a "group" would limit activists' ability to make their case to other shareholders. That would be too bad. Research shows that activism lifts returns for activists and long-term value for other shareholders.

The Economist May 14th 2022

Задание 2. Мини-презентация на профессиональную тему.

Подготовьте мини-презентацию (2 минуты) на одну из предложенных тем:

Topics for presentations:

1. Compare value and growth investment strategies. Consider the pros and cons of both. Comment on the latest trends.
2. Speak on stock market indexes, the principles of their creation, the most famous ones. What is their main function?
3. What is Efficient Market Hypothesis?
4. Speak on classes of shares, their voting rights, return on investment.
5. What is meant by fundamental analysis? What is technical analysis? Is any combination of the two possible?
6. What are the main financial documents of a company? Who can you mention as their users?
7. How are the main financial documents of a company structured?
8. What is meant by private equity? Who is a Shareholder activist? What are barbarians?
9. What types of business entities in terms of structure and ownership do you know?
10. What are the advantages and shortcomings of a public company?
11. Is the company's financial structure important? Do you agree with Modigliani Miller theorem?
12. What are the agency problems? What are the main ways for companies to solve them?

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА

Модуль «Общий язык»

Критерии оценки задания «Реферирование текста» (макс. балл – 100)

Аспект		Ошибка	%
Реферирование текста	Полнота и точность передачи содержания при компрессии текста	Отсутствие общей формулировки главной идеи	10
		Искажение общей формулировки главной идеи	10
		Пропуск существенной информации	5
		Искажение существенной информации	5
		Подмена существенной информации второстепенными деталями	5
		Искажение позиции автора	5
		Подмена авторской позиции собственным мнением	5
	Структура изложения	Нарушение пропорций при компрессии текста	5
		Отсутствие логики и причинно-следственной связи	5
		Отсутствие связности в изложении и переходе от одной мысли к другой	5
		Отсутствие введения	5
		Отсутствие заключения	5
		Наличие повторов	5
Беседа по содержанию статьи, ответы на вопросы, мини-презентация		Нарушение структуры мини-презентации (отсутствие введения, заключения)	10
		Недостаточное использование фактического материала изученных предметно-лексических тем	10
		Отказ от ответа на заданный вопрос	5
		Неправильный ответ на заданный вопрос	5
Языковое оформление высказывания		Чересчур замедленный темп изложения, прерываемый паузами	10
		Чересчур узкий лексико-грамматический диапазон для данного уровня владения языком	10
		Несоответствие стилю	3
		Лексическая ошибка	3
		Грамматическая ошибка	3
		Коммуникативно значимая ошибка в произношении	2
		Интерференция родного языка	3

Модуль «Язык профессии и специальный перевод»

Критерии оценки задания «Перевод текста с английского языка на русский» (макс. балл – 100)

Оценка	Описание критериев оценки
A (90-100)	Перевод выполнен полностью и правильно; допускается 1искажение, 2 грамматических / лексических ошибки.
B (82-89)	Перевод выполнен полностью и правильно; допускается 2 искажения, 5 грамматических / лексических ошибок.
C (75-81)	Допускается не более 3 искажений, 6 грамматических / лексических ошибок.
D (67-74)	Содержание передано не полностью; допускается не более 4 искажений, 6 грамматических / лексических ошибок.
E (60-66)	Содержание передано не полностью; допускается не более 5 искажений, 7 грамматических / лексических ошибок.
F (менее 60)	Ниже требований «удовлетворительно».

Процентный вес ошибок при оценивании перевода с английского языка

Аспект	Ошибка	%
Непонимание исходного текста в целом		30
Неумение преодолевать переводческие трудности	в вычленении главных, второстепенных членов предложения; причастных и герундиальных оборотов, абсолютных конструкций и т.д.	5
	неумение находить контекстуальное значение слова (в трансформации, необходимой при переводе; в нахождении логической связи между отдельными частями текста)	2-5
	перевод идиоматических выражений	2-5
	перевод заголовка	2-5
Незавершенность перевода	на 5-10 % от объема исходного текста	5
	на 15-20 % от объема исходного текста	15
	на 25-30 % от объема исходного текста	25
	на 35-40 % от объема исходного текста	35
	на 50% и более	50
Искажение смысла		5-6
Неточность		1-3
Низкий темп устного перевода, прерываемого паузами		5-10
Ошибка в активной терминологии, в использовании профессионального языка		3
Незнание реалий России, США, Великобритании		3
Несоответствие нормам русского языка		1
Несоответствие стилю		1

