

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РФ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО
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Кафедра иностранных языков

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие для студентов по направлению подготовки
38.03.01 «Экономика»

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Пособие предназначено для студентов по направлению «Экономика» аграрных вузов, изучающих английский язык. Пособие нацелено на знакомство с экономической терминологией, необходимой для чтения профессиональных текстов, перевода и общения на английском языке в профессиональной деятельности. Цель, содержание и тематика учебного пособия соответствуют принятому образовательному стандарту по данному направлению подготовки. Может быть рекомендовано всем желающим овладеть особенностями языка экономики и экономической безопасности.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Целью пособия являются углубленная подготовка по английскому языку, освоение экономической терминологии, развитие навыков и умений чтения, перевода профессиональной литературы, общения в устной и письменной форме. В более широком контексте структура и содержание пособия нацелены на подготовку обучающихся к участию в инновационном развитии российского общества и на решение профессиональных задач с использованием английского языка в условиях современной глобализации и интеграции культур.

В связи с этим содержание каждого раздела настоящего пособия обусловлено квалификационной характеристикой выпускника, где ключевым является способность извлекать информацию из научно-профессиональных текстов, правильно и логично оформлять свои мысли в устной и письменной форме, формулировать проблему, комментировать ее, аргументировать свои высказывания, обобщать и делать выводы.

Пособие состоит из введения, 8 разделов (Units) и приложения. Каждый раздел включает список лексического минимума, рекомендуемого для усвоения, комплекс упражнений на активизацию терминологических, лексических единиц, морфо-синтаксических структур, учебные и научно-профессиональные тексты.

Каждый текст сопровождается предтекстовыми и послетекстовыми упражнениями, целью которых является усвоение и закрепление грамматики и лексики данного текста, контроль понимания содержания прочитанного и развитие навыков и умений чтения и устной речи.

Комплекс заданий, представленных в учебном пособии, основан на организации учебно-познавательной деятельности, ориентированной на региональную составляющую образовательного процесса. Исходя из этого, особое внимание уделяется развитию гибких, способных к переносу навыков и умений чтения и устной и письменной речи, приобретенных при работе с учебными текстами, на освоение нового материала. На завершающем этапе

каждого раздела предусмотрены задания, ориентированные на поиск, интерпретацию и представление информации, отражающей положение дел и специфику подготовки будущих специалистов в ФГБОУ ВО «ИрГАУ им. А.А. Ежовского». В ходе выполнения заданий завершающего этапа обучающиеся «конструируют» для себя новые знания в изучаемой предметной области, что способствует дальнейшему изучению иностранного языка.

Авторы

UNIT 1

The history of the Institute of Management, Economics and Applied Informatics of Irkutsk State Agrarian University named after A.A. Ezhevsky

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением.

- economics [i:kə'nɒmɪks]
- economy [i:'kɒnəmi]
- agrarian [ə'grɛəriən]
- university [ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti]
- security [sɪ'kjʊəriɪti]
- analysis [ə'næləsis]
- accounting [ə'kaʊntɪŋ]
- finance [faɪ'næns]
- enterprise ['entəpraɪz]
- insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns]
- taxation [tæk'seɪʃən]
- audit ['ɔ:dɪt]
- administrative [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv]
- internal [ɪn'tɜ:nl]
- crime [kraɪm]
- specialty ['speʃəltɪ]
- forensic [fə'rensɪk]

2. Прочтите следующие слова. Следите за ударением.

- region ['ri:dʒən]
- agriculture ['ægrɪkʌltʃə]
- siberian [saɪ'biəriən]
- specialty ['speʃəltɪ]
- monetary ['mʌnɪtəri]

- agency ['eɪdʒənsɪ]
- economist [i:'kɒnəməst]
- analyst ['ænalɪst]
- economic [ˌi:kə'nɒmɪk]
- specialist ['speʃəlɪst]
- credit ['kredɪt]
- applied [ə'plɑɪd]
- graduate ['grædʒuət]
- insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns]

3. Обратите внимание на различия в чтении и произношении следующих слов.

- 1. economics [i:kə'nɒmɪks] - economist [i:'kɒnəməst] /economy [i:'kɒnəmə]
- 2. analysis [ə'næləsls] - analyst ['ænalɪst]
- 3. information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] - informatics [ɪnfə'mætlks]
- 4. specialty ['speʃəltɪ] - specialist ['speʃəlɪst]
- 5. production [prə'dʌkʃən] - product ['prɒdʌkt]
- 6. federal ['fedərəl] - federation [ˌfedə'reɪʃən]
- 7. organization [ˌɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃən] - organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz]
- 8. administration [ədˌmɪnɪs'treɪʃən] - administrative [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv]
- 9. industry ['ɪndəstrɪ] - industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl]
- 10. product ['prɒdʌkt] - productivity [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvɪtɪ]
- 11. nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪtɪ] - nation ['neɪʃən]
- 12. finance [faɪ'næns] - financial [faɪ'nænsjəl]
- 13. theory ['θiəri] - theoretical [θiə'retɪkəl]
- 14. crime [kraɪm] - criminal ['krɪmɪnəl]
- 15. law [lɔ:] - lawful ['lɔ:ful]
- 16. legal ['li:gəl] - legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət]

4. Назовите форму множественного числа существительных.

- specialist
- department
- service
- company
- agency
- economist
- analyst
- firm
- opportunity
- theory
- tax
- graduate

5. Дополните словосочетания данными в скобках словами на английском языке.

- World Economy and International Economic (отношения)
- economic (анализ)
- economics of an (предприятия)
- enterprise (управление)
- taxes and (налогообложение)
- control and (аудит)
- economic (безопасность)
- administrative (право)

6. Подчеркните суффиксы в следующих словах. Прочтите.

- a) revolution, translation, operation, allocation, intervention, reduction, satisfaction, domination, consumption, investigation, competition, attention;
- b) movement, government, development, employment, establishment, supplement, repayment;

c) natural, cultural, agricultural, territorial, personal, social, classical, political, general, national, international;

d) ability, property, stability, activity, opportunity.

7. Прочтите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на чтение суффикса *-tion*.

- formation
- contribution
- production
- examination
- taxation
- position
- organization
- operation
- relation

8. Прочтите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на чтение суффикса *-ty*

- specialty
- security
- property
- faculty

9. Образуйте существительные от следующих слов:

- to develop
- product
- to contribute
- proper
- to establish
- to organize

- to account

10. Напишите три формы следующих глаголов.

Образец: to write -- wrote - written

- to be
- to make
- to continue
- to study
- to get
- to begin
- to name (to rename)
- to come
- to become

11. Поставьте глаголы в Past Simple Tense в следующих предложениях:

- The history of the Faculty of Economics begins with the formation of the Department of Economics as part of the Faculty of Agronomy.
- Future graduates get the opportunity to work in the structures of the Federal Service for Financial Monitoring.
- The students study the following basic disciplines "Economic Theory", "World Economy and International Economic Relations", "Statistics".
- There are trends of intensive development of agricultural production in Irkutsk region.
- The Institute becomes a structural subdivision of the Irkutsk State Agrarian University (ISAU) named after A. A. Ezhevsky.
- There is a need for a new structural division of the Institute.
- Many famous people graduate from my university, and not only economists or scientists, but many outstanding writers, actors, showmen and politicians.
- Studying at our university gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.

12. Прочтите следующие предложения. Подчеркните сказуемое.

- The Faculty of Economics was renamed the "Institute of Management Economics and Applied Informatics".
- In 1965, a decision was made to establish the Faculty of Economics.
- At present, our thematic work is focused on macroeconomic developments and structural change, international economics, labour markets and social issues.
- Our economists are frequently involved in local policy debates.
- The institute is uniquely positioned thanks to its wide range of statistical databases.
- Our analyses are based on primary sources and data obtained directly from the countries we cover.
- Our databases are updated in a timely manner and cross-checked with international databases.

13. Образуйте формы страдательного залога следующих глаголов в Present, Past и Future Tenses.

Образец: *to write*

Present Simple Tense: The letter *is written*

Past Simple Tense: The letter *was written*

Future Simple Tense: The letter *will be written*

- Decision _____ (to make) to establish the Faculty of Economics 2 months ago.
- The Faculty of Economics _____ (to rename) the "Institute of Management Economics and Applied Informatics" last year.
- A new specialty "Economic Security" _____ (to open) next year.
- I don't think, I _____ (to become) unemployment soon.
- Traditionally, economics _____ (to call) simply "the science of wealth".

- The question _____ (to discuss) at the meeting yesterday.
- This book _____ (to publish) by Adam Smith 150 years ago.
- I _____ often _____ (to ask) at the lessons.
- This article _____ (to translate) by the students at the lessons tomorrow.
- The following basic disciplines "Economic Theory" and "World Economy and International Economic Relations" _____ (to study) this term.
- Thousands of new houses _____ (to build) every year.

14. Прочтите текст "The history of the Institute of Management Economics and Applied Informatics". Выпишите из текста следующие реалии на английском языке:

- Иркутская область -
- Иркутский сельскохозяйственный институт -
- Институт экономики управления и прикладной информатики -
- Иркутский государственный аграрный университет имени А.А. Ежевского -
- Экономическая безопасность -

The history of the Institute of Management Economics and Applied Informatics

In the mid-60s of the XX century, there were trends of intensive development of agricultural production in Irkutsk region. The Irkutsk Agricultural Institute (IAI) continued to make a significant contribution to the training of specialists for agriculture in the East Siberian region. There was a need for a new structural division of the Institute.

The history of the Faculty of Economics begins with the formation of the Department of Economics as part of the Faculty of Agronomy. In 1965, a decision was made to establish the Faculty of Economics.

In January 2015, the Faculty of Economics was renamed the "Institute of Management Economics and Applied Informatics". The Institute became a structural subdivision of the Irkutsk State Agrarian University (ISAU) named after A. A. Ezhevsky. In 2012, along with the traditional training of specialists, a new specialty "Economic Security" was opened.

Future graduates get the opportunity to work in the structures of the Federal Service for Financial Monitoring, in the Department for Combating Tax Crimes and other government agencies, in the internal control services of banks and other credit organizations, in audit firms, insurance and leasing companies as well as other organizations that perform operations with monetary funds or other property.

Possible positions for graduates of ISAU: economist, analyst, and specialist in economic security.

The students study the following basic disciplines "Economic Theory", "World Economy and International Economic Relations", "Statistics", "Economic Analysis", "Accounting", "Finance", "Economics of an Enterprise", "Enterprise Management", "Insurance", "Securities market", "Taxes and Taxation", "Control and Audit", "Economic Security", "Forensic Economic Examination", "Audit", "Administrative Law".

Many famous people have graduated from my university, and not only economists or scientists, but many outstanding writers, actors, showmen and politicians. Studying at our university gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.

15. Прочтите следующие даты и переведите их на английский язык. Найдите в тексте информацию о событии, связанном с названными датами.

- В середине 60-х годов XX в. -
- В 1965 г. -
- В 2012 году. -
- В январе 2015 года. -

16. Выпишите из текста в словарь названия следующих дисциплин:

- Экономическая теория
- Мировая экономика и международные экономические отношения
- Статистика
- Экономический анализ
- Бухгалтерский учет
- Финансы
- Экономика организации (предприятия)
- Управление организацией (предприятием)
- Страхование
- Рынок ценных бумаг
- Налоги и налогообложение
- Контроль и ревизия
- Экономическая безопасность
- Судебная экономическая экспертиза
- Аудит
- Административное право

17. Найдите в тексте и вставьте определения к следующим существительным:

Образец: _____ Informatics => applied Informatics

- _____ production
- _____ region
- _____ Institute
- _____ university
- _____ service
- _____ training
- _____ division
- _____ positions

- _____ disciplines
- _____ law

18. Продолжите словосочетания.

- World Economy and International _____
- Taxes and _____
- Control and _____
- in the Department for Combating Tax Crimes and _____
- in the internal control services of banks and _____
- for a new structural division of _____
- Irkutsk State Agrarian University (ISAU) named _____
- in the East _____
- operations with monetary funds or _____
- economist, analyst, and _____
- in audit firms, insurance and _____
- and not only economists or _____
- a solid background in all spheres of _____
- ... prepares for practical _____

19. Расшифруйте следующие аббревиатуры:

1) IAI -

2) ISAU -

20. Определите, какие дисциплины, перечисленные в тексте, отсутствуют в следующем перечне.

Economic Theory, World Economy and International Economic Relations, Statistics, Accounting, Economics of an Enterprise, Enterprise Management, Insurance, Securities market, Control and Audit, Forensic Economic Examination, Audit.

21. Найдите в правой колонке эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний.

1. экономическая теория	a. accounting
2. бухгалтерский учет	б. economics of an enterprise
3. финансы	в. enterprise management
4. экономика организации (предприятия)	г. economic theory
5. управление организацией (предприятием)	д. operations with monetary funds
6. страхование	е. government agencies
7. рынок ценных бумаг	ж. control and audit
8. налоги и налогообложение	з. taxes and taxation
9. статистика	и. insurance
10. экономическая безопасность	к. forensic economic examination
11. административное право	л. audit
12. судебная экономическая экспертиза	м. administrative law
13. экономический анализ	о. economic security
14. контроль и аудит	п. economic analysis
15. операции с денежными средствами	р. property
16. имущество	с. finance
17. государственные учреждения	т. statistics

22. Перечислите, какие дисциплины изучаются в Вашем институте.

23. Перечислите, какие должности могут занимать выпускники Вашего института после его окончания.

24. Перечислите, где и в каких организациях могут работать выпускники Вашего института.

25. Подготовьте рассказ на английском языке о своем институте по следующему плану.

- История создания института
- Открытие специальности "Экономическая безопасность" в институте
- Возможности работы для выпускников (место работы, должность)
- Изучаемые дисциплины
- Багаж знаний и умений

26. Прочтите. В резюме для работодателя Вам необходимо указать:

- личную информацию о себе;
- должность, на которую Вы претендуете;
- образование;
- навыки и знания (например, знания английского языка).

В официальном деловом стиле английского языка существует 2 типа резюме, о которых вам необходимо знать:

Resume – это небольшие сведения о вашем образовании, опыте работы и профессиональных навыках, а также умениях.

CV (Curriculum Vitae) – более полная справка, включающая подробную информацию о вашем образовании, опыте работы и профессиональных навыках, а также умениях, содержащая сведения о наградах и достижениях.

Личная информация (Personal information)

Обязательно включите следующие пункты с вашей личной информацией в резюме на английском:

Имя (Name), Дата рождения (Date of birth), Адрес (Address), Мобильный телефон (Mobile), Эл. адрес (e-mail), семейное положение (Marital status), гражданство (Nationality), но последние два не обязательны, т.к. работодатель оценивает прежде всего Ваши профессиональные навыки.

27. Напишите о себе на английском языке, используя в качестве образца нижеследующую таблицу.

Анкетные данные (с переводом)	Пример ответов
Name/Имя	Viktor Ivanov/Виктор Иванов
Address/Адрес	38 Arbat Street, Moscow, 225230, Russia/ ул. Арбат 38, Москва, 225230, Россия
Phone number/Номер телефона	home/домашний: +7-XXX-XXX-XXXX mobile/мобильный: +7-XXX-XXX-XXXX
Marital status/Семейное положение	Single/Не женат
Date of birth/Дата рождения	29th July 1991/29 июля 1991 года
Nationality/Гражданство	Russian Federation / Российская Федерация
e-mail/Электронный адрес	your.name@gmail.com

28. Укажите должность, на которую Вы претендуете, используя образец.

Пример на английском языке	Перевод
Qualified secretary seeking to leverage skills in personnel management and recruitment in an entry-level human resources position.	Квалифицированный секретарь, желающий использовать свое умение набирать персонал и руководить им на начальной позиции в кадровом отделе

29. Укажите сведения об образовании.

Образец.

Пример на английском языке	Перевод
2001-2006 Moscow State University of Instrument Engineering and Computer Science, Master's Degree in Computer science	2001-2006 гг. Московский государственный университет приборостроения и информатики, Степень магистра по направлению «Информатика»

**30. Укажите все языки, которыми владеете или которые изучаете.
Образец.**

Пример на английском языке	Перевод
English	Английский язык
Fluent	Свободное владение
Good reading and translating ability	Читаю, перевожу со словарем
Basic knowledge	Базовые знания

31. Прочтите следующий текст "Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies" и передайте содержание текста, используя следующие клише:

- As I understood from the text ...
- According to the text ...
- As it is described in the text ...
- As it is said in the text ...
- According to the data (information, opinions) from the text ...

Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies – WIIW – is one of the principle centres for research on Central, East and Southeast Europe with more than 40 years of experience. Over the years, we have broadened our expertise, increasing our regional coverage – to European integration, the countries of Wider

Europe and selected issues of the global economy – and expanding the research areas we work on. At present, our thematic work is focused on macroeconomic developments and structural change, international economics, labour markets and social issues, as well as on selected issues related to sectoral and regional economic developments. WIIW is an independent, non-profit institution. Our staff serves the public and clients alike, delivering economic analyses and research, forecasts, statistical data and policy advice. A package of our services is available for subscription (membership service).

The institute is uniquely positioned thanks to its wide range of statistical databases and expertise in dealing with complex or ‘difficult’ datasets and data collection. Our analyses are based on primary sources and data obtained directly from the countries we cover. Our databases are updated in a timely manner and cross-checked with international databases.

Our experience enables us to make educated judgements in solving issues such as breaks in time series and cross-country comparability problems, ultimately leading to consistent, comparable and reliable series of indicators. The high quality of our data enables us to perform long-term analyses that may also serve as a basis for assessments of future trends.

32. Найдите информацию о деятельности института, подтверждающую или не подтверждающую следующие высказывания.

- Our institute is centres for research on Central, East and Southeast Russia and Siberia with more than 40 years of experience
- Over the years, our institute has broadened our expertise, increasing our regional coverage – to European integration, the countries of Europe and Asia and selected issues of the global economy – and expanding the research areas we work on.
- At present, our thematic work is focused on macroeconomic developments and structural change, international economics, labour markets and social

issues, as well as on selected issues related to sectoral and regional economic developments.

- The institute is uniquely positioned thanks to its wide range of statistical databases and expertise in dealing with complex or 'difficult' datasets and data collection.
- Our analyses are based on primary sources and data obtained directly from the countries we cover. Our databases are updated in a timely manner and cross-checked with international databases.

UNIT 2

An Introduction to Economics

Chapter 1. What is Economics? The Basic Problem in Economics

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением и ударением.

- society [sə'saɪətɪ]
- resource [rɪ'sɔ:s]
- item ['aɪtəm]
- survival [sə'vaɪvəl]
- yield [ji:ld]
- survive [sə'vaɪv]
- assumption [ə'sʌmpʃən]
- acquire [ə'kwɪə]
- confuse [kən'fju:z]
- available [ə'veɪləbl]
- efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃnsɪ]
- profitability [prɒfɪtə'bɪlɪtɪ]
- acquisition [ækwɪ'zɪʃn]
- scarcity ['skɛəsɪtɪ]
- shortage ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ]
- benefit ['benɪfɪt]
- utility [ju:'tɪlɪtɪ]

2. Найдите в правой колонке антонимы к следующим словам.

1. correct	a. include
2. different	b. strong
3. exclude	c. false
4. high	d. similar

5. reject	e. shallow
6. scarce	f. lie
7. profound	g. find
8. truth	h. abundant
9. weak	i. low
10. lose	j. accept

3. Образуйте слова с противоположным значением с помощью префиксов *-un, -in, -im, -ir, -il*.

- happy -
- dependent -
- visible-
- certain -
- possible -
- rational -
- regular -
- legal -
- limited -
- effectively -
- employment -

4. Найдите слово, перевод которого дан в начале ряда.

1. trade a) производство b) торговля c) потребление, d) война;
2. survival a) выживание b) желание c) затраты d) обмен;
3. item a) способ b) потребность c) предмет d) продукт;
4. goods a) товары b) одежда c) ресурс d) хорошо;
5. satisfy a) иметь b) удовлетворить c) решить d) продать;
6. efficiency a) опыт b) знание c) актив d) эффективность;
7. labour a) труд b) база c) запас d) процент

8. benefit a) обмен b) продукт c) выгода d) займ
9. utility a) польза b) отходы c) объем d) недостача

5. Прочтите и переведите словосочетания на русский язык.

1. limited resources
2. unlimited wants
3. natural resources
4. productive resources
5. labour resources
6. maximum efficiency
7. the maximum result
8. goods and services
9. benefit or utility
10. basic survival
11. possible applications
12. human labor
13. scarcity and shortages

6. Запомните.

economics - the study of how people make choices about ways to use limited resources to fulfill their wants.

goods - tangible objects that can satisfy people's wants or needs.

consumer - any person or group that buys or uses goods and services to satisfy personal needs and wants.

services - actions that can satisfy people's wants or needs.

scarcity - basic economic problem that results from a combination of limited resources and unlimited wants.

income - money or the equivalent value that an individual or business receives, usually in exchange for providing a good or service or through investing capital.

scarcity - basic economic problem that results from a combination of limited resources and unlimited wants.

7. Прочтите текст "What, exactly, is economics?". Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы.

- a) What does economics study?
- b) What is the basis of the economics?
- c) What resources are needed for production?
- d) What are the main building blocks of the economics?
- e) Is there a deficit for everyone? Why?
- f) What is the result of limited resources and unrestricted needs?

What, exactly, is economics?

What, exactly, is economics? Economics is the study of how individuals, families, businesses, and societies use limited resources to fulfill their unlimited wants. People often confuse wants with needs. When they use the word need, they really mean that they want something they do not have. Also, economics is a science that studies how to most effectively use the limited resources available.

The word economy describes all the activity in a society that affects the production and distribution of goods and services. The basis of the economy is the production of goods. Without production, there can be no trade, no exchange, no consumption. Production requires natural, productive and labour resources. As resources are limited, they need to be used with maximum efficiency. This means that if the corresponding resources are to be spent minimally, the maximum result must be obtained. The acquisition of the listed resources requires funds that can be either in-house or borrowed.

Obviously, everyone needs certain things, such as food, clothing, and shelter, to survive. To economists, however, anything other than what people need for basic survival is a want. People want such items as new cars and electronics, but they often convince themselves they need these things. In a world of limited resources, individuals satisfy their unlimited wants by making choices.

Like individuals, businesses must also make choices. Businesspeople make decisions daily about what to produce now, what to produce later, and what to stop producing. Societies, too, face choices about how to utilize their resources. How these choices are made is the focus of economics.

Economics is a social science concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It studies how individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make choices about how to allocate resources. Economics focuses on the actions of human beings, based on assumptions that humans act with rational behavior, seeking the most optimal level of benefit or utility. The building blocks of economics are the studies of labor and trade. Since there are many possible applications of human labor and many different ways to acquire resources, it is the task of economics to determine which methods yield the best results.

People do not and cannot have enough income and time to get everything they want. Economists call this problem scarcity. Scarcity is the result of limited resources and unlimited wants. There is a difference between scarcity and shortages. Natural disasters can cause temporary shortages in food, energy, and other goods and services.

Unlike shortages, scarcity is not temporary. Scarcity always exists because people have different and competing uses for resources, and at any one moment, there is only a certain amount of any one thing.

Scarcity is the basic economic problem that requires people to make choices about how to use limited resources. As much as we would like to do and buy anything we want at any time, this is not always possible because there are not enough resources to produce all the things people would like to have. Scarcity forces us to make choices about what, how, and for whom we produce.

8. Найдите в тексте "What, exactly, is economics?" информацию о том, как в мире ограниченных ресурсов удовлетворяют свои неограниченные желания:

1. *Individuals*
2. *Businesses*
3. *Societies*

9. Определите, является ли высказывание верным или неверным.

- a) Scarcity exists because people's income and time are limited. Consumers seek a balance between satisfying their needs and wants and allocating their time and income.
- б) Businesspeople make decisions daily about what to produce now, what to produce later, and what to stop producing.
- c) The basis of the economy is the study of difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics.
- d) Economics studies how individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make choices about how to allocate resources.
- e) Scarcity forces us to make choices about what, how, and for whom we produce.

10. Прочтите определения и назовите определяемое слово из приведенных ниже языковых единиц.

- A) - the study of how people make choices about ways to use limited resources to fulfill their wants.
- B) - tangible objects that can satisfy people's wants or needs.
- C) - any person or group that buys or uses goods and services to satisfy personal needs and wants.
- D) - actions that can satisfy people's wants or needs.
- F) - basic economic problem that results from a combination of limited resources and unlimited wants.
- G) - money or the equivalent value that an individual or business receives, usually in exchange for providing a good or service or through investing capital.

consumer, income, goods, economics, services, scarcity

Chapter 2. Economy sector. The Factors of Production

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением и ударением.

research [rɪ'sə:tʃ]

forestry ['fɔ:ɪstrɪ]

hunting ['hʌntɪŋ]

manufacturing [ˌmænju'fæktʃərɪŋ]

technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ]

financial [faɪ'nænʃəl]

capital ['kæpɪtl]

entrepreneurship [ɒntreɪprə'nɜ:ʃɪp]

labor ['leɪbə]

equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt]

asset ['æset]

stock [stɒk]

bond [bɒnd]

interest ['ɪntrɪst]

value ['vælju:]

wage [weɪdʒ]

2. Найдите слово, перевод которого дан в начале ряда.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. bond | a) облигация | b) ресурс | c) запас | d) актив |
| 2. stock | a) актив | b) запас | c) долг | d) процент |
| 3. asset | a) обмен | b) продукт | c) актив | d) займ |
| 4. value | a) польза | b) ценность | c) объем | d) выгода |
| 5. income | a) доход | b) работа | c) условие | d) монета |
| 6. profit | a) прибыль | b) цена | c) риск | d) продажа |
| 7. wage | a) актив | b) запас | c) зарплата | d) процент |
| 8. rent | a) купля | b) рента | c) риск | d) продажа |

3. Прочтите текст "Economy sector". Распределите в таблице данные ниже слова и словосочетания. Переведите.

agriculture

banking

manufacturing

fisheries

forestry

education

construction

hunting

research

service sector

financial services

global marketing

extractive industries

information technology

The primary sector of the economy	The secondary sector of the economy	The tertiary sector of the economy	The Quaternary sector of the economy

Economy sector

The primary sector of the economy consists of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, hunting and extractive industries. The secondary sector of the economy is manufacturing and construction. The tertiary sector of the economy is the so-called service sector. Often isolated from the tertiary sector of the economy. The Quaternary sector of the economy is information technology, education, research, global marketing, banking and financial services and other services related not to production per se, but to its planning and organization (knowledge economics).

4. Прочтите текст "The Factors of Production". Выполните следующие задания.

- 1) Перечислите факторы производства.
- 2) Определите, что относится к понятию "land".
- 3) Назовите условия, необходимые для предпринимательства.
- 4) Назовите факторы, лежащие в основе определения богатства стран и отдельных людей.

The Factors of Production

Factors of production are the resources needed to produce goods and services. The four factors of production are land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship. To economists, land is any natural resource not created by people. Land includes water, animals, plants, minerals, and actual surface land - all things found in the natural world.

Labor is also a factor of production. Labor is the work that people do to produce goods and services.

Capital is another factor of production. Capital is the human made goods used to make other goods and perform other services. The concept of capital includes equipment, buildings, money, assets, stocks, bonds, interest. Land, labor, and capital together greatly increase the value of a product.

The next factor of production is entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the ability of individuals to develop new products and businesses in order to make profits. Entrepreneurship requires initiative and willingness to take risks.

The four factors of production determine the wealth of countries and individuals. Nations and individuals with more land, capital, labor, and entrepreneurship are usually richer than those without them. How equally or unequally these factors are distributed within a nation reflects the distribution of wealth or income to its citizens.

In a market economy, economic resources are freely bought, sold and generate special (factor) income for their owners:

Land - rent;

Labor - wages;

Capital - interest;

Entrepreneurial ability - profit.

5. Прочтите определения и назовите определяемое слово из приведенных ниже языковых единиц.

A) _____ - human effort directed toward producing goods and services.

Б) _____ - natural resources and surface land and water.

В) _____ - when individuals take risks to develop new products and start new businesses in order to make profits.

Г) _____ - previously manufactured goods used to make other goods and services.

Д) _____ - resources of land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship used to produce goods and services.

factors of production, capital, entrepreneurship, land, labor

6. Дополните высказывания.

1. The four factors of production are land, labor, capital, and _____.
2. Land includes _____, animals, plants, minerals, and actual surface land.
3. _____ determine the wealth of countries and individuals.
4. Nations and individuals with more land, capital, labor, and entrepreneurship are usually _____ than those without them.
5. Entrepreneurship requires initiative and willingness to take _____.
6. Land, labor, and capital together greatly increase the _____ of a product.
7. Factors of production are the _____ needed to produce goods and services.

7. Вставьте в предложения необходимые по смыслу глаголы.

- a) Land _____ water, animals, plants, minerals, and actual surface land.
- б) Land, labor, and capital together greatly _____ the value of a product.
- в) The four factors of production _____ the wealth of countries and individuals.
- г) Entrepreneurship _____ initiative and willingness to take risks.

8. Назовите вид дохода от следующих факторов производства.

1. Entrepreneurial ability - _____
2. Land - _____
3. Labor - _____
4. Capital - _____

9. Заполните таблицу. Определите фактор производства к каждому примеру.

Factors of Production	Examples
	human resource
	fish, animals, trees
	mineral deposits

	goods and servises
	water
	initiative
	mineral deposits
	willingness to take risks in order to reap profits
	equipment
	money
	assets
	bonds

10. Подготовьте информацию на английском языке " What is Economics?" по следующему плану.

1. Что изучает и описывает экономика?
2. Что является основой экономики?
3. Что является основной экономической проблемой?
4. Назовите факторы производства.
5. Перечислите секторы экономики и их составляющие.

11. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What is Economics?
2. What role does economics play in your lif?

UNIT 3

BRANCHS OF ECONOMICS

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением и ударением.

- account [ə'kaʊnt]
- division [dɪ'vɪʒən]
- attainment [ə'teɪnmənt]
- commodity [kə'mɒdɪtɪ]
- layoff ['leɪf]
- determinant [dɪ'tɜ:mɪnənt]
- microeconomics ['maɪkrəʊekə'nɒmɪks]
- macroeconomics ['mækrəʊekə'nɒmɪks]
- disposable [dɪs'pəʊzəbl]
- employment [ɪm'plɔɪmənt]
- survive [sə'vaɪv]

2. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов.

- household
- investment
- income
- resource
- scarcity
- fraction
- investigate
- satisfy

3. Прочтите следующие слова и словосочетания. Переведите без словаря.

Economic system, macroeconomics, economic activity, microeconomics, to produce, to operate, to protect, to analyze, to finance, service, goods, fact, production, material, industry, strategy, export, import, institution, distribution, division, investment, history, organization, agriculture, industrialized, policy, national, financial, social, total, public.

4. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

to satisfy unlimited wants	товар, предмет широкого потребления
goods and services	личный доход
national income	товары и услуги
to take into account	национальный доход
commodity	удовлетворять неограниченные потребности
personal disposable income	экономическая активность
total production	принимать во внимание, брать в расчет
rate of economic growth	личный доход после уплаты налогов
household	общая производительность
personal income	дом, хозяйство
price stability	общая занятость
economic activity	изменений предельных цен
the rate of change of overall prices	темпы экономического роста
total employment	стабильность цен

5. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания.

- microeconomics and macroeconomics
- the volume of total employment
- the flow of investment
- individuals and societies
- individual consumers, companies, traders, and farmers

- future economic activity
- gross domestic product (GDP)
- national income
- personal income
- personal disposable income
- individual markets
- different macroeconomic theories

6. Дополните словосочетания.

- gross domestic _____
- consumption of goods and _____
- _____ employment
- _____ production
- personal disposable _____
- rate of economic _____
- _____ activity
- _____ stability
- _____ wants
- the rate of _____ of overall prices
- GD_____
- buyer and _____

7. Вставьте предлог.

- Macroeconomics focuses ___ aggregates such as the level of income in an economy, the volume of total employment, and the flow of investment.
- Macroeconomics deals ____ such concepts as gross domestic product, national income, personal income, and personal disposable income.
- Microeconomics is the study _____ parts of the economy.
- It is used, _____ example, in industrial organization.
- Microeconomics and macroeconomics are concerned with relations _____ buyer and seller.

- _____ publication of A. Smith' s “The Wealth of Nations”, economics soon became an independent science.
- The most important development in the economy _____ World War II has been the tremendous growth of service industries, government, professional services, trade, and financial activities.

