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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Практикум

**для студентов экономических специальностей
заочной формы обучения
на базе среднего специального образования**

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Unit One

New Zealand

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) comprise – включать;
- 2) roughly – приблизительно;
- 3) remoteness – удаленность;
- 4) distinctive – отличительный, характерный;
- 5) biodiversity – биоразнообразие;
- 6) fungal – грибковый;
- 7) worsen – ухудшаться;
- 8) undergo – подвергаться;
- 9) overtake – зд. приобретать;
- 10) dairy – молочный;
- 11) descent – происхождение;
- 12) indigenous – местный;
- 13) diverse – разнообразный;
- 14) pursuit – занятия;
- 15) backdrop – зд. задний план, декорации.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

New Zealand

New Zealand is an island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. The country geographically comprises two main landmasses – that of the North Island and the South Island – and numerous smaller islands. New Zealand is situated some 1,500 kilometers east of Australia across the Tasman Sea and roughly 1,000 kilometers south of the Pacific island areas of New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga. Because of its remoteness, it was one of the last lands to be settled by humans. During its long isolation, New Zealand developed a distinctive biodiversity of animal, fungal and plant life; most notable are the large number of unique bird species.

Polynesians settled New Zealand in 1250-1300 CE and developed a distinctive Māori culture. Abel Tasman, a Dutch explorer, was the first European to sight New Zealand in 1642. In 1840 the British Crown and Māori signed the Treaty, making New Zealand a British colony. New Zealanders enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in the world in the 1950s, but the 1970s saw a deep recession, worsened by oil shocks and the United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community. The country underwent major economic changes during the 1980s, which transformed it from a protectionist to a liberalized free trade economy; once-dominant exports of wool have been overtaken by dairy products, meat, and wine.

The majority of New Zealand's population is of European descent; the

indigenous Māori are the largest minority, followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders. English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language are the official languages, with English predominant. Much of New Zealand's culture is derived from Māori and early British settlers. New Zealand's diverse landscape provides many opportunities for outdoor pursuits and has provided the backdrop for a number of big budget movies.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. New Zealand is situated on a big island west of Australia.
2. New Zealand was one of the first landmasses settled by humans in spite of its remoteness.
3. New Zealand has a great number of various animals and plants including unique bird species.
4. The economic situation in New Zealand became worse because of oil shocks and the United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community.
5. New Zealand has beautiful and diverse landscape which attracts a lot of film producers.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Indefinite Active).

1. In the American colonies, money was scarce.
2. Producers market their products through wholesalers or retailers.
3. There are a lot of foreign companies in this country.
4. They will start their own business.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на глаголы to have и to do.

1. The rise of consumer movement has had major effect on business and industry.
2. The Ford Motor Company became a publicly owned company; it has about 270,000 stockholders.
3. At least part of any firm's profits is required for it to continue to do business.
4. All that the government can do is to change the timing of economic crises.

VI. Переведите предложения, содержащие личные и притяжательные местоимения.

1. They offered us many goods and services.
2. They collect the data, analyse the information and report the results of their study.
3. I'm thinking of renting out my house for the summer while I'm away.
4. The way a company is run reflects the nature of its business and the attitudes of its management.

Unit Two

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) border – граница, граничить;
- 2) peninsula – полуостров;
- 3) stretch – простираться;
- 4) flat – плоский, равнинный;
- 5) deposit – месторождение, залежь;
- 6) ore – руда;
- 7) vast – огромный, обширный;
- 8) current – течение;
- 9) severe – сильный, суровый;
- 10) develop – развивать.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades.

The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. The United Kingdom comprises a great number of big and small islands.
2. The British Isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, The North Sea and the English Channel.
3. Northern Ireland is situated on the Island of Great Britain.
4. There are no mountains in Great Britain.
5. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Perfect Active и Passive).

1. The amount of a bonus depends on how long a person has worked for the firm.
2. The factory's production has been cut back.
3. We knew that their debts had been paid back.
4. By the mid-nineteenth century, the US had begun the transition from an agrarian to an industrial economy.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и значения глагола to have.

1. A lot of companies in socialist states have been sold to private shareholders.
2. Larger firms will have a better chance of competing in the world market.
3. Australia's wealth has come chiefly from farming and mining.
4. Ford sold automobiles at a lower price than anyone had before.

