МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РФ

**ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ А.А. ЕЖЕВСКОГО**

Кафедра иностранных языков

Хантакова В.М., Швецова С.В.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие для аспирантов

(5.2.3. Экономика)

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Рецензенты: Попова М.И., кандидат филологических наук, доцент ФГБОУ ВО ФГБОУ ВО «Иркутский научно-исследовательский технический университет»

Иляшевич Д.И., кандидат экономических наук, доцент ФГБОУ ВО «ИРГАУ им. А.А. Ежевского»

Хантакова, В. М.

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Пособие предназначено для аспирантов (5.2. Экономика), изучающих английский язык в аграрных вузах. Пособие содержит минимум терминологических единиц изучаемой специальности и метаязыка научного исследования на английском языке; знакомство с особенностями, нормами и правилами осуществления научной и деловой коммуникации в международной практике; совершенствование навыков и умений чтения, реферирования и перевода научного и научно-популярного текста профессионально ориентированной тематики. Цель, содержание и тематика учебного пособия соответствуют принятому образовательному стандарту по данному направлению подготовки и действующей программе по иностранному языку для вузов неязыковых специальностей.

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель пособия - углубленная подготовка аспирантов по английскому языку. Пособие направлено на знакомство с методологией и метаязыком научных исследований по изучаемой специальности.

Цель достигается, во-первых, изучением терминологических единиц специальности и метаязыка научного исследования на английском языке, во-вторых, знакомством с нормами, принятыми в научном общении, в-третьих, совершенствованием навыков и умений чтения, реферирования и перевода научных, научно-популярных текстов профессионально ориентированной тематики.

В более широком контексте структура и содержание пособия нацелены на подготовку обучающихся к участию в инновационном развитии российского общества и на постановку и решение профессиональных задач с использованием английского языка в условиях сегодняшнего дня.

Исходя из поставленной цели, содержание каждого раздела настоящего пособия обусловлено рядом задач, где ключевым моментом является способность аспиранта извлекать информацию из научных и научно-профессиональных текстов специальности, конструировать научный дискурс разного формата в письменной и устной форме.

Пособие состоит из введения, 4 разделов (каждый раздел состоит из нескольких частей), приложения и библиографического списка. Каждый раздел включает список языковых единиц и клише, необходимых для представления результатов научно-исследовательской деятельности, проектирования письменных работ различного типа на профессиональную тему на английском языке, комплекс заданий на активизацию терминологических, лексических единиц, синтаксических конструкций, научные и научно-профессиональные тексты по изучаемой специальности для чтения, перевода и реферирования.

Работа над текстом предполагает освоение и выполнение разработанных авторами пособия предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений, с целью знакомства, запоминания и закрепления метаязыка научного исследования, контроль понимания содержания прочитанного и совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи, реферирования и перевода.

Предложенная авторами пособия организация учебно-познавательной и поисковой деятельности включает целый комплекс разного вида заданий, ориентированных на такую составляющую образовательного процесса как подготовка и сдача кандидатского экзамена по английскому языку.

Каждый раздел пособия заканчивается выполнением заданий, ориентированных на поиск, интерпретацию и представление информации, связанной с темой научного (диссертационного) исследования аспиранта. При ходе выполнения заданий данного этапа обучающиеся получают возможность самостоятельно «конструировать» для себя новые знания в изучаемой предметной области на английском языке, что является важным для участия в работе российских и международных исследовательских коллективов по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач.

Авторы

РАЗДЕЛ 1. АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ, АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИЕ СТЕПЕНИ И ЗВАНИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Часть 1

Институт экономики, управления и прикладной информатики и его подразделения Иркутского государственного аграрного университета имени А.А. Ежевского (наименования на английском языке)

1. Прочтите следующие слова, обратите внимание на ударение.

- department, institute, ministry, management, university, disciplines, education, science, finance, accounting, analysis, agriculture, literature, review, publication, approach;
- biology, ecology, philosophy, applied informatics, chemistry, economics, physics, language, mathematics, methods, comparison, calculation, experiment, description, observation, field research;
- general, technical, agro-industrial, mathematical, electrical, inorganic, organic, biological, agrarian, foreign, engineering, theoretical, practical.

2. Впишите в таблицу недостающие формы следующих глаголов.

