## МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

# НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ «ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ»

Кафедра	c	оціології і пу	блічного упр	авління
				икладання дисципліни)
«ЗАТВЕРДЖ	КУЮ»			
Завіду	вач каф	редри		соціології і публічного управління
				(назва кафедри
				Мороз В.М.
	• • •			(підпис) (ініціали та прізвище)
«31» серпн	ія 202	2 року		
F	OPOr	ІА ПРОГРА	МА НАВЧА.	льної дисципліни
	Іно	оземна мова	за професійі	ним спрямуванням
		( назва	а навчальної ді	исципліни)
рівень вищо	ої освіт	идругий перший (бакала		кий) гий (магістерський)
галузь знані	Ь	0	5 Соціальні з	га поведінкові науки
J			(шифр і назв	
спеціальніст	Րե		054 Соці	OHODIS
Специльно	ть	<del></del>	(шифр і назв	
освітня проі	грама (			я економічної діяльності пеціальностей)
вид дисципл (з	піни <u> </u>	зал підготовка / пре	<u>гальна підгот</u> офесійна підго	овка; обов'язкова товка; обов'язкова/вибіркова)
форма навча	ання	(дені	денна	
		(дені	на / заочна/дис	ганціина)

Харків – 2022 рік

## лист затвердження

Робоча програма з навчальної дисципліни <u>Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням</u> (назва дисципліни)

Розробник:		
професорка, докторка соціологічних в	<u>ıаук,</u>	
професорка	Top	Горошко О. I.
(посада, науковий ступінь та вчене звання)	(підпис)	(ініціали та прізвище)
Робоча програма розглянута та затвер	джена на засідан	ні кафедри
соціоло	гії і публічного у	правління
(назва кафедри, яка забез		•
	•	
Протокол від «31» <u>серпня 2022</u> року М	<b>№</b> 9	
p '		
Завідувач кафедри	B.M.Mc	1
(підпис)	(ініціали та прізви	ще)

## лист погодження

Шифр та назва освітньої програми	ПІБ Гаранта ОП	Підпис, дата
054 Соціологія Соціологія управління	Калагін Ю. А.	

Голова групи забезі	печення		
спеціальності	Мороз В.М.		
		(ПІБ, підпис)	
«31» серпня 2022 р.			

# ЛИСТ ПЕРЕЗАТВЕРДЖЕННЯ РОБОЧОЇ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ПРОГРАМИ

Дата засідання кафедри-	Номер протоколу	Підпис завідувача	Гарант освітньої програми
розробника РПНД	протоколу	кафедри	

### МЕТА, КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ, РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ НАВЧАННЯ ТА СТРУКТУРНО-ЛОГІЧНА СХЕМА ВИВЧЕННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

Метою вивчення дисципліни є розвиток комунікативних іншомовних компетенцій для задоволення потреб професійного спілкування та підготовка студентів до ефективної усної та письмової комунікації у їх академічній та професійній діяльності У результаті вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» студент має: знати/розуміти: мовленнєвий матеріал мови, що вивчається (лексика, граматика, структурні й мовні моделі) у професійному контексті (граматичні структури, типові для усної й письмової професійно-орієнтованої комунікації; міжнародну лексику; термінологічну лексику; правила ділового етикету та міжкультурної комунікації); мовленнєві особливості професійного спілкування, а також спілкування у мережі Інтернет; загальновживану, загальноекономічну й професійну лексику в активному володінні та для пасивного сприйняття; роль володіння іноземною мовою у сучасному світі, особливості стилю життя, побуту, культури мовлення англомовних країн; уміти: користуватися іноземною мовою у професійній діяльності та у побутовому спілкуванні: здійснювати пошук інформації за завданням, збирання, аналіз даних, необхідних для вирішення професійних завдань; працювати з іншомовними джерелами інформації; розуміти зміст професійно-орієнтованого характеру; презентувати інформацію професійного характеру; сприймати зміст навчальних аудіо- та відеоматеріалів професійного спрямування; брати активну участь у дискусіях, обгрунтовувати власну точку зору; здійснювати ефективну професійну комунікацію з представниками інших культур.; здійснювати письмову комунікацію (складати CV, заяви; писати електронні повідомлення, листи професійного характеру).

#### Компетентності:

- ЗК01. Здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу
- 3К02. Здатність працювати автономно
- 3К03. Здатність спілкуватися з представниками інших професійних груп різного рівня (з експертами з інших галузей знань/видів економічної діяльності)
- ЗК04. Здатність працювати в міжнародному контексті
- СК05 Здатність обговорювати результати соціологічних досліджень та проектів українською та іноземними мовами;
- СК07 Здатність розробляти та оцінювати соціальні проекти і програми;
- СК08 Здатність співпрацювати з європейськими та євроатлантичними інституціями

#### Результати навчання:

- ПР03. Розробляти і реалізовувати соціальні та міждисциплінарні проекти з урахуванням соціальних, економічних, правових, екологічних та інших аспектів суспільного життя.
- ПР05. Здійснювати пошук, аналізувати та оцінювати необхідну інформацію в науковій літературі, банках даних та інших джерелах.
- ПР06. Вільно спілкуватись усно і письмово українською мовою та однією з іноземних мов при обговоренні професійних питань, досліджень та інновацій у сфері соціології та суміжних наук у тому числі в контексті співпраці з європейськими та євроатлантичними інституціями.

У результаті вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» студенти повинні:

#### Знати:

- основні граматичні, фонетичні та лексичні особливості мови;
- основи ділового спілкування у професійному середовищі
- основи граматики іноземної мови на рівні В1-В2
- основи ділового листування у соціологічній площині
- особливості перекладу, реферування, анотування фахової літератури;
- мовленнєвий етикет спілкування.