8. Прочтите текст "Branchs of Economics". Определите, к какой ситуации может быть применима макроэкономическая или микроэкономическая теория.

Ситуация А. A government manages its imports and exports.

Ситуация Б. An individual chooses what to buy at the store.

Branchs of Economics

Economics is the study of how people choose to meet their needs and fulfill their wants with limited resources. Economists recognize that people need some things, such as food and shelter, to survive. These are needs. Wants are different from needs, and to economists, they include anything other than what people need for basic survival. All individuals have limited resources and unlimited wants. People must make choices.

Microeconomics is the branch of economics that tries to explain the behavior and decision making of individuals and businesses. Like individuals, businesses must also make choices. They have to decide what to produce now, what to produce later, and what to stop producing.

Societies and governments also must make choices about how to use their limited resources.

Macroeconomics is the study of how these large groups make choices and is the branch of economic theory that deals with the economy as a whole.

9. Прочтите текст “Macroeconomics. Microeconomics”. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

стимулы, выбор и распределение ресурсов
индивидуальные потребители, компании, торговцы и фермеры
объем общей занятости
приток инвестиций
общий объем производства
общая занятость
темпы изменения общих цен
темпы экономического роста
прогноз будущей экономической активности
достижение и поддержание полной занятости и стабильности цен
отдельные рынки
поведение отдельных единиц
область прикладной экономики
организация промышленности,
экономика труда
международная торговля
анализ затрат и выгод

Macroeconomics. Microeconomics

Economics seeks to analyze and describe the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Economics studies how individuals and societies seek to satisfy needs and wants through incentives, choices, and allocation of resources.

The major divisions of economics include microeconomics, which deals with the behaviour of individual consumers, companies, traders, and farmers; and macroeconomics, which focuses on aggregates such as the level of income in an economy, the volume of total employment, and the flow of investment. Consumers should be well informed about a good or a service before buying it. Gathering information about a product

helps determine a product's perceived value. Consumers can find information about a product by asking friends, visiting stores and talking to salespeople, or searching on the Internet.

Macroeconomics is the study of entire economy. The macroeconomist's concerns are with such global questions as total production, total employment, the rate of change of overall prices, the rate of economic growth, and so on. Macroeconomists measure overall economic activity; analyze the determinants of such activity by the use of macroeconomic theory; forecast future economic activity; and attempt to formulate policy responses designed to reconcile forecasts with target values of production, employment, and prices.

Macroeconomics deals with such concepts as gross domestic product (GDP), national income, personal income, and personal disposable income have been developed. Macroeconomics is concerned with such major policy issues as the attainment and maintenance of full employment and price stability. Macroeconomic models may be used to clarify and illustrate basic theoretical principles; they may be used to test, compare, and quantify different macroeconomic theories; they may be used to produce "what if" scenarios (usually to predict the effects of changes in monetary, fiscal, or other macroeconomic policies); and they may be used to generate economic forecasts.

Microeconomics is the study of parts of the economy. The optimizing behavior of individual units such as households and the firms provides the foundation for microeconomics.

Microeconomists may investigate individual markets or even the economy as a whole, but their analyses are derived from the aggregation of the behavior of individual units. Microeconomic theory is used extensively in many areas of applied economics. It is used, for example, in industrial organization, labor economics, international trade, cost-benefit analysis and many other economic subfields.

Microeconomics and macroeconomics both are important and primarily concerned with relations between buyer and seller. Microeconomics and

•	•
•	•
•	•

11. Запомните следующие определения.

Microeconomics - the branch of economic theory that deals with behavior and decision making by small units such as individuals and firms.

Macroeconomics - the branch of economic theory dealing with the economy as a whole and decision making by large units such as governments.

Gross domestic product (GDP) - total dollar value of all final goods and services produced in a nation in a single year.

Personal disposable income - income remaining for a person to spend or save after all taxes have been paid.

Consumer - any person or group that buys or uses goods and services to satisfy personal needs and wants.

Full employment - condition of the economy when the unemployment rate is lower than a certain percentage established by economists' studies.

UNIT 4
HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THEORY

Chapter 1. Economic as a science

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением и ударением.

- content ['kɒntent]
- character ['kærɪktə]
- humanity [hju:'mænɪtɪ]
- scarce [skeəs]
- notable ['nəʊtəbl]
- roughly ['rʌfli]
- root [ru:t]
- branch [brɑ:ntʃ]
- allocation [ˌæləu'keɪʃən]
- manure [mə'njuə]
- alternative [ɔ:l'tə:nətɪv]
- profit ['prɒfɪt]
- issue ['ɪʃu:]
- affair [ə'feə]
- significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt]
- influential [ˌɪnflu'enʃəl]
- evidence ['eɪdəns]
- diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ]
- challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ]
- argue ['ɑ:gju:]

2. Прочтите и переведите следующие глаголы.

- attempt
- divide
- accomplish
- consider
- concern
- emerge
- confirm
- argue

3. Напишите 2 и 3 формы следующих глаголов.

Образец: have - had - had

- be
- know
- describe
- claim
- behave
- protect
- take
- lay
- become
- publish
- explain
- depend
- dominate
- use
- write
- think

4. Прочтите следующие формы глаголов. Обратите внимание на чтение суффикса.

- attempted depended dominated protected
- translated called used described
- claimed published explained divided
- accomplished considered concerned emerged
- confirmed argued determined required

5. Образуйте существительные от следующих слов с помощью суффиксов *-tion, -ty, -ment*.

Образец: *develop - development*

- define =>
- allocate =>
- intervene =>
- regulate =>
- produce =>
- develop =>
- collect =>
- consume =>
- transport =>
- human =>
- govern =>
- diverse =>

6. Назовите форму множественного числа существительных.

- science, slave, industry, wage, price, issue, affair, money, business,
- knowledge, criterion, fly, glass, box, knife, wife, child, century, diversity, observation, knowledge, market, theory, choice, phenomena, year, discipline, subject.

7. Напишите даты в следующих словосочетаниях.

Образец: *In the early 20th century - In the early twentieth century*

- In the 19th century -
- In the 1930s -
- The year of 1776 -
- In the late 18th century -
- For the next 150 years -

8. Прочтите следующие дробные числительные.

- 1/2 -
- 1/4 -
- 2/3 -
- 3/4 -
- пять целых и 1/7 -
- 1/5 -

9. Вставьте данные в скобках глаголы в 3 форме.

- The numerous writers have (to attempt) to give the definition of economics.
- Economics was (to call) simply «the science of wealth».
- This phase is (to call) Premodern phase.
- Economics was (to consider) as a branch of domestic science.
- The subject of economics had (to take) shape as an academic discipline.
- “The Wealth of Nations”, written by Adam Smith, the father of economics, was (to publish).
- Smith's version of the economic system was (to know) latterly as classical or neoclassical economic doctrine.
- Smith's version of the economic system was never (to confirm) by factual evidence.

10. Вставьте данные в скобках глаголы в Present Simple Tense.

- Economics (to have) its roots in early Greece and Rome.
- Smith (to lay) the foundations of classical free market economic theory.

- Smith's version of the economic system (to play) a prominent role in many countries to this day.
- Economics (to have) its theoretical principles and a vast collection of descriptive material.
- Economics (to draw) much of its theoretical core from intuition, observation, and common knowledge about human nature.
- Economics (to deal) with data on income, employment, expenditure, interest rates, prices, consumption, transportation and trade.
- The economic system (to be) not self-adjusting.

11. Прочтите текст “Economics as a science”. Переведите его на русский язык. Определите авторов следующих высказываний об экономике.

- Economics is “the science of choice among scarce means to accomplish unlimited ends”.
- Economics is “the attempt to make the chaotic diversity of our sense-experience correspond to a logically uniform system of thought”.
- Economics is “a study of of humanity in the ordinary business of life”.
- The economy would work best without any government regulation.
- Without government intervention the economic system would typically operate at levels of activity substantially lower than required to achieve full employment of labor and other resources.
- The nation’s wealth depended on production, not agriculture alone.

ECONOMICS AS A SCIENCE

There is no brief description of the content and character of economics; numerous writers have attempted to give the definition of economics. In the 19th century economics was called simply “the science of wealth”. Alfred Marshall called economics “a study of of humanity in the ordinary business of life”. The other notable economist Lionel Robbins in the 1930s described economics as “the

science of choice among scarce means to accomplish unlimited ends”. Economic thought is roughly divided into three phases.

Economics has its roots in early Greece and Rome. This phase is called Premodern phase and economics was considered as a branch of domestic science dealing with management of slaves and the allocation of manure among the alternative agricultural uses.

The second phase of the economic thought is Early modern economics. It was the phase of the economic theory of mercantilism. Mercantilists claimed that nations should behave as if they were merchants competing with one another for profit and like merchants, nations should protect business and industry. In this period economics emerged as a branch of moral philosophy concerned with such issues as the ethics of loan interest and the justness of market-determined wages and prices.

The third phase is called Modern economics, since Adam Smith in the late 18th century. The subject of economics had taken shape as an academic discipline, largely as a branch of political theory dealing with problems of government intervention in economics affairs.

Then Smith laid the foundations of classical free market economic theory. The year of 1776 became very significant for the development of the world economic thought, as one of the most influential scientific works, “The Wealth of Nations”, written by Adam Smith, the father of economics, was published. The author objected to the principal economic beliefs of his day. In Smith’s view, the nation’s wealth depended on production, not agriculture alone. The heart of Smith’s economic philosophy was his belief that the economy would work best without any government regulation. To explain why the society benefits when the economy is free of regulation, Adam Smith used the term “invisible hand”, meaning the economic forces that today are called supply and demand. After publication of A. Smith's “The Wealth of Nations” economics soon became an independent science.

Smith's version of the economic system was called a «naturally self-organizing and self-adjusting social mechanism». Smith's version of the economic system was known latterly as classical or neoclassical economic doctrine. It dominated in all advanced economies for the next 150 years and plays a prominent role in many countries to this day. But Smith's version of the economic system was never confirmed by factual evidence, as Newton's laws of motion were.

Classical theory was first seriously challenged by the great English statesman and economist Lord John Maynard Keynes. He claimed to see in the Great Depression of the 1930s evidence that the economic system was not self-adjusting. It was argued that without continued government intervention the economic system would typically operate at levels of activity substantially lower than required to achieve full employment of labor and other resources. Perhaps time and further study will some day reveal whether the classical or the Keynesian conception of economic life accords more closely with experience.

Economics has its theoretical principles and a vast collection of descriptive material. Economics draws much of its theoretical core from intuition, casual observation, and common knowledge about human nature. It is largely nonexperimental, relatively inexact, and deals with an array of closely interrelated phenomena. To describe the economy, you can use the opinion of Einstein about the science: "Science is the attempt to make the chaotic diversity of our sense-experience corresponds to a logically uniform system of thought". Economics deals with data on income, employment, expenditure, interest rates, prices, consumption, transportation and trade.

12. Найдите в тексте "Economics as a science" ответы на следующие вопросы.

- What did economics as a branch of domestic science deal with?
- What did economics as a branch of moral philosophy deal with?
- What did economics as branch of political theory deal with?
- When did economics become an independent science?

- Which data does economics deal now?

13. Найдите в тексте "Economics as a science" эквиваленты на русском языке к следующим понятиям.

- loan interest
- market-determined wages and prices
- independent science
- self-organizing
- self-adjusting
- income
- expenditure
- interest rates
- consumption
- supply and demand

14. Найдите в тексте "Economics as a science" определения к следующим словам.

Например:

doctrine => classical or neoclassical economic doctrine

- uses =>
- employment =>
- philosophy =>
- theory =>
- evidence =>
- thought =>
- discipline =>
- affairs =>
- observation =>
- knowledge =>

15. Найдите в тексте "Economics as a science" информацию на следующие вопросы.

- What is the name of the first phase of economic science?
- What is the name of the second phase of economic science?
- What is the name of the third phase of economic science?
- Where does economic science draw most of its theoretical core?
- What role does Smith's version of the economic system of many countries play?

16. Расположите предложения в соответствии с порядком, какой наблюдается в тексте "Economics as a science".

- In Smith's view, the nation's wealth depended on production, not agriculture alone.
- The subject of economics had taken shape as an academic discipline.
- It was the phase of the economic theory of mercantilism.
- Classical theory was first seriously challenged by the great English statesman and economist Lord John Maynard Keynes.
- Smith's version of the economic system was called a «naturally self-organizing and self-adjusting social mechanism» and known latterly as classical or neoclassical economic doctrine.
- Premodern phase of economics was considered as a branch of domestic science dealing with management of slaves and the allocation of manure among the alternative agricultural uses.

17. Найдите в тексте "Economics as a science" следующие предложения.

- Экономическая мысль примерно делится на три этапа.
- ... без постоянного вмешательства правительства экономическая система, как правило, функционировала бы на уровнях, значительно меньших, чем это требуется для обеспечения полной занятости ...

- Версия Смита об экономической системе никогда не подтверждалась фактическими доказательствами как законы движения Ньютона.
- ... экономика оформилась как академическая дисциплина, в основном как отрасль политической теории, занимающаяся проблемами вмешательства правительства в экономические дела.
- Экономика черпает большую часть своего теоретического ядра из интуиции, случайного наблюдения и общих знаний о человеческой природе.

18. Составьте 7 вопросов по содержанию текста "Economics as a science".

19. Подготовьте краткое содержание текста "Economics as a science, используя следующие клише.

Образец: *The article is about ... => The article is about economics as a science.*

- The article gives a general background for the term ...
- The article is devoted to...
- The aim of this paper is to...
- The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...
- Special attention is paid (given) to
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account)

Chapter 2. Basic concepts of Economics

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением и ударением.

relation

sense

discipline

purchase

citizen

growth

competition

source

salary

supply

demand

equilibrium

savings

quantity

willingness

luxury

2. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и словосочетания без словаря.

national economy

final goods and services

individually or collectively

economic basis

economic system

companies, regions, or nations

produce

specialize

result
limited
investments
an important indicator
transportation
in terms of the quantities

3. Прочтите текст "Basic concepts of Economics". Найдите определения к следующим именам существительным.

_____ income
_____ assets
_____ system
_____ rates
_____ decisions
_____ resources
_____ taxes
_____ product
_____ sources
_____ equilibrium
_____ care
_____ indicator

4. Дополните словосочетания.

transportation and _____
goods and _____
wants and _____
the seller and _____
wages and _____
save and _____
supply and _____

luxuries and _____

money or _____

5. Вставьте приведенные ниже глаголы в следующие предложения.

make, increase, develop, inherit, have, include, lead, spend

1. All societies _____ economic systems in which to provide for the wants and needs of their citizens.
2. In the market economy, buyers and sellers _____ economic decisions in their best interest.
3. Trade and specialization lead to economic growth for individuals, regions, and nations.
4. Competition among buyers _____ prices and allocates goods and services.
5. These sources _____ wages and salaries, income of self-employed individuals, rental income, corporate profits, and interest on savings and other investments.
6. When a person _____ money or property, his or her resources increase along with earning power.
7. Every society _____ an economic system to allocate goods and services.
8. People _____ their disposable income in many ways.

Basic concepts of Economics

Today, the word "economy" has at least three meanings:

- 1) economics as a system (economic system), as a set of industrial relations of society, its economic basis;
- 2) economics in the sense of the national economy of the country, a group of countries, the whole world;
- 3) economics as a scientific discipline, economic theory.

Economics deals with data on income, employment, expenditure, interest rates, prices, consumption, transportation and trade.

Measuring GDP. The broadest measure of the economy's size is gross domestic product (GDP). This is the total value of all final goods and services produced in the nation during a single year. This figure tells the amount of goods and services produced within the country's borders and made available for purchase in that year.

Allocation of Goods and Services. Different methods can be used to allocate goods and services. People acting individually or collectively through government, must choose which methods to use to allocate different kinds of goods and services. Every society has an economic system to allocate goods and services. All societies develop economic systems in which to provide for the wants and needs of their citizens. In the market economy, buyers and sellers make economic decisions in their best interest.

Trade and specialization lead to **economic growth** for individuals, regions, and nations. The more we practice a particular skill, the better we tend to get at it. The same is true in economics. When companies, regions, or nations specialize in the production of goods and services, they become better at it and both the seller and the buyer profit.

Role of Competition. Competition among sellers lowers costs and prices, and encourages producers to produce more of what consumers are willing and able to buy. Competition among buyers increases prices and allocates goods and services to those people who are willing and able to pay the most for them.

