



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Лингвистика и иностранные языки»

Методические указания и контрольные задания

по дисциплине

«Языковая коммуникация в профессиональной сфере на иностранном языке»

Для магистрантов заочной формы обучения по направлению 18.04.01

Автор

Невольникова С.В.

Ростов-на-Дону, 2018



Аннотация

Методические указания и контрольные задания по дисциплине «Языковая коммуникация в профессиональной сфере на иностранном языке» предназначены для студентов заочной формы обучения направления 18.04.01. «Химическая технология»

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Языковая коммуникация в профессиональной сфере на
иностранном языке

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Языковая коммуникация в профессиональной сфере на
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ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ ДЛЯ МАГИСТРАНТОВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

«ЯЗЫКОВАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЕ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ»

В рамках самостоятельной работы магистрантам необходимо подготовить к зачету:

1. Чтение и перевода аутентичных текстов (3 текста) по направлению подготовки. Общий объем –15000 печатных знаков. Составить словарь терминов (100-120 единиц). Написать 3 аннотации к прочитанным текстам. Преподаватель проверяет чтение вслух и устный перевод с листа.
2. Письменный перевод аутентичных текстов (статей, монографий) по выбранной магистрантом теме или проблеме научно-профессиональной направленности объемом 5000 печатных знаков.
3. Сообщение-презентация на иностранном языке по выбранной магистрантом теме или проблеме научно-профессиональной направленности. Оценивается содержательность, адекватная реализация коммуникативного намерения, логичность, связность, смысловая и структурная завершенность.

Общие требования к выполнению контрольной работы

Памятка магистранту

Контрольное задание предлагается в четырех вариантах. Номер варианта определяется по последней цифре номера зачетной книжки студента:

1, 2, 3 –	1-й вариант;
4, 5, 6 –	2-й вариант;
7, 8 –	3-й вариант;
9, 0 –	4-й вариант.

Контрольная работа должна быть выполнена в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради необходимо указать следующие данные: факультет, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и

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отчество, дату, номер контрольного задания и вариант.

Первую страницу необходимо оставить чистой для замечаний и рецензии преподавателя.

Все предлагаемые к выполнению задания (включая текст заданий на английском языке) переписываются на левой стороне разворота тетради, а выполняются на правой.

Контрольная работа должна быть написана четким подчерком, для замечаний преподавателя следует оставить поля.

Контрольная работа, выполненная не полностью или не отвечающая вышеприведенным требованиям, не проверяется и не засчитывается.

Проверенная контрольная работа должна быть переработана студентом (та часть ее, где содержатся ошибки и неточности перевода или неправильное выполнение заданий) в соответствии с замечаниями и методическими указаниями преподавателя. В той же тетради следует выполнить «Работу над ошибками», представив ее на защите контрольной работы.

Четыре варианта контрольной работы имеют одинаковую структуру. Все задания должны быть выполнены в письменной форме.

I. Translate 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 paragraphs into Russian.**GREEN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABILITY:
A CONCEPTUAL TAXONOMY**

1. **INTRODUCTION** Due to the shift of our economy from paper-based to digital information management and the rapid growth in demand for data processing and storage, sustainability has become one of the major challenges in IT management. Over the last decade, there has been a phenomenal growth in global ecommerce and services, on-line banking and electronic trading, internet communication and entertainment, digitizing medical records for healthcare, and electronic transactions and tracking. For example, the power consumption in US for data center computing and cooling has doubled from 2000 to 2006[13].

2. Since 2007, when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a report to the US Congress [13] about the expected energy consumption of data centers, Green IT has received growing attention. The overall objective of Green IT is to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions [14]. In 2007, government officials estimated energy consumption would double by 2011, requiring the building of 10 additional power plants. The Executive Order 13423 required agencies to reduce energy intensity of 3% a year or 30% by the end of fiscal year 2015. Later, in 2009, the Executive Order 13514 directed agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and eliminate or recycle 50 percent of waste by 2015.

3. Other initiatives, such as the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, included a mandated 40 percent reduction in data centers by 2015. The digital infrastructure supporting the consumption for those requirements has increased in number. This has challenged the IT industry to respond with sustainability and energy efficiency. Sustainability concerns within the government agencies regarding energy conservation and data center consolidation have been driving the need for the agencies to focus on key technologies that can assist them in achieving a smaller carbon footprint. For example, federal data centers grew from 432 to 1,100 in the last decade [4]. In February 2010, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) launched the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI) to promote the use of Green IT by reducing the overall energy and real estate foot-

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print of government data centers; to reduce the cost of data center hardware, software, and operations; to increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and to increase the use of more efficient computing platforms and technologies [3].

4. The purpose of this study is to apply the concept of sustainability in the field of IT and examine the drivers behind IT initiatives in organizations. Using these drivers, we will form a conceptual framework that can be used by academicians and practitioners. SUSTAINABILITY Corporate sustainability is defined as meeting the needs of a firm's direct and indirect stakeholders without compromising its ability to meet the needs of future stakeholders [5].

5. This definition of corporate sustainability considers three dimensions including economic, environmental, and social perspectives. Economic sustainability requires a corporation to manage its resources and economic capital so that it can guarantee cash flow sufficient to ensure liquidity while producing a persistent above average return to their shareholders. The environmental sustainability considers limited natural resources and ecosystem services that are consumed by organizations in various production and operation processes in order to create desired output and economic value. The environmental sustainability may generate undesired output including waste emissions. Organizations do not cause emissions that accumulate in the environment at a rate beyond the capacity of the natural system to absorb and assimilate these emissions and do not engage in activity that degrades eco-system services [5].

