Федеральное государственное образовательное бюджетное учреждение высшего образования

«ФИНАНСОВЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»

Департамент языковой подготовки

Контрольная работа № 1

по дисциплине

«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Направление подготовки –38.03.01 «Экономика»

Заочная форма обучения 1 курс (программа подготовки бакалавров)

Одобрено Советом Департамента языковой подготовки Протокол № 25/10.12-12 от 20 сентября 2018

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2018

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Контрольная работа для самостоятельной работы студентов-заочников первого курса (программа подготовки бакалавров), обучающихся по направлению «Экономика». - М.: Финуниверситет, 2018. - 57 с.

Содержание

Требования к оформлению контрольной работы	
Выполнение работы над ошибками	5
Титульный лист	6
Контрольная работа	
Вариант № 1	7
Вариант № 2	
Вариант № 3	17
Вариант № 4	22
Вариант № 5	27
Вариант №6	32
Вариант № 7	37
Вариант № 8	42
Вариант № 9	47
Вариант №10	

Требования к оформлению контрольной работы

Получив контрольную работу, необходимо:

1) изучить методические рекомендации по работе с материалом учебника;

2) проработать грамматический и лексический материал уроков;

3) выполнить упражнения, относящиеся к грамматическому и лексическому материалу уроков;

4) оформить работу в соответствии с действующими стандартами.

Выполнение контрольных работ носит обучающий характер и проводится с учетом того, что этот вид работы является не только одной из форм обучения студентов грамматике иностранного языка, но и способом расширения словарного запаса. Наряду с этим происходит контроль самостоятельной работы студентов, одной из форм которого является работа над ошибками, допущенными студентами в контрольных работах.

Выполнение контрольных работ способствует развитию навыков перевода с иностранного языка на русский язык, что является одной из задач обучения иностранному языку.

• Контрольные задания составлены в десяти вариантах. Номер варианта следует выбирать в соответствии с первой буквой фамилии студента.

	№ варианта
А, Б, В	1
Г, Д, Е,	2
Ж, З, И,	3
К, Л, М	4
Н, О	5
П, Р, С,	6

4

Τ, Υ, Φ,	7
Х, Ц, Ч,	8
Ш,Щ	9
Э, Ю, Я	10

• Контрольные задания выполняются на компьютере. На титульном листе указывается фамилия студента, номер группы, номер контрольной работы и фамилия преподавателя, у которого занимается студент. В конце работы должна быть поставлена подпись студента и дата выполнения задания.

• Контрольные задания должны быть выполнены в той последовательности, в которой они даны.

• Бумажную версию выполненной контрольной работы необходимо сдать преподавателю для проверки и рецензирования в установленные сроки.

• Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения изложенных выше требований, она возвращается студенту без проверки.

• Электронную версию контрольной работы можно найти на портале Финансового университета.

Выполнение работы над ошибками

При получении проверенной контрольной работы необходимо проанализировать отмеченные ошибки. Все задания, в которых были сделаны ошибки или допущены неточности, следует еще раз выполнить в конце данной контрольной работы. Контрольные работы являются учебными документами, которые хранятся до конца учебного года. Балльная оценка текущего контроля успеваемости включает в себя результаты выполненных контрольных работ.

5

Титульный лист:

Федеральное государственное образовательное

бюджетное учреждение высшего образования

«ФИНАНСОВЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»

ИНСТИТУТ ЗАОЧНОГО И ОТКРЫТОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №____

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Вариант №

Студент_____

(Ф.И.О.)

Курс_____№ группы _____

Номер зачетной книжки_____

Преподаватель _____

(Ф.И.О.)

Москва 2018

Variant I

I. Choose the correct item.

1. They usually ... the week with a team meeting.

a) start b) starts

- 2. BT Group ... a senior manager who will head up their new foreign subsidiary.a) is currently recruiting b) currently recruits
- 3. John ... us yesterday evening because he ... a phone call from his producer.
 - a) didn't join b) was expecting

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

- 1. a. range b. width c. length d. height
- 2. a. explore b. study c. analyze d. assess
- 3. a. overriding b. major c. capital d. prior
- 4. a. make b. affect c. influence d. control
- 5. a. trade off b. alternation c. variant d. option
- 6. a. harm b. damage c. loss d. evil
- 7. a. equality b. provision c. distribution d. allocation
- 8. a. common b. rate c. scarce d. lacking
- 9. a. informed b. literate c. educated d. intelligent
- 10. a. gentle b. fierce c. brutal d. rude

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):

a) for b)up c) in d)at e)on f)over g)about h)to i)for j)of.

1. Companies work _____different ways.

- 2. Each person has responsibility _____a specific area of work.
- 3. They`ll deliver the goods ______the end of the month.
- 4. We set ______the Madrid office 6 years ago.
- 5. The consignment consists______ four large crates in all.
- 6. The debate______ the role of Government in a market economy is continuing.
- 7. He used to be a regular visitor _____ Mondays.
- 8. We must give priority_____ export orders.
- 9. There is lack of information ______ that company.
- 10. We still have 200 boxes on order_____ you.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) arrives

b) have sent c) am doing d) was e) has f) am looking.

1. Mister Thomson is on sick leave, that's why I _____ his job.

- 2. A year ago the price of oil _____S32 a barrel.
- 3. I _____just _____our new brochure, which should arrive next week.
- 4. When the post. _____, I'll bring it into your office.
- 5. GE ______many different business activities.
- 6. I ______ for Mister Miller's phone number.

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a) strong b) bad c) pretty

1. This year's designs are than last year.

2. The industrial revolution began and the middle classes were growing

3. The quality of the clothes isthan ever before.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the second paragraph.

The Business Sector

1. The business sector is where production takes place in the economy. The individual agents making up the business sector are called firms. These are the organizations within which entrepreneurship brings together land, labor and capital for the production of goods or services. Economies, in which firms are generally owned by private individuals, rather than by governments, are called capitalist or private enterprise economies. These include almost all the countries in the world today.

