

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
“ВИТЕБСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ”**

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ  
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ I КУРСА СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

*1-25 01 08 “БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЕТ, АНАЛИЗ И АУДИТ”,*

*1-25 01 10 “КОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ”,*

*1-25 01 07 “ЭКОНОМИКА И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ”*

**ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ  
(СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ СРОК ОБУЧЕНИЯ – 4 ГОДА)**

**ВИТЕБСК**

**2009**

УДК 802.0 (07)

Английский язык: методические указания и контрольные задания для студентов I курса специальностей 1-25 01 08 “Бухгалтерский учет, анализ и аудит”, 1-25 01 10 “Коммерческая деятельность”, 1-25 01 07 “Экономика и управление на предприятии” заочной формы обучения (сокращенный срок обучения – 4 года).

Витебск: Министерство образования Республики Беларусь, УО “ВГТУ”, 2009.

Составитель: ст. преп. Яснова Н.П.

Настоящие методические указания включают контрольную работу для студентов экономических специальностей I курса заочной формы обучения (сокращенный срок обучения – 4 года). Работа составлена на основе специальной лексики и предусмотренного программой грамматического материала.

Одобрено кафедрой иностранных языков УО “ВГТУ”  
20.03.2009, протокол № 8

Рецензент: ст. преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков УО “ВГТУ” Гамзюк И.А.

Редактор: преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков УО “ВГТУ” Бурдыко О.В.

Рекомендовано к опубликованию редакционно-издательским советом УО “ВГТУ”  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2009 г., протокол № \_\_\_\_\_

Ответственная за выпуск Старцева Л.Н.

Учреждение образования “Витебский государственный технологический университет”

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Подписано к печати \_\_\_\_\_ Формат \_\_\_\_\_ Уч.-изд. лист \_\_\_\_\_

Печать ризографическая. Тираж \_\_\_\_\_ экз. Заказ № \_\_\_\_\_ Цена \_\_\_\_\_

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Отпечатано на ризографе учреждения образования “Витебский государственный технологический университет”.

Лицензия № 02330/0494384 от 16 марта 2009г.  
210035, г. Витебск, Московский проспект, 72.

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ

Основная цель обучения студентов иностранному языку в неязыковом вузе предполагает при заочном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности вуза для извлечения информации.

Данная программа предусматривает, главным образом, самостоятельную работу студентов. Работа под руководством преподавателя рассчитана на 14 учебных часов для групповых занятий. При заочной форме обучения, как правило, изучается тот же иностранный язык, который изучался в средней школе.

## СТРУКТУРА КУРСА

I курс: 14 часов аудиторных занятий, 136 часов самостоятельной работы и консультации. Студент выполняет одну контрольную работу и сдает экзамен.

## ТРЕБОВАНИЯ НА ЭКЗАМЕНЕ

К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, выполнившие письменную контрольную работу и сдавшие учебный материал по чтению.

На экзамене по английскому языку проверяются умения:

а) чтение и письменный перевод текста со словарем по специальности (до 1500 печатных знаков – 45 минут);

б) чтение без словаря и передача содержания прочитанного текста на русском языке (1000-1200 печатных знаков – 8 минут).

## ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

1. Контрольная работа предоставляется для проверки только в рукописном варианте в тетради. Титульную страницу следует оформить согласно требованиям.

Контрольная работа № 1 вариант №\_\_\_

по дисциплине “Английский язык”

студента I курса заочного факультета  
группы \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (Ф.И.О.)

зачетная книжка № \_\_\_\_\_  
домашний адрес: \_\_\_\_\_

Работа выполнена “ \_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г.

Работу проверил \_\_\_\_\_

2. Контрольная работа предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра. Студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 – № 2; на 5 или 6 – № 3; на 7 или 8 – № 4; на 9 или 0 – № 5.
3. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

4. Выполненную контрольную работу направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в университет в установленные сроки.
5. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.
6. При получении проверенной контрольной работы ознакомьтесь с замечаниями и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.
7. Руководствуясь указаниями, проработайте еще раз учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности перевода, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде в конце контрольной работы.
8. Отрецензированная контрольная работа является учебным документом, который необходимо сохранять; помните о том, что во время экзамена производится проверка усвоения материала, вошедшего в контрольную работу.