Unit Three

Belarus

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) Principality – княжество;
- 2) Grand Duchy – Великое Герцогство;
- 3) Commonwealth – содружество;
- 4) aftermath – последствия;
- 5) succeed – преуспевать;
- 6) constituent – составной;
- 7) devastate – опустошать;
- 8) declare – объявлять;
- 9) dissolution – роспуск;
- 10) treaty – договор.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Belarus

Belarus is a country in Eastern Europe bordered by Russia to the northeast, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia to the northwest. Its capital is Minsk; other major cities include Brest, Grodno, Gomel, Mogilev and Vitebsk. Over forty per cent of its 207,600 square kilometres is forested, and its strongest economic sectors are service industries and manufacturing.

Until the 20th century, the lands of modern-day Belarus belonged to several countries, including the Principality of Polotsk, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and the Russian Empire. In the aftermath of the Russian Revolution, Belarus declared independence as the Belarusian People's Republic, succeeded by the Socialist Soviet Republic of Byelorussia, which became a founding constituent republic of the Soviet Union and was renamed as the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. The nation and its territory were devastated in World War II, during which Belarus lost about a third of its population and more than half of its economic resources. The republic was redeveloped in the post-war years. In 1945, Belarus became a founding member of the United Nations, along with the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR.

The parliament of the republic declared the sovereignty of Belarus on 27 July 1990, and during the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Belarus declared independence on 25 August 1991. In 2000, Belarus and Russia signed a treaty for greater cooperation.

Over 70% of Belarus's population of 9.49 million resides in urban areas. More than 80% of the population is ethnic Belarusian, with sizable minorities of Russians,

Poles and Ukrainians. Since a referendum in 1995, the country has had two official languages: Belarusian and Russian. The Constitution of Belarus does not declare an official religion, although the primary religion in the country is Eastern Orthodox Christianity.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. Belarus lies in Western Europe and has borders with four countries.
2. A great part of Belarusian landscape is covered with forests.
3. Until the 20th century, Belarus was part of the Russian Empire, but after the Russian Revolution it became an independent country.
4. Belarus suffered greatly during the Second World War; it lost a lot of people and economic resources.
5. The greatest part of Belarusians resides in rural areas.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Continuous Active и Passive).

1. The new goods were being manufactured when a foreign specialist came to inspect the production process.
2. A system called indexing or indexation is being increasingly used to tie prices, wages, and taxes to the rate of inflation.
3. Many wealthier nations are helping the developing countries improve their economies.
4. This figure shows whether a nation's economy is growing or declining.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и значения глагола to be.

1. National income is distributed in the forms of wages, interest, profits, and rent.
2. Kodak Company is one of the largest manufacturers of photographic equipment.
3. National income may be affected by inflation and deflation.
4. As a young man, Ford became interested in automobiles, which were then a new invention.

Unit Four

My Specialty

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) graduate from – окончить учебное заведение;
- 2) accounting – бухгалтерское дело;
- 3) diversified – многоотраслевой, разнообразный;
- 4) research – исследование;
- 5) employ – предоставлять работу, держать на службе;
- 6) executive – должностное лицо, руководитель, исполнитель;
- 7) sales – сбыт, объём продаж;
- 8) require – требовать;
- 9) book-keeper – бухгалтер;
- 10) balance sheet – бухгалтерский баланс;
- 11) income statement – отчет о доходах;
- 12) invoice – счет-фактура.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

My Specialty

I'm a student of Vitebsk State Technological University (VSTU). In the near future I'll graduate from the University and become a professional economist. I'm sure that the profession of an economist is one of the most important nowadays in our country.

What makes a good economist? Whatever he does, an economist should have a special training in economic theory, mathematics and statistics and our University offers such training. At the University we are taught various general and special subjects, such as Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Management, Accounting, Money and Banking, Economic Theory, Statistics, Computer Science, Business Ethics, Foreign Languages.

The profession of an economist is quite diversified. The graduates of the faculty work at the educational institutions, various research centres and laboratories, in industry, business, and banks.

Being employed in industry and business, our graduates work as managers, as executive managers, sales managers, financial managers. Some of us work as accountants. An accountant is one of the prestigious and widely required professions in our society. You shouldn't mix an accountant with a book-keeper. While a book-keeper is mostly involved in calculations, like balance sheets, income statements, invoices, an accountant is responsible for designing the financial policy of a company.