6. The social perspective considers human resources, societal resources, and their capabilities. Given the various stakeholders with sometimes conflicting interest, organizations may not meet the expectations of all stakeholders simultaneously. However, socially sustainable corporations are viewed as those that are seen as fair and trustworthy by all stakeholder groups [9]. Corporate sustainability integrates those three dimensions including economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental resource preservation. Successful organizations need to strike a balance among those three dimensions in order to be sustainable. In this study, we focus on the environmental aspect of sustainability and how this sustainability dimension is impacted by IT. In an organization, the alignment of IT strategy with corporate strategy requires corporate governance and sustainability values to be mapped into Green IT initiatives. Those IT initiatives increase the information flow of Green supply chain management initiatives of organizations.

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7. GREEN IT AND SUSTAINABILITY Using Institutional Theory, Chen, Boudreau, and Watson [2] studied to better understand how IT can be leveraged to achieve the three milestones of ecological sustainability including eco-efficiency, eco-equity, and eco-effectiveness. They predicted that organizations can experience mimetic pressures and create strategies to cope with other competing organizations and feel coercive pressures because of governmental laws and regulations.

8. The term Green IT is defined as the systematic application of sustainability in various processes of IT management in order to reduce related emissions and waste, and to improve energy efficiency [10]. Due to the growing global impact of IT innovation, organizations are increasing their data processing and storage capabilities. The shift from paper to digital information management and data centers has become the way for an organization to function. Green IT includes all the activities and efforts that incorporate ecologically friendly technologies and processes into the entire lifecycle of information and communication technology [7].

9. Sustainable technology components in IT refers to design, manufacturing, usage, and disposal of information technology components in an efficient and effective method with minimal or no impact on the environment. These components include computers, servers, printers, storage devices, networking, and communication systems. To begin with, manufacturing these components consumes electrical power and generates hazardous waste. Those computer components contain toxic materials and most of them end up in landfills polluting the earth and water. The increased usage of computer components makes this a major environmental concern. The manufacturing further affects the carbon dioxide emissions and impacts the environment. The increase in total electrical energy consumption by those components amplifies the energy consumption results. This is revealed by greenhouse gas emissions as each personal computer in use generates about a ton of carbon dioxide every year [11].

10. Rhode Island's Bryant University adopted a Green approach to energy management in its data center five years ago, and has experienced campus-wide benefits as a result, including significant decreases in energy costs [1]. It was reported that the University was out of space, power, and cooling capabilities, and thus data center consolidation was definitely on the agenda as was a broader, campus-wide energy efficiency initiative. Working together with the facilities management department, chief financial officer, and president's office, the college's small IT team explored their options and decided to

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build a brand new data center that was one-third the size of what they previously had and at the same time bring increased computing and storage capacity by 300 percent.

11. The new data center includes consolidation, centralization, and virtualization as well as space- and energy-efficient and easy to scale up to accommodate the school's growing IT needs. The University installed a software module that enables its IT team to monitor energy consumption across the entire campus and has enjoyed a 15 percent reduction in its energy expenses since rolling out the new data center and the associated equipment and software [1]. Harmon and Auseklis [6] refer to Green IT as the practice of maximizing the efficient use of computing resources to minimize the environmental impact. In their view, the goals of Green IT includes the controlling and reducing a product's environmental footprint by minimizing the use of hazardous materials, energy, water, and other scarce resources, as well as minimizing waste from manufacturing and throughout the supply chain. Green computing practices impact an organization's sustainable IT service strategies and process decisions [6].

12. In general, Green IT includes the following activities: Design for environmental sustainability; Green design and manufacturing; Energy-efficient power management; Practicing and encouraging server virtualization; Eco-friendly disposal and recycling; Use of renewable energy sources; Reducing printing by using electronic file management systems; and Use virtual collaboration tools. In this study, we envision Green IT within the broader context of corporate sustainability values and consider IT as an enabler that would contribute to the three different dimensions of corporate sustainability, namely to achieve economic, environmental, and social values. Green IT strategies strive to achieve enterprise efficiencies through IT procurement and lifecycle management process, recycling and waste disposal strategies and practices, as well as initiatives to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint through virtualization and other server consolidation techniques, facilities management and other practices.

13. Green IT strategies would also include technologies to gain end user efficiencies through client computing printer rationalization and consolidation, and efficient PCs and peripherals. Furthermore, as a supply chain enabler, IT can help to improve the efficiency and to reduce the energy consumption and the carbon footprint of the organization as a whole. For example, innovative IT initiatives can reduce

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an organization's carbon footprint by facilitating more efficient and less carbon-intensive work practices – teleconferencing instead of flying or commuting, improved supply chain management, IT-enabled energy reduction systems, smart metering, etc. IT tools and techniques such as software-based energy consumption measurement and monitoring tools can help to ensure the business is measuring and monitoring its energy consumption and carbon footprint. In this context, IT would contribute in measuring and monitoring the carbon footprint of the entire organization.

14. IT GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY In order to be effective, Green IT initiatives should be rooted in corporate IT strategies, and aligned with corporate sustainability strategies. This requires effective IT governance. As IT infrastructure expands both in size and in complexity, corporations are reaching for better mechanism to assess the role of IT for alignment to their key corporate priorities. IT governance in an organization consists of the leadership, the organizational structures, and the processes that ensure that its IT sustains and extends its strategies and objectives.

15. According to Weil and Ross [15], IT governance encompasses five major decision domains, namely (1) IT principles that consist of high-level decisions about the strategic role of IT in business, (2) IT architecture, an integrated view of technology to meet business needs, (3) IT infrastructure, a physical layout of IT components for coordination and sharing of IT services in order to enable corporate IT capability, (4) application needs and requirements, and (5) prioritization and investment decisions. They have defined six approaches to IT decision making process in order to define the Issues in Information Systems Volume 13, Issue 2, pp. 26-32, 2012 29 effectiveness of IT governance in various organizations.