## Вариант 1

I. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Indefinite Active).*

1. Retailers sell the products to consumers.
2. Those products will appeal to consumers.
3. Some of the firms experienced financial losses.
4. Often, producers and consumers do not deal directly with one another.

II. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.*

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. Many kinds of workers were involved in marketing.
4. Our university will be represented by young scientists.

III. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Perfect Active и Passive).*

1. The members of the European Community have abolished all tariffs among themselves.
2. Profits are the earnings of a firm after all expenses have been paid.
3. The prices for many goods had been reduced by the end of the year.
4. The manager wanted to see how others had solved that problem.

IV. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их.*

1. Great Depression was the longest period of high unemployment in modern times.
2. Buyers will buy more of a product at lower prices and less at higher prices.
3. Banking is nearly as old as civilization.
4. Most people want more than they can afford.

V. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, предложения переведите.*

1. Wholesalers must know what items the shop needs.
2. People cannot produce all the goods and services they want.
3. The board of directors should make a decision on this issue.
4. They ought to have negotiated the contract long ago.

VI. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие причастия I и II, предложения переведите.*

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.

VII. *Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, 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.

VIII. *Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами.*

1. Mr. Merrill is expected to be appointed deputy<sup>1</sup> Managing Director.
2. People are not likely to buy from a company if they are dissatisfied with its products.
3. Many developing countries want the industrial nations to lower their tariffs.
4. It was hard for them to execute our order on time.

IX. *Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, содержащие герундий.*

1. Consumers should make wise decisions in purchasing goods and services.
2. Retail salespeople help customers chiefly by answering their questions.
3. Trade is buying and selling goods and services.
4. In providing a service, one company can operate more efficiently than several competing ones.

X. *Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 4, 5.*

1. Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), a Scottish-born American, was a leading steel manufacturer and one of the wealthiest individuals<sup>2</sup> of his time. He used his huge fortune to establish many cultural, educational, and scientific institutions.

2. Carnegie was born in Scotland. His father was a weaver. After power looms began to replace handweaving, the Carnegies immigrated to the United States in search of new opportunities. Andrew worked in a cotton mill and later became a telegraph messenger.

3. In 1853, he got a job as a clerk and telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad<sup>3</sup>. During the Civil War (1861-1865), Carnegie helped organize telegraph services for the Union Army<sup>4</sup>.

4. While working for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Carnegie invested in several iron companies. One was the Keystone<sup>5</sup> Bridge Company<sup>6</sup>, which built iron railroad bridges. He also purchased stock in an oil company and in the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company<sup>7</sup>, which manufactured railroad sleeping cars. Carnegie left the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1865 to run his businesses.

5. In 1872, Carnegie travelled to Europe to sell bonds<sup>8</sup> to European investors. During his travels, he realized that the demand for steel would increase in the years ahead and decided to enter the steel industry. In 1873, he and several partners bought land near Pittsburgh and established the J. Edgar Thomson Works<sup>9</sup>, which became the largest and most modern steel mill of its time.

6. A nationwide business slump occurred in the United States from 1873 to 1879. Despite the slump, Carnegie expanded his steel company. During the early 1880s, business revived, and the demand for steel increased. Carnegie's mills earned millions of dollars. Another business slump began in 1883. Most steel companies suffered, but Carnegie's firm continued to expand.

### Пояснения:

<sup>1</sup>deputy – заместитель;

<sup>2</sup>individual – человек;

<sup>3</sup>Pennsylvania Railroad – Пенсильванские железные дороги;

<sup>4</sup>Union Army – Армия Союза;

<sup>5</sup>Keystone – прозвище штата Пенсильвания;

<sup>6</sup>Keystone Bridge Company – Пенсильванская компания по строительству мостов;

<sup>7</sup>Sleeping Car Company – компания по производству спальных вагонов;

<sup>8</sup>bond – облигации;

<sup>9</sup>Edgar Thomson Works – завод Эдгара Томсона.

## **Вариант 2**

*I. Препишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Indefinite Active).*

1. Certain types of businesses have no competitors.
2. The Central Bank lowered interest rates by 2 percent.

3. Wholesalers will sell the goods to retailers.
4. These figures do not show the level of a nation's well-being.

*II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.*

1. National income is distributed in the forms of wages, interest, profits, and rent.
2. This bank was insured against the loss of money in a robbery.
3. Trade within a single country is called domestic trade.
4. If business activity rises, more jobs will be created.