ТАБЛИЦА СООТВЕТСТВИЯ ОЦЕНОК

Европейская оценка	**Рейтинговая оценка**	**5-ти бальная оценка**
A	90-100	отлично
B	82-89	хорошо
C	75-81	хорошо
D	67-74	удовлетворительно
E	60-66	удовлетворительно
F	менее 60	неудовлетворительно

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОСНОВНОЙ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

а) основная литература

1. Зинкевич Н.А., Андрюхина Т.В., Иванова Е.Э., Кузнецова Н.В., Леденева С.Н., Леденева Т.В., Английский язык для магистрантов-менеджеров: готовясь к будущему = EnglishCourse For Management Masters: Preparing for the Future : уровень С1. — М. : МГИМО-Университет, 2016. – 418 с. – *https://bibliocatalog.mgimo.ru:2107/index.php?page=book_red&id=493608* ; *https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=493608*
2. Виноградова Н.Н., Иванова Е.Э. **Английский язык для изучающих менеджмент и маркетинг. Профессиональный подход = English for Management and Marketing Studies: учебник. В 2 ч. Ч.1. Уровень С1.** — М.: МГИМО-Университет, 2020. – 246 сс. — *https://bibliocatalog.mgimo.ru:2107/index.php?page=book_red&id=594870* ; : *https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=594870*
3. Хватова Н.И. Английский язык для изучающих финансы. ESP In-Depth: English for Financial Studies. –М.: МГИМО-Университет, 2016. – 150 с. – *https://bibliocatalog.mgimo.ru:2107/index.php?page=book_red&id=491350* ; *https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=491350*

б) дополнительная литература:

1. Англо-русский глоссарий торговой политики = English-Russianglossaryoftradepolicy / Ин-т мировой экономики и междунар. отношений РАН; сост. А.П. Портанский. – Москва: ИМЭМО РАН, 2014. – 181 с. – *https://www.imemo.ru/publications/info/english-russian-glossary-of-trade-policy-comp-ap-portanskii-moscow-imemo-ran-2014-181-p*
2. Новый англо-русский словарь-справочник. Экономика: словар. – 2-е изд., стер. – Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2016. – *https://bibliocatalog.mgimo.ru:2107/index.php?page=book_red&id=500655* ; *https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=500655*
3. Егорова Е.В. Английский язык для нефтегазового бизнеса : учебник для вузов / Е.В. Егорова, В.В. Матюшина, А.И. Шпынова. – Москва: Аспект Пресс, 2016. - 302 с. - *https://bibliocatalog.mgimo.ru:2107/index.php?page=book_red&id=457520* ; *https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=457520*

в) Интернет-ресурсы, базы данных:

№ п/п	Наименование	Характеристики ресурса
1)	ЭБС «Университетская библиотека онлайн» ООО «НексМедиа» *https://biblioclub.ru/*	Доступ к базовой коллекции, коллекциям издательств-партнеров. Ресурс содержит учебники, учебные пособия, монографии, периодические издания, справочники, словари, энциклопедии, видео- и аудиоматериалы, художественную литературу (более 141 тыс. наименований). Также содержит книги издательства «МГИМО-Университет» с 2014 года по настоящее время и постоянно пополняется.
2)	WILEY	Более 1,5 тысяч журналов издательства с

	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/	архивами.
3)	Springer Nature https://link.springer.com/	Полнотекстовая коллекция Springer Journals с 2018 по н/вр. Полнотекстовая коллекция Springer Journals Archive 1832 - 1996 гг. Полнотекстовая коллекция книг Springer eBook Collections, включая издания текущего года

Онлайн-словари:

1. Macmillan Dictionary Online: *http://www.macmillandictionary.com/*
2. Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online: *http://www.merriam-webster.com/*
3. Multitran Dictionaries*: https://www.multitran.com/*
4. Collins Dictionary Online: *http://www.collinsdictionary.com/*
5. Investopedia *http://www.investopedia.com/*

Онлайн-ресурсы для изучения английского языка:

1. Academic Phrasebank: *http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/*
2. BBC podcasts: *https://www.bbcpodcasts.com/world/*
3. Breaking News English: *https://breakingnewsenglish.com/*
4. British Council Listening: *https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/listen-and-watch*
5. ESL Language Student Grammar Exercises – Advanced Level: *http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar-exercises-advanced.php*
6. ESL Language Student Grammar Guide – Advanced Level: *http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar-guides/grammar-advanced.php*
7. ESL Language Student Listening – Advanced Level: *http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening-advanced.php*
8. ESL Language Student Reading – Advanced Level: *http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/reading-advanced.php*
9. Project Gutenberg: *https://www.gutenberg.org/*
10. St George's College podcasts: *http://www.stgeorges.co.uk/blog/tag/podcast*
11. TED Talks: *https://www.ted.com/talks*