#### Вміти:

- використовувати мовні та країнознавчі знання у процесі співробітництва з іноземними партнерами;
- ефективно працювати з іншомовною інформацією: добирати необхідну інформацію з різних джерел, критично аналізувати й інтерпретувати її, впорядковувати, класифікувати й систематизувати;
- перекладати наукову, суспільно-політичну, економічну та іншу спеціалізовану літературу;
- проводити соціологічні дослідження й представити результати цього дослідження іноземною мовою (усно й письмово);

#### Структурно-логічна схема вивчення навчальної дисципліни

Попередні дисципліни:	Наступні дисципліни:
Іноземна мова	

# ОПИС НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

(розподіл навчального часу за семестрами та видами навчальних занять)

		3 них		3 них За видами аудиторних занять (годин)		них Е Пот		Семест	гровий	
Семестр	Загальний обсяг (годин) / кредитів ECTS	Аудиторні заняття (годин)	Самостійна робота (годин)	Лекції	Заняття Лабораторні заняття	Практичні заняття, семінари	Індивідуальні завдання студентів (КП, КР, РГ, Р, РЕ)	Контрольні роботи (кількість робіт)	Залік	Екзамен
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	90/3	32	58	16		16	26 PE	2	+	

Співвідношення кількості годин аудиторних занять до загального обсягу складає 40 %

# СТРУКТУРА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

№ <u></u> 3/п.	Види навчальних занять (Л, ЛЗ, ПЗ, СР)	Кількість годин	Номер семестру (якщо дисципліна викладається у декількох семестрах). Назви змістових модулів. Найменування тем та питань кожного заняття. Завдання на самостійну роботу.	Рекомендована література (базова,
1	2	3	4	5
1.			Змістовий модуль № 1 Organizational Communication	
			<u>Тема 1.</u> Foundations of Organizational Communication	
			Understand that communication in an organization is highly complex.	
	Л	2	<ul> <li>Recognize how the changing nature of organizations impacts their</li> </ul>	]
			communications.	
			<ul> <li>Be familiar with current initiatives of quality and re-engineering</li> </ul>	;
			as they influence organizational communication.	
			- Be able to identify the linear, interactive, and transactional	1-6
			processes of communication.	
			- • Know that an organization's communication is modified by its	
			culture, climate, communication channels, and	
			communicators—at the executive, managerial, supervisory, and	
			employee levels.	
2	CP	4	<u>Тема 1.</u> Foundations of Organizational Communication	1-6
			1. Thinking About the Content	
			2. What are your key takeaways from this lecture? What is something	
			you have learned or something you would like to add from your	
			experience?	
			3. Recall one time you felt offended or insulted in a conversation. What	
			contributed to your perception?	
			4. When someone lost your trust, were they able to earn it back?	
			5. Does the communicator have a responsibility to the audience? Does	
			the audience have a responsibility to the speaker? Why or why not?	
3	ПЗ	2	<u>Тема 1.</u> Foundations of Organizational Communication	1-6
			Organizational Communication: Everything You Need to Know	
			How Field of Organizational Communication Began	
			Organizational Communication Today	
			Studying Organizational Communication	
			Organizational Communication Structure	
			Organizational Culture	
			Review of Tenses: Active Voice in English	
			ABC of Business Communication	

4	Л	2	Mako is an international student enrolled in a post-degree program in Vancouver. She has been working at a grocery store for the past three months on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays when she doesn't have class. Mako enjoys working at the grocery store and gets along well with her colleagues and supervisor. Customers often comment on her professionalism and friendliness and she has noticed that her communication skills have improved.  When she applied for the job and filled out her available hours, she made sure to state that she could only work a maximum of 20 hours per week as an international student. She mentioned it once more during the interview and was told it would not be a problem.  Since then her supervisor has asked her to work overtime in a few instances to accommodate a colleague who was running late. That was not a problem. However, recently her supervisor asked if she could pick up an extra shift for two weeks because one colleague was out sick. Mako is not comfortable working so many hours over her maximum, but she is worried her supervisor might be upset and think she is not a team player.  What should Mako do? How should she communicate her decision to her supervisor?  Tema 2. Business Communication	1-3, 5-0
			1. What are main characteristics of business communication?	,
			2. What types of business communication do you know?	
			3. What forms of business communication do you know?	
			4. What are basic functions of communication?	
			<ul><li>5. What main communicative models can you describe?</li><li>6. What main business skills do you know?</li></ul>	
5	СР	4	Тема 2. Business Communication	1-3, 5-0
	CI	7	1. How to explain clearly, and concisely, the nature of the task.	1-3, 3-0
			2. How to tell people what to do and how to do it.	
			3. How to encourage people when work is well done.	
			4. How to build relationships with your staff.	
			5. How to share problems with them, and listen to their ideas and	
			feelings.	
			6. How to delegate effectively, so that there is a clear understanding of	
			what problems people should bring to you.	
			7. How to explain why you are behaving differently as a leader in a	
			particular situation - why, in effect, you are being consistent in your	
6	П3	2	inconsistency? Тема 2. Business Communication	1-3, 5-0
	113	<u> </u>	Independent	1-3, 3-0
			Matrix	
			Entrepreneurial	
			Pyramid	
			Communication Channels  Review of Tenses: Passive Voice in English	
			Review of Tenses: Passive Voice in English	