16. Weil and Ross [15] argue that enterprises will design appropriate IT governance to achieve their strategic goals and priorities based on corporate culture and industry. For example, firms focusing on efficiency and profitability may choose to be more centralized in their IT governance for standardization of decisions and processes. On the other hand, companies focusing on innovation and growth may consider decentralization to maximize customer response and minimize constraints on creativity. Some firms may choose a hybrid approach. Large global firms require a hybrid IT governance model to achieve the synergy from the centralized model and the autonomy from the decentralized model [15].

17. Schmidt and Kolbe (2011) used the contingency theory to

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define the best configuration of IT governance in general and Green IT governance in particular. They identify strategy, firm size, organizational structure, environmental impact, and IT infusion and IT diffusion as potential contingency factors to determine the ideal Green IT governance. Corporate sustainability can drive Green IT beyond just energy use and product considerations. It will necessitate the redesign of the IT organization as well [6]. Effective IT governance plays a vital role in driving Green IT initiatives, improving alignment between IT strategies and corporate sustainability. IT governance is a structure of relationships and processes to direct and control organizations to achieve their goals. IT governance is an integral part of organizational governance and it provides the necessary structure that links IT processes, IT resources and information flow to both inter-organizational strategies and intra-organizational value chain. IT governance integrates and institutionalizes the best practices of planning and organizing, acquiring and implementing, delivering and supporting, and monitoring IT performance to ensure that an organization's IT-related technology support its business objectives. It enables the organization to take full advantage of its information, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities and gaining competitive advantage.

18. According to a 2011 survey conducted by IT Governance Institute[8], 94% of respondents considered IT to be important or very important to the delivery of the overall business strategy and vision, and more than 90% mentioned that the contribution of IT to the business is widely recognized, with value creation of IT investment being of the most important dimensions. And interestingly, about 30 percent of the respondents were planning Green IT initiatives. IT governance enables the existence and sustenance of Green IT in an organization. Both the IT governance and the Green IT enables the organization to take full advantage of its information resources that results in better information flow, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities, and gaining competitive advantage. Figure 1 illustrates how the Green supply chain management information flow is impacted by both IT governance and Green IT which is impacted by corporate sustainability.

II. Make the summary of the text. Use the following phrase

1. The article (text) is head-lined ...
The head-line of the article (text) is ...
2. The author of the article (text) is ...
The article is written by ...

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3. It was published (printed) in ...
4. The main idea of the article (text) is ...
The article is about ...
The article is devoted to ...
The article deals with ...
The article touches upon ...
5. The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on ...
The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on ...
6. The author starts by telling the readers (about, that) ...
The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that ...
The article describes ...
According to the article (text) ...
Further the author goes on to say that ...
7. The article is (can be) divided into 4(5-7) parts.
The first part deals with (is about, touches upon) ...
8. In conclusion the article tells ...
The author comes to the conclusion that ...
9. I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, easy, too hard to understand).

III. Make the abstract of the text.

IV Write 10 key words of the text and translate them into Russian.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Translate 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 paragraphs into Russian.

GREEN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABILITY: A CONCEPTUAL TAXONOMY

1. **INTRODUCTION** Due to the shift of our economy from paper-based to digital information management and the rapid growth in demand for data processing and storage, sustainability has become one of the major challenges in IT management. Over the last decade, there has been a phenomenal growth in global ecommerce and services, on-line banking and electronic trading, internet communication and entertainment, digitizing medical records for healthcare, and electronic transactions and tracking. For example, the power consumption in US for data center computing and cooling has doubled from 2000 to 2006[13].

2. Since 2007, when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a report to the US Congress [13] about the expected energy consumption of data centers, Green IT has received growing attention. The overall objective of Green IT is to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions [14]. In 2007, government officials estimated energy consumption would double by 2011, requiring the building of 10 additional power plants. The Executive Order 13423 required agencies to reduce energy intensity of 3% a year or 30% by the end of fiscal year 2015. Later, in 2009, the Executive Order 13514 directed agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and eliminate or recycle 50 percent of waste by 2015.

3. Other initiatives, such as the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, included a mandated 40 percent reduction in data centers by 2015. The digital infrastructure supporting the consumption for those requirements has increased in number. This has challenged the IT industry to respond with sustainability and energy efficiency. Sustainability concerns within the government agencies regarding energy conservation and data center consolidation have been driving the need for the agencies to focus on key technologies that can assist them in achieving a smaller carbon footprint. For example, federal data centers grew from 432 to 1,100 in the last decade [4]. In February 2010, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) launched the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI) to promote the

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use of Green IT by reducing the overall energy and real estate footprint of government data centers; to reduce the cost of data center hardware, software, and operations; to increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and to increase the use of more efficient computing platforms and technologies [3].

4. The purpose of this study is to apply the concept of sustainability in the field of IT and examine the drivers behind IT initiatives in organizations. Using these drivers, we will form a conceptual framework that can be used by academicians and practitioners. SUSTAINABILITY Corporate sustainability is defined as meeting the needs of a firm's direct and indirect stakeholders without compromising its ability to meet the needs of future stakeholders [5].

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9. Sustainable technology components in IT refers to design, manufacturing, usage, and disposal of information technology components in an efficient and effective method with minimal or no impact on the environment. These components include computers, servers, printers, storage devices, networking, and communication systems. To begin with, manufacturing these components consumes electrical power and generates hazardous waste. Those computer components contain toxic materials and most of them end up in landfills polluting the earth and water. The increased usage of computer components makes this a major environmental concern. The manufacturing further affects the carbon dioxide emissions and impacts the environment. The increase in total electrical energy consumption by those components amplifies the energy consumption results. This is revealed by greenhouse gas emissions as each personal computer in use generates about a ton of carbon dioxide every year [11].