2. A firm may be as small as one individual. A large firm is typically a corporation which is a legal entity in itself, having many of the same rights and privileges under law as does a person. The corporation purchases factors of production and receives payment from buyers of its output. The difference between its sales revenue and its costs of production is its profit or earnings. A corporation purchases capital goods, plant and equipment. The owners of a corporation are called shareholders.

3. A large firm typically has many shareholders, some of which are other firms. Firms which primarily invest in other firms are called financial intermediaries. Shareholders play no direct role in the running of the firm; rather they are represented by a board of directors who are elected by shareholders. Shareholders are not liable, in general, for the debts of the corporation.

3. The corporation managers may not even be shareholders. These managers are appointed by the directors as officers of the corporation who are then legally empowered to conduct its business. A primary responsibility of the directors of a corporation is the hiring and oversight of the officers.

VII. Answer the questions:

- 1. Where does entrepreneurship bring together land, labor and capital?
- 2. What does a corporation purchase?
- 3. Do shareholders play a direct role in the running of the firm?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

- a) paperwork b) costs c) pay d) discount e) employees f) improvementg) scarcity h) investment i) incomes.
- 1. Some projects fail because they have unexpected.....
- 2. Administrative workers do a lot of....., usually in the office.
- 3. A person in charge of otherhas a managerial position.
- 4. People who do voluntary work don't receive any.....
- 5. A business tries to get the best return on its.....
- 6. There is aof skilled workers in the building sector.
- 7. December appeared to showin the job market.
- 8. More help is needed for people on low
- 9. Sometimes it is possible to negotiate aon large orders.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. These days data collection	a) to set up multilateral institutions			
2. Removing language barriers	b) from households and firms.			
3. Over the past few weeks we have	c) goods and services for the welfare of			
seen	its citizens.			
4. China and other emerging economic powers are moving	d) referred to as "human capital."			
5. It is a time for leadership and	e) but all of the natural resources .			
international cooperation	f) the currency's big retreat from			
6.Education is sometimes	its historic high			
7. Taxes are collected by government	g) is virtually automatic.			
8. Land includes not only territory	h) which must go hand in hand.			
9.Every society must provide				
	i) will lead to increased foreign trade			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant II

I. Choose the correct item.

1. We ... a 10% discount until the end of this month.

a) offer b) are offering

2. We ... the Japanese trade fair this year.

a) will attend b) will be attending

- 3. A: What ... when you heard the noise?
 - a) were doing b) did do
 - B: I ... to change a carbon briquette cartridge.
 - a) was trying b) tried

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

1. a. restricted b. scarce c. rate d. short

- 2. a. interruption b. disruption c. break d. interference
- 3. a. opportunity b. chance c. ability d. possibility
- 4. a. price b. cost c. value d. amount
- 5. a. unemployed b. recruited c. idle d. redundant
- 6. a. overall b. total c. complete d. general
- 7. a. answer b. react c. respond d. reply
- 8. a. pattern b. set c. menu d. list
- 9. a. output b. turnover c. result d. production
- 10. a. replace b. substitute c. exchange d. change

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):a) of b)for c)in d) across e)with f)at g)from h)in i)on j)--.

1. We are not interested _____your problems.

- 2. Have you seen that advert ______the post of manager?
- 3. He usually visits our head office ______the spring.
- 4. The phone company can record the location ______the phone.

5. Satellites can recognize objects only one meter_____.

- 6. There is absolutely no way we can make a deal _____him.
- 7. I left work ______ten o'clock last night.
- 8. I didn't get time to come and visit you _____ last Tuesday.
- 9. He took the log book ______ the shelf and put it into his bag.

10. I saw something about it ______ television.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) have benefited b) is preparing c) received d) work e)is f) has been.

- 1. Mr. Smith ______ head of this department for six years .
- 2. We _____ your order yesterday.
- 5. Not many women _____in video game industry.
- 4. Consumers ______ greatly from advances in food production.
- 5. Carla _____the briefing.
- 6. The warehouse entrance _____opposite the main car park.

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a) little b) good c) big

- 1. China has a domestic market than Italy.
- 2. With the data from econometrics, governments can make decisions.
- 3. Cindy is creative than John.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the fourth paragraph.

Government Intervention in the Economy

1. In every economy the work of different firms has to be coordinated. In a market economy this coordination is achieved by means of markets. Nevertheless the debate over the role for Government in a market economy is continuing and the issue is being widely discussed at the present time. An economy based on free enterprise is generally characterised by private ownership and initiative, with a relative absence of government involvement. However, government intervention has been found necessary from time to time to ensure that economic opportunities are fair, to dampen inflation and to stimulate growth.

2. Governments play a big role in American free enterprise system. Federal, state and local governments' tax, regulate, and support business. In the United States there are agencies to regulate safety, health, environment, transport, communications, trade, labour relations, and finances. Regulation ensures that business serves the best interests of the people as a whole.

3. Some industries- nuclear power, for instance – have been regulated more closely over the last few years than ever before. In others the trend has been towards deregulation or reduction of administrative burden on the economy.

4. The U.S. economy has a tradition of government intervention for specific economic purposes- including controlling inflation, limiting monopoly, protecting the consumer, providing for the poor. The government also affects the economy by controlling the money supply and the use of credit. The aim is a balanced budget.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. What is an economy based on free enterprise generally characterised by?

2. What do federal and local governments do?

3. In what way does the government affect the economy?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) invoices b)exports c) shares d)inflation e) cash f) contribution g) profith) scarcity i) goods.