			The Structure of Typical Business Letter	
			J.1	
			EXERCISE: What is your preferred leadership style?	
			Consider each of the situations, and choose which action you would	
			normally take:	
			A. One of your employees has been working enthusiastically and	
			performing her work effectively and achieving targets. You have let her	
			work with little supervision. Recently you have assigned her new tasks	
			which you felt she would be able to handle. Her performance has	
			dropped and she is taking a lot of time off on sick leave. What would	
			you do?	
			1. Tell her specifically what to do and monitor her work closely.	
			2. Tell her what to do and how to do it but try to find out what her	
			problems are.	
			3. Keep supporting her and work through the problems with her.	
			4. Let her work through for herself the best way to cope with the new	
			tasks.	
			B. You have just taken over as a section head. Productivity was	
			moderately good before you were appointed, but it has dropped now, so	
			you want to introduce some changes in work procedures and	
			assignments. Your staff have been uncooperative, muttering about how	
			things were better under their old boss.	
			What would you do?	
			<ul> <li>Implement the changes and closely monitor performance.</li> </ul>	
			- Tell them why you want to make the changes, explain the	
			benefits to them and listen to their concerns.	
			- Discuss the proposed changes with them and ask for their	
			suggestions for improved productivity.	
			<ul> <li>Leave the group to work out for itself what it needs to do to meet</li> </ul>	
			its targets.	
7	Л	2	<u>Тема 3.</u> Business Communication Skills in Global Perspectives	1-3, 5-
			1. What business skills do you know?	
			2. What is the top of business skills 2020?	
			3. What are main differences between Soft Skills and Hard Skills?	
			4. How Globalization impacts the business skill rating?	
			5. What does Emotional Intellect mean?	
			6. What is more important for your career in global businesses: Soft	
			Skills or Hard Skills?	
8	CP	4	<u>Тема 3.</u> Business Communication Skills in Global Perspectives	1-3, 5-
			1. Active listening.	
			2. Adaptability.	
			3. Communication.	
			<ul><li>4. Emotional intelligence.</li><li>5. Innovation.</li></ul>	
			6. Teamwork.	
			U. ICAIIIWUIK.	

			7. Work ethic.	
9	ПЗ	2	<u>Тема 3.</u> Business Communication Skills in Global Perspectives	1-3, 5-0
			Hard Skills Vs. Soft Skills: Examples And Definitions	9, 10
			What are soft skills?	
			What are examples of soft skills?	
			Why are soft skills important to train for?	
			What are hard skills?	
			What are examples of hard skills?	
			Why are hard skills important to train for?	
			Blending hard skills and soft skills	
			Revision: Use of Modals in English	
			How to write essay in the Subject Area of Sociology	
			1. Hard skills are those talents and abilities that can be measured. They	
			are usually specific to a particular job, and they can be learned	
			through schooling or on the-job-training. Soft skills are less defined	
			skills that often apply not only to one specific job but are universal.	
			2. When considering new hires, many companies look first to see if that	
			employee has the practical knowledge to do the job. After all, you	
			wouldn't hire a master gardener to fight fires in high-rise buildings,	
			would you? However, while the hard skills are important, savvy	
			companies know that excellent employees have another skillset that	
			may be harder to cultivate: soft skills. What's the difference between	
			the two? Turns out, hard skills vs soft skills aren't an either/or	
			proposition. It's a both/and package worth cultivating in potential	
			and long-term employees alike.	
10	Л	2	Тема 4. Verbal and Non-verbal Communication	1-2
		_	1. Discuss verbal communication and its role in business	
			2. Discuss nonverbal communication and its role in business	
			3. Discuss types of nonverbal communication	
			4. How to interpret non-verbal messages in the Workplace	
			5. How many non-verbal forms of communication do you use	
1.1	CD	4	personally in your everyday life?	1.0
11	CP	4	Тема 4. Verbal and Non-verbal Communication	1-2
			1. What is nonverbal communication?	
			2. Eight Types of Nonverbal Communication	
			3. How to Interpret Nonverbal Messages in the Workplace	
			4. Understand body language with online learning	
			5. How to become a non-verbal communication prosumer	
			6. How to improve your nonverbal communication skills	
			7. Advantages of Non-verbal Communication in Business	
12	ПЗ	2	<u>Тема 4.</u> Verbal and Non-verbal Communication	1-2
			<ul> <li>Verbal and non verbal communication</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>Types of verbal communication</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>what is verbal and non verbal communication</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>similarities of verbal non verbal and written communication</li> </ul>	
			Differences between verbal and non-verbal communication	