Some of us work at the banks, at the firms, others work for the government or are employed by various agencies and by military services. Economists should be able to solve many problems facing our country.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. The profession of an economist is one of the least important ones in the country.
2. An economist must be well trained in a number of various subjects related to economics.
3. Economists can find a job in many different spheres including education, research, production, etc.
4. Accountants and book-keepers perform the same job duties.
5. Economists can help the government solve a lot of problems facing the country.

IV. Переведите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге (времена группы Indefinite Passive).

1. A product is bought and sold several times before a consumer purchases it.
2. Services will be provided by several kinds of companies.
3. Trade within a single country is called domestic trade.
4. If business activity rises, more jobs will be created.

V. Переведите предложения с различными формами сравнения прилагательных.

1. One of Edison's closest and most famous friends was Henry Ford.
2. Cotton is Egypt's most important agricultural export.
3. Banking is nearly as old as civilization.
4. El Salvador has more than twice as many people per square mile as China, which has the world's largest population.

Unit Five

Market Economy

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) distribution – распределение;
- 2) supply – снабжение, поставка, *эк.* предложение, *мн.* запасы, снабжать;
- 3) demand – спрос, потребность, требовать;
- 4) determine – определять;
- 5) allocation – распределение;
- 6) pure – чистый;
- 7) property – имущество, собственность;
- 8) means of production – средства производства;
- 9) acquire – приобретать, получать;
- 10) capital goods – средства производства;
- 11) employee – служащий;
- 12) own – свой, собственный, владеть;
- 13) subsidy – субсидия.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Market Economy

A market economy is an economy in which decisions regarding investment, production and distribution are based on supply and demand, and prices of goods and services are determined in a free price system. The major defining characteristic of a market economy is that decisions on investment and the allocation of produced goods are mainly made through markets. This is contrasted with a planned economy, where investment and production decisions are embodied in a plan of production. In reality market economies do not exist in pure form, since societies and governments regulate them to varying degrees. Most existing market economies include a degree of economic planning or state-directed activity, and are thus classified as mixed economies. The term free-market economy is sometimes used synonymously with market economy, but it may also refer to *laissez-faire*¹ or Free-market anarchism.

Market economies do not logically presuppose the existence of private property in the means of production; a market economy can consist of various types of cooperatives, collectives or autonomous state agencies that acquire and exchange capital goods with each other in a free price system. There are many variations of market socialism that involve employee-owned enterprises based on self-management that operate in markets, as well as models that involve public ownership of the means of production where capital goods are distributed through markets.

The term market economy used by itself can be somewhat misleading. For

example, the United States constitutes a mixed economy (substantial market regulation, agricultural subsidies, extensive government-funded research and development), yet at the same time it is rooted in a market economy.

Пояснения к тексту:

¹laissez-faire – невмешательство.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. In market economy prices for goods and services are fixed by the government.
2. Market economy can exist in reality only in its pure form.
3. Market economy is quite different from planned economy where there is a plan of production and distribution of goods and services.
4. Most market economies in the world nowadays are in reality mixed economies as they include state-directed activity.
5. Market economy does not necessarily mean private ownership of the means of production.

IV. Переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.

1. A recession may also hit an industry or a region.
2. They cannot attend the annual meeting of the shareholders.
3. Managers must decide where production facilities should be located.
4. The board of directors should make a decision on this issue.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимания на наречия.

1. There is a shortage of teachers and school buildings, especially in rural areas.
2. Consumers buy products chiefly from such retail outlets as supermarkets and department stores.
3. Retail shops usually offer consumers a choice of different brands of goods.
4. Trade has contributed greatly to the advance of civilization.

Unit Six

Steve Jobs

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) entrepreneur – предприниматель;
- 2) co-founder – соучредитель;
- 3) chairman – председатель;
- 4) board of directors – совет директоров;
- 5) introduce – вводить, представлять, вводить в употребление;
- 6) purchase – покупка, покупать;
- 7) deliver – поставлять, доставлять, выпускать, производить;
- 8) advisor – советник, консультант;
- 9) profitability – рентабельность, прибыльность;
- 10) return – доход, прибыль;
- 11) trade – торговля, коммерческая деятельность, торговый, торговать.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Steve Jobs

Steve Jobs was an American entrepreneur, marketer, and inventor, who was the co-founder, chairman, and CEO¹ of Apple Inc. Through Apple, he is widely recognized as a charismatic pioneer of the personal computer revolution and for his influential career in the computer and consumer electronics fields, transforming one industry after another, from computers and smartphones to music and movies. Jobs also co-founded and served as chief executive of Pixar Animation Studios; he became a member of the board of directors of The Walt Disney Company in 2006, when Disney acquired Pixar. Jobs was among the first to see the commercial potential of Xerox PARC's mouse-driven graphical user interface², which led to the creation of the Apple Lisa and, a year later, the Macintosh. He also played a role in introducing the LaserWriter, one of the first widely available laser printers, to the market.