5. Commercialare issued after the goods are shipped.

6. The UK's principalare vehicles, machinery and manufactured goods.

7. A (an)is characterized by rising prices within a certain period of time.

8. Albert Einstein is famous for histo science.

9. The great trouble is theof water and the intense heat.

1. The purpose of running a business is to make a

2. Thewere delivered to the warehouse by lorry.

3. The capital of a limited company is divided into

4. Individuals can depositresources that are not needed at present.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. Countries need to adopt international	a) together on an assembly line.				
standards					
2. The company's internet offshoot	b) to transform the lives of people				
	around the world.				
3. Technological change has the	c) is already making enormous				
potential	profits.				
4. The new economy will require	d) in the role of the governments.				
5. Small business owners can handle	e) that make up society.				
their own accounting					
6. Households are the family units that	f) the individual but society as a whole.				
make up society.	g) a policy rethink on many levels.				
7. Henry Ford brought labor and capital					
together on an assembly line.					
8. Education benefits not only the	h) on fiscal and financial transparency.				
individual but society as a whole.					
9. The influence of socialist ideas is evident today in the role of the governments	i) using packaged software				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant III

I. Choose the correct item.

- 1. The company ... websites.
 - a) designs b) is designing
- 2. Many companies ... Swedish operations because Sweden is attractive for business investment.
 - a) set up b) are setting up
- 3. Sam is in the office working on his computer. At this time yesterday, he ... on his computer.
 - a) worked b) was also working

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

1. a. reluctantly b. doubtfully c. uncertainly d. readily

- 2. a. interact b. perform c. operate d. act
- 3. a. equality b. balance c. equilibrium d. similarity
- 4. a. reasons b. results c. causes d. forces
- 5. a. place orders b. fill orders c. meet demands d. satisfy demands
- 6. a. clear the books b. fill orders c. take orders d. honor orders
- 7. a. chart b. graph c. curve d. scheme
- 8. a. depict b. define c. underlay d. determine
- 9. a. chart b. shift c. curve d. change
- 10. a. ready b. reluctant c. willing d. wishing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j): a)to b)on c)for d) through e)up f)in g)with h)about i)on j)by.

1. As people have left the company, I've had to take _____more and more work.

2. We have decided to invest _____ computer shares.

3. Many manufacturers sell their products ______ retailers.

4. Employers offer jobs ______people with the right qualifications and experience.

5. I go to the office foot. It takes me 25 minutes.

6. It's a great airport. You never wait very long _____your luggage.

7. We know all _____your other job offer.

8. To get to the Marketing department, you have to go ______ those stairs.

9. In France, we are working _____a local company.

10. They say they absolutely must have the final version ______Friday.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) have lost

b) went c) take out d) are helping e) have you seen f) did we send.

1. Three temporary employees ______ out this month.

2. Sarah ______to the trade fair on Thursday.

3. How many copies ______ with the order?

4. I can't find my documents._____ you _____ them anywhere in the office this morning?

5. Many people ______ insurance policies to protect against risks.

6. I ______Misses Wilde's phone number.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a)complicated b) slowly c) goo	od
--------------------------------	----

- 1. Now, things are slowly getting
- 2. Economists like to make things
- 3. Planned economies growthan market economies.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the third paragraph.

The Idea of Well-being

1. By the standard of living we mean not only the goods and services we consume, but also other aspects of the quality of life including health, leisure time, and environmental amenities. Welfare is another word that also conveys the idea of well-being. But it is not easy to measure the standard of living of a population in quantitative terms. We care not just about the quantity of goods and services but also their quality, and that can be difficult to measure. Think of the remarkable improvements in the quality of electronic devices, and in the effectiveness and safety of medical services; but how to quantify that? We also are to measure changes in the amount of leisure time, and the historical trend is towards more leisure.

2. The environment gets increasing attention as we become more aware of the negative effects of our activities on nature and how that affects our own welfare. Affluent societies have both the greatest impact on the environment and also the greatest ability to mitigate that impact. It is very difficult to measure environmental impact, nor is it easy to get agreement on how it should be valued, but there is no doubt that it will occupy increasing attention in the years ahead.

3. In measuring the standard of living we are concerned not simply with the average level of consumption or income, but also its distribution among households. Which society enjoys a higher standard of living, one with a higher average income but greater inequality, or one with a lower average income but less inequality? Most people would probably say that there is a trade-off between level and inequality, so the answer depends on how large the differences are.

VII. Answer the questions:

- 1. Is it easy to measure the standard of living of a population in quantitative terms?
- 2. What gets increasing attention?
- 3. Which society enjoys a higher standard of living?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

- a) banks b) vacancies c) insurance d) records e) profit f)qualificationsg) profession h)firm i)staff.
- 1. Commercialrender various services to companies and individuals.
- 2. Auditors review financial and report to the management.
- 3. Business newspapers often publish advertisements of
- 4. An accountant is a member of a respected......
- 5. All the members of our.....are expected to work hard.
- 6. He has all the right for the job.
- 7. She's looking for a better position with another......
- 8. A great variety of risks can nowadays be covered by
- 9. Part of the company's is paid to shareholders.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. There's been a slight mix-up	a) but there seems to be some mistake.
2. I'm sorry to bother you	b) over your recent order.
3. If you don't send your engineer today	c) for the late arrival of this flight.
4. I'm not at all satisfied	d) with the reasons for the delay.
5. Please accept our apologies	e) we will be forced to cancel.
6.In order to calculate unemployment, we need to understand	f) but separate fields.
7. Economics and finance are related	g) of a particular good or service.
8. The field of econometrics develops	h) how to measure the labor force.
9. A market, in an economic sense, is just a collection of buyers and sellers	i) mathematical data analysis tools .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant IV

I. Choose the correct item.

1. Sam ... to a customer right now.

a) is talking b) talks

2. Companies often ... job applicants to take personality tests.

a) are requiring b) require

- 3. The stock market ... the 10,000 barrier.
 - a) broke b) was breaking

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

- 1. a. trade off b. alternation c. variant d. option
- 2. a. harm b. damage c. loss d. evil
- 3. a. equality b. provision c. distribution d. allocation
- 4. a. common b. rate c. scarce d. lacking
- 5. a. informed b. literate c. educated d. intelligent
- 6. a. gentle b. fierce c. brutal d. rude
- 7. a. range b. width c. length d. height
- 8. a. explore b. study c. analyze d. assess
- 9. a. overriding b. major c. capital d. prior
- 10. a. make b. affect c. influence d. control

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):a)at b) within c) in d) on e) out of f) with g) by h) to i) along j) at.

1. I took the old card ______the computer.

2. Sally left school _____ the age of 16 and went to work in a bank.

3. I'm sorry. Mr. Smith's in a meeting _____ the moment.

 Large companies have a department which manages career development ______ the company.