10. Rhode Island's Bryant University adopted a Green approach to energy management in its data center five years ago, and has experienced campus-wide benefits as a result, including significant decreases in energy costs [1]. It was reported that the University was out of space, power, and cooling capabilities, and thus data center consolidation was definitely on the agenda as was a broader, campus-wide energy efficiency initiative. Working together with the facilities management department, chief financial officer, and president's of-

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face, the college's small IT team explored their options and decided to build a brand new data center that was one-third the size of what they previously had and at the same time bring increased computing and storage capacity by 300 percent.

11. The new data center includes consolidation, centralization, and virtualization as well as space- and energy-efficient and easy to scale up to accommodate the school's growing IT needs. The University installed a software module that enables its IT team to monitor energy consumption across the entire campus and has enjoyed a 15 percent reduction in its energy expenses since rolling out the new data center and the associated equipment and software [1]. Harmon and Auseklis [6] refer to Green IT as the practice of maximizing the efficient use of computing resources to minimize the environmental impact. In their view, the goals of Green IT includes the controlling and reducing a product's environmental footprint by minimizing the use of hazardous materials, energy, water, and other scarce resources, as well as minimizing waste from manufacturing and throughout the supply chain. Green computing practices impact an organization's sustainable IT service strategies and process decisions [6].

12. In general, Green IT includes the following activities: Design for environmental sustainability; Green design and manufacturing; Energy-efficient power management; Practicing and encouraging server virtualization; Eco-friendly disposal and recycling; Use of renewable energy sources; Reducing printing by using electronic file management systems; and Use virtual collaboration tools. In this study, we envision Green IT within the broader context of corporate sustainability values and consider IT as an enabler that would contribute to the three different dimensions of corporate sustainability, namely to achieve economic, environmental, and social values. Green IT strategies strive to achieve enterprise efficiencies through IT procurement and lifecycle management process, recycling and waste disposal strategies and practices, as well as initiatives to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint through virtualization and other server consolidation techniques, facilities management and other practices.

13. Green IT strategies would also include technologies to gain end user efficiencies through client computing printer rationalization and consolidation, and efficient PCs and peripherals. Furthermore, as a supply chain enabler, IT can help to improve the efficiency and to reduce the energy consumption and the carbon footprint of the organ-

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ization as a whole. For example, innovative IT initiatives can reduce an organization's carbon footprint by facilitating more efficient and less carbon-intensive work practices – teleconferencing instead of flying or commuting, improved supply chain management, IT-enabled energy reduction systems, smart metering, etc. IT tools and techniques such as software-based energy consumption measurement and monitoring tools can help to ensure the business is measuring and monitoring its energy consumption and carbon footprint. In this context, IT would contribute in measuring and monitoring the carbon footprint of the entire organization.

14. IT GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY In order to be effective, Green IT initiatives should be rooted in corporate IT strategies, and aligned with corporate sustainability strategies. This requires effective IT governance. As IT infrastructure expands both in size and in complexity, corporations are reaching for better mechanism to assess the role of IT for alignment to their key corporate priorities. IT governance in an organization consists of the leadership, the organizational structures, and the processes that ensure that its IT sustains and extends its strategies and objectives.

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17. Schmidt and Kolbe (2011) used the contingency theory to define the best configuration of IT governance in general and Green IT governance in particular. They identify strategy, firm size, organizational structure, environmental impact, and IT infusion and IT diffusion as potential contingency factors to determine the ideal Green IT governance. Corporate sustainability can drive Green IT beyond just energy use and product considerations. It will necessitate the redesign of the IT organization as well [6]. Effective IT governance plays a vital role in driving Green IT initiatives, improving alignment between IT strategies and corporate sustainability. IT governance is a structure of relationships and processes to direct and control organizations to achieve their goals. IT governance is an integral part of organizational governance and it provides the necessary structure that links IT processes, IT resources and information flow to both inter-organizational strategies and intra-organizational value chain. IT governance integrates and institutionalizes the best practices of planning and organizing, acquiring and implementing, delivering and supporting, and monitoring IT performance to ensure that an organization's IT-related technology support its business objectives. It enables the organization to take full advantage of its information, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities and gaining competitive advantage.

18. According to a 2011 survey conducted by IT Governance Institute[8], 94% of respondents considered IT to be important or very important to the delivery of the overall business strategy and vision, and more than 90% mentioned that the contribution of IT to the business is widely recognized, with value creation of IT investment being of the most important dimensions. And interestingly, about 30 percent of the respondents were planning Green IT initiatives. IT governance enables the existence and sustenance of Green IT in an organization. Both the IT governance and the Green IT enables the organization to take full advantage of its information resources that results in better information flow, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities, and gaining competitive advantage. Figure 1 illustrates how the Green supply chain management information flow is impacted by both IT governance and Green IT which is impacted by corporate sustainability.

II. Make the summary of the text. Use the following phrase

1. The article (text) is head-lined ...
The head-line of the article (text) is ...
2. The author of the article (text) is ...

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иностранном языке

- The article is written by ...
3. It was published (printed) in ...
4. The main idea of the article (text) is ...
- The article is about ...
- The article is devoted to ...
- The article deals with ...
- The article touches upon ...
5. The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on ...
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- The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that ...
- The article describes ...
- According to the article (text) ...
- Further the author goes on to say that ...
7. The article is (can be) divided into 4(5-7) parts.
- The first part deals with (is about, touches upon) ...
8. In conclusion the article tells ...
- The author comes to the conclusion that ...
9. I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, easy, too hard to understand).