After a power struggle with the board of directors in 1985, Jobs left Apple and founded NeXT, a computer platform development company specializing in the higher-education and business markets. In 1986, he acquired the computer graphics division of Lucasfilm, which was spun off³ as Pixar. He served as CEO and majority shareholder⁴ until Disney's purchase of Pixar in 2006. In 1996, after Apple had failed to deliver its operating system, Copland, Gil Amelio turned to NeXT Computer, and the NeXTSTEP platform became the foundation for the Mac OS X. Jobs returned to Apple as an advisor, and took control of the company as an interim CEO⁵. Jobs brought Apple from near bankruptcy to profitability by 1998.

As the new CEO of the company, Jobs oversaw the development of the iMac,

iTunes, iPod, iPhone, and iPad. The success of these products provided several years of stable financial returns, and propelled Apple to become the world's most valuable publicly traded company in 2011.

Пояснения к тексту:

¹CEO – генеральный директор;

²mouse-driven graphical user interface – графический интерфейс пользователя, управляемый от мыши;

³spin off – отделиться;

⁴majority shareholder – основной акционер;

⁵interim CEO – временный генеральный директор.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. One of the companies created by Steve Jobs was Apple Inc.
2. Apple was the only company created by Steve Jobs.
3. Steve Jobs had to leave Apple because of his disagreements with the board of directors.
4. Steve Jobs was CEO and majority shareholder in Pixar.
5. Steve Jobs made Apple one of the world's most valuable publicly traded companies.

IV. Переведите предложения, содержащие эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

1. The bank was unable to repay the funds.
2. Business owners are not allowed to put their money into savings accounts.
3. The employee would therefore have to work harder for another bonus.
4. Before people developed writing, teachers had to repeat orally what was to be learnt.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значения глаголов should и would.

1. The board of directors should make a decision on this issue.
2. If people had spent this additional income on goods and services, business activity would have risen.
3. She forecast that an economic crisis would occur.
4. It is necessary that the letter should be sent off today.

Unit Seven

Free Trade

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) transact – приходить к компромиссному соглашению, заключать (сделки);
- 2) interference – вмешательство;
- 3) comparative advantage – сравнительное преимущество;
- 4) mutual – взаимный;
- 5) gain – прибыль, выгода;
- 6) intervene – вмешиваться;
- 7) adjustment – регулировка, корректирование;
- 8) restriction – ограничение;
- 9) consumer – потребитель;
- 10) tax – налог, пошлина, облагать налогом;
- 11) regulatory legislation – регулятивное законодательство;
- 12) agreement – договор, соглашение;
- 13) competition – конкуренция.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Free Trade

Free trade is a system of trade policy that allows traders to act and transact without interference from government. According to the law of comparative advantage the policy permits trading partners mutual gains from trade of goods and services. Under a free trade policy, prices are a reflection of true supply and demand, and are the sole determinant of resource allocation. Free trade differs from other forms of trade policy where the allocation of goods and services amongst trading countries is determined by artificial prices that may or may not reflect the true nature of supply and demand. These artificial prices are the result of protectionist trade policies, whereby governments intervene in the market through price adjustments and supply restrictions. Such government interventions can increase as well as decrease the cost of goods and services to both consumers and producers. Interventions include subsidies, taxes and tariffs, non-tariff barriers, such as regulatory legislation and quotas, and even inter-government managed trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) (contrary to their formal titles) and any governmental market intervention resulting in artificial prices. Most states conduct trade policies that are to a lesser or greater degree protectionist. One ubiquitous¹ protectionist policy employed by states comes in the form of agricultural subsidies whereby countries attempt to

protect their agricultural industries from outside competition by creating artificial low prices for their agricultural goods.

Пояснения к тексту:

¹ubiquitous – вездесущий, повсеместный.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. Free trade is a system where government can control supply and demand, formation of prices, allocation of goods and services, etc.
2. Under a free trade policy trading partners can get mutual gains from trade of goods and services.
3. Under a free trade policy resource allocation is determined by prices for goods and services.
4. Free trade is not different from other forms of trade policy as in all the forms prices may or may not reflect the true nature of supply and demand.
5. Governments can intervene in trade by introducing subsidies, taxes and tariffs, non-tariff barriers, etc.