	T	1		
			Review of Non-finite forms of the Verb: Participle	
			<ul> <li>Introduction to Business Writing Skills</li> </ul>	
			- Module 1 Test	
			Introductions capture audience attention and draw the listener into	
			the topic of the presentation, but they also set the tone for the overall	
			speech. Appropriate humor attracts interest, but using an	
			inappropriate joke as an introduction distracts from serious business	
			topics. Introductions for business speeches must attract audience	
			interest and focus the listener on the overall tone for the speech. The	
			audience must view the speaker as a qualified presenter representing	
			products or a business firm, and the introduction must reflect this	
			expertise.	
			Nonverbal Messages	
			Nonverbal messages help set the tone of a business presentation.	
			Nonverbal communication includes gestures, body posture, facial	
			expressions, time management and use of space, said Cynthia	
			Burggraf Torppa, assistant professor of Human Communication and	
			Family Science at Ohio State University. Large, uncontrolled	
			gestures and presenting the speech from a chair, rather than standing,	
			send casual nonverbal messages during formal business	
			presentations. Rushing quickly through the speech also signals lack	
			of confidence or a tone of impatience.	
			Nonverbal spatial use involves the area around the speaker and the	
			space between the speaker and the audience. Speakers standing too	
			far away from the audience or moving too close to individual	
			audience members create an uncomfortable feeling during the	
			speech. Using a podium or speaking stand creates a physical barrier	
			between the audience and the speaker, resulting in a formal tone for	
12	п	2	the speech.	1.6
13	Л	2	Змістовий модуль 2. Skills in Action	1-6
			Teма 5. Negotiation Skills	
			Definition of Negotiation Skills;  Standard Negotiation Processes:	
			- Stages of Negotiation Process;	
			What skills are needed to be a good negotiator?  The 12 No. 10 No.	
			- Top 12 Negotiation Skills You Must Learn to Succeed;	
			- Things to avoid in Negotiation;	
1.4	CD	4	Characteristics of a good negotiator  Characteristics of a good negotiator	1.6
14	CP	4	Teмa 5. Negotiation Skills	1-6
			1. Negotiation Skills: What does it Mean?	
			2. Stages of Negotiation 1. Preparation 2. Discussion 3. Clarifying Goals	
			<ul><li>3. Negotiate Towards a Win-Win Outcome</li><li>4. Informal Negotiation</li></ul>	
			5. Characteristics of a good negotiator	
			6. Things to Avoid in Negotiation	
		<u> </u>	o. Things to Avoid in regulation	

15	ПЗ	2	Тема 5. Negotiation Skills	1-6, 11
		_	What makes a good negotiation?  1. The negotiating process is continual, not an individual event  2. Think positive  3. Prepare  4. Think about the best & worst outcome before the negotiations begin  5. Be articulate & build value  6. Give & Take	12
			What is the first rule of negotiation? How do you negotiate professionally? How do you start a negotiation? Review of Non-finite forms of the Verb: Gerund	
			Writing for Social Media	
			What does it mean to be a patient person?	
			A patient person can face tedious or uncomfortable situations without losing control of their emotions or giving up in defeat. They understand that these situations will pass and can tolerate the time between waiting and achieving. It may take years to achieve your career goals, and a patient person realizes that being proactive and persistent will help them succeed.	
			What are the career benefits of being patient?	
			Patience has endless benefits, from making you a better team player to being more successful in your own career. It's a valuable skill that pays dividends throughout your career. And the best news of all, the more you practice patience, the easier it becomes.  Here are some ways that becoming more patient overall will benefit	
			your career:	
			<ul> <li>Achieving your goals: One of the most important benefits of patience in your career is that it allows you to achieve your goals. Facing and overcoming obstacles builds endurance and confidence. And the satisfaction you receive from achieving each milestone goal helps you to stay motivated in your career.</li> <li>Learning valuable skills/lessons: Patience gives you the endurance necessary to learn difficult skills. Challenging work is rewarding when you have a method of approaching it.</li> <li>Patience can help you maintain the positive mindset necessary</li> </ul>	
			for improvement.  Helping others reach their goals: Patience is a necessary trait for a mentor, teacher or leader. When you are patient with other people, you allow them room to learn and grow. This results in students, employees and coworkers that are patient with themselves. Their improvements make for a healthy work environment.  Encouraging collaboration: Working with a team involves	
			listening to others' ideas and suggestions and respecting their workflow. Patience will make working with others vastly more	

			enjoyable and fluid. Problem-solving becomes a more efficient process when you work well together.	
			The five Whys technique	
			Asking yourself "why" five times may help you get to the root of your irritation. When you recognize that you are becoming frustrated with a situation, take a moment to recover alone. Keep a list of the things that trigger you so that you are more aware of them and can be proactive about the problem.	
			To use the 5 Whys technique, follow these steps:	
			Identify the problem: Determine the immediate problem you're facing. Sometimes it can help to write it down.	
			Example: "I am frustrated with my work."	
			1. Ask your first "why:" Ask yourself why you feel the way you do. Your answer should be based on what is actually happening. There should be concrete things you can identify.	
			• Example: "I am frustrated with my work because the end-user did not like the design."	
			1. Follow-up with four more "whys:" You may have many reasons why you are feeling angered or anxious. For each of those reasons, ask "why." At the end of a series of "whys," you should come to the root cause of your frustration. At that time you can implement a productive solution to the issue.	
			Example: "The end-user did not like the designs and now I'm worried that I will lose the promotion I was expecting to receive."	
16	Л	2	<ul> <li>Тема 6. Conflict – Resolution Skills</li> <li>WHAT IS CONFLICT RESOLUTION?</li> <li>WHY SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?</li> <li>WHEN SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?</li> <li>HOW SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?</li> <li>What are Conflict Resolution Skills?</li> <li>Conflict Management Skills: Definition and Examples</li> <li>How to improve conflict management skills</li> </ul>	1-6
17	СР	4	<ul> <li>Тема 6. Conflict – Resolution Skills</li> <li>1 WHAT IS CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROBLEM?</li> <li>2. WHY SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?</li> <li>3. WHEN SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?</li> <li>4. STAGES OF CONFLICT:</li> <li>1. UNDERSTAND THE CONFLICT</li> <li>2. COMMUNICATE WITH THE OPPOSITION</li> </ul>	1-6