5. She ran_____ the corridor and up the stairs to the second floor.

6. Harry comes to work _____ car but I prefer to come on foot.

7. We're delighted ______what you have done.

8. I phoned her up and spoke _____her on Tuesday morning.

9. Companies employ people to work for them _____ many kinds of jobs.

10. Our department meeting is _____ Friday afternoon.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) is b) started c) is changing d) have been e) are being printed f) will have finished.

1. Our company _____business in 1995.

2. I ______ never ______ to our New York subsidiary.

3. Cultural understanding _____ important.

4. When _____ you _____ writing the report of the meeting?

5. The new price lists ______ tomorrow and will be available in a few days.

6. The company ______to a new accounting system.

1	2	3	4	5	б

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a) high b) careful c) important

1. Customers are about what they buy than they were before.

2. When taxes on petrol are people don't use their cars so often.

3. Quality and value for money are becoming

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the third paragraph.

Growth in the Productivity of Labor

1. Clearly, our standard of living depends on our opportunities to consume, and that depends on our ability to produce. The productivity of labor is the amount of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. Higher productivity makes possible a higher standard of living because it allows society to increase the consumption of goods and services, or leisure, or environmental quality, or all three.

2.The productivity of labor is determined by the amount of land and capital available per worker, the level of technology embodied in that capital, the skills of the workers who use it, and the creativity of its entrepreneurs. Productivity can be increased by producing more capital goods, by advancing technology through research and development, and by improving skills through education and training. Affluent societies are notable for the quantity, quality, and technological advancement of their capital goods and for the high level of skills and education of their citizens. In contrast, poor societies are marked by the paucity of both capital and skills.

3. The process of economic growth, a continuing increase in the standard of living that persists over decades, can only come from growth in the productivity of labor. An increase in the standard of living requires, in turn, that a society devote a portion of its economic output to research and development of new technologies, to education and training of workers, and to the production of new capital goods. This can only happen if society is willing to forgo some immediate consumption of goods and services, freeing a portion of the current output of the economy for investment in future growth.

VII. Answer the questions:

- 1. What makes possible a higher standard of living?
- 2. How can productivity be increased?
- 3. What does an increase in the standard of living require?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) salary b) projects c) competitive d) CEO e) pension f) rate g) customersh) routine i) department.

1. Some workers travel to different countries to work on.....

2. Amakes important decisions and leads the company.

- 3. The currencies exchange.....usually changes every day.
- 4. In the past, companies tried to be more.....by offering a better price.
- 5. Companies often carry out market research to find out whatthink.
- 6. A retired person is paid a
- 7. According to everyone in the, she is a very good boss.
- 8. Some of my work is quite interesting, but a lot of it is just
- 9. If you are paid monthly, rather than weekly, you receive a

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. Paper currency didn't gain	a) requires the use of economic
	resources.
2. A cut in pension benefits	b) the interactions of large numbers of
2. A cut in pension benefits	people.
3. Youth joblessness can be especially	c) a four-million-dollar sculpture.
problematic	d) by the new evel of hermiters
4. The former accountant was	d) by the removal of barriers.
charged	
5. The museum's latest acquisition is	e) in the euro area.
6.The production and distribution of	f) widespread usage in Europe until
goods requires the use of economic	later.
resources.	a) with multiple counts of tax avasion
7. Modern complex economies involve	g) with multiple counts of tax evasion.
the interactions of large numbers of	
people.	h) can lead to increased private savings.
8. A large firm is typically a corporation	in) can lead to increased private savings.
which is a legal entity in itself.	
9. Growth in trade has been accelerated	i) which is a legal entity in itself.
by the removal of barriers.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant V

I. Choose the correct item.

1. The company ... to a new accounting system.

a) currently changes b) is currently changing

- 2. Our environmental officer ... the opening speech at the conference.
 - a) will make b) will be making
- 3. The construction industry ... a boom in the years following the war.
 - a) experienced b) was experiencing

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

1. a. unemployed b. recruited c. idle d. redundant

- 2. a. overall b. total c. complete d. general
- 3. a. answer b. react c. respond d. reply
- 4. a. pattern b. set c. menu d. list
- 5. a. output b. turnover c. result d. production
- 6. a. replace b. substitute c. exchange d. change
- 7. a. restricted b. scarce c. rate d. short
- 8. a. interruption b. disruption c. break d. interference
- 9. a. opportunity b. chance c. ability d. possibility
- 10. a. price b. cost c. value d. amount

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j): a)on b) into c) for d) at e) up f)---- g) with h) along i) at j) to.

1. Business etiquette is important ______people who have to make new contacts.

2. The office closes _____7 p.m.

3. They did a lot of research ______the British market.

4. There is absolutely no way we can make a deal ______them.

5. To get to the Marketing department, you have to go ______ the corridor to the end.

6. I last saw him ______ the beginning of November.

7. We have decided to take _____his offer.

8. I spoke to her _____ three weeks ago.

9. I am quite happy to listen _____ what you have to say.

10. Some people dislike shopping ______the internet.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	б	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) have agreed b) collect c) am meeting d) ordered e) depends on f) is being marketed.

1. We _____ on a few points.

2. I _____ Misses Walker at 5 pm.

3. Companies ______ information about people all the time.

4. We _____ the goods two months ago.

5. Their product _____more imaginatively this year.

6. The level of discount ______ the size of the order that is placed.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a)cheap b) low c) much d) expensive

1. In a planned economy a doctor is paid than a footballer.

2. The price in the US isthan in Denmark.

3. Scarcity makes things and abundance makes them

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the second paragraph.

Various Dimensions of Economics

1. Economics is the social science that analyzes the production, distribution, and goods and services. The term economics comes from the Ancient Greek *oikonomia* ("management of a household, administration"). Current economic models emerged from the broader field of political economy in the late 19th century. Classic economics concentrates on how the forces of supply and demand allocate scare products' and resources. A primary stimulus for the development of modern economics was the desire to use an empirical approach more akin^{*} to the physical sciences.