*III. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Perfect Active и Passive).*

1. Businesses have invested large sums in industries in poor countries.
2. People have been interested in economic problems since early times.
3. By 1500, nearly 80 universities had been founded in Europe.
4. He asked them how they had distributed the company's income.

*IV. Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их.*

1. Our dollars purchase less each year.
2. Kodak Company is one of the largest manufacturers of photographic equipment.
3. Many people think it is safest to invest in property.
4. The more the company sells, the more it needs to produce.

*V. Перепишите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, предложения переведите.*

1. National income may be affected by inflation and deflation.
2. The bank was unable to repay the funds<sup>1</sup>.
3. Managers must decide where production facilities<sup>2</sup> should be located.
4. We must appoint our representative on the board<sup>3</sup>.

*VI. Перепишите предложения, содержащие причастия I и II, предложения переведите.*

1. When asked about their marketing policy, he couldn't give a definite answer.
2. Goods are passed on from producers to consumers by people called middlemen.
3. While working for a multinational company in Holland I gained a lot of experience.
4. A man without a smiling face must not open a shop.



*VII. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

1. Firms must maintain reasonable prices to attract and keep customers.
2. Some corporations grant foreign companies a license to use their methods and processes.
3. The major obligation of a bank is to give depositors their money when they want it.
4. Like all businesses, banks try to make a profit.

*VIII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами.*

1. They work in shops and wait for people to come to them.
2. There are likely to be some years when a company losses money.
3. Governments at all levels require businesses and people to pay taxes.
4. People seem to be more willing to pay taxes when they understand them.

*IX. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, содержащие герундий.*

1. We can't solve this problem without knowing the details.
2. The marketing department deals with selling goods and services to consumers.
3. Employees may be given a bonus for completing a job within a specified period.
4. A housewife receives no salary for doing housework.

*X. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 2, 3.*

1. Henry Ford (1863-1947) was the leading manufacturer of American automobiles in the early 1900s. He established the Ford Motor Company<sup>4</sup>, which revolutionized the automobile industry with its assembly line method of production. The savings from this technique helped Ford sell automobiles at a lower price than anyone had before. From 1908 to 1927, more than half the cars sold in the United States were Fords.

2. Ford was born on a farm. He became a machinist at the age of 16 and later worked as an engineer at a Detroit electric company<sup>5</sup>. As a young man, Ford became interested in automobiles, which were then a new invention. He built his first successful gasoline engine<sup>6</sup> in 1893 and his first automobile in 1896.

3. In 1903, Ford organized the Ford Motor Company. At first, the company produced only expensive cars, as its competitors did. But Ford soon began working to make a simple, sturdy car that many people could afford. He achieved one of the first

such cars with the Model T, which appeared in 1908. In 1909, Ford decided to produce only Model T's.

4. The original price of \$850 for a Model T touring car was too high for many customers. To lower the price, Ford and his executives<sup>7</sup> tried new ways to reduce production costs.

5. Ford Motor Company began to produce its own parts instead of buying them from independent suppliers at a higher price. Ford also shipped<sup>8</sup> automobile parts, rather than assembled automobiles, to market areas<sup>9</sup>, where assembly plants put the parts together. Parts cost less to ship than whole automobiles did. In addition, the company began to make its own glass and steel.

6. As the company's production costs fell, the price of a Model T touring car dropped to \$550 in 1913, \$440 in 1915, and \$290 in 1924, putting the automobile within reach of the average family.

### Пояснения:

<sup>1</sup>funds – деньги;

<sup>2</sup>production facilities – производственное оборудование;

<sup>3</sup>board – правление, руководство, совет;

<sup>4</sup>Ford Motor Company – “Форд мотор компани” (автомобилестроительная и моторостроительная компания);

<sup>5</sup>Detroit electric company – Детройтская электрическая компания;

<sup>6</sup>gasoline engine – бензиновый двигатель;

<sup>7</sup>executive – руководящий работник;

<sup>8</sup>ship – отправлять, перевозить;

<sup>9</sup>market areas – районы сбыта.

### **Вариант 3**

*I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (время группы Indefinite Active).*

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

*II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.*

1. The board of directors will be headed by Mr. Smith.
2. Excise taxes are levied on the sales of specific products and on privileges.
3. The value of this house was assessed at one million dollars.
4. Property taxes are called direct taxes<sup>2</sup>.