III. Make the abstract of the text.

IV Write 10 key words of the text and translate them into Russian.

ВАРИАНТ 3**I. Translate 11, 12, 13, 14 paragraphs into Russian.****GREEN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABILITY:
A CONCEPTUAL TAXONOMY**

1. **INTRODUCTION** Due to the shift of our economy from paper-based to digital information management and the rapid growth in demand for data processing and storage, sustainability has become one of the major challenges in IT management. Over the last decade, there has been a phenomenal growth in global ecommerce and services, on-line banking and electronic trading, internet communication and entertainment, digitizing medical records for healthcare, and electronic transactions and tracking. For example, the power consumption in US for data center computing and cooling has doubled from 2000 to 2006[13].

2. Since 2007, when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a report to the US Congress [13] about the expected energy consumption of data centers, Green IT has received growing attention. The overall objective of Green IT is to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions [14]. In 2007, government officials estimated energy consumption would double by 2011, requiring the building of 10 additional power plants. The Executive Order 13423 required agencies to reduce energy intensity of 3% a year or 30% by the end of fiscal year 2015. Later, in 2009, the Executive Order 13514 directed agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and eliminate or recycle 50 percent of waste by 2015.

3. Other initiatives, such as the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, included a mandated 40 percent reduction in data centers by 2015. The digital infrastructure supporting the consumption for those requirements has increased in number. This has challenged the IT industry to respond with sustainability and energy efficiency. Sustainability concerns within the government agencies regarding energy conservation and data center consolidation have been driving the need for the agencies to focus on key technologies that can assist them in achieving a smaller carbon footprint. For example, federal data centers grew from 432 to 1,100 in the last decade [4]. In February 2010, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) launched the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI) to promote the use of Green IT by reducing the overall energy and real estate foot-

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print of government data centers; to reduce the cost of data center hardware, software, and operations; to increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and to increase the use of more efficient computing platforms and technologies [3].

4. The purpose of this study is to apply the concept of sustainability in the field of IT and examine the drivers behind IT initiatives in organizations. Using these drivers, we will form a conceptual framework that can be used by academicians and practitioners. SUSTAINABILITY Corporate sustainability is defined as meeting the needs of a firm's direct and indirect stakeholders without compromising its ability to meet the needs of future stakeholders [5].

5. This definition of corporate sustainability considers three dimensions including economic, environmental, and social perspectives. Economic sustainability requires a corporation to manage its resources and economic capital so that it can guarantee cash flow sufficient to ensure liquidity while producing a persistent above average return to their shareholders. The environmental sustainability considers limited natural resources and ecosystem services that are consumed by organizations in various production and operation processes in order to create desired output and economic value. The environmental sustainability may generate undesired output including waste emissions. Organizations do not cause emissions that accumulate in the environment at a rate beyond the capacity of the natural system to absorb and assimilate these emissions and do not engage in activity that degrades eco-system services [5].

6. The social perspective considers human resources, societal resources, and their capabilities. Given the various stakeholders with sometimes conflicting interest, organizations may not meet the expectations of all stakeholders simultaneously. However, socially sustainable corporations are viewed as those that are seen as fair and trustworthy by all stakeholder groups [9]. Corporate sustainability integrates those three dimensions including economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental resource preservation. Successful organizations need to strike a balance among those three dimensions in order to be sustainable. In this study, we focus on the environmental aspect of sustainability and how this sustainability dimension is impacted by IT. In an organization, the alignment of IT strategy with corporate strategy requires corporate governance and sustainability values to be mapped into Green IT initiatives. Those IT initiatives increase the information flow of Green supply chain management initiatives of organizations.

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7. GREEN IT AND SUSTAINABILITY Using Institutional Theory, Chen, Boudreau, and Watson [2] studied to better understand how IT can be leveraged to achieve the three milestones of ecological sustainability including eco-efficiency, eco-equity, and eco-effectiveness. They predicted that organizations can experience mimetic pressures and create strategies to cope with other competing organizations and feel coercive pressures because of governmental laws and regulations.

8. The term Green IT is defined as the systematic application of sustainability in various processes of IT management in order to reduce related emissions and waste, and to improve energy efficiency [10]. Due to the growing global impact of IT innovation, organizations are increasing their data processing and storage capabilities. The shift from paper to digital information management and data centers has become the way for an organization to function. Green IT includes all the activities and efforts that incorporate ecologically friendly technologies and processes into the entire lifecycle of information and communication technology [7].

9. Sustainable technology components in IT refers to design, manufacturing, usage, and disposal of information technology components in an efficient and effective method with minimal or no impact on the environment. These components include computers, servers, printers, storage devices, networking, and communication systems. To begin with, manufacturing these components consumes electrical power and generates hazardous waste. Those computer components contain toxic materials and most of them end up in landfills polluting the earth and water. The increased usage of computer components makes this a major environmental concern. The manufacturing further affects the carbon dioxide emissions and impacts the environment. The increase in total electrical energy consumption by those components amplifies the energy consumption results. This is revealed by greenhouse gas emissions as each personal computer in use generates about a ton of carbon dioxide every year [11].

10. Rhode Island's Bryant University adopted a Green approach to energy management in its data center five years ago, and has experienced campus-wide benefits as a result, including significant decreases in energy costs [1]. It was reported that the University was out of space, power, and cooling capabilities, and thus data center consolidation was definitely on the agenda as was a broader, campus-wide energy efficiency initiative. Working together with the facilities management department, chief financial officer, and president's office, the college's small IT team explored their options and decided to

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build a brand new data center that was one-third the size of what they previously had and at the same time bring increased computing and storage capacity by 300 percent.