2. Economics aims to explain how economies work and how economic agents interact. Economic analysis is applied throughout society in business, finance and government but also in crime, education, the family, health, law, politics, religion, social institutions, war and science. At the turn of the 21st century, the expanding domain of Economics in the social sciences was described as economic imperialism.

3. Common distinctions are drawn between various dimensions of economics. The primary distinction is between microeconomics, which examines the behavior of basic elements in the economy, including individual markets and agents (such as consumers and firms, buyers and sellers), and macroeconomics, which examines issues affecting an entire economy, including unemployment, inflation, economic growth, monetary and fiscal policy. Macroeconomic models and their forecasts are used by both governments and large corporations to assist in the development and evaluation of economics policy and business strategy.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. What does classic economics concentrate on?

2. When was the expanding domain of Economics in the social sciences described as economic imperialism?

3. Who uses macroeconomic models and their forecasts?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) overtime b)training c)employee d) profession e) labour f) teamwork

g) inventions h) statistics i) retailers.

1. Governmentshow that crime is rising.

2. Many companies want all their employees to be good at

3. Manybuy direct from the factory.

4. Sometimes the cost of.....or materials is more than the agreed budget.

5. In the twentieth centuryand new technology changed the world.

6. It's wise to think about choosing a before leaving school.

7. If you're a (an)...... you have to do what your boss tells you.

- 8. You can earn more money by working.....
- 9. An apprentice is required to do several years`.....

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

for
n third-
2
national
came
• • • • • 1
sizes and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant VI

I. Choose the correct item.

- 1. John ... training programs.
 - a) is writing b) writes
- 2. Ireland ... the presidency of the commission next year.
 - a) is taking b) will take
- 3. As banks ... bankrupt, consumer spending and investment fell dramatically.
 - a) were going b) went

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

- 1. a. place orders b. fill orders c. meet demands d. satisfy demands
- 2. a. clear the books b. fill orders c. take orders d. honor orders
- 3. a. chart b. graph c. curve d. scheme
- 4. a. depict b. define c. underlay d. determine
- 5. a. chart b. shift c. curve d. change
- 6. a. ready b. reluctant c. willing d. wishing
- 7. a. reluctantly b. doubtfully c. uncertainly d. readily
- 8. a. interact b. perform c. operate d. act
- 9. a. equality b. balance c. equilibrium d. similarity
- 10. a. reasons b. results c. causes d. forces

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):a)in b)for c) above d) at e)on f)to g)for h)on i)from j)of.

1. Higher productivity makes possible a higher standard ______living

2. We are more polite to people who are _____us in the company`s hierarchy.

- 3. Avoiding bad manners ______work is a simple thing to do.
- 4. He travelled to Japan _____2001.
- 5. They haven`t been very successful ______ the past ten days.
- 6. Each person has responsibility _____a specific area of work.
- 7. For a company, the demand comes_____ consumers.
- 8. May I congratulate you_____ your success.
- 9. The secretary will book him _____a later flight.
- 10. Don't jump_____ conclusions!

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) starts b) are becoming c) have reduced d) reduced e) will accept f) have you been working.

1. Our competitors ______ their prices in October.

- 2. How long ______in sales?
- 3. I thought about your proposal, and I think we______ it.
- 4. Quality and value for money _____more important.
- 5. The conference _____at 9:30.
- 6. Some food producers______ their range of products.

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

b) large c) little

1. Shoppers will buy quantities when there is a special price.

2..... oil prices meant that spending on petrol for cars increased last year.

3. When worker productivity falls, companies will pay for labour.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the third paragraph.

The Causes of Recession

1. Macroeconomics focuses on trying to understand events that affect the whole economy. A widespread decline in economic activity, when it lasts for more than six months, is called a recession. Since recessions are felt throughout the economy, it seems unlikely that the explanation for a recession will be found in the microeconomics of individual markets. The causes of recession must involve forces that have widespread influence on economic activity. Nor are these events confined to just one economy; recent U.S. recessions have put a damper on economic activity around the globe – a symptom of globalization.

2. What causes recessions? Should the government do something about it? If so, what can it do? What forces bring a recession to an end, allowing resumption of normal levels of sales, employment and production?

3. Another example of a problem in macroeconomics is inflation-a pervasive and persistent rise in prices. Since inflation reflects price changes that are widespread across many different industries it seems clear that the explanation for inflation must lie with factors affecting the entire economy. Recession and inflation are central problems in macroeconomics.

4. The division of economics between microeconomics and macroeconomics is not a precise one. For example, the computer industry is of growing importance to the economy, but the study of the economics of that industry belongs in the domain of microeconomics. On the other hand, although banking is also an industry, the study of banking is usually considered part of macroeconomics.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. What is a recession?

2. What is inflation?

3. Is the division of economics between microeconomics and macroeconomics a precise one?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) employees b) drought c) commodity d) benefits e) corporation

f) transactions g) skills h) deficit i) famine.

- 1. In foreign trade various models of payment are practiced.
- 2. If a country buys more than it sells, it will have a
- 3. A is owned by persons, called stockholders.
- 4. Many have a five- day working week.
- 5.are money that the government gives to people who need help.
- 6. The village has been hit by a devastating.....
- 7. Some companies want retired people withto return to work.
- 8. There were reports of refugees dying of
- 9. One big that Saudi Arabia exports is oil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. Economic Growth often creates the	a) on important public services.			
best opportunities for those				
2. Unemployment is a major cause of	b) lived by hunting and gathering.			
poverty				
3. With increased tax revenues the	c) who are highly skilled and educated.			
government can spend more	d) higher growth led to people working			
4. Microeconomics is a bridge	lower hours.			
5. The aim of studying macroeconomics is	e) because the unemployed have little income.			
6. Money has many advantages	f) of expansions & contractions in the economy.			
	g) over the barter system .			
7. Business cycles are the patterns				
8. In the beginning of the industrial	h) to understand how an economy			
revolution,	works.			
9. Most of the Aboriginal peoples of	i) between the businesses and the end			
central Canada	consumers .			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant VII

I. Choose the correct item.

1. The firm ... a new water supplier at the moment.

- a) is trying out b) tries out
- 2. They ... next week to sign the lease.
 - a) are meeting b) meet
- 3. Because of the banking crisis, banks ... lending.
 - a) were reducing b) reduced

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

- 1. a. informed b. literate c. educated d. intelligent
- 2. a. gentle b. fierce c. brutal d. rude
- 3. a. range b. width c. length d. height
- 4. a. explore b. study c. analyze d. assess
- 5. a. overriding b. major c. capital d. prior
- 6. a. make b. affect c. influence d. control
- 7. a. trade off b. alternation c. variant d. option
- 8. a. harm b. damage c. loss d. evil
- 9. a. equality b. provision c. distribution d. allocation
- 10. a. common b. rate c. scarce d. lacking

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):a) at

b) near c) in d) with e) in f) into g) about h) by i) throughout j) after.