IV. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастия I и II.

1. Wealthier nations are helping the developing countries improve their economies.
2. These actions give people more money, increasing the demand for goods and services.
3. They will obtain compensation for damage caused by defective products.
4. When produced, the goods will immediately be shipped abroad.

V. Переведите предложения, содержащие указательные местоимения.

1. Government officials use such research to develop regulations regarding advertising, other sales practices, and product safety.
2. The population of this country will double if the present rate of growth continues.
3. These figures also show the stability of the economy.
4. Banks receive money from people who do not need it at the moment and lend it to those who do.

Unit Eight

Microeconomics

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) interact – взаимодействовать;
- 2) assume – предполагать;
- 3) scarcity – дефицит, нехватка;
- 4) tradable unit – товарная единица;
- 5) aggregate – совокупный;
- 6) equilibrium – равновесие;
- 7) participant – участник;
- 8) homogeneous – однородный;
- 9) duopoly – монополия двух компаний-конкурентов;
- 10) differentiated – дифференцированный;
- 11) oligopsony – олигопсония.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Microeconomics

Microeconomics is the study of economics analysing individual players of a market and the structure of such markets. Microeconomics studies how these players interact with each other through individual markets (assuming that there is a scarcity of tradable units and government regulation). A market might deal with a product (such as apples, aluminium and mobile phones), or with services of a factor of production (brick laying, book printing, food packaging). Microeconomics theory considers the aggregates (the sum) of quantity demanded by buyers and quantity supplied by sellers, studying each possible price per unit (i.e. supply and demand). It studies the complex interaction between market players both through buying and selling. Theory holds that markets may reach equilibrium between “quantity demanded” and “quantity supplied” (supply and demand) over time.

Microeconomics also examines various market structures. Perfect competition describes a market structure such that no participants are large enough to have the market power to set the price of a homogeneous product. Another way of putting this is to say a perfectly competitive market exists when every participant is a “price taker”, and no participant influences the price of the product it buys or sells. Imperfect competition refers to market structures where the conditions of perfect competition do not exist. Forms of imperfect competition include: monopoly (in which there is only one seller of a good), duopoly (in which there are only two sellers of a good), oligopoly (in which there are few sellers of a good), monopolistic competition (in which there are many sellers producing highly differentiated goods),

monopsony (in which there is only one buyer of a good), and oligopsony (in which there are few buyers of a good).

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. Microeconomics is a branch of economics which studies individual players of a market and the structure of such markets.

2. Microeconomics examines how the decisions and behaviour of individual players of a market affect the supply and demand for goods and services.

3. Microeconomics involves the sum total of economic activity, dealing with the issues of growth, inflation, and unemployment.

4. In perfect competition one market participant can set the price of homogeneous products.

5. Duopoly is a form of imperfect competition in which there are a lot of sellers producing highly differentiated goods.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.

1. Wholesalers travel to retail shops to provide information on their products.

2. Advertising companies think up new ways to promote products.

3. Productive resources enable business firms to produce goods and provide services.

4. The goal of nearly all business firms is to earn a maximum profit.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения.

1. For example, in some countries nearly all public utility companies have a legal monopoly in their field.

2. Business in a free enterprise system doesn't depend on anything.

3. A housewife receives no salary for doing housework, and so her work does not raise the national income.

4. Everything possible is being done at this time to improve the situation.

Unit Nine

Macroeconomics

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) branch – отрасль, отделение, филиал;
- 2) performance – производительность, эффективность;
- 3) GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – ВВП;
- 4) unemployment – безработица;
- 5) rate – норма, ставка, курс, коэффициент, степень;
- 6) output – объём производства, выпуск, продукция;
- 7) savings – сбережения;
- 8) short-run – краткосрочный;
- 9) determinant – определитель;
- 10) forecast – прогноз, прогнозировать;
- 11) evaluation – оценка;
- 12) variable – переменная.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Macroeconomics

Macroeconomics is the study of the macroeconomy. It is a branch of economics dealing with the performance, structure, behaviour, and decision-making of an economy as a whole, rather than individual markets. This includes national, regional, and global economies. With microeconomics, macroeconomics is one of the two most general fields in economics.