*III. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Perfect Active и Passive).*

1. The amount of such 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.

*IV. Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их.*

1. Pure competition works better in some industries than in others.
2. Money is safer in a bank than at home.
3. The most important kinds of taxes include property taxes, income taxes, and taxes on transactions.
4. The more we know about products, the better decisions we can make as consumers.

*V. Перепишите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, предложения переведите.*

1. A company with many employees may need a personnel department<sup>3</sup>.
2. You could borrow some money from your uncle without interest<sup>4</sup>.
3. If prices rise 10 per cent, people will not be able to buy so many goods or services.
4. The employees have to work harder for a bonus.

*VI. Перепишите предложения, содержащие причастия I и II, предложения переведите.*

1. GDP<sup>5</sup> is the value of all the goods and services produced in a country during a year.
2. When judged by the number of employees, the American and the European definitions of small business are the same.
3. About three-fourths of the world's people still live in developing countries.
4. A discount store is a store selling goods to consumers at relatively low prices.

*VII. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

1. These companies produce complete products<sup>6</sup> to be sold in several countries.

2. Some other methods are also used to classify small companies.
3. Tariffs encourage domestic firms to increase their production.
4. Workers in the area of sales promotion try to create a demand for a product.

*VIII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами.*

1. At least part of any firm's profits is required for it to continue to do business.
2. These investors expect prices to fall.
3. During inflationary times people are less likely to save and invest.
4. The marketing managers didn't want their company to adopt a new strategy.

*IX. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, содержащие герундий.*

1. A company needs a research department to study ways of developing new products.
2. Taxation is a system of raising money to finance government services and activities.
3. Tariffs provide protection by raising the price of imported goods.
4. Slowing inflation has always been difficult.

*X. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 5, 6.*

1. John Davidson Rockefeller (1839-1937) was an American businessman. He made a fortune in the petroleum industry and later became famous for his charity.

2. Rockefeller, the son of a peddler, was born in Richford, N.Y., near Ithaca. When he was 14 years old, his family moved to Cleveland. Rockefeller started work at 16 as a clerk in a small produce firm. He then formed a partnership in a commission house<sup>7</sup>. He used the profits to enter the oil business at 23.

3. At that time, oil production and refining had little organization. Wide price variations occurred frequently. Rockefeller set out to make the industry orderly and efficient. He realized that to do this he had to establish centralized control. Fifteen years later, he achieved his goal of having the flow of oil products from producer to consumer controlled by one company – the Standard Oil Company<sup>8</sup>.

4. The Standard Oil Company, which was established in 1870, grew out of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, a partnership owned by Rockefeller, his younger brother William, and some associates. By the end of the 1870s, it owned the chief refineries<sup>9</sup> in Cleveland, New York City, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia.

5. Rockefeller also concentrated on the transportation and distribution of crude petroleum<sup>10</sup> and its refined products. He built tank cars<sup>11</sup> and distribution systems. In

1882, Rockefeller organized the Standard Oil Trust<sup>12</sup>. He then controlled almost all U.S. oil refining and distribution and much of the world's oil trade.

6. From 1895 to 1897, Rockefeller gradually retired from active business. By that time, he had started his philanthropic activities, and he devoted the rest of his life to this work.

7. Rockefeller gave away about \$520 million during his lifetime. He gave most of this money to the public through foundations that he established himself and through other organizations.

#### Пояснения:

<sup>1</sup>market – продавать, сбывать;

<sup>2</sup>direct taxes – прямые налоги;

<sup>3</sup>personnel department – отдел кадров;

<sup>4</sup>interest – проценты (на капитал);

<sup>5</sup>GDP – ВВП (валовой внутренний продукт);

<sup>6</sup>complete products – готовые продукты;

<sup>7</sup>commission house – биржевая брокерская компания;

<sup>8</sup>Standard Oil Company – "Стэндрд ойл" (нефтяная холдинговая компания, первоначально созданная Дж. Рокфеллером);

<sup>9</sup>refinery – нефтеперегонный завод;

<sup>10</sup>crude petroleum – сырая нефть;

<sup>11</sup>tank car – цистерна;

<sup>12</sup>Standard Oil Trust – "Стэндрд ойл траст" (трастовая нефтяная компания).

### **Вариант 4**

*I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Indefinite Active).*

1. The American colonists used a variety of goods in place of money.
2. He manages the company himself.
3. They will deliver the checks to the bank.
4. Communism is a system in which there is no private property.