Scarcity. Productive resources are limited. Therefore, people can not have all the goods and services they want; as a result, they must choose some things and give up others.

National Income. The total amount of income earned by everyone in the economy is called national income (NI). NI includes the income of those who use their own labor as well as those who earn income through the ownership of the other factors of production. NI is equal to the sum of all income resulting from five different sources. These sources include wages and salaries, income of self-

employed individuals, rental income, corporate profits, and interest on savings and other investments.

Personal Income. The total income that individuals receive before personal taxes are paid is called personal income (PI). PI can be derived from NI through a two-step process. First, several items are subtracted: corporate income taxes, profits that businesses reinvest in business to expand, and Social Security contributions employers make. These items are subtracted because they represent income that is not available for individuals to spend.

Disposable Personal Income. The income that people have left after taxes, including Social Security contributions, is called disposable personal income (DPI). DPI equals PI minus personal taxes. DPI is an important indicator of the economy's health because it measures the actual amount of money income people have available to save and spend. People spend their disposable income in many ways, including child care, education, medical care, and travel. To use their income wisely, most people first pay for what they need to live. These necessities include food, clothing, and housing. The remaining income, or discretionary income, can go toward luxuries and wants. Many factors affect a person's earning power. Education, occupation, experience, and health all impact a person's ability to consume. Where a person lives can affect his or her earning power, too. When a person inherits money or property, his or her resources increase along with earning power.

Supply and demand. Supply and demand is an economic model of price determination in a market. It postulates that, holding all else equal, in a competitive market, the unit price for a particular good, or other traded item such as labor or liquid financial assets, will vary until it settles at a point where the quantity demanded (at the current price) will equal the quantity supplied (at the current price), resulting in an economic equilibrium for price and quantity transacted.

Demand, in economic terms, represents all of the different quantities of a good or service that consumers will purchase at various prices. It includes both the

willingness and the ability to pay. The law of demand explains how people react to changing prices in terms of the quantities demanded of a good or service.

6. Соотнесите определяемые термины и их дефиниции.

Supply	expansion of the economy to produce more goods, jobs, and wealth
national income (NI)	basic economic problem that results from a combination of limited resources and unlimited wants
Microeconomics	total income earned by everyone in the economy
gross domestic product (GDP)	total income that individuals receive before personal taxes are paid
Macroeconomics	the amount of a good or service that producers are able and willing to sell at various prices during a specified time period
law of supply	total value of all final goods and services produced in a nation in a single year
law of demand	the branch of economic theory that deals with behavior and decision making by small units such as individuals and firms
economic growth	economic rule stating that price and quantity supplied move in the same direction
goods	the branch of economic theory dealing with the economy as a whole and decision making by large units such as governments

personal income (PI)	tangible objects that can satisfy people's wants or needs
factors of production	economic rule stating that the quantity demanded and price move in opposite directions
scarcity	resources of land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship used to produce goods and services
disposable income	condition of the economy when the unemployment rate is lower than a certain percentage established by economists' studies
stock	income remaining for a person to spend or save after all taxes have been paid
full employment	amount earned after a business subtracts its costs from its revenues
profit	share of ownership in a corporation that entitles the buyer to a certain part of the future profits and assets of the corporation

UNIT 5
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Chapter 1. Types of Economic systems

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением и ударением.

custom ['kʌstəm]

previous ['pri:vjəs]

generation [ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən]

government ['gʌvnmənt]

decision [dɪ'sɪʒən]

regard [rɪ'gɑ:d]

guide [gaɪd]

earn [ɜ:n]

disadvantage [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]

incentive [ɪn'sentɪv]

benefit ['benɪfɪt]

safety ['seɪftɪ]

ownership ['əʊnəʃɪp]

private ['praɪvɪt]

2. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов.

system

traditional

command

market

mixed

scarcity

belief

tradition

exchanging

advantage

type

3. Прочтите следующие слова. Обратите внимание на чтение буквы g.

generation, government, regard, advantage, exchanging, goods, guides, age, surgery, ophthalmology, epidemiology, again, drug, get, cage, page, big.

4. Прочтите следующие слова и словосочетания. Переведите без словаря.

system, resources, affect, nation, service, plan, individuals, market economy, traditional economy, command economy, signal, mixed economy, businesses, characteristics, role, production, factor, theory, import, export, organization, principles, analyse, activity, total, phase, chaotic, collection, material, theoretical, intuition, observation, nature, regulation, intervention.

5. Прочтите текст "Three basic questions of Economics". Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

потребности и желания

копромиссы

нехватка ресурсов

при минимально возможной стоимости

распределение

через систему цен

Three basic questions of Economics

An economic system is the way a nation uses its resources to satisfy its people's needs and wants. All economic systems consider the same three basic questions: What should be produced? How should it be produced? For whom should it be produced?

The workings of scarcity and trade-offs affect what goods and services are produced. Because of the scarcity of resources, no nation can produce every good or service that it needs or wants. Nations must make choices. If nations or businesses produce more of one thing, then they must produce less of something else.

Nations decide how to produce the goods and services at the lowest possible cost. They must choose from the possible trade-offs.

A nation must decide how to distribute the goods and services. Distribution occurs often through a price system.

6. Перечислите основные вопросы экономики.

7. Продолжите словосочетания.

people's needs and _____
because of the scarcity of _____
to produce the goods and _____
at the lowest possible _____
through a price _____
nations or _____

8. Прочтите текст “Types of Economic systems”. Найдите английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- традиционная экономическая система
- смешанная экономическая система
- рыночная экономическая система
- командная (плановая) экономическая система
- недостатки
- отсутствие стимулов
- отсутствие потребительского выбора
- свободный обмен товарами
- между покупателями и продавцами

- чисто рыночная системы
- свобода экономического выбора
- конкуренция
- издержки
- выживание
- государственное вмешательство
- частный сектор

Types of Economic systems

There are four basic types of economic systems: traditional, command, market, and mixed. Each system is identified by how it answers the three basic economic questions.

The traditional economy is the earliest economic system in which traditions and customs play a major role in the creation, exchange and distribution. In it, manual labor is widespread. In a traditional economy, economic decisions are based on customs and beliefs handed down from previous generations.

In a command economy, government leaders control the factors of production and make all economic decisions. It is a system in which almost all economic resources are owned by the state, and economic management takes place through the state plan. Individuals have few choices with regard to what they make or buy, what jobs they do, or how much they earn. The disadvantages of this kind of controlled economy are a lack of incentives to work hard or efficiently and a lack of consumer choices.

In a market economy, also called capitalism, individuals control the factors of production and freely make economic decisions based on their own and their families' best interests. The market - the process of freely exchanging goods between buyers and sellers - guides decisions. Changes in prices signal how much of which goods and services should be bought and sold. Economists use an economic model called a circular flow of income and output to show how

resources, goods and services, and income flow in a circle. Businesses sell goods and services to individuals who pay for them. In turn, individuals sell their resources, such as time, to businesses and are paid by the businesses. Businesses and individuals pay taxes to the government, which provides benefits, such as safety, in return. The advantages of a pure market system are freedom of economic choice and competition that increases consumer choice and determines costs efficiently. A disadvantage is that survival may be difficult for individuals who are unable to work.

A mixed economy combines characteristics of more than one type of economic system. Most nations have a mix of command and market economies - individual ownership of the factors of production and individual decision making are combined with government intervention. In a mixed economy the State and the private sector play an important role in the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of all resources and goods.

9. Заполните таблицу, используя данные из текста "Types of Economic systems" и Интернета.

	Advantages	Disadvantages	Countries
Traditional economy			
Command economy			
Market economy			
Mixed economy			

10. Определите, о какой экономической системе идет речь.

- 1) System in which individuals own the factors of production and make economic decisions through free interaction while looking out for their own and their families' best interests.
- 2) System combining characteristics of more than one type of economy.
- 3) System in which economic decisions are based on customs and beliefs that have been handed down from generation to generation.
- 4) System in which the government controls the factors of production and makes all decisions about their use.

Chapter 2. Contribution of famous scientists to the development of economic science

1. Прочтите текст "Adam Smith". Найдите английские соответствия следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- idea of an invisible hand
- теория компенсации различий в заработной плате
- опасные или нежелательные рабочие места
- наиболее заметным вкладом Смита в области экономики
- идеи, которые составляют основу классической экономики
- эволюция человеческого общества
- минимизация роли государственного вмешательства и налогообложения на свободных рынках
- свободная и справедливая конкуренция
- разделение труда и специализация
- для измерения национального процветания
- наследие
- основополагающие экономические теории

2. Найдите в тексте определения следующих понятий.

- idea of an invisible hand is _____.
- Concept of the GDP is _____.
- «An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations» is _____.
- the "invisible hand" and division of labor are now _____.

3. Найдите в тексте описание А. Смита эволюции человеческого общества (the evolution of human society). Соотнесите информацию левой колонки с данными правой колонки.

stages of the evolution of human society	main characteristics
The first stage (a hunter stage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • laissez-faire or free markets; • new institutions are established to conduct market transactions
The second stage (a feudal society)	without property rights or fixed residences to nomadic agriculture with shifting residences
The third stage (modern society)	laws and property rights are established to protect privileged classes

4. Назовите работы А. Смита.

5. Найдите в тексте информацию о роли работ А. Смита в развитии экономической теории и подготовьте краткое сообщение.

- «The Theory of Moral Sentiments»
- «An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations» (shortened to "The Wealth of Nations")

ADAM SMITH (1723-1790)

Adam Smith was an 18th-century Scottish economist, philosopher, and author who is considered the father of modern economics. He was best known for his book "The Wealth of Nations".

In his first book, "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," Smith proposed the idea of an invisible hand - the tendency of free markets to regulate themselves by means of competition, supply and demand, and self-interest.

Smith is also known for creating the concept of gross domestic product (GDP) and for his theory of compensating wage differentials. According to this theory, dangerous or undesirable jobs tend to pay higher wages as a way of attracting workers to these positions. Smith's most notable contribution to the field

of economics was his 1776 book, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations."

The Wealth of Nations

Smith published his most important work, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (shortened to "The Wealth of Nations") in 1776 after returning from France and retiring to his birthplace of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. In "The Wealth of Nations," Smith popularized many of the ideas that form the basis for classical economics. Other economists built on Smith's work to solidify [classical economic theory](#), the dominant school of economic thought through the Great Depression. Smith's ideas are evident in the work of David Ricardo and Karl Marx in the nineteenth century and John Maynard Keynes and Milton Friedman in the twentieth century.

Smith's work discusses the evolution of human society from a hunter stage without property rights or fixed residences to nomadic agriculture with shifting residences. The next stage is a feudal society where laws and property rights are established to protect privileged classes. Finally, there is modern society, characterized by laissez-faire or free markets where new institutions are established to conduct market transactions.

The Philosophy of Free Markets

The philosophy of free markets emphasizes minimizing the role of government intervention and taxation in the free markets. Although Smith advocated for a limited government, he did see the government as responsible for the education and defense sectors of a country.

From Smith comes the idea of the "invisible hand" that guides the forces of supply and demand in an economy. Every person, by looking out for themselves, inadvertently helps to create the best outcome for all. By selling products that people want to buy, a hypothetical butcher, brewer, and baker in this economy hope to make money. If they are effective in meeting the needs of their customers, they will enjoy financial rewards, and while they are engaging in enterprise for the purpose of earning money, they are also providing products that people want.

Smith argued that this kind of system creates wealth for the butcher, brewer, and baker, in addition to creating wealth for the entire nation.

A wealthy nation is one that is populated with citizens working productively to better themselves and address their financial needs. In this kind of economy, according to Smith, a man would invest his wealth in the enterprise most likely to help him earn the highest return for a given risk level. The invisible-hand theory is often presented in terms of a natural phenomenon that guides free markets and capitalism in the direction of efficiency, through supply and demand and competition for scarce resources, rather than as something that results in the well-being of individuals.

For Smith, an institutional framework is necessary to steer humans toward productive pursuits that are beneficial to society. This framework consists of institutions like a justice system designed to protect and promote free and fair competition. However, there must be competition undergirding this framework. For Smith, competition is the “desire that comes with us from the womb, and never leaves us, until we go into the grave.”

Assembly-Line Production Method

The ideas promoted by the "The Wealth of Nations" generated international attention and were a motivating factor in the evolution from land-based wealth to wealth created by assembly-line production methods made possible by the division of labor. Smith used the example of the labor required to make a pin to illustrate the effectiveness of this method. If one person were to undertake the 18 steps required to complete the tasks, they could only make a handful of pins per week. However, if the 18 tasks were completed in assembly-line fashion by 10 individuals, production would jump to thousands of pins per week. Smith argues that the division of labor and resulting specialization produces prosperity.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The ideas in "The Wealth of Nations," provided the genesis for the concept of gross domestic product (GDP) and transformed the importing and exporting business. Prior to the publication of the "The Wealth of Nations," countries

declared their wealth based on the value of their gold and silver deposits. However, Smith was highly critical of mercantilism; he argued that countries should be evaluated based on their levels of production and commerce. This concept was the basis for the creation of the GDP metric for measuring a nation's prosperity.

At the time that "The Wealth of Nations" was published, many countries were hesitant to trade with other countries. Smith argued that a free exchange should be created because both countries are better off from the exchange. As a result of this shift in attitudes toward trading, there was an increase in imports and exports. Smith also argued for legislation that would make trading as easy as possible.

The Legacy of Adam Smith

Smith's most prominent ideas – the "invisible hand" and division of labor—are now foundational economic theories. He died on July 19, 1790, at age 67, but the ideas he popularized live on in the classical school of economics and in institutions like the Adam Smith Institute, Britain's leading free market neoliberal think tank. In 2007, the [Bank of England](#) placed Smith's image on the £20 note.

6. Прочтите текст "Karl Marx". Найдите в тексте продолжение следующих высказываний.

- Karl Heinrich Marx was a German philosopher, _____.
- His best-known titles are the 1848 [pamphlet](#) _____.
- Marx's [critical theories](#) about society, economics, and politics, collectively understood as [Marxism](#), hold that human societies develop _____.
- His work in economics laid the basis for some current theories about labour and its _____.

7. Найдите ответ на вопрос: Почему называют Карла Маркса одним из главных архитекторов социальной науки.

KARL MARX
(1818 –1883)

Karl Heinrich Marx was a German philosopher, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, and socialist revolutionary. Born in Trier, Prussia (now Germany), Marx was the son of a successful Jewish lawyer. He studied law and philosophy at university in Bonn and Berlin; in Berlin, he was introduced to the philosophy of G.W.F. Hegel. Marx became involved in radicalism at a young age through the Young Hegelians, a group of students who criticized the political and religious establishments of the day. Marx received his doctorate from the University of Jena in 1841. His radical beliefs prevented him from securing a teaching position; so instead, he took a job as a journalist and later became the editor of *Rheinische Zeitung*, a liberal newspaper in Cologne.

Due to his political publications, Marx became stateless and lived in exile with his wife and children in London for decades, where he continued to develop his thought in collaboration with German thinker Friedrich Engels. His best-known titles are the 1848 pamphlet *The Communist Manifesto* and the three-volume *Das* [HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Das_Kapital"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Das_Kapital) *Kapital* (1867–1883). Marx's political and philosophical thought had enormous influence on subsequent intellectual, economic and political history. His name has been used as an adjective, a noun, and a school of social theory.

Marx's critical theories about society, economics, and politics, collectively understood as Marxism, hold that human societies develop through class conflict. In the capitalist mode of production, this manifests itself in the conflict between the ruling classes (known as the bourgeoisie) that control the means of production and the working classes (known as the proletariat) that enable these means by selling their labour-power in return for wages. Employing a critical approach known as historical materialism, Marx predicted that capitalism produced internal tensions like previous socioeconomic systems and that those would lead to its self-destruction and replacement by a new system known as the socialist mode of production. For Marx, class antagonisms under capitalism, owing in part to its instability and crisis-prone nature, would eventuate the working

class' development of class consciousness, leading to their conquest of political power and eventually the establishment of a classless, communist society constituted by a free association of producers. Marx actively pressed for its implementation, arguing that the working class should carry out organized proletarian revolutionary action to topple capitalism and bring about socio-economic emancipation.

Marx has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history and his work has been both lauded and criticised. His work in economics laid the basis for some current theories about labour and its relation to capital. Many intellectuals, labour unions, artists and political parties worldwide have been influenced by Marx's work, with many modifying or adapting his ideas. Marx is typically cited as one of the principal architects of modern social science.