Infinitive	Past Indefinite Tense	Participle II
make	made	
study		studied
collect	collected	
participate		
use		used
take	took	
write		written
prepare	prepared	
investigate		investigated
read	read	
organize		

translate	translated	
perform		performed
determine		
analyze		
develop	developed	

3.Напишите глаголы в следующих предложениях в указанной временной форме.

- I make an analytical review of the scientific literature on the topic (Past Simple Tense).
- For this, I study scientific papers in Russian and English (Present Perfect Tense).
- I collect material on the topic of the study and perform a preliminary analysis (Past Simple Tense).
- In addition, I plan to participate in the conference and make a report about my preliminary results at the first section (Past Simple Tense).
- For that, I use such analysis methods as comparison, statistical calculation and experiment (Past Simple Tense).
- I take part in the conference (Past Simple Tense).
- I also prepare an article on the topic of the study for publication (Past Simple Tense).
- I read more than 40 scientific papers on the topic of research (Present Perfect Tense).
- I write a draft of the first chapter of the dissertation (Past Simple Tense).
- The supervisor and I discuss and determine the objectives and tasks of the dissertation (Past Simple Tense).
- I compare two different approaches to describing the economic condition of this enterprise (Past Simple Tense).

- In spite of heavy workload, I make considerable headway in writing my dissertation (Present Perfect Tense).
- I receive the results of my preliminary analysis (Past Simple Tense).

4. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих имен существительных с помощью суффикса *-al*.

Образец: Physics =>physical

- Mathematics=>
- Biology =>
- Ecology =>
- Chemistry=>
- Geography =>
- Agriculture =>
- Economy =>
- Philology =>
- Philosophy=>
- Region =>
- History =>
- Industry =>
- Statitistics=>
- Environment =>
- Period =>
- Logic =>
- Type =>
- Digit =>
- Periphery =>
- Centre =>
- Geology =>
- Strategy =>

5.Образуйте имена существительные от следующих слов с помощью суффикса -*tion.*

При помощи суффикса -***tion*** образуются отглагольные существительные, обозначающие процессы, абстрактные понятия, свойства, качества и предметы:

to move* => *motion

- to educate
- product
- tax
- to inform
- to organize
- to translate
- to investigate
- to administrate
- to reduce
- to present

6. Образуйте от следующих слов глаголы при помощи суффикса -*ify,* -*efy*.

При помощи этих суффиксов образуются глаголы со значениями «превращать», «делать каким-то», «наделять качеством».

Mod e* => *to modify. Конечная гласная заменяется на –i!

- gas
- pure
- simple
- class

Запомните! Суффикс ***–efy*** встречается только в 4-х словах.

- liquefy

- putrefy
- rarefy
- stupefy

7. **Переведите наименования министерств, университета и его структурных подразделений на английский язык.**

- Department of mathematics
- Department of technical service and general engineering disciplines
- Department of operation of the machine and tractor fleet, life safety and vocational training
- Department of technical support for the agro-industrial complex
- Department of power supply and electrical engineering
- Department of general biology and ecology
- Department of management, entrepreneurship and economic security in the AIC
- Department of informatics and mathematical modeling
- Department of finance, accounting and analysis
- Department of philosophy
- Department of inorganic, organic and biological chemistry
- Department of electrical equipment and physics
- Institute of economics, management and applied informatics
- Irkutsk State Agrarian University named after A.A. Ezhevsky
- Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation
- Ministry of agriculture of the Russian Federation
- Department of economics of agriculture
- Department of foreign languages

8.Заполните следующую таблицу.

русский язык	**английский язык**
Кафедра экономики сельского	

хозяйства	
Кафедра управления, предпринимательства и экономической безопасности в АПК	
Кафедра информатики и математического моделирования	
Кафедра финансов, бухгалтерского учета и анализа	
Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации	
Иркутский государственный аграрный университет имени А.А. Ежевского	
Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации	
Кафедра иностранных языков	
Институт экономики, менеджмента и прикладной информатики	
Кафедра философии	
Кафедра неорганической, органической и биологической химии	
Кафедра математики	
Кафедра электрооборудования и физики	
Кафедра технической службы и общих инженерных дисциплин	
Кафедра электроснабжения и электротехники	
Кафедра эксплуатации машинно-тракторного парка, безопасности жизнедеятельности	
Кафедра технического обеспечения АПК	
Кафедра общей биологии и экологии	

9. Переведите следующие словосочетания.