*II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.*

1. A small business is defined as a business with a small number of employees.
2. Most of the sales of this equipment will be made to industry.
3. Most purchases were delivered by the sales representatives.
4. International trade is also called world trade or foreign trade.

III. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Perfect Active и Passive).*

1. Many companies have become more responsible.
2. A lot of companies in socialist states have been sold to private shareholders.
3. He told us that their economy hadn't reached the limits of its potential.
4. We knew that their proposal hadn't been approved.

IV. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их.*

1. Communism allows individuals the least degree of economic freedom.
2. Sellers will supply more of a product at higher prices and less at lower prices.
3. Their company is much bigger than ours.
4. The new method of production was faster and more efficient.

V. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, предложения переведите.*

1. They cannot attend the annual meeting of the shareholders.
2. Each member of the team may receive a bonus.
3. How should limited economic resources be used?
4. Businesses are allowed to keep<sup>1</sup> a percentage of their profits.

VI. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие причастия I и II, предложения переведите.*

1. Money placed in a savings account earns interest at a specified annual rate.
2. Market research services are provided by several kinds of companies, including advertising agencies.
3. Having concentrated their efforts on US markets, the Japanese have succeeded.
4. Tariffs are taxes on imported goods.

VII. *Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

1. In 1652, the Massachusetts Bay Colony became the first colony to make coins.
2. Banks use some of their income from loans to pay salaries.
3. It is impossible to estimate how prices will influence demand.
4. Business executives<sup>2</sup> decide what marketing methods to use.

*VIII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами.*

1. We can't expect private shareholders to subsidize all public goals of a society.
2. It didn't make sense for this small company to compete with many other firms.
3. The costs of health care are expected to increase 13 percent in the next five years.
4. The price of gold is likely to change with changes in the world political and economic situation.

*IX. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, содержащие герундий.*

1. Market research is the process of gathering and analyzing information.
2. Business firms compete for sales by offering special discounts or bonuses.
3. Government regulation replaces competition in setting prices.
4. His duties include training other salesclerks to sell the products.

*X. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 2, 3, 5.*

1. John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) became one of the greatest financiers in the United States. He joined his father's banking firm in 1856. Morgan was a member of the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company from 1864 to 1871. In 1871, Morgan and the Drexel family of Philadelphia established the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company. Morgan reorganized the firm under the name of J. P. Morgan & Company in 1895.

2. Morgan's firm became a leader in financing American business and in marketing<sup>3</sup> bond issues<sup>4</sup> of the U.S. government. It also sold bonds of the British government. Morgan helped organize the United States Steel Corporation<sup>5</sup> in 1901. He was active in financing the International Harvester<sup>6</sup>, American Telephone and Telegraph, and General Electric companies<sup>7</sup>. Morgan and his associates<sup>8</sup> served as directors of corporations, banks, railroads, public utility companies, and insurance firms.

3. After the panic of 1893, Morgan helped reorganize many railroads. In 1904, the Supreme Court of the United States dissolved the Northern Securities Company<sup>9</sup> because it violated the Sherman Antitrust Act<sup>10</sup>. Morgan and other financiers had created the company in order to control key railroads in the West.

4. In 1895, Morgan's firm sold all of a \$62 million government bond issue. The sale ended a gold shortage in the U.S. Treasury. During the panic of 1907, Morgan loaned money to banks to keep them from closing.

5. Morgan made many gifts to education and charity. He was a great art collector and gave many valuable pictures, statues, and books to American libraries

and museums. Some of his most famous collections were loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art<sup>11</sup> in New York, which he helped found.

### Пояснения:

<sup>1</sup>keep – оставлять себе;

<sup>2</sup>executive – руководящий работник;

<sup>3</sup>market – продавать, сбывать;

<sup>4</sup>bond issues – выпуск облигаций;

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Steel Group – “Ю-Эс стил групп” (Сталелитейная компания, одна из крупнейших в стране);

<sup>6</sup>International Harvester – “Интернэшнл харвестер” (Компания по производству сельскохозяйственной и строительной техники, грузовиков);

<sup>7</sup>General Electric Company – “Дженерал электрик” (Компания по производству электротехнического оборудования и электронных схем, изделий из полимеров);

<sup>8</sup>associate – компаньон, партнер;

<sup>9</sup>Northern Securities Company – компания “Норзерн секьюритиз” (securities – ценные бумаги);

<sup>10</sup>Sherman Antitrust Act – закон Шермана, 1890 г. (закон, который со ссылкой на нормы общего права объявил незаконными объединения, преследующие цель монополизировать межштатную и внешнюю торговлю США);

<sup>11</sup>Metropolitan Museum of Art – музей “Метрополитен” (Крупнейший в западном полушарии музей изобразительных искусств).