8. Прочтите текст "John Maynard Keynes". Переведите.

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

(1883-1946)

John Maynard Keynes, English economist, journalist, and financier, best known for his economic theories (Keynesian economics) on the causes of prolonged unemployment, was born on 5 June 1883 in Cambridge into a well-to-do academic family. His father was an economist and a philosopher, his mother became the town's first female mayor. He excelled academically at Eton as well as Cambridge University, where he studied mathematics. At Cambridge he was influenced by economist Alfred Marshall, who prompted Keynes to shift his academic interests from mathematics and the classics to politics and economics.

John Maynard Keynes's most important work, "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" (1935–1936), advocated a remedy for economic recession based on a government-sponsored policy of full employment. In "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" Keynes provided an economic basis for government jobs programs as a solution to high unemployment. The General Theory, as it has come to be called, is one of the most influential

economics books in history, yet its lack of clarity still causes economists to debate “what Keynes was really saying.” He appeared to suggest that a reduction in wage rates would not reduce unemployment; instead, the key to reducing unemployment was to increase government spending and to run a budget deficit. Governments, many of them looking for excuses to increase spending, wholeheartedly accepted Keynes’s views. Most of his professional colleagues also accepted his views.

John Keynes’s ideas fundamentally changed the theory and practice of macroeconomics and the economic policies of governments. Originally trained in mathematics, he built on and greatly refined earlier work on the causes of business cycles. One of the most influential economists of the 20th century, his ideas are the basis for the school of thought known as Keynesian economics, and its various offshoots.

So influential was John Maynard Keynes in the middle third of the twentieth century that an entire school of modern thought bears his name. Many of his ideas were revolutionary; almost all were controversial. Keynesian economics serves as a sort of yardstick that can define virtually all economists who came after him.

9. Найдите в тексте следующие словосочетания на английском языке.

- наиболее важная работа Кейнса
- высокий уровень безработицы
- экономическая основа для правительственных программ рабочих мест
- сокращение ставок
- сокращение заработной платы
- увеличить правительственные расходы
- управлять бюджетным дефицитом

10. Составьте краткое сообщение о Дж.М.Кейнса и его работе «The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money», используя текст и словосочетания из задания 9.

UNIT 6

THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением.

- product ['prɒdʌkt]
- government ['gʌvnmənt]
- economy [i:'kɒnəmi]
- improvement [ɪm'pru:vmənt]
- negotiation [ni,gəʊʃi'eɪʃən]
- privatization [praɪvətəɪ'zeɪʃn]
- equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt]
- percentage [pə'sentɪdʒ]
- manufacture [mænʃʊ'fæktʃə]
- population [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn]
- competitiveness [kəm'petɪtɪvnɪs]

2. Прочтите. Подчеркните суффиксы. Обратите внимание на чтение суффиксов.

- population, privatization, proportion, denational-ization, corporation, inflation, taxa-tion, reduction, negotiation, distribution, construction;
- industrial, national, gradual, technological, financial, electrical, intergovernmental, interdepartmental, mechanical;
- developed, mixed, reduced, remained, placed, allowed, advanced, derived, dominated, graduated, increased, concluded, mechanized, dominated, declined;
- gradually, agriculturally, frequently, virtually

3. Образуйте существительные от следующих глаголов.

- to govern (управлять, править) => government (правление);
- to produce (производить) => _____ (производство);
- to develop (развивать) => _____ (развитие);
- to employ (нанимать) => _____ (занятость);
- to adjust (регулировать) => _____ (регулирование);

- to reduce (уменьшать) => _____ (уменьшение);
- to equip (оборудовать) => _____ (оборудование);
- to construct (строить) => _____ (строительство);
- to distribute (распределять) => _____ (распределение);
- to compete (конкурировать) => _____ (конкуренция) => _____ (конкурентноспособность).
- to improve (улучшать) => _____ (улучшение)

4. Образуйте прилагательное от существительного.

- science => _____ scientific
- industry => _____
- nation => _____
- person => _____
- agriculture => _____
- politics => _____
- electricity => _____
- finance => _____
- mechanic => _____

5. Назовите антонимы к следующим словам.

- outside -
- downward -
- quickly -
- easely -
- reduce -
- nationalisation -
- employ-ment -
- improvement -
- frequent -
- small -
- high -

6. Назовите слова, образованные от следующих основ.

- to produce => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to develop => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to employ => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to adjust => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to reduce => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to equip => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to construct => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to distribute => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to compete => _____, => _____, => _____, => _____
- to improve => _____, => _____, => _____

7. Вставьте имена прилагательные и наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степени.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень	Перевод
Good			
Bad			
Many			
Far			
Long			
Little			
Easy			
Later			
Interestig			
Fast			
Large			
High			

Red			
Difficult			

8. Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательное в нужную форму.

- I think this book is __ than your book (interesting)
- My brother is the __ pupil in his class (good)
- I think monkeys are __ animals the in the Zoo. (funny)
- She is the __ girl in class. (beautiful)
- Camels are __ than horses. (strong)

9. Вставьте *more* или *less*.

- The close monitoring is _____ splendid than frequent adjustment of interest rates.
- The standard of living now is _____ high than at the beginning of the 20th century.
- Competitiveness is _____ important than total employment.
- Shares of High-technology industries now are _____ favorable than shares of the mineral industry.
- Work in agricultural enterprises is _____ difficult than in manufacturing industry.
- Reading is _____ useful than watching TV.
- Electronic data- processing and telecommunication equipment is _____ expensive than chief crops.

10. Поставьте суффикс *-er* или *-ier*.

- 1) The gross national product (GNP) is growing fast__ than the population.
- 2) The proportion of employees is in the service sectors high__ than in distribution.
- 3) The IT market is bigg__ than food market.

- 5) Health is bett__ than wealth.
- 6) My friend is happ___ now than he was last year.
- 7) The improvement in the living standards has occurred fast__ than predicted.
- 8) Companies with 500 or more employees employ a larg__ percentage of the workforce than a small firm.
- 9) High tech industries are developing eas__ than the mineral industry.
- 10) The coal industry in the United Kingdom is larg__ than in technologically advanced countries in Europe.

11. Вставьте недостающие формы неправильных глаголов.

- have - _____ - had
- be - was /were - _____
- begin - _____ - begun
- make - _____ - made
- _____ - caught - caught
- do - did - _____
- cut - _____ - cut
- _____ - brought - brought
- take - took - _____
- sell - sold - _____
- hide - _____ - hidden
- _____ - put - put
- fight - _____ - fought

12. Вставьте недостающие формы правильных глаголов.

- to govern _____
- to produce _____
- to develop _____
- to employ _____
- to adjust _____
- to reduce _____
- to equip _____
- to construct _____

- to distribute _____
- to compete _____
- to improve _____

13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

- The United Kingdom _____ (have) a developed mixed private-and public-enterprise economy.
- The United Kingdom _____(rank) among the top industrial countries in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness.
- There ____ (be) also an improvement in the standard of living.
- Government policies _____ (include) the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates.
- Manufacturing industries _____ (account) for one-fifth of the GNP.
- Companies with 500 or more employees _____ (employ) a larger percentage of the work force.
- The United Kingdom's coal industry _____ (remain) one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.
- The highest proportion of employees _____(be) in the service sectors, financial services and distribution.

14. Вставьте предлоги *with, in, during, of, among, since, from* в следующие предложения:

- The goal of developing foreign economic relations of this country is equal integration _____ economic relations of an international character in order to take advantage of the benefits of the international division of labor.
- The United Kingdom ranks _____ the top industrial countries in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness.
- The state sector was reduced _____ the 1980s and 1990s owing to policies of privatization of publicly owned corporations.

- There was also an improvement ____ the standard of living.
- Companies ____ 500 or more employees employ a larger percentage of the work force.
- The government controls the production _____ coal, steel, and ships.
- Public revenues ordinarily fall short of expenditures and are chiefly derived ____ income taxes.

15. Прочтите текст "The economy of Great Britain". Найдите и выпишите информацию о:

- а) национальном валовом продукте (НВП);
- б) том, какую часть НВП составляет перерабатывающая промышленность;
- в) том, какую часть НВП составляет сельское хозяйство;
- г) том, какую часть НВП составляет горнодобывающая промышленность Великобритании;
- д) том, какие товары составляют основную часть импорта Великобритании;
- е) том, какие товары составляют основную часть экспорта Великобритании;

Образец:

об экономике Объединенного Королевства => The United Kingdom has a developed mixed private-and public-enterprise economy.

THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom has a developed mixed private-and public-enterprise economy and ranks among the top industrial countries in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness. The gross national product (GNP) is growing faster than the population. The GNP per capita is among that of most other European countries. The state sector was reduced during the 1980s and 1990s owing to policies of privatization, or denational-ization, of publicly owned corporations. There was also an improvement in the standard of living. Unemployment and inflation rates were gradually reduced but remained high.

Nowadays, government policies include the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates; a gradual reduction in the level of direct personal taxation; a reduction in the levels of power and influence of national trade unions in national labour negotiations; the encouragement of wider home ownership and of individuals' share holdings in companies. Considerable emphasis is placed on increased exposure of the economy to market forces. The government controls the production of coal, steel, and ships; it also runs certain utilities, the railways, and most civil aviation.

Manufacturing industries account for one-fifth of the GNP. Small companies predominate, though companies with 500 or more employees employ a larger percentage of the work force. Major manufactures include motor vehicles, aerospace equipment, electronic data-processing and telecommunication equipment, metal goods, precision instruments, petrochemicals, and other chemicals. High-technology industries are being developed.

Agriculture accounts for less than 2 percent of the GNP and employs some 2 percent of the work force. Farming is highly mechanized, though farms are not extremely large, and is dominated by the raising of sheep and cattle. The United Kingdom is not agriculturally self-sufficient. Chief crops include barley, wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.

The mineral industry accounts for approximately 6 percent of the GNP but employs less than 1 percent of the work force. Production from oil fields in the North Sea has allowed the United Kingdom to become virtually self-sufficient in petroleum. The United Kingdom's coal industry, despite its steady decline since the early 1950s, remains one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.

Public revenues ordinarily fall short of expenditures and are chiefly derived from income taxes, which are highly progressive, and excises. A single graduated income tax was introduced in 1973. Deficits are offset by public borrowing. The country (as well as its capital) is a major world financial and banking centre.

Chief imports of Great Britain are: metallic ores, except iron ore, food. Chief exports are: china, automobiles and other vehicles, wooden goods, steel, electrical and mechanical machinery, tractors, scientific instruments, chemicals, petroleum.

Just under half of the total population is in the labour force. The highest proportion of employees (more than two-thirds) is in the service sectors, financial services and distribution. Manufacturing, although it has declined, employs more than one-fifth of all workers. Smaller numbers are in construction, energy, agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

16. Переведите следующие слова без словаря.

- sector
- privatization (denational-ization)
- corporations
- integration
- mechanism
- total
- volume
- monitoring
- percent
- petroleum
- instruments
- chemicals

17. Найдите в тексте следующие словосочетания. Переведите с помощью словаря.

- a developed mixed private-and public-enterprise economy;
- in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness;
- policies of privatization, or denational-ization;
- an improvement in the standard of living;
- unemployment and inflation rates;
- the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates;

- direct personal taxation;
- a larger percentage of the work force.

17. Найдите определения к следующим существительным.

- _____ industry (два термина)
- _____ sector
- _____ monitoring
- _____ adjustment
- _____ rates
- _____ reduction
- _____ taxation
- _____ unions
- _____ population

18. Переведите следующие глаголы.

- to rank
- to reduce
- to include
- to account
- to remain
- to control

19. Вставьте сказуемое или часть сказуемого в предложения.

- The United Kingdom ____ (входит) among the top industrial countries in growth rates, productivity, and competitiveness.
- The state sector was _____ (сокращен) during the 1980s and 1990s owing to policies of privatization.
- Government policies _____ (включает в себя) the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates.

- Manufacturing industries _____ (приходится / составляет) for one-fifth of the GNP.
- Agriculture _____(приходится / составляет) for less than 2 percent of the GNP
- The mineral industry _____ (приходится / составляет) for approximately 6 percent of the GNP.
- The United Kingdom's coal industry _____ (остается) one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Europe.
- The government _____ (контролирует) the production of coal, steel, and ships, it also runs certain utilities, the railways, and most civil aviation.

20. Перечислите:

- а) основные культуры, выращиваемые в Великобритании;
- б) какие товары включают основные производства;
- в) какие товары являются основными импортными товарами Великобритании;
- г) какие товары составляют экспорт Великобритании.

21. Вставьте необходимую информацию. Сравните доли, приходящиеся на следующие отрасли хозяйства, в НВП.

- Manufacturing industries account for _____ of the GNP.
- Agriculture accounts for less than _____ of the GNP.
- The mineral industry accounts for approximately _____ of the GNP.

22. Составьте предложения, соединив части из правой и левой колонок (используя текст "The economy of Great Britain").

1. Major manufactures include motor	a. the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates
-------------------------------------	---

2. Chief exports are	б. in the service sectors, financial services and distribution.
3. Chief crops include	в. electronic data-processing and telecommunication equipment, motor vehicles, aerospace equipment, metal goods, precision instruments, petrochemicals, and other chemicals.
4. Chief exports are	г. barley, wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes
5. The gross national product (GNP) is growing faster than the population.	д. the production of coal, steel, and ships, it also runs certain utilities, the railways, and most civil aviation.
6. The government controls	ж. is growing faster than the population.
7. Government policies include the close monitoring and frequent adjustment of interest rates	з. food, metallic ores, except iron ore
8. The highest proportion of employees are	е. automobiles and other vehicles, wooden goods, steel, electrical and mechanical machinery, tractors, scientific instruments, chemicals, petroleum

UNIT 7

THE ECONOMY OF THE USA

1. Прочтите и переведите следующую группу слов без словаря.

industry, industrial, economic, export, import, percent, sector, business, dominant, fiscal, active, role, product, banking, transportation, basic, materials, to protect, professional, budget, million, billion, trillion, deficit, financial, natural.

2. Прочтите следующие даты и цифры.

- the second half of the 19th century
- since early in the 20th century
- in 1865
- by the time of World War I (1914-1918)
- since World War II (1939-1945)
- approximately 23 percent of the labor force
- about 3 percent of the workers
- beginning in the 1930s
- in the 1990s
- for fiscal year 1998-1999
- \$1.67 trillion, or about 20.0 percent of GDP
- \$1.66 trillion, or 19.9 percent of GDP
- about \$10 billion
- \$100 billion
- since the early 1980s
- approximately 26 percent of GDP
- 72 percent of annual GDP
- about 2 percent of annual GDP

3. Прочтите и переведите следующие существительные.

- nation
- war
- advances
- development
- enterprise

- pollution
- GDP

4. Напишите предложения в Present Simple Tense.

- The United States has been the world's leading industrial nation.
- Agriculture remained the dominant U.S. economic activity.
- Great advances were made in the production of basic industrial goods.
- Agriculture became increasingly mechanized and efficient, employing fewer and fewer workers.
- Industry employed approximately 23 percent of the labor force and agriculture, forestry, and fishing about 3 percent of the workers.
- The government of the United States played an increasingly active role in the economy.
- The U.S. economy was based on free enterprise.
- The government regulated business in various ways.
- Some government regulations were drawn up to protect consumers from unsafe products and workers from unsafe working conditions.
- The federal budget for fiscal year 1998-1999 included estimated expenditures of \$1.67 trillion.

5. Напишите предложения в Past Simple Tense.

- The U.S. economy consists of three main sectors - the primary, secondary, and tertiary.
- The primary sector usually contributes about 2 percent of annual GDP.
- Secondary economic activities involve processing or combining materials into new products.
- Secondary economic activities include manufacturing and construction.
- Each year the secondary sector accounts for approximately 26 percent of GDP.
- The tertiary is the most important sector.

- The tertiary as the most important sector accounts for almost 72 percent of annual GDP.

6. Вставьте предлог *of* в следующие словосочетания, где необходимо.

- the second half the 19th century
- basic industrial goods production
- three-fourths the workforce
- 23 percent the labor force
- about 3 percent the workers.
- annual budget deficits \$100 billion
- 72 percent annual GDP
- the U.S. economy consists three main sectors
- raw materials export

7. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных.