			5 BRAINSTORM POSSIBLE RESOLUTIONS	
			6. CHOOSE THE BEST RESOLUTION	
			7. USE A THIRD-PARTY MEDIATOR	
			8 EXPLORE ALTERNATIVES	
			9. COPE WITH STRESSFUL SITUATIONS AND PRESSURE	
			TACTICS	
			10. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT SKILLS: DEFINITION AND	
			EXAMPLES	
18	ПЗ	2	Тема 6. Conflict – Resolution Skills	1-9
10	113		What are the 5 main structures of conflict?	1-9
			How do you structure conflict resolution?	
			7 Steps to Conflict Resolution (Without the Dread)	
			7 Steps to Connect Resolution (Without the Bread)	
			<ul> <li>Set a Discussion Time</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>Invite a Third Party</li> </ul>	
			- Figure Out the Main Issue	
			<ul> <li>Establish Common Goals</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>Discuss how to Meet Goals</li> </ul>	
			- Agree on a Way Forward	
			<ul> <li>Determine Resolution Roles.</li> </ul>	
			Cross-Cultural Communication	
			High- vs. Low-Context Culture	
			Nonverbal Differences	
			Verbal Differences	
			Cross-cultural Skills in Use	
			Review of Non-finite forms of the Verb: Infinitive	
			For brainstorming:	
			<ul> <li>Your parent group wants the local high school to change its</li> </ul>	
			American history textbook. You feel that the textbook doesn't	
			represent the history of African-Americans, Latinos, and Asian-	
			Americans in the U.S. adequately. You come to the School	
			Committee and say, "The only textbook that works for us is The	
			People of the United States, and that's final!" You have presented	
			a position rather than your interests. By drawing a bottom line,	
			you're stuck in one position. If you don't convince the School	
			Committee to choose this textbook, you'll lose.	
			<ul> <li>A more effective way to approach the School Committee would</li> </ul>	
			be to state your interests. You might say, "We're concerned about	
			the under-representation of racial minorities in the current U.S.	
			history textbook, and would like to find an alternative." By	
			communicating your interests, rather than one position, you are	
			leaving some room to negotiate while still being firm and clear	
			about your goals.	
			<ul> <li>Often, the same interest can have many positions. For example,</li> </ul>	
			the School Committee might vote to supplement the history	
			textbook with a packet of articles about minorities; add	
			tentook with a packet of articles about inmortiles, and	

	1		mandatory units on slavery, the Harlem Renaissance, and Japanese internment camps, or offer a new course about minorities in America. These are different positions that address the same interest.  My opponent is more powerful  If you have already decided on your best alternative, you have nothing to fear. You can walk away at any time, and go that route instead. Think about everything that you can do, and that your mediator can do. Although you may be less powerful, at least you will be negotiating with all the available information.  My opponent won't budge  In a situation like this, you may be tempted to do the same thing: "If you won't change your mind, neither will I!" However, you will fail if you insist on sticking to your position. Instead, treat your opponent's position as a real possibility. Ask lots of questions. Listen to their logic. Understand what their interests are, and what it is that they really want. Learn what their criticisms of your idea are. The more you know about where they're coming from, the better a resolution you can create.	
19	Л	2	<u>Тема 7.</u> Leadership and Presentation Skills What does Leadership present?	1-6
			<ul> <li>What are Leadership skills and why are they important?</li> <li>Confirm of the Importance of Leadership skills on the concrete exams;</li> <li>How to strengthen Leadership skills?</li> <li>Provide examples of team-building techniques;</li> <li>Numerate ideas for leaderships activities.</li> <li>What makes a good leader?</li> <li>Key skills related to being a strong leader through decisiveness</li> </ul>	
20	СР	4	Teмa 7. Leadership and Presentation Skills Leadership Skills: Definitions and Examples What are leadership skills? Description of some examples of skills that make a strong leader What makes a good leader? Numerate Top Six Leadership Skills Describe key skills related to being a strong leader through decisiveness A successful leader who is adept at relationship building will also have the following skills: please prioritize them.	1-6
21	ПЗ	2	<ul> <li>Тема 7. Leadership and Presentation Skills</li> <li>1. How to choose and develop your leadership style What do I value more—goals or relationships?</li> <li>2. Do I believe in structure or freedom of choice?</li> </ul>	1-6, 13

<ol> <li>Would I rather make a decision on my own, or collectively?</li> <li>Do I focus on short or long-term goals?</li> <li>Does motivation come from empowerment or direction?</li> <li>What does a healthy team dynamic look like to me?</li> <li>As someone who is interested in the leadership path or looking for more structure in their leadership approach, it can be helpful to choose a leadership style that feels authentic to you. Some questions you may ask yourself when trying to determine which style is right for you.</li> <li>These are just a few examples of questions to ask yourself while reading through leadership styles to help you decide which style you relate most with. To develop your leadership style, consider these strategies:</li> <li>Experiment. Try out varied approaches in different circumstances and pay attention to the outcome. Be flexible in changing out your approach.</li> <li>Seek a mentor. Speaking with a leader with more experience than yourself can offer great insight into how they developed their style and what worked for them.</li> <li>Ask for feedback. Although sometimes hard to hear, constructive feedback helps you grow into a successful leader. Seek feedback from individuals you trust that will give you an honest answer.</li> <li>Be authentic. If you are trying to perfect a leadership style that is in opposition to your personality or morals, it will come across as inauthentic. Try to choose a leadership style that's in alignment with your strengths and work to improve it.</li> <li>While a certain leadership style may be impactful in a specific</li> </ol>							
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your strengths and work to improve it.							
1. While a certain leadership style may be impactful in a specific							
job—for example, autocratic leaders tend to do well in military				job—for example, autocratic leaders tend to do well in military			
settings—the best leadership is using a blend of these styles.				settings—the best leadership is using a blend of these styles.			
Knowing what style to enforce in workplace situations comes				Knowing what style to enforce in workplace situations comes			
with time, practice and <u>emotional intelligence</u> . Remember, most							
leaders borrow from a variety of styles to achieve various goals				leaders borrow from a variety of styles to achieve various goals			
at different times in their careers.				at different times in their careers.			
2. While you may have excelled in a role using one type of leadership,				2. While you may have excelled in a role using one type of leadership,			
another position may require a different set of habits to ensure your				another position may require a different set of habits to ensure your			
team is operating most effectively. By understanding each of these				team is operating most effectively. By understanding each of these			
leadership types, and the outcomes they're designed to achieve, you							
can select the right leadership style for your current situation.							
Review of Articles Use in English							
Presentation Skills in Use							
	22	Л	2		1-6		
What are Team-working and Team-Building?							
What are team-building skills and why are they important?							
1. Delegation							
2. Motivation							
3. Teamwork							
4. Leadership							
1. Leadership				1. Louderbinp			