1. She`s never worked _____a difficult person before.

2. When she travels all day, she can`t sleep _____night.

3. Economic analysis is applied______ society in business, finance and government.

4. The capital of a limited company is divided______ shares.

5. Commercial invoices are issued______ the goods are shipped.

6. Productivity can be increased_____ producing more capital goods.

7. I took over this job _____ the middle of last year.

8. We care not just ______the quantity of goods and services but also their quality.

9. Get to know the people who work _____you: introduce yourself to them.

10. Many consumers want to buy food produced ______ a traditional way.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) rose b) have received c) are working d) agreed e) reviewed f) supplies.

1. I _____just _____ your mail.

2. The price of energy _____ by 15 per cent last year.

3. At the moment we ______ for a telecommunications company.

4. Our company _____technical products.

5. I have ______your proposal, and I'm quite impressed.

6. The union ______on Tuesday to resume contract talks.

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a) young b) efficient c) competitive

1. Big supermarkets are

2. Companies want to attract and keep a workforce because of its technical skills.

3. Governments can change business laws to make the market

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the second paragraph.

Modern Market Economies

1. Markets play a key role in coordinating the choices of individuals with the decisions of business. In modern market economies goods and services are supplied by both business and government. Hence we call them mixed economies. Some products or services are available to those who wish to buy them and have the necessary income – as in cases like coffee and wireless services. Other services are provided to all people through government programs like law enforcement and health care. In a mixed economy goods and services are supplied both by private suppliers and government. Markets offer the choice of a wide range of goods and

services at various prices. Individuals can use their incomes to decide the pattern of expenditures and the bundle of goods and services they prefer. Businesses sell goods and services in the expectation that the market price will cover costs and yield a profit.

2. The market also allows for specialization and separation between production and use. Rather than each individual growing her own food, for example, she can sell her time or labour to employers in return for income. That income can then support her desired purchases. If businesses can produce food more cheaply than individuals the individual obviously gains from using the market – by both having the food to consume, and additional income with which to buy other goods and services.

3. Much of microeconomics and macroeconomics focuses upon the role of government: how it manages the economy through fiscal and monetary policy, how it redistributes through the tax-transfer system, how it supplies information to buyers and sets safety standards for products.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. Why do the businesses sell goods and services?

2. What does the market allow?

3. What do microeconomics and macroeconomics focus upon?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) population b) wealth c) membership d) recessions e) certificate

f) accommodation g) stockholders h) directors i) identity.

1. can include money in bank accounts or in pension schemes.

2. Most governments aim to avoid

3. Australia has its own cultural.....

4. He lost his in the shuffle of papers.

- 5. She holdsin a number of regional organizations .
- 6. There's a shortage of cheap.....
- 7. A public company must have at least two

- 8. The elect a director or directors to operate the corporation.
- 9. The highest density of is in the cities.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1.In the past 100 years, economic	a) on poverty rates and the well-being of
growth has been a major factor	people.
2. Consumer nondurable goods are	b) through vertical integration.
purchased	c) for immediate or almost immediate
3. All over the world, the rich continue	consumption.
to get richer	d) in reducing the levels of poverty.
4. Environmental degradation can have a huge impact	
5.The demand for some goods increases,	e) while the demand for others
Source and the for some goods meredses,	decreases.
6. As incomes rise, people increase	f) the greater the demand.
7 In general the greater the population	g) their consumption of many goods and
7. In general, the greater the population,	services.
8. A change in the price of a good or	h) a change in the quantity demanded.
service causes a change in the quantity	
demanded.	i) and the poor continue to get poorer.
9. Some companies become monopolies	i) and the poor continue to get poorer.
through vertical integration.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant VIII

I. Choose the correct item.

1. Apple ... a new product in June.

- a) is bringing out b) brings out
- 2. At Citibank we ... you total control of your finances worldwide.
 - a) give b) are giving
- 3. The owner ... some of his money into new businesses.
 - a) invested b) has invested

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

1. a. output b. turnover c. result d. production

- 2. a. replace b. substitute c. exchange d. change
- 3. a. restricted b. scarce c. rate d. short
- 4. a. interruption b. disruption c. break d. interference
- 5. a. opportunity b. chance c. ability d. possibility
- 6. a. price b. cost c. value d. amount
- 7. a. unemployed b. recruited c. idle d. redundant
- 8. a. overall b. total c. complete d. general
- 9. a. answer b. react c. respond d. reply
- 10. a. pattern b. set c. menu d. list

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):a) in b)at c) for d) on e) by f) with g) over h) in i)--- j) with.

1. Many people use the web_____ banking.

2. The train arrives _____7.30 p.m.

3. Hurry up! The bank closes _____15 minutes.

4. An economy based on free enterprise is generally characterised _____private ownership.

5. Some industries have been regulated more closely______ the last few years.

6. Business transactions usually start _____enquiries.

7. I was in a meeting _____ all day yesterday.

8. Some companies want retired people _____skills to return to work.

9. The debate over the role of Government_____ a market economy is continuing.

10. If you want to find information ______the web, it is helpful to use a search engine.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) has been b)works c)went d) are learning e) will have finished f) are.