- industry
- economy
- importance
- profession
- agriculture
- finance
- variety
- nature

8. Прочтите текст "ECONOMY OF THE USA". Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы.

- When did the US become the world's leading industrial country?
- When did agriculture become the dominant US economic activity?
- Since when has the United States Government been playing an increasingly active role in the economy?

- What sectors does the US economy consist of?
- Which industry is today the most important sector of the economy? How much labor is employed in this sector?
- How much of the workforce is employed in industry, agriculture?
- How much of the workforce is employed in forestry and fishing?

ECONOMY OF THE USA

The United States has been the world's leading industrial nation since early in the 20th century. Until the second half of the 19th century, agriculture remained the dominant U.S. economic activity. After the Civil War ended in 1865, great advances were made in the production of basic industrial goods. By the time of World War I (1914-1918), exports of manufactured goods had become more important than the export of raw materials; as manufacturing grew, agriculture became increasingly mechanized and efficient, employing fewer and fewer workers.

The most important development in the economy since World War II (1939-1945) has been the tremendous growth of service industries, government, professional services, trade, and financial activities. Today, service industries make up the most important sector of the economy, employing almost three-fourths of the workforce. Industry employs approximately 23 percent of the labor force and agriculture, forestry, and fishing about 3 percent of the workers.

Beginning in the 1930s, the government of the United States played an increasingly active role in the economy. Even though the U.S. economy in the 1990s was based on free enterprise, the government regulated business in various ways. Some government regulations were drawn up to protect consumers from unsafe products and workers from unsafe working conditions; others were designed to reduce environmental pollution.

The federal budget for fiscal year 1998-1999 included estimated expenditures of \$1.67 trillion, or about 20.0 percent of the period's estimated gross

domestic product (GDP.) Revenue was estimated at \$1.66 trillion, or 19.9 percent of GDP. That left a deficit of about \$10 billion. The United States had consistently recorded annual budget deficits of \$100 billion or more since the early 1980s.

The U.S. economy consists of three main sectors - the primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary economic activities are those directly extracting goods from the natural environment, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining.

The primary sector usually contributes about 2 percent of annual GDP.

Secondary economic activities involve processing or combining materials into new products, and include manufacturing and construction. Each year the secondary sector accounts for approximately 26 percent of GDP.

Tertiary economic activities involve the output of services rather than goods. Examples of tertiary activities include wholesale and retail trade, banking, government, and transportation. The tertiary is the most important sector by far and accounts for almost 72 percent of annual GDP.

9. Найдите в тексте определения к следующим именам существительным.

- _____ nation
- _____ half
- _____ activity
- _____ goods
- _____ growth
- the most _____ sector of the economy
- an increasingly _____ role
- _____ products
- _____ working conditions
- _____ pollution
- _____ year
- _____ budget
- _____ advances

10. Найдите в тексте информацию, стоящую за следующими датами и цифрами.

Образец: in 1865 => In 1865, the American Civil War ended. Since 1865, great successes have been achieved in the production of basic industrial goods.

- since early in the 20th century =>
- 1914-1918 =>
- 1939-1945 =>
- in the 1930s =>
- in the 1990s =>
- about 2 percent of =>
- approximately 26 percent of GDP =>
- 72 percent of annual GDP =>

UNIT 8

PLACE OF RUSSIA IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

1. Прочтите следующие слова, используя транскрипцию. Следите за произношением и ударением.

- opportunity [ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪti]
- foreign [ˈfɔːrɪn]
- advantage [ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ]
- benefit [ˈbenɪfɪt]
- supporting [səˈpɔːtɪŋ]
- dependence [dɪˈpendəns]
- volume [ˈvɒljum]
- favor [ˈfeɪvə]
- tendency [ˈtendənsɪ]
- strengthen [ˈstreŋθən]
- energy [ˈenədʒɪ]
- gas [gæs]
- unify [ˈjuːnɪfaɪ]
- oil [ɔɪl]

2. Прочтите следующие предложения. Переведите.

- You have the crude oil.
- America is addicted to oil.
- Foreign workers make up 30% of his company. According to a survey, three in five people today are indifferent to foreign affairs.
- What is the advantage to this technology?
- Total income tax benefit / (expense).
- All funds held in escrow shall be placed in an interest-bearing account at the direction of Buyer, with interest accruing to the benefit of Buyer and either applied toward the purchase price at closing or returned to Buyer in the event and for any reason the transaction does not close.

3. Прочтите следующие слова с суффиксом *-tion*

- population
- integration
- federation
- cooperation
- production
- participation
- globalization
- reduction

4. Прочтите слова с суффиксом *-ment*. Переведите.

- achievement
- improvement
- employment
- unemployment
- development

5. Образуйте словосочетания из слов из пунктов А и Б.

А) economic, equal, potential, raw, Russian, international, total, industrial, natural, gas, foreign

Б) gas, volume, development, production, character, materials, opportunities, integration, Federation, states

6. Какое прилагательное лишнее?

- economic, potential, legal, foreign, international, cultural, professional, financial (relations);
- effective, planned, economic, legal, community (development);
- international, national, natural, potential, legal (market);

7. Вставьте глаголы Present Simple Tense.

- It (to be) necessary to develop a mechanism for supporting national producers.
- The situation in the economic ratio on the indicator of GDP (to begin) to change in favor of the Russian Federation.
- Italy (to occupy) the sixth place in the world in terms of industrial production.
- The place of Russia in the world economy (to correspond) to the long-term interests of the economy and its potential opportunities.
- We (to need) a unified state concept on the export of labor for effective and planned development.
- Unfavorable conjuncture (to complicat) entering the RF the international market.

8. Вставьте предлог *of* в словосочетания, где необходимо.

- The goal developing foreign economic relations
- the long-term interests the economy and its potential opportunities
- the dependence the Russian Federation on food imports and the export of raw materials
- the world economy globalization
- the total volume GDP development
- Since the beginning the 21st century
- Russia is an exporter oil, natural gas
- Russia's place in the world economy

9. Прочтите текст "The Place of Russia in the World Economy". Найдите и выпишите информацию, стоящую за следующими датами.

- At the end of the 20th century
- In 1999
- Since the beginning of the 21st century
- In 2006

Place of Russia in the World Economy

Any existing state contributes in the world economy, which in turn provides opportunities for economic development and improving the well-being of the population. The goal of developing foreign economic relations of the Russian Federation is its equal integration into economic relations of an international character in order to take advantage of the benefits of the international division of labor. The place of Russia in the world economy corresponds to the long-term interests of the economy and its potential opportunities. It is necessary to develop a mechanism for supporting national producers, to reduce the dependence of the Russian Federation on food imports and the export of raw materials.

At the end of the 20th century, Russia's place in the world economy on the total volume of GDP development was 10 in the world, and it lagged about 10 times from the United States. In 1999, the RF, in terms of per capita GDP, lagged behind the US 5.5 times.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the situation in the economic ratio on the indicator of GDP began to change in favor of the Russian Federation. In 2006, Russia's GDP was about 1160.5 billion dollars, and in the US - 10,800 billion dollars, that is, about 11% of the US level. There is a tendency to strengthen the position in the world economy. At present, we occupy the sixth place in the world in terms of industrial production, which is slightly more than 20% of the US level.

Russia is an exporter of oil, natural gas and in this regard, Russia's place in the world economy is quite high. A number of countries are trying to reduce energy dependence on the Russian Federation and import oil and natural gas from other countries.

The result of Russia's accession to the WTO should be its full participation in the world trade system, the achievement of the greatest advantages in the international division of labor, the improvement of economic cooperation with foreign states.

The place of Russia in the world economy is determined also the export of labor to the economic world community. All Russian citizens have the legal right to travel abroad for employment. Positive moments of labor export are: reduction of unemployment, increase of cultural and professional level, financial income from persons who have left abroad.

The Government of Russia to streaml in emigration of labor abroad has concluded a number of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements with Poland, Germany, Finland, Switzerland, China, Slovakia and the CIS.

Almost every agreement contains quotas, according to which these states can work annually not more than 4 thousand Russian citizens.

For effective and planned development, a unified state concept on the export of labor is needed. Entering the RF into the international market is complicated by an unfavorable conjuncture. At the present time, globalization of the world economy is taking place. In this process, all countries are involved to one degree or another.

10. Дополните информацию, используя текст.

- The goal of developing foreign economic relations of the Russian Federation
- At present, we occupy the sixth place.....
- Russia is an exporter of
- The Government of Russia to streaml in emigration of labor abroad has concluded a number
- For effective and planned development, a unified state

11. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы.

- What is the purpose of the development of foreign economic relations of the Russian Federation?
- From what time did the situation in the economic ratio in terms of GDP begin to change in favor of the Russian Federation?
- What should be the result of Russia's accession to the WTO?

- What are the positive aspects of labor exports?
- With which countries did the Russian Government conclude a number of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements to streamline the emigration of labor abroad?
- For what purposes is a unified state concept on the export of labor needed?

12. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.

Modern trends in the development of the world economy

The modern world seeks to a new synthesized model, which is characterized, in addition to qualitative updates of the technological base of production, the wide introduction of resources and energy-saving technologies, the most important changes in the content, structure and nature of the processes occurring in production and consumption. The world community gradually overcomes the bipolar model of international relations.

13. Прочтите следующие слова. Следите за произношением.

- nickel ['nɪkl]
- aluminium [ˌæljʊ'mɪnjəm]
- gold [gəʊld]
- silver ['sɪlvə]
- diamond ['daɪəmənd]
- copper ['kɒpə]
- uranium [ju'reɪnjəm]
- iron ['aɪən]
- gas [gæs]
- petroleum [prɪ'trɔʊljəm]
- wheat [wi:t]
- barley ['bɑ:lɪ]
- oats [əʊt]
- rye [raɪ]

- bauxite ['bɔ:ksaɪt]
- pasture ['pɑ:stʃə]

14. Прочтите. Обратите внимание на чтение звука [dʒ] в следующих словах.

- terminology
- epidemiology
- region
- managed
- range
- knowledge
- technology
- technologically
- energy
- exchange

14. Прочтите следующие географические названия.

- Russia, European Russia, Siberia, EU, Belarus, Ukraine, China, and Japan, Sakha (Yakutia);
- The Urals, The Ural Mountains, The Altai Mountains;
- The Black sea, The Bering Sea, The Pacific coast, The Sea of Okhotsk, The Kola Peninsula, the Lena River, The Sakhalin Island.

15. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания.

- a major sector of the Russian economy
- among the world's top five producers of gold, silver, and diamonds
- among the top five producers of lead, copper, and uranium ores
- mining and oil and gas production
- a base for the extraction of raw materials and the production of energy
- able to diversify and modernize their industries

- the machine building sector
- the metallurgical industry
- the aerospace industry
- the light-industry sector
- so-called fertile triangle
- the country's major grain crops
- a major producer of lumber and wood products
- primary areas of timber production
- the IT market

16. Прочтите следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на чтение числительных и дат.

- Climatic and geographic factors limit Russia's agricultural activity to about 10% of the country's total land area.
- Of that amount, about 60% is used for crops, the remainder for pasture and meadow.
- Since the year 2000 the IT market has demonstrated growth rates of 30-40% a year.
- The biggest sector in terms of revenue is system and network integration, which accounts for 28.3% of the total market revenues.
- By the beginning of the 21st century, services accounted for more than half of GDP.
- The country's principal exports have traditionally been oil (accounting for about 33% of earnings), natural gas, minerals, military equipment and weapons, gold, shipping, and transport services.

17. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

money -	person -
knowledge -	man -
region -	woman -

enterprise -	foot -
tool -	peace -
locomotive -	science -
automobile -	deer -
Vehicle	crisis -
consumer -	bacterium -
child -	deer
advice-	business -
mouse -	toy-
sugar -	goose -
sheep -	progress

18. Подчеркните существительные, которые употребляются только в единственном числе.

glass, box, life, man, goose, mouse, hair, money, formula, information, business, fruit, news, peace, crises, money, knowledge, riches, manners, goods, clothes, love.

19. Напишите следующие прилагательные и наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степени.

- good -
- bad -
- little -
- many -
- far -
- famous -
- happy -
- hot -
- easy -

- clever -
- interesting -
- high -

20. Вставьте нужную форму прилагательного.

- While the world boasts over 300 colleges of veterinary medicine, these colleges are (*лучшие*) than others.
- The (*самая лучшая*) economic school according to the Times Education World University Rankings in Europe is at the University of Cambridge in Cambridge, England.
- Finland also has a very (*хорошую*) economic school.
- Students can select from several excellent economic programs (*самую интересную*) program.
- The (*самая известная*) economic school is at the University of Cambridge in Cambridge.
- We have (*меньший*) interest in this program than you.
- The (*раньше*) you get up, the (*больше*) you can do.
- The (*больше*) you read about the Ludwig Maximilian University, the (*больше*) you want to study there.
- The (*меньше*) people think, the (*больше*) they talk.
- The (*самый дальний*) university in this list is the University of Sao Paulo in Sao Paulo.

21. Прочтите текст "Sectors of Economy of Russia". Переведите.

Sectors of Economy of Russia

1. Mining is a major sector of the Russian economy and provides a sizable share of the country's exports. Russia is a leading producer of nickel and aluminium. Nickel ores are extracted primarily in eastern Siberia, although significant deposits are also located in the Kola Peninsula near Murmansk. Aluminium bauxite deposits are located mainly in the Urals and northwest

European Russia near Saint Petersburg; other deposits are found in western and eastern Siberia.

Russia ranks among the world's top five producers of gold, silver, and diamonds. Gold is mined in the Urals, western Siberia, and the Lena River valley of eastern Siberia. Most diamonds are extracted in the republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in north-eastern Siberia, and nearly all the output is exported. Silver is mined in the far eastern region, and as a co-product at gold mines in the Urals and western Siberia.

Russia is also among the top five producers of lead, copper, and uranium ores. Lead is mined in European Russia and western Siberia, copper in the southern Urals, and uranium in eastern Siberia. Russia is also an important producer of iron and zinc ores. Most iron extraction takes place in the Kursk region of western Russia, while zinc is mined in Siberia.

2. Manufacturing: The Russian economy is dominated by large industrial enterprises, and manufacturing remains strongly skewed toward heavy industries.

Russia's manufacturing capacity is located principally in western Russia and the Ural Mountains region. Extractive industries, such as mining and oil and gas production, are more widely dispersed, with major facilities located in Siberia. Other industrial centers such as Tomsk and Novosibirsk in Siberia, the eastern regions of Russia remain largely unindustrialized, having traditionally served as a base for the extraction of raw materials and the production of energy. The processing industries are concentrated in Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, and Nizhniy Novgorod. These larger cities have managed the economic transition relatively well, as they have been able to diversify and modernize their industries.

Russia's manufacturing enterprises produce many types of goods. The machine building sector makes a wide range of products, from computers and precision tools to railroad locomotives, automobiles, agricultural machinery, space vehicles, and military weapons. The metallurgical industry produces a number of specialty steels and non-ferrous metals, and the chemical sector produces an array

of industrial chemicals and chemical fertilizers. Some of these manufacturing branches, such as the aerospace industry and certain types of defence production, are technologically advanced, but the overall level of technology in the manufacturing sector is far below the levels of other highly industrialized countries. The technological level of manufacturing processes and products is particularly low in the light-industry sector (which produces consumer goods such as footwear, clothing, and textiles).

3. Energy plays a central role in the Russian economy because it drives all the other elements of the system – the industrial, agricultural, commercial, and government sectors. In addition, energy, particularly petroleum and natural gas, is the most important export and source of foreign exchange for the Russian economy.

4. Climatic and geographic factors limit Russia's agricultural activity to about 10% of the country's total land area. Of that amount, about 60% is used for crops, the remainder for pasture and meadow. Most of the farmland lies in the so-called fertile triangle. The base of the triangle extends along the country's western border from the Baltic to the Black seas, and its two sides taper eastward to the southern Ural Mountains, where it becomes a narrow strip of land extending across the south-western fringes of Siberia. East of the Altai Mountains, agriculture is found only in isolated mountain basins along the southern edge of Siberia. Without human modification, areas outside the fertile triangle are unsuitable for crops.

The country's major grain crops are wheat, barley, oats, and rye. Other important crops are potatoes, sugar beets, and sunflower seeds. Increased production of fodder crops and expansion of pasture land have supported Russia's livestock industry, although economic conditions have caused cutbacks in animal holdings. Cattle are the most common form of livestock except in the drier areas, where sheep and goats dominate. The third largest category is pigs, which are raised in areas of European Russia and the Pacific coast that offer grain, potatoes, or sugar beets as fodder.