			5. Communication	
			6. Reliability	
			Importance of Team Building and Team-working	
			How to facilitate team building and team working	
22	CD	1		1.6
23	CP	4	<u>Тема 8.</u> Team-working and Team-building Skills	1-6
			Here are some examples of team-building activities that you	
			could try with your own team:	
			<ul> <li>Game of possibilities</li> </ul>	
			- Purpose mingle  Code of conduct	
			- Code of conduct	
			<ul> <li>Campfire stories</li> </ul>	
			<ul><li>Memory wall</li></ul>	
			– Winner/loser	
			<ul><li>Human knot</li></ul>	
			<ul><li>Egg drop</li></ul>	
			<ul> <li>Truth and lies</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>Blind drawing</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>Magazine story</li> </ul>	
			– Shark tank	
			- Office trivia	
			<ul><li>Office trivia</li><li>Body of words</li></ul>	
			<ul><li>Body of words</li><li>Buckets and balls</li></ul>	
			<ul> <li>Build bridges, not walls</li> </ul>	
			- Team jigsaw	
			- Sneak-a-peek	
			- Tied together	
			- Daredevil	
			- Scavenger hunt	
			- Shipwrecked	
			This is better than that	
			<ul><li>Minefield</li></ul>	
			<ul><li>– Willerleid</li><li>– The perfect square</li></ul>	
			- Guess the object	
			- Team emblem	
			- Photo finish	
			- Hole in many	
			- Blind draw	<u> </u>
24	П3	2	Тема 8. Team-working, Team-building, and Time-Management Skills	1-6
			Here are seven teamwork skills that are essential for your academic and	
			professional success:	
			Communication. Communication is the foundation of effective	
			teamwork	
			- Time management	

			<ul> <li>Problem-solving</li> <li>Listening</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> <li>Collaboration</li> </ul>	
			- Leadership  There are three team – building skills for effective management:  Communication Skills  Relationship Building  Feedback Exchange  Time-Management Skills  Markels 2 Text	
			Module 2 Test  — There are several ways you can integrate team-building questions into your team's normal routine: Write a different question on a whiteboard in the office each day.  — Include a question in the weekly company newsletter.	
			<ul> <li>Add a question to the company's social Slack channel.</li> <li>Post a question on the conference room door before a meeting.</li> <li>Start a friendly contest to create a trivia question about the company.</li> </ul>	
			Explore some different options, and find out which format appeals the most to your team.	
25	CP	26	Підготовка командного проекту по одній з тем модулів. Всього студент повинен прийняти участь у 2 проектах та виконати індивідуальне завдання.	
	30М дин)	90		

## САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

<b>№</b> 3/п	Назва видів самостійної роботи	
1	Опрацьовування лекційного матеріалу	16
2	Підготовка до практичних (семінарських) занять	16
3	Самостійне вивчення тем та питань, які не викладаються на лекційних заняттях	-
4	Виконання індивідуальних завдань, підготовка командних проектів	26
	Разом	58

#### ГРУПОВІ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

<u>На протязі семестру здійснюється підготовка та захист презентації за темами командних та індивідуальних проектів, відповідно до тем курсу.</u>

		Терміни
$N_{\underline{0}}$	Назва індивідуального завдання	виконання
3/П	та (або) його розділів	(на якому
		тижні)
1	Підготувати командний або індивідуальний проекти за Модулем №1 за	1-8
	наступними темами (два за власним вибором):	
	1. Organizational Communication in Use	
	2. Business Communication in Use	
	3. How Globalization impacts Organizational Communication	
	4. How to build relationships with your staff	
	5. How to improve your nonverbal communication skills	
	6. What are the career benefits of being patient?	
	Підготувати командний або індивідуальний проекти за Модулем №2 за	
2	наступними темами (у двох за власним вибором):	9-12
	1. 30 tips to improve your presentation skills	
	2. 30 tips to improve your meetings skills	
	3. 30 tips to improve your cross-cultural skills	
	4. 30 tips to improve your team-working skills	
	5. 30 tips to improve your interviewing skills	
	6. 30 tips to improve your time-management skills	
	7. Soft and Hard Skills in the Profession of Sociologist	

#### МЕТОДИ НАВЧАННЯ

Під час проведення лекційних занять з навчальної дисципліни передбачено застосування таких методів навчання: пояснювально-ілюстративний метод (демонстрація на екрані слайдів презентацій, візуалізації навчального матеріалу); метод проблемного викладення; частково-пошуковий, або евристичний метод (лекції за окремими темами викладаються в проблемний формі)

Під час проведення семінарських занять застосовується: репродуктивний метод (засвоєння базових понять курсу); частково-пошуковий, або евристичний метод (під час підготовки індивідуальних проектів); дослідницький метод (студенти самостійно вивчають літературу, джерела, ведуть дослідження, виміри та виконують інші пошукові дії для створення презентації на задану тему). Семінарські заняття можуть бути побудовані у формі дискусії.