Macroeconomists study aggregated indicators such as GDP, unemployment rates, and price indices to understand how the whole economy functions. Macroeconomists develop models that explain the relationship between such factors as national income, output, consumption, unemployment, inflation, savings, investment, international trade and international finance. In contrast, microeconomics is primarily focused on the actions of individual agents, such as firms and consumers, and how their behaviour determines prices and quantities in specific markets.

While macroeconomics is a broad field of study, there are two areas of research that are emblematic¹ of the discipline: the attempt to understand the causes and consequences of short-run fluctuations in national income (the business cycle), and the attempt to understand the determinants of long-run economic growth (increases in national income). Macroeconomic models and their forecasts are used by governments to assist in the development and evaluation of economic policy.

Macroeconomics encompasses a variety of concepts and variables, but there are three central topics for macroeconomic research. Macroeconomic theories usually

relate the phenomena of output, unemployment, and inflation. Outside of macroeconomic theory, these topics are also important to all economic agents including workers, consumers, and producers.

Пояснения к тексту:

¹emblematic – символический.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. Macroeconomics studies how individual players of a market interact with each other through individual markets.
2. Microeconomics and macroeconomics are the most general fields in economics.
3. The aim of macroeconomics is to understand how the whole economy functions.
4. Macroeconomists are focused on how the behaviour of individual agents determines prices and quantities in specific markets.
5. Macroeconomic analysis is never used by governments for the development and evaluation of economic policy.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. Larger firms will have a better chance of competing in the world market.
2. Trade is buying and selling goods and services.
3. European Community is a group of European nations engaged in forming a single market for their economic resources.
4. The climate of the mainland United States is not suitable for growing coffee.

Unit Ten

Unemployment

I. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов:

- 1) occur – происходить;
- 2) seek – искать, стремиться;
- 3) recession – рецессия, спад;
- 4) impose – навязать, налагать;
- 5) unionization – объединение в союз;
- 6) wage – заработная плата;
- 7) regulation – регулирование, предписание;
- 8) hire – нанимать;
- 9) recurrent – повторяющийся;
- 10) public body – государственный орган;
- 11) comprehensive – комплексный;
- 12) inherent – присущий;
- 13) mismatch – рассогласование.

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

Unemployment

Unemployment occurs when people are without work and actively seeking work. During periods of recession, an economy usually experiences a relatively high unemployment rate.

There remains considerable theoretical debate regarding the causes, consequences and solutions for unemployment. Classical economics, New classical economics, and the Austrian School of economics argue that market mechanisms are reliable means of resolving unemployment. These theories argue against interventions imposed on the labour market from the outside, such as unionization, bureaucratic work rules, minimum wage laws, taxes, and other regulations that they claim discourage the hiring of workers.

Keynesian economics emphasizes the cyclical nature of unemployment and recommends government interventions in the economy that it claims will reduce unemployment during recessions. This theory focuses on recurrent shocks that suddenly reduce aggregate demand for goods and services and thus reduce demand for workers. Keynesian models recommend government interventions designed to increase demand for workers; these can include financial stimuli, publicly funded job creation, and expansionist monetary policies. Keynes believed that the root cause of unemployment is the desire of investors to receive more money rather than produce more products, which is not possible without public bodies producing new money.

In addition to these comprehensive theories of unemployment, there are a few categorizations of unemployment that are used to more precisely model the effects of unemployment within the economic system. The main types of unemployment include structural unemployment which focuses on structural problems in the economy and inefficiencies inherent in labour markets, including a mismatch between the supply and demand of labourers with necessary skill sets.

III. Определите, соответствуют ли данные высказывания тексту.

1. Unemployment is the situation when there are enough jobs for people and they don't have to look for work.
2. Unemployment usually occurs during recession when economic activity decreases and demand for goods and services is low.
3. There are various theories about the causes, consequences and solutions for unemployment.
4. Keynesian economics claims that governments have no right to intervene in the economy.
5. Classical economics, New classical economics, and the Austrian School of economics argue that the problem of unemployment can be resolved without government intervention.

IV. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции глаголов to have и to do.

1. Many people had to depend on the government or charity to provide them with food.
2. He knew what she had been thinking about since she received the telegram.
3. A nation may produce the same amount of goods and services this year as it did last year.
4. Banks receive money from people who do not need it at the moment and lend it to those who do.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значения предлогов.

1. The major obligation of a bank is to give depositors their money when they want it.
2. This system, called electronic funds transfer (EFT), automatically transfers money from one account to another.
3. The productivity of the company can be determined by other methods.
4. Fiscal policy deals with a government's spending and taxing.

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