- образование и наука
- менеджмент и прикладная информатика
- финансы, бухгалтерский учет и анализ

- управление и предпринимательство
- экономическая безопасность
- информатика и математическое моделирование
- иностранные языки
- имени А.А. Ежевского
- кафедра, институт, университет

10. Вставьте, используя задание 7, недостающую часть в следующие словосочетания.

- Ministry of education and ____________
- Russian ________________
- ______________ informatics
- agro-industrial ___________
- _________________languages
- Irkutsk State ____________ University named after A.A. Ezhevsky
- Department of informatics and __________________ modeling
- Institute of ______________, management and applied informatics
- Department of inorganic, organic and biological _________________
- Department of management, ____________ and economic security in the AIC
- Department of finance, accounting and _______________
- Department of electrical equipment and _________________

11. Определите, от каких глаголов образованы существительные.

Образец:*thinking =>to think*

- clarification
- buyer
- seller

- player
- government
- classification
- operating
- decision
- regulation
- information

12. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания.

- traditional marketplace
- financial information
- virtual market places
- private and public players
- various classifications
- light government regulation
- tangible product
- legal counsel
- external factors

13. Прочтите и переведите следующий фрагмент текста.

Economists study trade, production and consumption decisions, such as those that occur in a traditional marketplace.

Two traders sit at computer monitors with financial information. Electronic trading brings together buyers and sellers through an electronic trading platform and network to create virtual market places.

Microeconomics examines how entities, forming a market structure, interact within a market to create a market system. These entities include private and public players with various classifications, typically operating under scarcity of tradable units and light government regulation[clarification needed]. The item traded may be a tangible product such as apples or a service such as repair services, legal counsel, or entertainment.

In theory, in a free market the aggregates (sum of) of quantity demanded by buyers and quantity supplied by sellers may reach economic equilibrium over time in reaction to price changes; in practice, various issues may prevent equilibrium, and any equilibrium reached may not necessarily be morally equitable. For example, if the supply of healthcare services is limited by external factors, the equilibrium price may be unaffordable for many who desire it but cannot pay for it.

14. Найдите в тексте и вставьте недостающую часть в следующих словосочетаниях.

- trade, production and ___________ decisions
- together buyers and ________________
- private and ___________ players
- with ________ classifications
- be a tangible ___________
- __________ issues
- __________ factors
- under __________ of tradable units

15. Выпишите из текста термины по специальности *Экономика*. Расположите термины по алфавиту в таблице.

a

1	aggregate	
2	applay	
3	account	

b

4	buyer	
5		
6		

c

7	consumption	
8	customer	

16. Подготовьте чтение и перевод следующих фрагментов текстов. Выпишите термины по специальности и дополните таблицу из задания № 15.

(a) Microeconomics studies individual markets by simplifying the economic system by assuming that activity in the market being analyzed does not affect other markets. This method of analysis is known as partial-equilibrium analysis (supply and demand). This method aggregates (the sum of all activity) in only one market. General-equilibrium theory studies various markets and their behaviour. It aggregates (the sum of all activity) across all markets. This method studies both changes in markets and their interactions leading towards equilibrium.

(b)Although few people think in terms of price indexes and graphs, most of us now recognize the importance of major economic events. And that's why so many people worry about such abstractions as unemployment rates, inflation, economic growth, etc.

(c) Various types of food market analysis include assessments of global food commodity markets, wholesale food companies, and retail grocers. A food market analysis typically examines various issues that may impact the price and availability of food within a specific marketplace. Microeconomics analyzes basic elements in the economy, including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions.

(d) Economic efficiency measures how well a system generates desired output with a given set of inputs and available technology. Other broad distinctions within economics include those between positive economics, describing "what is", and normative economics, advocating "what ought to be"; between economic theory and applied economics; between rational and behavioural economics; and between mainstream economics and heterodox economics.

(e) Economics focuses on the behaviour and interactions of economic agents and how economies work. Microeconomics analyzes basic elements in the economy, including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions.

Individual agents may include, for example, households, firms, buyers, and sellers. Macroeconomics analyzes the economy as a system where production, consumption, saving, and investment interact, and factors affecting it: employment of the resources of labour, capital, and land, currency inflation, economic growth, and public policies that have impact on these elements.