1. By the time my boss gets here, I _____my report.

2. Mister Sanders _____straight to the briefing

3. This week we _____ all about the invoices and payments.

4. Mr.Martin ______ in purchasing.

5. Your advice ______ always ______ extremely helpful.

6. Our employees ______ our strongest asset.

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a) cheap	b) small	c) little	d) expensive	

1. The latest trend in the hotel industry is forhotels with no more than 110 rooms.

2. If something becomes, we will spendmoney on our needs.

3. In a free market producers cannot buy......raw materials.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the second paragraph.

Enterprises That Immune From Antitrust Code

1. Natural monopolies are quiet popular organization form that's widely used in many countries. In most countries natural monopolies are basically the same, they are concentrated within same sectors of economy: railroad, underground, telecommunications, post etc. The main problem in that case is to find a pure natural monopoly; today natural monopolies are partly owned by private companies and persons.

2. In the USA natural monopolies operate in different areas of economy and that makes them different from Russian or British. At the same the USA were the first to elaborate antitrust code and in 1890 antitrust act was signed into law. This act vested government officials with an authority to investigate, seek and judge cases where the provisions of the act can be violated. The initial goal was to advocate the right of people to consume products at reasonable prices through market competition.

3. According to the act "every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor...". However we can cite examples of the enterprises that immune from antitrust code. Usually government itself regulates these monopolies and set reasonable prices for the services that the company charges.

4. Sometimes natural monopoly can concentrate the whole industry. It's essential when the product or service is limited to a degree when it's impossible to get profit without large monopolistic structure.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. Is it possible to find a pure natural monopoly?

- 2. What is the initial goal of the antitrust act?
- 3. Who regulates natural monopolies?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) surplus b) wealth c) value d) household e) currencies f) origin g) paymenth) ties i) audits.

1. Currently outsideare a normal and regular part of business practice.

2. Offers usually state the terms of

3. Britain has got very sound economic......with various countries of the world.

4. If a country sells more goods than it buys, it will have a

- 5. The exchange rates for various change every day.
- 6. His personal is estimated at \$15 billion.
- 7. Theof the money that financed the deal was unclear.
- 8. His research has been of little practical.....

9. Water quality is another key issue at the level.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. Economic growth enables the possibility to deal with	a) preventing the market from setting prices.
2. Consumer services are intangible products or actions	b) many serious problems of poverty and homelessness.
3. Monopolies restrict free trade,	c) that are typically produced and consumed simultaneously.
4. Stricter controls on air pollution	d) who's doing the measuring.
5. The standard of living by country	e) would help to reduce acid rain.
depends on	
6.Economists conclude that	f) for child-care and home duties.
allowing free trade in an economy	
7. Women are disproportionately	g) improves welfare for society overall.
responsible	
8. A monopoly is simply a market with	h) forces people to make tradeoffs.
only one seller.	
9. Scarcity of economic resources	i) with only one seller.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant IX

I. Choose the correct item.

- 1. They ... two enterprises in Vietnam.
 - a) close down b) are closing down
- 2. She ... the answers to our most recent questionnaire.
 - a) is now processing b) now processes
- 3. By the end of the next year the company ...this contract.
 - a) will have signed b) has signed

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

- 1. a. chart b. shift c. curve d. change
- 2. a. ready b. reluctant c. willing d. wishing
- 3. a. reluctantly b. doubtfully c. uncertainly d. readily
- 4. a. interact b. perform c. operate d. act
- 5. a. equality b. balance c. equilibrium d. similarity
- 6. a. reasons b. results c. causes d. forces
- 7. a. place orders b. fill orders c. meet demands d. satisfy demands
- 8. a. clear the books b. fill orders c. take orders d. honor orders
- 9. a. chart b. graph c. curve d. scheme
- 10. a. depict b. define c. underlay d. determine

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):a)inb) into c)for d)with e)at f)on g)in h) out of i)from j) to.

1. According_____ him she's angry with you.

2. Our accountant is very good _____ maths.

- 3. Companies conduct research _____people`s buying habits.
- 4. Our visitors arrive _____two hours time.
- 5. I`m a team-player and I get on well _____others.

6. Jane has worked <u>Coca-Cola for two years</u>.

7. This style was very popular _____ the 1970's.

8. I've never visited Britain _____ business, only on holiday.

9. While I was abroad I nearly ran _____ money.

10. Their products range_____ paints to pens and stationery.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a) has fallen b) decreased c) attends d) are attracting e) was talking f) began.

1. Spending on household equipment ______slightly after 1998.

2. The price of soft drinks _____recently.

- 3. The construction of the airport _____in the 1950s.
- 4. Our distributor called while I ______ to Jim.
- 5. Free-trade zones ______the service sector.
- 6. Mister Brown never ______ a meeting. He always sends me.

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a) slow b) long c) large

1. People expect quality goods to lastthan other goods.

2. Variable costs can rise at a much rate than production.

3. If one company has a share than any other, it can affect price.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the first paragraph.

'Value in Exchange'

1. Prices are the quantity of payment given by one party to another in return for goods or services. Economics theory says that in a free market economy the market price reflects interaction between supply and demand. In turn these quantities are determined by the marginal utility of the asset to different buyers and to different sellers. In reality, the price is depended by other factors, such as tax and other government regulations.

2. Price is not the same thing as value. Things are 'valuable' because people think they are, and for no other reason. The 'value' which an individual places on a commodity can't be measured; its value will be different for different people. The economist is interested only in 'value in exchange'. The economic worth of value of a good can only be measured in some kind of market transaction which reveals the value of the good in terms of what is offered in exchange for it. Nowadays practically all exchanges represent an exchange of goods and services for money and prices in terms of money are the market value of the things.

3. Although prices could be quoted as quantities of other goods or services this sort of barter exchange is rarely seen. Prices arise in exchange transactions. Any effective arrangement for bringing buyers and sellers into contact with one another is defined as a market. Face to face contact between buyers and sellers is not a requirement for a market to be able to operate efficiently. In the foreign exchange market, buyers and sellers are separated by thousands of miles.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. What does the market price reflect?