## **Вариант 5**

*I. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Indefinite Active).*

1. He started the business with initial capital of only \$20,000.
2. Some producers sell their goods directly to consumers.
3. There were a lot of shareholders at the meeting.
4. He will represent our company at the exhibition.

*II. Перепишите и переведите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.*

1. Independent craftsmen were replaced by large-scale factories.
2. The trademark “Coca-Cola” was registered on January 31, 1893.
3. The present tax system will be simplified.
4. These products are sold on the market.



*III. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовременные формы глаголов (времена группы Perfect Active и Passive).*

1. The first year of the young company has gone quite well.
2. Consumers, who had purchased the system, liked it.
3. My friend has been offered a job in Japan.
4. The retail price had been increased by 45% by the end of the year.

*IV. Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, переведите их.*

1. If sales rise more slowly than usual, businesses reduce their orders for new goods.
2. The smallest businesses are called microbusinesses.
3. Workers have less money, which decreases the demand for goods.
4. This year is better for the company, but the last year was very bad.

*V. Перепишите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, предложения переведите.*

1. Money can be transferred or withdrawn<sup>1</sup> quite simply.
2. A recession may also hit an industry or a region.
3. Entrepreneurs<sup>2</sup> have to make considerable investments in resources.
4. Education should help people become useful members of society.

*VI. Перепишите предложения, содержащие причастия I и II, предложения переведите.*

1. The company sells a wide variety of products used for different types of presentations.
2. Economists spend a lot of time trying to develop models of the economy.
3. His company is a small but growing business.
4. If fulfilled on time, the order<sup>3</sup> will be very profitable.

*VII. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.*

1. The manager of the company is looking for ways to increase profits.
2. Investment is the use of money to earn income or profit.
3. Third World countries will be forced to limit their purchases.
4. The company is always willing to offer competitive prices.

*VIII. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения с инфинитивными оборотами.*

1. The future seems to be in the direction of multinational corporations.
2. Most countries want the money to stay in the local economy.
3. It is hard for students to see why the marketing concept requires special attention.
4. The reward to the investor is expected to be greater if the business is risky.

*IX. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, содержащие 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<sup>4</sup> 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.

*X. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 3, 5.*

1. Henry Ford II (1917-1987) was an American automobile manufacturer who reorganized the Ford Motor Company<sup>5</sup> during the 1940s and rescued it from near bankruptcy. He was a grandson of Henry Ford, who organized the company in 1903.

2. Henry Ford II was born in Detroit. During World War II (1939-1945), he served in the United States Navy at Great Lakes Naval Training Centre<sup>6</sup>. In 1943, he was released from the Navy to help Ford Motor, which produced military vehicles and other supplies.

3. Ford became vice president of the company in 1943 and took over the presidency from his grandfather in 1945. At that time, the company was losing about \$9 million a month. Ford hired a team of expert managers to help him reorganize the company. He also introduced new marketing methods and automobile designs to meet the changing tastes of the American public. In 1949, after the reorganization, the company earned about \$177 million.

4. During the 1950s and 1960s, such successful models as the Thunderbird<sup>7</sup>, Falcon, Mustang, and Maverick helped keep the company strong. Ford family interests controlled the company until 1956. In January 1956, the Ford Foundation<sup>8</sup> sold 10,200,000 shares of its Ford company stock<sup>9</sup> to the public. With this sale, the Ford Motor Company became a publicly owned company<sup>10</sup>. It has about 270,000 stockholders. In 1960, Ford became chairman of the board and chief executive officer<sup>11</sup> of Ford Motor. He retired as chief executive officer in 1979 and as chairman in 1980.

5. Ford helped establish a number of social welfare<sup>12</sup> organizations. In 1967, for example, he helped found the Urban Coalition, which works to solve urban problems. It became the National Urban Coalition in 1970. In 1968, he helped organize the National Alliance of Business<sup>13</sup> to find jobs for the unemployed.