17. Поставьте в следующих фрагментах текста подчеркнутые глаголы в форму Past Simple Tense.

(a) Microeconomics studies individual markets by simplifying the economic system by assuming that activity in the market being analyzed does not affect other markets. This method of analysis is known as partial-equilibrium analysis (supply and demand). This method aggregates (the sum of all activity) in only one market. General-equilibrium theory studies various markets and their behaviour. It aggregates (the sum of all activity) across all markets. This method studies both changes in markets and their interactions leading towards equilibrium.

(b)Although few people think in terms of price indexes and graphs, most of us now recognize the importance of major economic events. And that's why so many people worry about such abstractions as unemployment rates, inflation, economic growth, etc.

18. Найдите в следующем фрагменте текста английские эквиваленты ниже приведенным словам и словосочетаниям.

- оценка
- продовольственный рынок
- продовольственные товары

- продовольственные компании
- цену и доступность продовольствия
- основные элементы экономики
- взаимодействие
- результаты взаимодействия
- включать

Various types of food market analysis include assessments of global food commodity markets, wholesale food companies, and retail grocers. A food market analysis typically examines various issues that may impact the price and availability of food within a specific marketplace. Microeconomics analyzes basic elements in the economy, including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions.

19. Вставьте в предложения следующие глаголы *include, studies, analyzes (2), work, focuses*

1. Economics _________ on the behaviour and interactions of economic agents and how economies ________.
2. Microeconomics ________ basic elements in the economy, including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions.
3. Individual agents may include, for example, households, firms, buyers, and sellers.
4. Macroeconomics ________ the economy as a system where production, consumption, saving, and investment interact, and factors affecting it: employment of the resources of labour, capital, and land, currency inflation, economic growth, and public policies that have impact on these elements.
5. Economics is the social science that _______ how people interact with value; in particular, the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

20. Напишите английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- ценность
- производство, распределение и потребление товаров и услуг.
- основные элементы экономики
- домашние хозяйства и фирмы
- покупатели и продавцы
- сбережения и инвестиции
- занятость ресурсов труда
- капитал и земля
- валютная инфляция
- экономический рост
- государственная политика

Часть 2

Наименование научных степеней, званий и должностей на английском языке

1. Прочтите следующие слова и словосочетания. Переведите.

- Physical, mathematical, biological, geographic, agricultural, economic, philological, engineering, scientific, analytical, urgent, statistical, preliminary.
- Doctor, candidate, postgraduate, reviewer, scientific adviser, rector, academician, corresponding member, professor, associate professor, dean, head of Department.
- to discuss, to introduce, to investigate, to analyze, to publish, to consider,
  to determine, to create, to develop, to make, to open, to find a solution, to prove, to use, to participate.

2. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания.

- postgraduate student
- my scientific work
- scientific papers
- scientific literature
- urgent problem
- analytical review
- scientific adviser
- preliminary analysis
- statistical calculation
- abstract of the report
- professor of the department

3. Образуйте ряд возможных слов от следующих языковых единиц.

Образец:

- to connect => to disconnect => connection => disconnection => connector; to write => writer

1. science =>
2. statistics =>
3. industry =>
4. to publish =>
5. to calculate =>
6. to prepare =>
7. to discuss =>
8. to introduce =>
9. investigation =>
10. examination =>
11. to analyze =>

4. Прочтите и переведите наименования научных степеней на русский язык.

- Candidate of engineering sciences
- Candidate of physical and mathematical sciences
- Candidate of chemical sciences
- Candidate of biological sciences
- Candidate of geographic sciences
- Candidate of agricultural sciences
- Candidate of economic sciences
- Candidate of philological sciences
- Doctor of engineering sciences
- Doctor of physical and mathematical sciences
- Doctor of chemical sciences
- Doctor of biological sciences
- Doctor of geographic sciences
- Doctor of agricultural sciences

- Doctor of economic sciences
- Doctor of philological sciences

5. Найдите в правом столбике таблицы английские эквиваленты к наименованиям следующих научных званий и должностей.

1. академик	a. head of department
2. профессор	b. postgraduate
3. старший научный сотрудник	c. reviewer
4. младший научный сотрудник	d. dean
5. член-корреспондент	e. scientific adviser
6. научный руководитель	f. corresponding member
7. рецензент	g. senior researcher
8. заведующий кафедрой	h. academician
9. декан	i. junior researcher
10. ректор	j. vice rector
11. директор	k. postgraduate at the department of
12. проректор	l. rector
13. аспирант	m. professor
14. аспирант кафедры	n. director

6. Переведите следующие словосочетания.