**Лекції** — викладення теоретичного матеріалу лектором згідно навчальної програми і розподілу годин поміж темами. Використовуються різні інтерактивні форми активізації аудиторії та відеопрезентації вербальної інформації. Лектор

має власний конспект, що відображає основний зміст теми, студенти занотовують нову інформацію у власні конспекти.

**Практичні заняття** — проводяться у формі семінарських занять. Для семінарських занять студенти опрацьовують лекційний матеріал, готують виступи з використанням навчальної і наукової літератури, виступають з презентаціями. Лектор оцінює активність студентів впродовж семінару за прийнятою шкалою оцінок в балах. Під час семінарського заняття обов'язково за кожною темою оцінюються рівень знань студентів за допомогою тестових завдань та письмової самостійної роботи на знання основних понять за темою.

**Індивідуальне завдання** — вид самостійної роботи поза аудиторними годинами, коли студент, використовуючи лекційний матеріал та додаткові джерела знань, розробляє особисту тему.

Підготовка презентації — вид самостійної роботи, що виконується студентом (або 2-3 студентами) поза аудиторними годинами. Студент вільно обирає тематику з числа тем, які пропонуються планами семінарських занять, або узгоджує з викладачем ініціативну тематику. Наступним кроком студент здійснює бібліографічний пошук, використовуючи бібліотечні фонди або Інтернет-ресурси. Також складає план презентації або ставить питання, на які треба отримати аргументовану відповідь. Опанувавши джерела за темою, студент розкриває зміст питань та представляє виконану роботу на семінарі. Обсяг презентації — 16-25 слайдів, текст доповіді — 4-6 стандартних сторінок, набраних на комп'ютері. Основний зміст презентації доповідається у вільній формі на семінарському занятті, і студент отримує оцінку від викладача.

#### МЕТОДИ КОНТРОЛЮ

1. Підсумковий (семестровий) контроль проводиться у формі заліку або шляхом накопичення балів за поточним контролем по змістовним модулям.

Залік –усна відповідь на питання, що містяться в білеті або відповідь на підсумковий тест. Питання доводяться до студентів заздалегідь. Питання та тести готує лектор. Він має оцінити якість відповіді студента за прийнятою шкалою академічних оцінок.

#### Контрольні питання з курсу до заліку

1. Does the communicator have a responsibility to the audience? Does the audience have a responsibility to the speaker? Why or why not?

How to motivate the workforce in large companies?

What Is Time Management?

What about the balance between personal and professional priorities in your future profession?

What is the top soft skills for 2021 and 2022?

Why soft skills matter to your profession of sociologist?

What business skills do you know?

- 3. What is the top of business skills 2021?
- 4. What are main differences between Soft Skills and Hard Skills?

- 5. How Globalization impacts the business skill rating?
- 6. What does Emotional Intellect mean?
- 7. What is more important for your career in the profession of sociologist: Soft Skills or Hard Skills?
- 8. Provide the Definition of Negotiation Skills;
- 9. Indicate the Stages of Negotiation Process, describe everyone;
- 10. What skills are needed to be a good negotiator?
- 11. Top 12 Negotiation Skills You Must Learn to Succeed: Describe in Detail;
- 12. Point out Things to avoid in Presentation;
- 13. Provide the Characteristics of a good negotiator:
- 14. Please, provide the Definition for Negotiation Skills;
- 15. Numerate the Stages of Negotiation Process;
- 16. What skills are needed to be a good negotiator?
- 17. Top 10 Negotiation Skills You Must Learn to Succeed;
- 18. Please, indicate things that should be avoided in Negotiation;
- 19. WHAT IS CONFLICT RESOLUTION?
- 20. WHY SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?
- 21. WHEN SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?
- 22. HOW SHOULD YOU RESOLVE CONFLICT?
- 23. What are Conflict Resolution Skills?
- 24. Conflict Management Skills: Definition and Examples
- 25. How to improve conflict management skills
- 26. What is Team-Building?
- 27. What team-building skills do you know and why they are important?
- 28. Describe the Importance of team building on the concrete personal exams;
- 29. How to facilitate team building activity?
- 30. Provide examples of team-building techniques;
- 31. Numerate ideas for team-building activities.
- 32. What qualities must the Leader possess?
- 33. Please, provide examples of leaders for you and motivate your answer
- 34. What are leadership skills? What makes a good leader? What are main characteristics of communication?
- 35. What types of verbal and non-verbal communication do you know?
- 36. What forms of communication do you know?
- 37. What are basic functions of communication?
- 38. What main communicative models can you describe?
- 39. What main business skills do you know?
- 40. High-context and Low-context Communication. What does it mean?
- 41. When and how is the interview to be arranged?
- 42. How much notice should be allowed?
- 43. How much time should be allowed?
- 44. Who should conduct the interview?
- 45. What questions need to be asked?
- 46. How will the answers be recorded for future reference?

- 47. How will interviewees be compared with each other after the interview? (If it is an interview requiring assessment.)
- 48. What information will be given to the interviewee?
- 49. What are differences between *High-context communication* and *Low-context communication*?
- 50. Indicate Cross Cultural Communication Basic Tips

# 2.Поточний контроль проводиться за результатами роботи студентів на практичних заняттях, методом оцінювання контрольних робіт, оцінювання тестів, самостійних робот, індивідуальних завдань, групових та індивідуальних проектів, презентацій.