Пояснения:

<sup>1</sup>withdraw – забирать, отзываться;

<sup>2</sup>entrepreneur – предприниматель;

<sup>3</sup>order – заказ;

<sup>4</sup>European Community – ЕС (Европейское сообщество);

<sup>5</sup>Ford Motor Company – “Форд мотор компани” (автомобилестроительная и моторостроительная компания);

<sup>6</sup>Great Lakes Naval Training Centre – учебный центр ВМС Грейт-Лейкс;

<sup>7</sup>Thunderbird – “Тандерберд” (мощный полуспортивный двухместный автомобиль компании “Форд мотор”);

<sup>8</sup>Ford Foundation – Фонд Форда (одна из крупнейших в мире филантропических организаций с капиталом 3 млрд. долларов, созданная в 1936 Г. Фордом);

<sup>9</sup>stock – акционерный капитал;

<sup>10</sup>publicly owned company – открытая акционерная компания;

<sup>11</sup>chief executive officer – главный исполнительный директор;

<sup>12</sup>social welfare – социальное обеспечение;

<sup>13</sup>National Alliance of Business – Национальный союз бизнеса.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY READING**

### **Text 1**

The United Kingdom is an important manufacturing and trading nation. In fact, Britain can survive only by manufacturing and trading. The country's farms produce only about two-thirds of the food needed by the people. Except for coal, natural gas, and oil, Britain has few natural resources. The country must import about a third of its food and many of the raw materials it needs for manufacturing.

Service Industries account for about two-thirds of the United Kingdom's gross domestic product (GDP). The GDP is the total value of goods and services produced within the country annually. More than 70 percent of British workers are employed in service industries. The country's service industries are concentrated in and near its largest cities, especially London.

Finance, insurance, and real estate is the most important service industry in Britain. This industry accounts for a larger portion of the United Kingdom's GDP than any other industry. Most of the country's financial companies operate in London, one of the world's leading financial cities. Major financial institutions in London include the Bank of England, the United Kingdom's national bank; the London Stock Exchange; and Lloyd's of London insurance society.

Community, social, and personal services rank second among the service industries in the United Kingdom. This industry employs more British workers than any other service industry. It includes such activities as education and health care, and advertising and data processing.

Wholesale and retail trade is the third most important service industry in Britain. The most valuable wholesale trading activities include the distribution of petroleum and textiles. Aberdeen and London are important centres of petroleum refining and distribution. Leeds is the chief centre of the British clothing industry. Retail trade is centred in London, which has thousands of small shops and attracts millions of tourists yearly.

Tourism is another of Britain's important service industries. It is a growing source of income and employment. Other large service industries in the United Kingdom include government, transportation and communication, and utilities.

Manufacturing. The United Kingdom is a leading industrial nation. Most British industries are in central England, the London area, the Scottish Central Lowlands, the Newcastle upon Tyne area, and southern Wales. Early factories were located near the coal fields because coal powered the steam engines that moved the machinery. Today, the use of electricity, oil, and gas has enabled many new industries to develop far from the coal fields, especially in southern England.

Britain ranks as an important steel producer. It exports nearly half of its finished steel. The rest is used in Britain to make hundreds of products. Much steel is used in automobiles, buses, trucks, and motorcycles.

Britain also produces heavy machinery for industry, farming, and mining. British Aerospace makes a wide range of jet aircraft. It is the largest aerospace company in Europe. Rolls-Royce is world famous for airplane engines as well as luxury automobiles. Space satellites and weapons defence systems are also produced in Britain. Aerospace equipment and heavy machinery are major British exports.

An increasing percentage of Britain's manufactured goods consists of sophisticated electronic equipment. Much of this equipment is exported. Factories produce such items as cable television equipment, data processing equipment, fibre-optic communications systems, radar devices, and undersea telephone cables.

The chemical industry in Britain produces a variety of products – from industrial chemicals to plastics and soap. Britain is the fourth largest exporter of pharmaceuticals. The country's pottery industry is centred in Stoke-on-Trent. Outstanding names in British pottery include Worcester, Spode, and Wedgwood.

The United Kingdom is one of the world's chief centres of printing and publishing. British companies print paper money and postage stamps for many countries. Books published in Britain are exported to countries throughout the world.

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain's textile industry. Today, Britain remains an important producer of cotton and woollen textiles. British manufacturers also make synthetic fibres and fabrics. England's east Midlands region is a centre for the production of lace and knitwear. Cotton and wool are produced in northern England. Scotland produces knitwear and is famous for its fine woollen products. Northern Ireland has a worldwide reputation for its linen goods.