- кандидат экономических наук
- кандидат биологических наук

- кандидат химических наук
- доктор физических наук
- кандидат технических наук
- кандидат географических наук
- доктор сельскохозяйственных наук
- доктор математических наук
- доктор медицинских наук
- доктор философских наук
- доктор филологических наук

7. Заполните таблицу.

№/№	**Infinitive**	**Past Simple Tense**	**Participle II**
1	devote		
2	make		
3	collect		
4	study		
5	perform		
6	write		
7	take		
8	know		
9	can		
10	Do		
11	discuss		
12	send		
13	use		
14	participate		

8. Поставьте данные в скобках глаголы в Past Simple Tense.

- My scientific work (to be) devoted to the urgent problem in the field of Informatics and Mathematical Modeling.
- I (to make) an analytical review of the scientific literature on the topic.
- I (to study) scientific papers in Russian and English.
- I (to collect) material on the topic of the study.
- I (to perform) a preliminary analysis.
- I (to use) such analysis methods as comparison, statistical calculation and experiment.
- I (to take) part in the scientific conference of Irkutsk State Agrarian University named after A.A. Ezhevsky on March last year.
- I (to prepare) 2 articles on the research topic for publication.

9. Подготовьте рассказ о себе и учебе в аспирантуре по следующей схеме, дополнив предложения.

- Let me introduce myself. My name is ______________________ .
- I am a postgraduate student of the first year of training of _______________.
- My scientific adviser is ______________, Doctor of ______Science, Professor of the Department ________________.
- My scientific work is devoted to the urgent problem in the field of _______________ .
- During the first year of training, I made an analytical review of the scientific literature on the topic. For this, I have studied scientific papers in Russian and English.
- I collected material on the topic of the study and performed a preliminary analysis.
- For that, I used such analysis methods as comparison, _______calculation and experiment method.

- I took part in the conference ______________________ .
- I also _______ an article (or 2 -3 articles) on the research topic for publication.

10. Образуйте порядковые числительные. Они образуются путем прибавления к количественному числительному суффикса ***-th.*** Есть слова-исключения, к которым суффикс прибавляется по другому принципу: **one** => **first; two** => **second; three** => **third; five** => **fifth**

- four =>
- six =>
- seven =>
- eigh**t**=>
- nine =>
- ten =>
- eleven=>
- twelve =>
- twenty-one =>
- fifty-five =>
- ninety-two =>
- two hundred and ninety-one =>
- eight hundred
- thousand

11. Запомните.

А) Составные порядковые числительные от 21 до 99 в английском языке пишутся через дефис, например:.

- 21^{st} – *twenty-first*;
- 32^{nd} – *thirty-second*;

- 43^{rd} – *forty-third*;
- 77^{th} – *seventy-seventh*;
- 99^{th} – *ninety-ninth*.

Б) Состоящие более чем из двух цифр порядковые числительные пишутся отдельными словами, причем между сотнями и десятками появляется союз *and*, например:

- 335^{th} – *three hundred and thirty-fifth*;
- 421^{st} – *four hundred and twenty-first*;
- $5,111^{th}$ – *five thousand, one hundred and eleventh*.

13. Напишите порядковые числительные в следующих предложениях.

1. I am a postgraduate student of the **1st** year of training of Computer Science and Computing.
2. I am a postgraduate student of **the 2nd** year of training of Computer Science and Computing.
3. I am a postgraduate student of **the 3rd** year of training of Computer Science and Computing.
4. I am a postgraduate student of **the 4th** year of training of Computer Science and Computing.
5. Look at **the 1** slide, please.
6. Look at **the 2** diagram, please.
7. The **3rd** diagram shows information about rising gas prices over the past ten years.
8. I will begin with the **4th** table showing the demand and supply curve for consumer goods in 2020.
9. Pay attention to the **6th** diagram, please.
10. Let me draw your attention to the **8th** table.
11. Let me draw your attention to the **10th** diagram.

12. Дополните диалог.

Chapter 1

Secretary: Good afternoon!

Steve: Good afternoon. I'd like to see Mr. Jackson. My name is Mr. Watson. I am a post-graduate student of the 1st year of training of__________.