2. Why are things 'valuable'?

3. Where do prices arise?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) exchange b) skill c) price d) barter e) market f) abroad g) workforce

h) agencies i) population.

1. Each country has a stock

2. In these countries there is still rapid growth.

3. Shell and Esso are competitors in the oil.....

- 4. People decide to movefor many reasons.
- 5. This job demands a high degree of.....

6.The large supermarkets are offering bigcuts.

7. Employmentsupply companies with different types of workers.

9. Earlier economies worked on asystem.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. Gender wage gaps discourage	a) absolute poverty is generally very
women	rare.
2. Small states are far more vulnerable	b) which reduce the level of
2. Sman states are far more vumerable	unemployment.
3.Specialization is the backbone	c) from consuming a good/service.
4. A nation can maximize its welfare by	d) of all modern economic activity.
making goods	
5. The money supply in the economy	e) which it produces most efficiently.
6. Utility is the satisfaction that one	f) can be altered by the central bank.
achieves	
7. Economic Growth creates job	g) than other countries to natural
opportunities	disasters.
8. Modern economies are creating	h) from regular employment.
9. In a developed country, like the UK,	i) an increased number of part time jobs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Variant X

I. Choose the correct item.

1. Share prices usually ... on a daily basis.

a) are changing b) change

2. We ... a completely new product during the launch period.

a) will be promoting b) will promote

- 3. Individuals usually ... taxes twice a year.
 - a) doesn't pay b) pays c) pay

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

II. In each group of words choose the odd one.

1. a. equality b. provision c. distribution d. allocation

- 2. a. common b. rate c. scarce d. lacking
- 3. a. informed b. literate c. educated d. intelligent
- 4. a. gentle b. fierce c. brutal d. rude
- 5. a. range b. width c. length d. height
- 6. a. explore b. study c. analyze d. assess
- 7. a. overriding b. major c. capital d. prior
- 8. a. make b. affect c. influence d. control
- 9. a. trade off b. alternation c. variant d. option
- 10. a. harm b. damage c. loss d. evil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the most suitable preposition (a-j):a) to b) out of c)on d)for e)at f) in g) with h) of i) to j) from.

1. Nine ______ten ventures won`t make any return.

2. The location of a business is an important factor _____ its growth.

3. Employers offer jobs ______people with the right qualifications and experience.

4. A good employee always arrives _____ time.

5. We always insist on payment ______ advance.

6. Can you deal ______ this report in time for the meeting?

7. I bought this computer _____ the start of the summer.

8. He signed the documents on behalf _____ his company.

9. She retired ______ the firm at the age of sixty.

10. With reference ______ your order, we apologize for the delay.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

IV. КОПРы: Simple, Continuous (Progressive), Perfect. Complete the sentences (1-6) with the appropriate forms of the verbs (a-f): a)works b) has cut c) is changing d) saw e)am writing f) employs.

1. The factory _____600 people.

2. At the moment ______ this entry to the guide.

3. Our secretary _____ very hard.

4. The company ______to a new accounting system.

5. Five years ago, we _____ big increases in the price of oil.

6. In recent years, Cookwel _____ its workforce by 5,000.

1	2	3	4	5	6

V. Make the adjectives or adverbs in the box comparative. Then complete the sentences.

a) good b) much c) fast

1. You may not have to stay in a job that you don't like: it may beto look for a new job.

2. In some market structures, companies havecontrol over price.

3. Efficient economy growsand everyone in society benefits.

Оформите ваши ответы в данной таблице:

1	2	3

VI. Read and translate the text. Write down your translation of the third paragraph.

Modern Trades

1. Trade is the transfer of ownership of goods and services from one person or entity to another. Trade is sometimes loosely called commerce or financial transaction or barter. A network that allows trade is called a market. The original form of trade was barter, the direct exchange of goods and services. Later one side of the barter was the metals, precious metals, bills, paper money. Modern trades generally use a medium of exchange, such as money. As a result, buying can be separated from selling, or earning. The invention of money (and later credit, paper money and non-physical money) greatly simplified and promoted trade. Trade between two traders is called bilateral trade, between more than two traders is called multilateral trade.

2. Trade exists due to specialization and division of labor, most people concentrate on a small aspect of production. Trade exists between regions because different regions have a comparative advantage in the production of some commodity, or because different regions' size allows for the benefits of mass production. As such, trade at market prices between locations benefits both.

3. Retail trade consists of the sale of goods or merchandise from a very fixed location, such as a department store, boutique or kiosk, or by mail, in small or individual lots for direct consumption by the purchaser. Wholesale trade is defined as the sale of goods or merchandise to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional, or other professional business users, or to other wholesalers and related subordinated services.

VII. Answer the questions:

- 1. What was the original form of trade?
- 2. What do modern trades generally use as a medium of exchange?
- 3. How is the wholesale trade defined?

VIII. Complete the sentences (1-9) with the words (a-i):

a) job b) description c)pension d) recession e) decline f) employees g) exporth) credit i) training.

- 1. When we apply for a job, things like pay andcan be important.
- 2. Many modernwant jobs that give them enough free time.
- 3. A productcontains details about its special features.
- 4. The retail sector is now in......
- 5. Most of their crops are grown for
- 6. The industry has been in..... for decades.
- 7. They've purchased all sorts of equipment on
- 8. People leave if they want to find a better.....
- 9. A skilled worker has specialor knowledge to do a job.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IX. Match (1-9) with (a-i) to make up sentences:

1. Cooperative mechanisms can help	a) would expand the pool of talent in the
achieve	labor market.
2. Countries around the world struggle	b) have alarmed the staff.
to grow	a) the promise of elebelization and
3. Bringing more women into the labor	c) the promise of globalization and
force	limit its harm.
4. The decision to make cuts in health	d) to many national currencies.
care provision	
5. Persistent rumors that the business is	e) their economies more quickly.
for sale	
6.During the Great Depression of the	f) has been widely criticized.
'30s,	
7. Gold continues to be preferred	g) both goods and services.
8. Modern banks do more	h) as many as one fourth of all workers
	were unemployed.
9. A country's total output consists of	i) than simply transfer cash.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9