11. The new data center includes consolidation, centralization, and virtualization as well as space- and energy-efficient and easy to scale up to accommodate the school's growing IT needs. The University installed a software module that enables its IT team to monitor energy consumption across the entire campus and has enjoyed a 15 percent reduction in its energy expenses since rolling out the new data center and the associated equipment and software [1]. Harmon and Auseklis [6] refer to Green IT as the practice of maximizing the efficient use of computing resources to minimize the environmental impact. In their view, the goals of Green IT includes the controlling and reducing a product's environmental footprint by minimizing the use of hazardous materials, energy, water, and other scarce resources, as well as minimizing waste from manufacturing and throughout the supply chain. Green computing practices impact an organization's sustainable IT service strategies and process decisions [6].

12. In general, Green IT includes the following activities: Design for environmental sustainability; Green design and manufacturing; Energy-efficient power management; Practicing and encouraging server virtualization; Eco-friendly disposal and recycling; Use of renewable energy sources; Reducing printing by using electronic file management systems; and Use virtual collaboration tools. In this study, we envision Green IT within the broader context of corporate sustainability values and consider IT as an enabler that would contribute to the three different dimensions of corporate sustainability, namely to achieve economic, environmental, and social values. Green IT strategies strive to achieve enterprise efficiencies through IT procurement and lifecycle management process, recycling and waste disposal strategies and practices, as well as initiatives to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint through virtualization and other server consolidation techniques, facilities management and other practices.

13. Green IT strategies would also include technologies to gain end user efficiencies through client computing printer rationalization and consolidation, and efficient PCs and peripherals. Furthermore, as a supply chain enabler, IT can help to improve the efficiency and to reduce the energy consumption and the carbon footprint of the organization as a whole. For example, innovative IT initiatives can reduce

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an organization's carbon footprint by facilitating more efficient and less carbon-intensive work practices – teleconferencing instead of flying or commuting, improved supply chain management, IT-enabled energy reduction systems, smart metering, etc. IT tools and techniques such as software-based energy consumption measurement and monitoring tools can help to ensure the business is measuring and monitoring its energy consumption and carbon footprint. In this context, IT would contribute in measuring and monitoring the carbon footprint of the entire organization.

14. IT GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY In order to be effective, Green IT initiatives should be rooted in corporate IT strategies, and aligned with corporate sustainability strategies. This requires effective IT governance. As IT infrastructure expands both in size and in complexity, corporations are reaching for better mechanism to assess the role of IT for alignment to their key corporate priorities. IT governance in an organization consists of the leadership, the organizational structures, and the processes that ensure that its IT sustains and extends its strategies and objectives.

15. According to Weil and Ross [15], IT governance encompasses five major decision domains, namely (1) IT principles that consist of high-level decisions about the strategic role of IT in business, (2) IT architecture, an integrated view of technology to meet business needs, (3) IT infrastructure, a physical layout of IT components for coordination and sharing of IT services in order to enable corporate IT capability, (4) application needs and requirements, and (5) prioritization and investment decisions. They have defined six approaches to IT decision making process in order to define the Issues in Information Systems Volume 13, Issue 2, pp. 26-32, 2012 29 effectiveness of IT governance in various organizations.

16. Weil and Ross [15] argue that enterprises will design appropriate IT governance to achieve their strategic goals and priorities based on corporate culture and industry. For example, firms focusing on efficiency and profitability may choose to be more centralized in their IT governance for standardization of decisions and processes. On the other hand, companies focusing on innovation and growth may consider decentralization to maximize customer response and minimize constraints on creativity. Some firms may choose a hybrid approach. Large global firms require a hybrid IT governance model to achieve the synergy from the centralized model and the autonomy from the decentralized model [15].

17. Schmidt and Kolbe (2011) used the contingency theory to

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define the best configuration of IT governance in general and Green IT governance in particular. They identify strategy, firm size, organizational structure, environmental impact, and IT infusion and IT diffusion as potential contingency factors to determine the ideal Green IT governance. Corporate sustainability can drive Green IT beyond just energy use and product considerations. It will necessitate the redesign of the IT organization as well [6]. Effective IT governance plays a vital role in driving Green IT initiatives, improving alignment between IT strategies and corporate sustainability. IT governance is a structure of relationships and processes to direct and control organizations to achieve their goals. IT governance is an integral part of organizational governance and it provides the necessary structure that links IT processes, IT resources and information flow to both inter-organizational strategies and intra-organizational value chain. IT governance integrates and institutionalizes the best practices of planning and organizing, acquiring and implementing, delivering and supporting, and monitoring IT performance to ensure that an organization's IT-related technology support its business objectives. It enables the organization to take full advantage of its information, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities and gaining competitive advantage.

18. According to a 2011 survey conducted by IT Governance Institute[8], 94% of respondents considered IT to be important or very important to the delivery of the overall business strategy and vision, and more than 90% mentioned that the contribution of IT to the business is widely recognized, with value creation of IT investment being of the most important dimensions. And interestingly, about 30 percent of the respondents were planning Green IT initiatives. IT governance enables the existence and sustenance of Green IT in an organization. Both the IT governance and the Green IT enables the organization to take full advantage of its information resources that results in better information flow, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities, and gaining competitive advantage. Figure 1 illustrates how the Green supply chain management information flow is impacted by both IT governance and Green IT which is impacted by corporate sustainability.

II. Make the summary of the text. Use the following phrase

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2. The author of the article (text) is ...

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иностранном языке

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- The article touches upon ...
5. The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on ...
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9. I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, easy, too hard to understand).

III. Make the abstract of the text.

IV Write 10 key words of the text and translate them into Russian.