Secretary: Just a minute, please. I'll let know you are here.

Secretary: Mr Jackson is waiting for you. Do you know where his office is?

Steve: Oh, sure, thank you.

Chapter 2

Steve: Good afternoon, Mr. Jackson! May I come in?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, you may.

Steve: I am a post-graduate student of the 1st year of training ___________ .

Mr. Jackson: Nice to hear that. What can I do for you?

Steve: I plan to participate in the conference and make a report about my preliminary results at your section. For this,I made an analytical review of the scientific literature on the topic. I have studied scientific papers in Russian and English. I collected material on the topic of the study and performed a preliminary analysis.

Mr. Jackson: Well, I do not mind, prepare the abstract of the report, please, I'll study it and we'll discuss it next week.

Steve: Thank you, should I send it in advance?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, please.

Steve: Thank you.

Mr. Jackson: Who is your supervisor?

Steve: Doctor of _____________ sciences, professor of the department of

____

Mr. Jackson: Ok, see you later!

13. Сообщите на заседании кафедры о планах на будущее. Используйте следующие средства выражения будущего времени в английском языке:

I will……………………………………………………………………..

I plan to ………………………………………………………………

I am going to ……………………………………………………………

I need to…………………………………………………………………

11.Сообщите научному руководителю о проделанной Вами работе за 1 год обучения. Используйте следующие глаголы в Past Simple Tense.

- make
- collect
- study
- perform
- use
- take part
- prepare
- write
- send
- discuss
- consider
- determine
- investigate
- examine
- analyze

12. Прочтите и переведите фрагменты текстов. Выпишите термины по специальности, дополните терминологический словарь из задания № 15 (Часть1).

(a) Prices and quantities have been described as the most directly observable attributes of goods produced and exchanged in a market economy. The theory of supply and demand is an organizing principle for explaining how prices coordinate the amounts produced and consumed. In microeconomics, it applies to price and output determination for a market with perfect competition, which includes the condition of no buyers or sellers large enough to have price-setting power.

(b) The law of demand states that, in general, price and quantity demanded in a given market are inversely related. That is, the higher the price of a product, the less of it people would be prepared to buy (other things unchanged). As the price of a commodity falls, consumers move toward it from relatively more expensive goods (the substitution effect). In addition, purchasing power from the price decline increases ability to buy (the income effect). Other factors can change demand; for example, an increase in income will shift the demand curve for a normal good outward relative to the origin, as in the figure. All determinants are predominantly taken as constant factors of demand and supply.

(c) Supply is the relation between the price of a good and the quantity available for sale at that price. It may be represented as a table or graph relating price and quantity supplied. Producers, for example business firms, are hypothesized to be profit maximizers, meaning that they attempt to produce and supply the amount of goods that will bring them the highest profit. Supply is typically represented as a function relating price and quantity, if other factors are unchanged.

13. Найдите в следующем фрагменте текста английские эквиваленты к словам и словосочетаниям.

- спрос
- количество
- приобретать
- таблица или график
- цена
- доход
- полезность

- ограниченная максимизация полезности
- с доходами и богатством
- ограничение спроса

For a given market of a commodity, demand is the relation of the quantity that all buyers would be prepared to purchase at each unit price of the good. Demand is often represented by a table or a graph showing price and quantity demanded (as in the figure).

Demand theory describes individual consumers as rationally choosing the most preferred quantity of each good, given income, prices, tastes, etc. A term for this is "constrained utility maximization" (with income and wealth as the constraints on demand). Here, utility refers to the hypothesizedrelation of each individual consumer for ranking different commodity bundles as more or less preferred.

14. Прочтите текст «Supply and demand». Подготовьте аннотированный перевод на русский язык, используя следующие клише.