Forestry: Russia is a major producer of lumber and wood products. The principal commercial hardwood tree is birch. The primary areas of timber production are north-western European Russia, the central Ural Mountains, southern Siberia in the vicinity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and south-eastern Siberia.

Russia's fishing industry is one of the largest in the world. More than half of the Russian catch is taken from the Pacific Ocean and its marginal seas, including the Bering Sea. Vladivostok is the largest fishing port and fish-processing centre of the far eastern region; many smaller fishing ports are scattered along the mainland coast as well as on Sakhalin Island. The Sea of Okhotsk is one of the richest fishing grounds, known especially for its salmon. Other species taken in the Pacific include herring, flounder, mackerel, and cod, as well as marine mammals such as walrus and seal.

5. The IT market is one of the most dynamic sectors of the Russian economy. Since the year 2000 the IT market has demonstrated growth rates of 30-40% a year. The biggest sector in terms of revenue is system and network integration, which accounts for 28.3% of the total market revenues. Meanwhile the fastest growing segment of the IT market is offshore programming.

6. Important service industries include financial services and insurance; advertising, marketing, and sales; tourism; retail trade. By the beginning of the 21st century, services accounted for more than half of GDP.

In the Russian law, there are sectors of the Economy which are considered to be crucial for national security; foreign companies are restricted from owning them. Investments in the so-called Strategic Sectors (oil, gas, media and telecoms) are defined in a law Adopted by the Russian Parliament in 2006 Federal Law 'On the Access of Foreigners to Strategic Sectors'.

Foreign trade is tremendously important to the Russian economy. The country has generally enjoyed a healthy trade surplus since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The country's principal exports have traditionally been oil (accounting for about 33% of earnings), natural gas, minerals, military equipment

and weapons, gold, shipping, and transport services. Principal imports include machinery and equipment, consumer goods, medicines, meat, grain, sugar, and semi-finished metal products. Russia's chief trade-partners are the countries of the EU, Belarus, Ukraine, China, and Japan.

22. Дополните следующие высказывания, используя текст "Sectors of Economy of Russia".

1. A major sector of the Russian economy is _____
2. Russia is a leading producer of _____ and aluminium.
3. Russia ranks among the world's top _____ producers of gold, silver, and diamonds.
4. Russia is also among the top five producers of lead, copper, and _____ ores.
5. _____ remains strongly skewed toward heavy industries.
6. The machine building sector makes _____.
7. The metallurgical industry produces _____.
8. The chemical sector produces _____.
9. _____ is the most important export and source of foreign exchange for the Russian economy.
10. Important service industries include _____.
11. The principal commercial hardwood tree is _____.
12. The country's major grain crops are _____.
13. _____ is tremendously important to the Russian economy.
14. The country's principal exports have traditionally been oil _____
15. Principal imports include _____

23. Перечислите, используя текст "Sectors of Economy of Russia" секторы экономики РФ.

24. Найдите в тексте недостающую информацию и дополните следующие высказывания.

- Russia is producer of _____ .
- The major grain crops are of Russia are _____ .
- Russia's manufacturing enterprises produce _____ .
- Important service industries include _____ .
- The principal exports of Russia are _____ .

25. Выпишите ключевые слова к каждому пункту текста "Sectors of Economy of Russia".

26. Подготовьте краткое содержание текста, используя следующие клише.

Образец:

- *The article is about ... => The article is about sectors of Economy of Russia.*
- The article gives a general background for term ...
- The article is devoted to...
- The aim of this paper is to...
- The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...
- Special attention is paid (given) to
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account)

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

КРАТКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ И УСТОЙЧИВЫХ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ СОЧЕТАНИЙ

РУССКИЙ ТЕРМИН	АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ТЕРМИН	ТРАНСКРИПЦИЯ
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аккредитив	letter of credit	['letər əv 'kredit]
активный торговый баланс	trade surplus	[treɪd 'sɜ:pləs]
активы	Assets	['æsets]
акционерное общество	stock company	[stɒk 'kʌmpəni]
акционерный капитал	equity capital	['ekwiti 'kæpɪtəl]
акция (ценная бумага)	stock	[stɒk]
амортизация	depreciation	[dɪˌpri:ʃi'eɪʃən]
балансовый отчет	balance sheet	['bæləns ʃi:t]
банкомат	cash machine	[kæʃ mə'ʃi:n]
безвозмездная субсидия	grant	[grɑ:nt]
биржа	stock exchange	[stɒk ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ]
биржевой маклер	broker	['brəʊkə]
брать на себя расходы	cover expenses	['kʌvər ɪk'spensɪz]
буровая установка	oil rig	[ɔɪl rɪɡ]
бухгалтерский учет	auditing	['ɔ:ditɪŋ]
валюта	currency	['kʌrənsɪ]
валовой внутренний продукт	gross domestic product	[grəʊs də'mestɪk 'prɒdʌkt]
вексель, переводные векселя	bill (of exchange)	[bɪl əv ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ]
вклад (банковский)	deposit	[dɪ'pɒzɪt]
внешняя задолженность	external debt	[ɪk'stɜ:nəl det]
валовой национальный продукт	gross national product	[grəʊs 'næʃnəl 'prɒdʌkt]
внутренний рынок	domestic market	[də'mestɪk 'mɑ:kɪt]
всемирная торговая организация	world trade organization	[wɜ:ld treɪd ɔ:gənəɪ'zeɪʃən]
выкачка	pumping	['plʌmpɪŋ]
выполнить /	to fulfill / overfulfill a	[tə fʊl'fɪl / ,əʊvəfʊl'fɪl ə]

перевыполнить план	plan	[plæn]
вычитать, списать с налогов	deduct, write off from taxes	[dɪ'dʌkt] ['raɪt ɒf frəm 'tæksɪz]
Госбанк	State bank	[steɪt bæŋk]
Государственная казначейская облигация	government / treasury bond	['gʌvənmənt / 'trezəri bɒnd]
груз	cargo	['kɑ:gəʊ]
денежная масса	money supply	['mʌni sə'plai]
держатель акций	stockholder	['stɒkhəʊldə]
дефицит	shortage, deficit	['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] ['defɪsɪt]
дефицитный	scarce, rare	[skeəs] [reə]
дивиденды	dividends	['dɪvɪdendz]
долгосрочные планы	long-term plans	['lɒŋ tɜ:m plænz]
доля	share	[ʃeə]
Европейский банк реконструкции и развития	European bank for reconstruction and development	[,jʊərə'piən bæŋk fə ,ri:kən'strʌkʃən ənd dɪ'veləpmənt]
забраковать	find / turn out to be defective / substandard	[faɪnd / tɜ:n aʊt tə bi dɪ'fektɪv / ,sʌb'stændəd]
задолженность	arrears	[ə'riəz]
заём, ссуда	loan	[ləʊn]
заказчик	client/customer	['klaɪənt 'kʌstəmə]
закупить	purchase	['pɜ:tʃəs]
закупка	procurement	[prə'kjʊəmənt]
залог	collateral	[kə'lætərəl]
запатентовать	to patent	[tə 'peɪnt]
запчасти	spare parts	[speə pɑ:ts]
затраты / расходы	expenditures / expenses	[ɪk'spendɪtʃəz] [ɪk'spensɪz]

издержки	costs	[kɒsts]
инвестор, вкладчик	investor	[ɪn'vestə]
ипотека	mortgage	['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ]
капиталовложения, инвестиции	capital investment	['kæpɪtəl ɪn'vestmənt]
капиталоемкий	capital intensive	['kæpɪtəl ɪn'tensɪv]
конвертируемая, твердая (валюта)	convertible, hard	[kən'veɜ:təbəl] [hɑ:d]
конкурент	competitor	[kəm'petɪtə]
конкурентоспособный	competitive	[kəm'petətɪv]
конкуренция	competition	[,kɒmpə'tɪʃən]
коносамент	bill of lading	[bɪl əv 'leɪdɪŋ]
котироваться	be listed on stock market	[bi 'lɪstɪd ɒn stɒk 'mɑ:kɪt]
котировка	listing	['lɪstɪŋ]
коэффициент полезного действия	efficiency	[ɪ'fɪʃnsi]
коэффициент	ratio	['reɪʃiəʊ]
кредитное соглашение	loan agreement	[ləʊn ə'ɡri:mənt]
кредитодатель	lender	['lendə]
кредитополучатель, заемщик	borrower	['bɒrəʊə]
курс обмена (валюты)	exchange rate	[ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ reɪt]
макрэкономика	macroeconomics	[mækrəʊ()ekə'nɒmɪks]
малое / среднее предприятие	small / medium enterprise	[smɔ:l / 'mi:diəm 'entəpraɪz]
месторождение нефти	oil field	[ɔɪl fi:ld]
Международный валютный фонд	International monetary fund	[,ɪntə'næʃənəl 'mʌnɪtri fʌnd]
микрэкономика	microeconomics	['maɪkrəʊekə'nɒmɪks]

на душу населения	per capita	[pɜ: pə 'kæpɪtə]
накладные расходы	overheads	['əʊvəhedz]
наличные	cash	[kæʃ]
налог	tax	[tæks]
налог на добавленную стоимость	value added tax	['vælju: 'ædɪd tæks]
налоговая декларация	tax return	[tæks rɪ'tɜ:n]
налоговые льготы	tax privileges, tax relief	[tæks 'prɪvələdʒɪz] [tæks rɪ'li:f]
налоговый кодекс	tax code	[tæks kəʊd]
налогообложение	taxation	[tæk'seɪʃən]
недоимка	non-collected taxes	[nɒn kə'lektɪd 'tæksɪz]
неплатежеспособность, несостоятельность	insolvency	[ɪn'sɒlvənsi]
нефтепровод	oil pipeline	[ɔɪl 'paɪplæn]
облигация	bond	[bɒnd]
оборотный инструмент	negotiated instrument	[nɪ'gəʊʃɪeɪtɪd ɪnstrʊmənt]
общий рынок	common market	['kɒmən 'mɑ:kɪt]
объем производства	output	['aʊtpʊt]
ограниченная ответственность	limited liability	['lɪmɪtɪd ,laɪə'bɪlɪti]
оптовый	wholesale	['həʊlseɪl]
освобожденный от налогов, не облагаемый налогом	tax free	[tæks fri:]
основной капитал	fixed capital	[fɪkst 'kæpɪtəl]
ответственный за экономическую политику	in charge of <u>economic policy</u>	[ɪn tʃɑ:dʒ əv ,i:kə'nɒmɪk 'pɒləsi]
отчисления	payments	['peɪmənts]
пассивы	liabilities	[,laɪə'bɪlɪtɪz]

передать дело в арбитраж	submit dispute to arbitration	[səb'mit di'spju:t tu ,ɑ:bi'treɪʃən]
плановая / рыночная экономика	planned / market economy	[plænd / 'mɑ:kɪt ɪ'kɒnəmi]
платежный баланс	balance of payments	['bæləns əv 'peɪmənts]
повышать производительность труда	raise labor productivity	[reɪz 'leɪbə ,prɒdʌk'tɪvɪti]
погашение кредитов	repayment of credit	[rɪ'peɪmənt əv 'kredɪt]
погрузка, разгрузка	loading, unloading	['ləʊdɪŋ] [ʌn'ləʊdɪŋ]
подать декларацию	to file taxes	[tə faɪl 'tæksɪz]
подлежащий налогообложению	taxable	['tæksəbəl]
подоходный налог	income tax	['ɪŋkʌm tæks]
подрядчик	(sub)contractor	[(,sʌb)kən'træktə]
пользоваться спросом	to be in demand	[tə bi ɪn dɪ'mɑ:nd]
портфель	portfolio	[pɔ:t'fəʊliəʊ]
порча, урон	damage	['dæmɪdʒ]
посредник	agent, intermediary	['eɪdʒənt], [ɪntə'mi:diəri]
поставить, снабжать	to deliver / to supply	[tə dɪ'lɪvə / tə sə'plaɪ]
поставка	delivery	[dɪ'lɪvəri]
поставщик	supplier	[sə'plaɪə]
поступления	revenue	['revənju:]
потребитель	consumer	[kən'sju:mə]
потребительские товары	consumer goods	[kən'sju:mə gʊdz]
потребление	consumption	[kən'sʌmpʃən]
пошлина	tariff	['tærɪf]
предприниматель	entrepreneur	[,ɒntrəprə'nɜ:]
предприятие	enterprise	['entəpraɪz]
прейскурант	price list	[praɪs lɪst]

пробный заказ	trial order	['traɪəl 'ɔ:də]
прибыль	profit	['prɒfɪt]
прибыльность	profitability	['prɒfɪtəbəl]
прибыльный	profitable, advantageous	['prɒfɪtəbəl] [,ædvən'teɪdʒəs]
природные ресурсы	natural resources	['nætʃrəl rɪ'zɔ:sɪz]
производитель	producer	[prə'dju:sə]
промысловые скважины	oil wells	[ɔɪl welz]
процентная ставка	interest rate	['ɪntrəst reɪt]
работодатель	employer	[ɪm'plɔɪə]
рабочая сила	manpower	['mænpaʊə]
рассрочка платежа	installment payment plan	[,ɪn'stɔlmənt 'peɪmənt plæn]
ревизия, контрольная проверка	audit	['ɔ:dɪt]
розничный	retail	['ri:teɪl]
руководство, управление	management, administration	['mænɪdʒmənt] [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən]
сальдо	balance	['bæləns]
самокупаемость	cost recovery	[kɒst rɪ'kʌvəri]
самокупаемый	profitable, self- subsidizing	['prɒfɪtəbəl] [self 'sʌbsɪdaɪzɪŋ]
самофинансирование	self-financing	[self 'faɪnənsɪŋ]
сбережения	savings	['seɪvɪŋz]
сбор налогов	tax collection	[tæks kə'leɪʃən]
сбыт (продажа) и закупка	sales and purchase	[seɪlz ənd 'pɜ:tʃəs]
свободно конвертируемая валюта	freely convertible currency	['fri:li kən'vɜ:təbəl 'kʌrənsɪ]
сделка	deal	[di:l]

себестоимость	production / prime cost, cost price	[prə'dɪkʃən / praɪm kɒst] [kɒst praɪs]
секвестр	budget cuts	['bʌdʒət kʌts]
скидка	discount	['dɪskaʊnt]
склад	warehouse / storehouse	['weəhaʊs 'stɔːhaʊs]
служащий	employee	[,emplɔɪ'iː]
совместное предприятие	joint venture / enterprise	[dʒɔɪnt 'ventʃər / 'entəpraɪz]
спад деловой активности	business slowdown	['bɪznəs 'sləʊdaʊn]
спрос и предложение	demand and supply	[dɪ'mɑːnd ənd sə'plaɪ]
среднесрочные планы	medium-term plans	['miːdiəm tɜːm plænz]
средства производства	means of production	[miːnz əv prə'dɪkʃən]
срок погашения	maturity	[mə'tjʊərɪti]
ставка возмещения	rate of reimbursement	[reɪt əv ,riːm'bɜːsmənt]
стимул	incentive	[ɪn'sentɪv]
страхование	insurance	[ɪn'ʃʊərəns]
счет	account	[ə'kaʊnt]
счет-фактура	invoice	['ɪnvɔɪs]
сырье	raw materials	[rɔː mə'tɪəriəlz]
текучесть кадров	personnel turnover	[,pɜːsə'nel 'tɜːnəʊvə]
текущие планы	current plans	['kʌrənt plænz]
темпы роста	growth rate	[grəʊθ reɪt]
товарооборот	commodity turnover, circulation	[kə'mɒdɪti 'tɜːnəʊvə] [,sɜːkjʊ'leɪʃən]
торги, заявка на торгах, предложение, тендер	bid, tender	[bɪd] ['tendə]
торговый советник	trade / commercial counselor	[treɪd / kə'mɜːʃəl 'kaʊnsələ]
торгпред	trade representative	[treɪd ,reprɪ'zentətɪv]