ВАРИАНТ 4

I. Translate 15, 16, 17, 18 paragraphs into Russian.

GREEN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABILITY: A CONCEPTUAL TAXONOMY

1. **INTRODUCTION** Due to the shift of our economy from paper-based to digital information management and the rapid growth in demand for data processing and storage, sustainability has become one of the major challenges in IT management. Over the last decade, there has been a phenomenal growth in global ecommerce and services, on-line banking and electronic trading, internet communication and entertainment, digitizing medical records for healthcare, and electronic transactions and tracking. For example, the power consumption in US for data center computing and cooling has doubled from 2000 to 2006[13].

2. Since 2007, when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a report to the US Congress [13] about the expected energy consumption of data centers, Green IT has received growing attention. The overall objective of Green IT is to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions [14]. In 2007, government officials estimated energy consumption would double by 2011, requiring the building of 10 additional power plants. The Executive Order 13423 required agencies to reduce energy intensity of 3% a year or 30% by the end of fiscal year 2015. Later, in 2009, the Executive Order 13514 directed agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and eliminate or recycle 50 percent of waste by 2015.

3. Other initiatives, such as the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, included a mandated 40 percent reduction in data centers by 2015. The digital infrastructure supporting the consumption for those requirements has increased in number. This has challenged the IT industry to respond with sustainability and energy efficiency. Sustainability concerns within the government agencies regarding energy conservation and data center consolidation have been driving the need for the agencies to focus on key technologies that can assist them in achieving a smaller carbon footprint. For example, federal data centers grew from 432 to 1,100 in the last decade [4]. In February 2010, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) launched the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI) to promote the

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use of Green IT by reducing the overall energy and real estate footprint of government data centers; to reduce the cost of data center hardware, software, and operations; to increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and to increase the use of more efficient computing platforms and technologies [3].

4. The purpose of this study is to apply the concept of sustainability in the field of IT and examine the drivers behind IT initiatives in organizations. Using these drivers, we will form a conceptual framework that can be used by academicians and practitioners. SUSTAINABILITY Corporate sustainability is defined as meeting the needs of a firm's direct and indirect stakeholders without compromising its ability to meet the needs of future stakeholders [5].

5. This definition of corporate sustainability considers three dimensions including economic, environmental, and social perspectives. Economic sustainability requires a corporation to manage its resources and economic capital so that it can guarantee cash flow sufficient to ensure liquidity while producing a persistent above average return to their shareholders. The environmental sustainability considers limited natural resources and ecosystem services that are consumed by organizations in various production and operation processes in order to create desired output and economic value. The environmental sustainability may generate undesired output including waste emissions. Organizations do not cause emissions that accumulate in the environment at a rate beyond the capacity of the natural system to absorb and assimilate these emissions and do not engage in activity that degrades eco-system services [5].

6. The social perspective considers human resources, societal resources, and their capabilities. Given the various stakeholders with sometimes conflicting interest, organizations may not meet the expectations of all stakeholders simultaneously. However, socially sustainable corporations are viewed as those that are seen as fair and trustworthy by all stakeholder groups [9]. Corporate sustainability integrates those three dimensions including economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental resource preservation. Successful organizations need to strike a balance among those three dimensions in order to be sustainable. In this study, we focus on the environmental aspect of sustainability and how this sustainability dimension is impacted by IT. In an organization, the alignment of IT strategy with corporate strategy requires corporate governance and sustainability values to be mapped into Green IT initiatives. Those IT initiatives increase the information flow of Green supply chain management initiatives of or-

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ganizations.

7. GREEN IT AND SUSTAINABILITY Using Institutional Theory, Chen, Boudreau, and Watson [2] studied to better understand how IT can be leveraged to achieve the three milestones of ecological sustainability including eco-efficiency, eco-equity, and eco-effectiveness. They predicted that organizations can experience mimetic pressures and create strategies to cope with other competing organizations and feel coercive pressures because of governmental laws and regulations.

8. The term Green IT is defined as the systematic application of sustainability in various processes of IT management in order to reduce related emissions and waste, and to improve energy efficiency [10]. Due to the growing global impact of IT innovation, organizations are increasing their data processing and storage capabilities. The shift from paper to digital information management and data centers has become the way for an organization to function. Green IT includes all the activities and efforts that incorporate ecologically friendly technologies and processes into the entire lifecycle of information and communication technology [7].

9. Sustainable technology components in IT refers to design, manufacturing, usage, and disposal of information technology components in an efficient and effective method with minimal or no impact on the environment. These components include computers, servers, printers, storage devices, networking, and communication systems. To begin with, manufacturing these components consumes electrical power and generates hazardous waste. Those computer components contain toxic materials and most of them end up in landfills polluting the earth and water. The increased usage of computer components makes this a major environmental concern. The manufacturing further affects the carbon dioxide emissions and impacts the environment. The increase in total electrical energy consumption by those components amplifies the energy consumption results. This is revealed by greenhouse gas emissions as each personal computer in use generates about a ton of carbon dioxide every year [11].

10. Rhode Island's Bryant University adopted a Green approach to energy management in its data center five years ago, and has experienced campus-wide benefits as a result, including significant decreases in energy costs [1]. It was reported that the University was out of space, power, and cooling capabilities, and thus data center consolidation was definitely on the agenda as was a broader, campus-wide energy efficiency initiative. Working together with the facilities management department, chief financial officer, and president's of-

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office, the college's small IT team explored their options and decided to build a brand new data center that was one-third the size of what they previously had and at the same time bring increased computing and storage capacity by 300 percent.