1. В тексте (название) ____

- анализируется (освещается проблема … разбирается (рассматривается, раскрывается) проблема …
- дается (излагается, обосновывается) теория …
- описывается (подвергается критике) теория …,
- показывается (раскрывается, характеризуется) сущность …,
- речь идет о том, что …, говорится о возможности …,
- автор/ы выявляет/ют сущность (особенности), дает/ют общую характеристику, раскрывает/ют собственное понимание (чего)
- отмечает/ют (считает/ют) …
- по мнению (по определению) автора/ов …

2. Подробно (кратко) излагается ______________________________

- изложена проблема…
- подробно исследуются формы и методы …
- особое внимание уделяется …
- обращается внимание на …
- поднимается вопрос о …
- затрагивается проблема …
- подчеркивается огромное значение …
- выявляются особенности …
- указывается на необходимость …
- отдельно рассматриваются вопросы …
- отмечается, что …
- **В заключение автор/ы говорит/ят** ____________________
- пишет/ут ….
- развивает/ют идею о …
- в итоге делается (сделан) вывод о …
- завершая свою работу, автор приходит к выводу, что…

Supply and demand

The supply and demand model describes how prices vary as a result of a balance between product availability and demand. Prices and quantities have been described as the most directly observable attributes of goods produced and exchanged in a market economy.

The theory of supply and demand is an organizing principle for explaining how prices coordinate the amounts produced and consumed. In microeconomics, it applies to price and output determination for a market with perfect competition, which includes the condition of no buyers or sellers large enough to have price-setting power.

That is, the higher the price at which the good can be sold, the more of it producers will supply, as in the figure. The higher price makes it profitable to increase production. Just as on the demand side, the position of the supply can shift, say from a change in the price of a productive input or a technical improvement. The "Law of Supply" states that, in general, a rise in price leads to an expansion in supply and a fall in price leads to a contraction in supply. Here as well, the determinants of supply, such as price of substitutes, cost of production, technology applied and various factors inputs of production are all taken to be constant for a specific time period of evaluation of supply.

15. Прочтите текст «Production, cost, and efficiency». Подготовьте аннотированный перевод на русский язык, используя клише для аннотированного перевода из задания № 14.

It is an economic process that uses inputs to create a commodity or a service for exchange or direct use. Production is a flow and thus a rate of output per period of time. Distinctions include such production alternatives as for consumption (food, haircuts, etc.) vs. investment goods (new tractors, buildings, roads, etc.), public goods (national defence, smallpox vaccinations, etc.) or private goods (new computers, bananas, etc.), and "guns" vs "butter".

Opportunity cost is the economic cost of production: the value of the next best opportunity foregone. Choices must be made between desirable yet mutually exclusive actions. It has been described as expressing "the basic relationship between scarcity and choice". For example, if a baker uses a sack of flour to make pretzels one morning, then the baker cannot use either the flour or the morning to make bagels instead. Part of the cost of making pretzels is that neither the flour nor the morning are available any longer, for use in some other way. The opportunity cost of an activity is an element in ensuring that scarce resources are used efficiently, such that the cost is weighed against the value of that activity in deciding on more or less of it.

Opportunity costs are not restricted to monetary or financial costs but could be measured by the real cost of output forgone, leisure, or anything else that provides the alternative benefit (utility).

Часть 3

Российская идентичность в поликультурном обществе: Выдающиеся ученые и их вклад в развитие экономики сельского хозяйства России

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и словосочетания.

- scientist
- researcher
- ancestor
- founder
- creator
- author
- inventor
- developer
- Nobel Laureate
- honored
- valid (valid member) Honorary
- be recognized
- come to a conclusion
- develop
- contribute to the
- invaluable
- large
- huge
- students and followers
- formation of new scientific directions
- copyright certificates for inventions

2. Прочтите тексты об известных отечественных ученых в области экономики.

2.1. Прочтите текст «Leonid Vitaliyevich Kantorovich». Переведите текст на русский язык.

Leonid Vitaliyevich Kantorovich

Leonid Vitaliyevich Kantorovich (19 January 1912 – 7 April 1986) was a Soviet mathematician and economist, known for his theory and development of techniques for the optimal allocation of resources. He is regarded as the founder of linear programming. He was the winner of the Stalin Prize in 1949 and the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1975.

Kantorovich was born on 19 January 1912. His father was a doctor practicing in Saint Petersburg. In 1926, at the age of fourteen, he began his studies at Leningrad State University. He graduated from the Faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics in 1930, and began his graduate studies. In 1934, at the age of 22 years, he became a full professor.

Later, Kantorovich worked for the Soviet government. He was given the task of optimizing production in a plywood industry. He devised the mathematical technique now known as linear programming in 1939, some years before it was advanced by George Dantzig. He authored several books including The Mathematical Method of Production Planning and Organization (Russian original 1939), The Best Uses of Economic Resources (Russian original 1959), and, with Vladimir IvanovichKrylov, Approximate methods of higher analysis (Russian original 1936). For his work, Kantorovich was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1949.