торгпредство	trade mission	[treɪd 'mɪʃən]
торговая палата	Chamber of Commerce	['tʃeɪmbər əv 'kɒmə:s]
торговый баланс	balance of trade	['bæləns əv treɪd]
точка самоокупаемости	break-even point	['breɪ,kɪvən pɔɪnt]
трубопровод	pipeline	['paɪplaɪn]
трудоемкий	labor intensive	['leɪbər ɪn'tensɪv]
уклонение от налогов	tax evasion	[tæks ɪ'veɪʒən]
управление риском	risk management	[rɪsk 'mænɪdʒmənt]
условия кредита	credit terms	['kredɪt tɜ:mz]
условия платежа	terms of payment	[tɜ:mz əv 'peɪmənt]
условия поставки	terms of delivery	[tɜ:mz əv dɪ'lvəri]
утечка капитала	capital flight	['kæpɪtəl flaɪt]
учет и отчетность	accounting and reporting	[ə'kaʊntɪŋ ənd rɪ'pɔ:ɪtɪŋ]
учетная ставка	discount rate, bank rate	['dɪskaʊnt reɪt] [bæŋk reɪt]
фонд потребления, накопления	consumption / accumulation fund	[kən'sʌmpʃən / ə,kju:mjə'leɪʃən flʌnd]
фондовый рынок	<u>stock market</u>	[stɒk 'mɑ:kɪt]
фонды предприятия	factory assets / funds	['fæktəri 'æsets / flʌndz]
фрахт	freight	[freɪt]
фрахтование	chartering	['tʃɑ:tərɪŋ]
хозрасчет	cost accounting	[kɒst ə'kaʊntɪŋ]
ценные бумаги	securities	[sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪz]
чистая стоимость капитала	equity investment	['ekwɪtɪ ɪn'vestmənt]
экономика	economics	[ekə'nɒmɪks]
экономить	to save on something, to economize	[tə seɪv ɒn 'sʌmθɪŋ] [tə ɪ'kɒnəmaɪz]
эксплуатировать	to manage / to run (a	[tə 'mænɪdʒ / tə rʌn (ə

	firm, a hotel)	fɜ:m / ə ,həʊ'tel)]
экспортные поступления	export earnings	[ɪk'spɔ:t 'z:nɪŋz]
эмиссия	issue	['ɪʃu:]

Словарь сложносокращенных слов (аббревиатура) по экономике

русский язык	английский язык
АЭЦ (Анализ Экономической Ценности)	EVA (Economic Value Analysis)
БИК (Банковский Идентификационный Код)	BIC (Bank Identification Code)
ВЭД (Внешиэкономическая Деятельность)	FEA (Foreign Economic Activity)
ГАТТ (Генеральное Соглашение по Налогам и Тарифам)	GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)
ГКО (Государственная казначейская <u>облигация</u>)	T-bill (government / treasury bond)
ВВП (Валовой Внутренний Продукт)	GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
ВНП (Валовой Национальный Продукт)	GNP (Gross National Product)
ГП (Гарантийное Письмо)	LOC (Letter of Commitment)
ГРН (Государственный Регистрационный Номер)	SRN (State registration number)
ЕАСТ (Европейская Ассоциация Свободной торговли)	EFTA (European Free Trade Association)
ЕЭС (Европейское Экономическое Сообщество)	EEC (European Economic Community)
ЕБРР (Европейский банк реконструкции и развития)	EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
ЗАО (Закрытое акционерное общество)	CJSC (Closed Joint-Stock Company)

ЗСТ (Зона Свободной Торговли)	FTZ (Free Trade Zone)
ИНН (Идентификационный Номер Налогоплательщика)	ITN (Individual Taxpayer Number)
ИП (Индивидуальный предприниматель)	SP (Sole Proprietor — амер.вариант) / ST (Sole Trader — англ.вариант)
ИПЦ (Индекс Потребительских Цен)	CPI (Consumer Price Index)
ИСС (Индивидуальный сберегательный счёт)	ISA (Individual savings account)
ИФНС (Инспекция Федеральной Налоговой Службы)	IFTS (Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service)
КБО (Код Быстрого Отклика)	QR-Code (QuickResponse Code)
КС (Консолидирующий счет)	CA (Consolidated account)
МБРР (Международный Банк Реконструкции и Развития)	IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
МВФ (Международный Валютный Фонд)	IMF (International Monetary Fund)
МОС (Международная Организация Стандартизации)	ISO (International Standard Organization)
НДС (налог на добавленную стоимость)	VAT (Value Added Tax)
КПП (Классификатор Промышленных Предприятий)	IEC (Industrial Enterprises Classifier)
МВФ (Международный валютный фонд)	IMF (International Monetary Fund)
НАСД (индекс Национальной ассоциации дилеров по ценным бумагам)	NASD (National Association of Securities Dealers)
(НФК) Независимый Финансовый Консультант	(IFA) (Independent Financial Advisor)
ОАО (Открытое Акционерное Общество)	OJSC (Open Joint-Stock Company)
ОГРН (Основной Государственный Регистрационный Номер)	PSRN (Primary State Registration Number)
ОКАТО (Общероссийский Классификатор Объемов)	OKATO (All-Russian Classifier of Administrative- Territorial Division)

Административно Территориального Отделения) —	
ОКВЭД (Общероссийский Классификатор Видов Экономической Деятельности) —	OKVED (All-Russian Classifier of Types of Economic Activity)
ОКОНХ (Общероссийский Классификатор Отраслей Народного Хозяйства)	OKONKh (All-Russian Classifier of Economy Branches)
ОКПО (Общероссийский Классификатор Предприятий и Организаций)	OKPO (All-Russian Classifier of Enterprises and Organizations)
ОКФС (Общероссийский Классификатор Форм Собственности)	OKFS (All-Russian Classifier of Forms of Ownership)
ООО (Общество с Ограниченной Ответственностью)	LLC (Limited Liability Company) LLP (Limited Liability Partnership)
Р/С (Расчётный счет)	CA (Current account (Британия)/Checking account (США)
РКЦ (Расчетно-Кассовый Центр)	PPC (Payment-Processing Center)
РЦ (Рыночная Цена)	MV / m.v. (Market Value)
СВИФТ (Сообщество Всемирных Интербанковских Финансовых Телекоммуникаций)	SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)
СИФ (стоимость товара, страхования и фрахт)	CIF (cost, insurance, freight)
СКВ (Свободно Конвертируемая Валюта)	FCC (Freely Convertible Currency)
СНИЛС (Страховой Номер Индивидуального Лицевого Счёта)	INILA (Insurance Number of Individual Ledger Account)
СП (совместное предприятие)	JV (Joint Venture)
СФ (Стоимость и Фрахт)	C&F (Cost and Freight)
СЧА (Стоимости Чистых Активов)	NAV (Net Asset Value)
СЭЗ (Специальная Экономическая Зона)	SEZ (Special Economic Zone)

ТН (Транспортная накладная)	В/Л (Bill of Lading)
ТС (Таможенный Союз)	CU (Customs Union)
ФБ (Фондовая Биржа)	St. Ex (Stock Exchange)
ФГ (Финансовый Год)	FY (Fiscal Year)
ФГУП (Федеральное Государственное Унитарное Предприятие)	FSUE (Federal State Unitary Enterprise)
Эксимбанк (Экспортно-Импортный Банк)	Eximbank (Export-Import Bank)

Знакомство с английской транскрипцией

Транскрипция - это запись звучания буквы или слова в виде последовательности специальных фонетических символов.

Чтобы понять суть транскрипции, необходимо четко понимать разницу между буквами и звуками.

Буквы — это то, что мы пишем, а **звуки** — то, что слышим. Знаки транскрипции - это звуки, представленные на письме. Для музыкантов эту роль выполняют ноты, а для нас с вами — транскрипция. В русском языке транскрипция не играет такой большой роли, как в английском.

В английском языке присутствуют и гласные, которые читаются по-разному, и комбинации, которые нужно запомнить, и буквы, которые не произносятся. И не всегда количество букв и звуков в слове совпадает. Например: в слове *daughter* 8 букв, но четыре звука ['dɔ:tə]. Если произносится конечная [r], как в американском английском, то звуков пять. Комбинация гласных *ai* даёт звук [ɔ:], *gh* вообще не читается, *er* может читаться как [ə] или [ər], в зависимости от варианта английского.

Подобных примеров можно привести огромное множество. Сложно понять, как читать слово, и сколько в нем звуков произносится, если не овладеть основными правилами транскрипции.

В английском языке выделяют 44 звука, которые, как и в русском языке, подразделяются на гласные (vowels ['vaʊəlz]) и согласные (consonants 'kɒn(t)s(ə)nənts'). Гласные звуки в английском языке различаются по долготе на краткие (short vowels) и длинные (long vowels), а согласные можно разделить на глухие (voiceless consonants) и звонкие (voiced consonants).

Среди них есть как звуки, похожие на русские, например: [b] – [б], [n] – [н], так и звуки, не имеющие аналогов в русском языке: [ð], [θ].

В английской фонетике нет таких понятий как мягкость и твердость согласных, но есть долгота гласных (не свойственная русскому языку) – гласные могут быть краткими [a] и долгими [a:]. Также нужно отметить, что гласные звуки в английском языке могут быть:

- одиночными (монофтонги): [i:], [e], например: *meet* [mi:t], *dead* [ded];
- состоящими из двух звуков (дифтогни): [ai], [əi], например: *price* [prais], *noise* [noiz];
- состоящими из трех звуков (трифтонги) например: [aiə, auə], например: *fire* [faɪə], *hour* [aʊə].

В транскрипции, помимо самих символов, обозначающих звуки, используются:

- **Квадратные скобки** – традиционно транскрипция всегда записывается в квадратных скобках. Например: [z].
- **Значок долготы гласных** – в английском языке гласные могут быть долгими и краткими, долгота обозначается двоеточием после гласного. Например: [i:].
- **Значок ударения** – если затранскрибировано слово, в котором более одного слога, обязательно обозначается ударение с помощью апострофа (запятая

вверху или внизу). Он ставится перед ударным слогом. Например: [di'si:zn] – decision.

Ударения в английской транскрипции бывают двух видов: основное и второстепенное.

ˈ — это основное ударение (main stress). Оно ставится вверху перед ударной гласной, в каком бы месте слова она ни находилась. Например: *инвестор* - investor [ɪn'vestə]

, — это второстепенное ударение (secondary stress). Оно ставится перед гласной в длинных словах, где это необходимо. Например: *экономический* - economic [,i:kə'nɒmɪk]

Для того чтобы иметь возможность прочесть правильно английское слово, а также запомнить его и иметь возможность применять на практике, необходимо знать правила транскрипции слов английского языка. Только таким образом обучение английскому языку будет действительно эффективным и продуктивным.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ТРАНСКРИПЦИИ

Буква	Обозначение в транскрипции	Звуки	Пример
Aa(эй)	[eɪ]	Похож на русский звук (эй)	page - [peɪdʒ] - (пэйдж) - страница
	[æ]	Средний звук между (э) и (а)	bank - [bæŋk] - (бэннк) - банк
	[ɑ:]	Похож на долгий русский (а)	car - [kɑ:] - (ка:) - легковой автомобиль
	[ɔ:]	Долгий звук (о)	hall - [hɔ:l] - (хо:л) - зал, холл
Bb(би:)	[b]	Примерно как русский звук (б)	bed - [bed] - (бэд) - кровать, постель
Cc(си:)	[k]	похож на русский звук (к)	camera - ['kæm(ə)rə] - (ка'мра) -

			камера, фотокамера
	[s]	похож на русский звук (с)	bicycle - ['bʌɪsɪk(ə)l] - (ба'йсикл) - велосипед
	[ʃ]	Средний звук между (ш) и (щ).	ocean - ['əʊʃ(ə)n] - (о'ушн) - океан
Dd(ди:)	[d]	Как (д)	did - [dɪd] - (дид) - делать, выполнять
Ee(и:)	[i:]	Долгий звук (и)	she - [ʃi] - (ши:) - она
	[ɪ]	Похож на русский (и) с небольшим оттенком (ы) и (э), как в слове снаружи	zero - ['ziərəʊ] - (зи'роу) - нуль, ноль, нулевой
	[e]	Напоминает звук (е) с оттенком (э)	ten - [ten] - (тэн) - десять
	[ɜ:]	Похож на звук (ё) в словах мёд, лён.	fern - [fɜ:n] - (фё:н) - папоротник
Ff(эф)	[f]	Как (ф).	four - [fɔ:] - (фо:) - четыре
Gg(джи)	[g]	Похож на русский (г).	got - ['gɒt] - (гот) - получать
Hh(эйч)	[h]	Короткий выдох (х).	how - ['haʊ] - (хáу) - как, каким образом
Ii(ай)	[aɪ]	Похож на русский звук (ай)	five - [faɪv] - (файв) - пять
	[ɪ]	Похож на русский (и) с небольшим оттенком (ы) и (э), как в слове снаружи	little - ['lɪt(ə)l] - (литл) - маленький
	[ɜ:]	Похож на звук (ё) в словах мёд, лён.	girl - [gɜ:l] - (гё:л) - девушка, девочка

	[i:]	Долгий звук (и)	machine - [mə'ʃi:n] - (мэ'ши:н) - машина, механизм
Jj(джей)	[dʒ]	Похож на (дж)	journey - ['dʒə:ni] - (джё:ни) -
Kk(кей)	[k]	Как звук (к)	kind - [kaɪnd] - (кайнд) - вид, род, разновидность
Ll(эл)	[l]	Как (л)	leg - [leg] - (лэг) - нога, ножка
Mm(эм)	[m]	Как (м)	man - [mæn] - (мэн) - мужчина
Nn(эн)	[n]	Как (н)	no - [nəʊ] - (ноу) - нет, не
Oo(оу)	[əʊ]	Похож на звук (оу)	most - [məʊst] - (моуст) - большинство, наибольший
	[ɔ:]	Долгий звук (о)	more - [mɔ:] - (мо:) - более, больше
	[ɒ]	Краткий звук (о) с оттенком (а).	not - [nɒt] - (нот) - не, нет
	[u:]	Долгий (у) без округления губ.	who - [hu:] - (ху:) - кто
	[ʊ]	Похож на краткий (у)	good - [gʊd] - (гуд) - хороший, добрый
	[ʌ]	Напоминает невнятный краткий звук (а)	come - [kʌm] - (кам) - приходить, приехать
	[ɜ:]	Похож на звук (ё) в словах мёд, лён.	work - ['wɜ:k] - (уё:к) - работа
Pp(пи:)	[p]	Похож на русский (п).	pen - [pen] - (пен) - ручка
Qq(кью:)	[k]	Похож на русский (к).	headquarters - [hɛd'kwɔ:təz] -

			(хэ́дкуота́з) - штаб, центр
Rr(а:)	[r]	Как русский (р) без вибрации.	red - [red] - (рэ́д) - красный
Ss(эс)	[s]	Похож на русский (с).	so - [ˈsəʊ] - (со́у) - так, таким образом
Tt(ти:)	[t]	Похож на русский (т).	tea - [ti:] - (ти:) - чай
Uu(ю:)	[ʊ]	Похож на краткий (у)	put - [ˈpʊt] - (пу́т) - положить, класть, ставить
	[ʌ]	Напоминает невнятный краткий звук (а)	cut - [kʌt] - (ка́т) - порез, разрез
	[ju:]	Долгий (ю)	tune - [tju:n] - (тью:н) - мелодия, настроить, настраивать
	[ɪ]	Похож на русский (и) с небольшим оттенком (ы) и (э), как в слове снаружи	busy - [ˈbɪzi] - (би́зи) - занятой, занятый
	[ɜ:]	Похож на звук (ё) в словах мёд, лён.	turn - [tɜ:n] - (те́:н) - повернуть, поворачиваться
Vv(ви:)	[v]	Похоже на звук (в)	very - [ˈveri] - (вэ́ри) - очень, даже
Ww(даблью)	[w]	Звук, похожий на (у) губы вытягиваются и округляются.	world - [wɜ:ld] - (yó:лд) - мир
Xx(экс)	[ks]	похоже на звук (экс)	X-ray - [ˈeks.reɪ] - (э́ксрэй) - рентгеновский снимок, рентгеновский

	[z]	похоже на русский звук (з)	Хероx - [ˈzɪə.rɒks] - (зи́рокс) - ксерокс
Yy(уай)	[aɪ]	Как (ай) в слове май	by - [baɪ] - (бай) - по, на, к, при
	[j]	Похож на слабый русский - (й)	yes - [jes] - (йес) - да, согласие
	[ɪ]	Похож на русский (и) с небольшим оттенком (ы) и (э), как в слове снаружи	duty - [ˈdjuːtɪ] - (дью́ти) - обязанность, долг
Zz(зэд)	[z]	Похож на русский (з).	zip - [zɪp] - (зип) - застёжка-молния

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