Britain has one of Europe's largest clothing industries. The biggest centres are Leicester, Leeds, London, and Manchester. British clothing has long been famous for its quality. But today, Britain imports more clothing than it exports because many countries with lower labour costs can produce clothing more cheaply than the British can.

Processing of foods and beverages ranks as one of Britain's major industries. Most processed foods and beverages are consumed in Britain. But some are exported. Scotch whisky has a large world market. Other British industries manufacture bricks and cement, furniture, leather goods, glassware, and paper.

## **Text 2**

Australia is one of the world's rich, developed countries. Most developed countries have become rich through the production and export of manufactured goods. Australia's wealth, however, has come chiefly from farming and mining.

The processing of farm and mineral products makes up a major part of Australia's manufacturing industry. For many years, manufacturing was the leading employer in Australia. But since about 1970, manufacturing has declined in importance, while service industries have increased in importance.

The nation relies on its farms and mines to produce goods for export. By selling farm products and minerals abroad, Australia earns the export income that most other developed countries earn from the sale of manufactured products. However, only part of Australia's export income goes to the farmers and mining companies that produce the goods originally. Much of it goes to firms that process and distribute the goods. Thus, Australia's agricultural and mineral exports benefit the economy as a whole and enable many Australians to have a high standard of living.

Australia's farms are highly mechanized and thus require a minimum of human labour. Only about 5 per cent of the country's workers are farmers. But they produce nearly all the food the people need.

Australia's leading farm products by far are cattle and calves, wheat, and wool, followed by dairy products, fruits, and sugar cane. These products are also the country's chief agricultural exports. Australia is the world's largest producer and exporter of wool and a leading producer and exporter of beef, sugar, and wheat. Australia has rich mineral resources. But many of the deposits lie in the dry areas, far from major settlements. Such deposits are extremely expensive to mine. Roads and railroads have to be constructed to the mining sites. Towns must be built for the miners and their families. The costs of mining development in Australia are so high that the mining industry depends heavily on foreign capital. Foreign investors own or control about half of the mining industry. In 1975, the Australian federal government established a general rule that at least 50 per cent of every major new mining operation in the country should be owned by Australian investors. However, the government does not strictly enforce this rule if the Australian capital needed for the mining operation is unavailable.

Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales, in that order, are the leading mining states. Western Australia produces most of the nickel, iron ore, and gold and much of the bauxite. Queensland is the chief producer of bauxite, copper, and silver. New South Wales leads in the production of coal, lead, and zinc. All the manganese is mined in the Northern Territory. Most tin and tungsten come from Tasmania. Victoria produces almost all the petroleum and natural gas from offshore wells. Natural gas is also found in South Australia, Barrow Island, and the northwest coastal shelf of Western Australia. The country has the world's largest undeveloped deposits of uranium. The richest uranium deposits are located in the Northern Territory and South Australia.

Unlike most other developed countries, Australia imports more manufactured goods than it exports. Australian factories produce many of the consumer goods, such as processed foods and household articles that the people require. But the nation has to import most of its producer goods – that is, factory machinery, construction equipment, and other goods used in production. Iron and steel are the chief exceptions. Australia's iron and steel industry produces enough of the metals to meet the needs of other industries. Australia's factories depend heavily on foreign capital, though not as much as does the mining industry.

Most of Australia's factories specialize in assembly work and light manufacturing. Many plants process farm products or minerals for export. The leading manufactured products are processed foods; metals, including iron and steel; transportation equipment, including automobiles; paper; chemicals; textiles, clothing, and shoes; and household appliances. New South Wales and Victoria are the chief manufacturing states. Together, these two states have about two-thirds of the country's factories and about two-thirds of the factory workers. Most of the factories are located in and around Sydney and Melbourne.

Although Australia is surrounded by water, its fishing resources are limited. Thousands of species of fishes live in the coastal waters, but only a few are both plentiful and good to eat. However, Australia has developed a small but profitable fishing industry.

Service Industries are the economic activities that produce services, not goods. Service industries provide about two-thirds of Australia's jobs and make up nearly two-thirds of Australia's gross domestic product – the total value of goods and services produced annually. Hospitals, schools, government agencies, stores, hotels, and restaurants are service industries. Also included in this category are banking, trade, transportation, and communication and tourism activities.

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