**Контроль на практичних заняттях** — оцінювання виступів студентів, відповідей на питання поставлені викладачем, оцінці виконання тестових завдань, оцінок під час самостійних робот, оцінювання внеску окремих студентів у групову роботу при підготовки проекту.

**Контрольна робота** — вид поточного контролю знань студентів, який має на меті виявити рівень знань студентів, що отримані за пройденим матеріалом. Дата проведення контрольної роботи доводиться до студентів і призначається по завершенню вивчення змістовного модулю. Питання та тестові завдання готує викладач, що веде практичні заняття, вони узгоджуються з лекційними питаннями і тематикою семінарських занять. Контрольна робота виконується у письмовій формі в присутності викладача, оцінюється за прийнятою шкалою і оцінка може використовувати викладачем для підрахунку кумулятивного балу за підсумками вивчення дисципліни.

**Індивідуальні завдання** — оцінюються викладачем або за результатами доповіді на практичному занятті або окремо за наданим текстом. Виконання проекту передбачає командну(2-3 студента) або індивідуальну дослідницьку роботу за вибраною темою, підготовку письмового звіту та проведення презентації за допомогою мультимедійного обладнання в присутності викладачів кафедри. Командний проект — це пізнавально-аналітична робота.

*Ціль проекту* полягає в перевірці успішності засвоєння студентами категоріального апарату комунікативистики та уміння використовувати соціологічну уяву для аналізу явищ і процесів, що відбуваються у суспільстві.

# РОЗПОДІЛ БАЛІВ, ЯКІ ОТРИМУЮТЬ СТУДЕНТИ, ТА ШКАЛА ОЦІНЮВАННЯ ЗНАНЬ ТА УМІНЬ (НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ТА ЕСТS)

Таблиця 1. Розподіл балів для оцінювання успішності студента для заліку

Avertanti nafatti invitani	Контрольні	Індивідуальні		
Аудиторні роботи, групові презентації (за темами)	роботи (за	завдання	залік	Сума
презентації (за темами)	модулями)	(проекти)		
40 (5*8)	20 (10*2)	20	20	100

Таблиця 2. Шкала оцінювання знань та умінь: національна та ЄКТС

Рейтинго	Оцінка		Критері	і оцінювання
ва Оцінка, бали	ECTS та її визначен ня	Національна оці нка	позити вні	негативні
1	2	3	4	5
90-100	A	Відмінно	- Глибоке знання навчального матеріалу модуля, що містяться в основних і додаткових літературних джерелах; - вміння аналізувати явища, які вивчаються, в їхньому взаємозв'язку і розвитку; - вміння проводити теоретичні розрахунки; - відповіді на запитання чіткі, лаконічні, логічно послідовні; - вміння вирішува ти складні практичні задачі.	Відповіді на запитання можуть містити незначні неточності
82-89	В	Добре	- Глибокий рівень знань в обсязі обов'язкового матеріалу, що передбачений модулем; - вміння давати аргументовані	Відповіді на запитання містять певні неточності;

			запитання і проводити теоретичні розрахунки; - вміння вирішувати складні практичні задачі Міцні знання матеріалу, що вивчається, та його практичного	
75-81	C	Добре	застосування; - вміння давати аргументовані відповіді на запитання і проводити теоретичні розрахунки; - вміння вирішувати практичні задачі.	- невміння використовувати теоретичні знання для вирішення складних практичних задач.
64-74	D	Задовільно	- Знання основних фундаментальни х положень матеріалу, що вивчається, та їх практичного застосування; - вміння вирішувати прості практичні задачі.	Невміння давати аргументовані відповіді на запитання; - невміння аналізувати викладений матеріал і виконувати розрахунки; - невміння вирішувати складні практичні задачі.

		<u> </u>		Незнання
				окремих
				(непринципови
				<b>х) питань</b> з
			- Знання	матеріалу
			основних	модуля;
			фундаментальни	- невміння
			х положень	послідовно і
			матеріалу модуля,	аргументовано
			- вміння	висловлювати
		Задовільно	вирішувати	думку;
60-63	Е	оадовывно	найпростіші	- невміння
00-03			практичні задачі.	застосовувати
			практичні задачі.	теоретичні
				положення при
				розв'язанні
				практичних
				задач
				Незнання
				основних
			Додаткове	фундаментальни
			вивчення	х положень
			матеріалу модуля	навчального
			може бути	матеріалу модуля;
	FX		виконане в	- істотні помилки
	(потрібне		терміни, що	у відповідях на
25.50	додаткове	Незадовільно	передбачені	запитання;
35-59	вивчення)		навчальним	- невміння
	Í		планом.	розв'язувати
				прості практичні
				задачі.
				- Повна
				відсутність знань
				значної частини
				навчального
				матеріалу модуля;
				- істотні помилки
				у відповідях на
	F	Незадовільно		запитання;
1-34	(потрібне			-незнання
	повторне		_	основних
	вивчення)			фундаментальних
				положень;
				ноложень, - невміння
				орієнтуватися під

	час розв'язання прос тих практичних
	задач

#### НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

# (надається перелік складових навчально-методичного забезпечення навчальної дисципліни та посилання на сайт, де вони розташовані)

- 1) сілабус
- 2) робоча програма навчальної дисципліни
- 3) навчальний контент (конспект або розширений план лекцій);
- 4) плани семінарських занять
- 5) завдання для самостійної роботи студентів
- 6) питання, задачі, завдання або кейси для поточного та підсумкового контролю знань і вмінь студентів
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