11. The new data center includes consolidation, centralization, and virtualization as well as space- and energy-efficient and easy to scale up to accommodate the school's growing IT needs. The University installed a software module that enables its IT team to monitor energy consumption across the entire campus and has enjoyed a 15 percent reduction in its energy expenses since rolling out the new data center and the associated equipment and software [1]. Harmon and Auseklis [6] refer to Green IT as the practice of maximizing the efficient use of computing resources to minimize the environmental impact. In their view, the goals of Green IT includes the controlling and reducing a product's environmental footprint by minimizing the use of hazardous materials, energy, water, and other scarce resources, as well as minimizing waste from manufacturing and throughout the supply chain. Green computing practices impact an organization's sustainable IT service strategies and process decisions [6].

12. In general, Green IT includes the following activities: Design for environmental sustainability; Green design and manufacturing; Energy-efficient power management; Practicing and encouraging server virtualization; Eco-friendly disposal and recycling; Use of renewable energy sources; Reducing printing by using electronic file management systems; and Use virtual collaboration tools. In this study, we envision Green IT within the broader context of corporate sustainability values and consider IT as an enabler that would contribute to the three different dimensions of corporate sustainability, namely to achieve economic, environmental, and social values. Green IT strategies strive to achieve enterprise efficiencies through IT procurement and lifecycle management process, recycling and waste disposal strategies and practices, as well as initiatives to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint through virtualization and other server consolidation techniques, facilities management and other practices.

13. Green IT strategies would also include technologies to gain end user efficiencies through client computing printer rationalization and consolidation, and efficient PCs and peripherals. Furthermore, as a supply chain enabler, IT can help to improve the efficiency and to reduce the energy consumption and the carbon footprint of the organ-

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ization as a whole. For example, innovative IT initiatives can reduce an organization's carbon footprint by facilitating more efficient and less carbon-intensive work practices – teleconferencing instead of flying or commuting, improved supply chain management, IT-enabled energy reduction systems, smart metering, etc. IT tools and techniques such as software-based energy consumption measurement and monitoring tools can help to ensure the business is measuring and monitoring its energy consumption and carbon footprint. In this context, IT would contribute in measuring and monitoring the carbon footprint of the entire organization.

14. IT GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY In order to be effective, Green IT initiatives should be rooted in corporate IT strategies, and aligned with corporate sustainability strategies. This requires effective IT governance. As IT infrastructure expands both in size and in complexity, corporations are reaching for better mechanism to assess the role of IT for alignment to their key corporate priorities. IT governance in an organization consists of the leadership, the organizational structures, and the processes that ensure that its IT sustains and extends its strategies and objectives.

15. According to Weil and Ross [15], IT governance encompasses five major decision domains, namely (1) IT principles that consist of high-level decisions about the strategic role of IT in business, (2) IT architecture, an integrated view of technology to meet business needs, (3) IT infrastructure, a physical layout of IT components for coordination and sharing of IT services in order to enable corporate IT capability, (4) application needs and requirements, and (5) prioritization and investment decisions. They have defined six approaches to IT decision making process in order to define the Issues in Information Systems Volume 13, Issue 2, pp. 26-32, 2012 29 effectiveness of IT governance in various organizations.

16. Weil and Ross [15] argue that enterprises will design appropriate IT governance to achieve their strategic goals and priorities based on corporate culture and industry. For example, firms focusing on efficiency and profitability may choose to be more centralized in their IT governance for standardization of decisions and processes. On the other hand, companies focusing on innovation and growth may consider decentralization to maximize customer response and minimize constraints on creativity. Some firms may choose a hybrid approach. Large global firms require a hybrid IT governance model to achieve the synergy from the centralized model and the autonomy from the decentralized model [15].

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17. Schmidt and Kolbe (2011) used the contingency theory to define the best configuration of IT governance in general and Green IT governance in particular. They identify strategy, firm size, organizational structure, environmental impact, and IT infusion and IT diffusion as potential contingency factors to determine the ideal Green IT governance. Corporate sustainability can drive Green IT beyond just energy use and product considerations. It will necessitate the redesign of the IT organization as well [6]. Effective IT governance plays a vital role in driving Green IT initiatives, improving alignment between IT strategies and corporate sustainability. IT governance is a structure of relationships and processes to direct and control organizations to achieve their goals. IT governance is an integral part of organizational governance and it provides the necessary structure that links IT processes, IT resources and information flow to both inter-organizational strategies and intra-organizational value chain. IT governance integrates and institutionalizes the best practices of planning and organizing, acquiring and implementing, delivering and supporting, and monitoring IT performance to ensure that an organization's IT-related technology support its business objectives. It enables the organization to take full advantage of its information, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities and gaining competitive advantage.

18. According to a 2011 survey conducted by IT Governance Institute[8], 94% of respondents considered IT to be important or very important to the delivery of the overall business strategy and vision, and more than 90% mentioned that the contribution of IT to the business is widely recognized, with value creation of IT investment being of the most important dimensions. And interestingly, about 30 percent of the respondents were planning Green IT initiatives. IT governance enables the existence and sustenance of Green IT in an organization. Both the IT governance and the Green IT enables the organization to take full advantage of its information resources that results in better information flow, thereby maximizing benefits, capitalizing on opportunities, and gaining competitive advantage. Figure 1 illustrates how the Green supply chain management information flow is impacted by both IT governance and Green IT which is impacted by corporate sustainability.

II. Make the summary of the text. Use the following phrase

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The head-line of the article (text) is ...
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Языковая коммуникация в профессиональной сфере на
иностранном языке

- The article is written by ...
3. It was published (printed) in ...
4. The main idea of the article (text) is ...
- The article is about ...
- The article is devoted to ...
- The article deals with ...
- The article touches upon ...
5. The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on ...
- The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on ...
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- The author comes to the conclusion that ...
9. I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, easy, too hard to understand).

III. Make the abstract of the text.

IV Write 10 key words of the text and translate them into Russian.