After 1939, he became a professor at Military Engineering-Technical University. During the Siege of Leningrad, Kantorovich was a professor at VITU of Navy and worked on safety of the Road of Life.

He calculated the optimal distance between cars on ice in dependence of the thickness of ice and the temperature of the air. In December 1941 and January 1942, Kantorovich walked himself between cars driving on the ice of Lake Ladoga on the Road of Life to ensure that cars did not sink. However, many cars with food for survivors of the siege were destroyed by the German airstrikes. In 1948 Kantorovich was assigned to the atomic project of the USSR. For his feat and courage Kantorovich was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, and was decorated with the medal For Defense of Leningrad.

After 1960, Kantorovich lived and worked in Novosibirsk, where he created and took charge of the Department of Computational Mathematics in Novosibirsk State University.

The Nobel Memorial Prize, which he shared with Tjalling Koopmans, was given "for their contributions to the theory of optimum allocation of resources."

In mathematical analysis, Kantorovich had important results in functional analysis, approximation theory, and operator theory.

In particular, Kantorovich formulated some fundamental results in the theory of normed vector lattices, especially in Dedekind complete vector lattices called "K-spaces" which are now referred to as "Kantorovich spaces" in his honor.

Kantorovich showed that functional analysis could be used in the analysis of iterative methods, obtaining the Kantorovich inequalities on the convergence rate of the gradient method and of Newton's method.

Kantorovich considered infinite-dimensional optimization problems, such as the Kantorovich-Monge problem in transport theory. His analysis proposed the Kantorovich--Rubinstein metric, which is used in probability theory, in the theory of the weak convergence of probability measures.

2.1.1.Дополните информацию, используя текст «Leonid Vitaliyevich Kantorovich»

- Kantorovich L.V. known for his theory and _________________________.
- Kantorovich L.V. is regarded as the founder of _______________________.
- He was the winner of the Nobel___________________________________.
- The Nobel Memorial Prize, which he shared with Tjalling Koopmans, was given for their contributions _____________________________________.

- Kantorovich L.V. graduated from Leningrad State University, the Faculty of Mathematics and ____.
- Kantorovich L.V.wrote several books: «The Mathematical Method of Production Planning and Organization»(1939), «The Best Uses of_________(1959), and with Vladimir Ivanovich Krylov «Approximate methods of higher ______ (1936).
- He calculated the optimal distance between cars on ice ________________.
- In mathematical analysis, Kantorovich had important results in __________.

2.1.2.Найдите в тексте и назовите научные труды Канторовича Е.Е.

2.1.3. Назовите ордена и медали, которыми был награжден ученый за расчет оптимального расстояния между автомобилями на льду Ладожского озера (дорога жизни) в декабре 1941 г. и январе 1942 г.

2.2. Прочтите текст «Evgeny Evgenievich Slutsky». Переведите текст на русский язык.

Evgeny Evgenievich Slutsky

Evgeny EvgenievichSlutsky (7 April 1880 – 10 March 1948) was a Russian and Soviet mathematical statistician, economist and political economist.

Slutsky is principally known for work in deriving the relationships embodied in the very well known Slutsky equation which is widely used in microeconomic consumer theory for separating the substitution effect and the income effect of a price change on the total quantity of a good demanded following a price change in that good, or in a related good that may have a cross-price effect on the original good quantity. There are many Slutsky analogs in producer theory.

He is less well known by Western economists than some of his contemporaries, due to his own changing intellectual interests as well as external factors forced upon him after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. His seminal paper in Economics, and some argue his last paper in Economics rather than probability theory, was published in 1915. Paul Samuelson noted that until 1936, he had been entirely unaware of Slutsky's 1915 "masterpiece" due to World War I and the paper's Italian language publication. R. G. D. Allen did the most to propagate Slutsky's work on consumer theory in published papers in 1936 and 1950.

Vincent Barnett argues: "A good case can be made for the notion that Slutsky is the most famous of all Russian economists, even more well-known [than] N. D. Kondratiev, L. V. Kantorovich, or Mikhail Tugan-Baranovsky. There are eponymous concepts such as the Slutsky equation, the Slutsky diamond, the Slutsky matrix, and the Slutsky-Yule effect, and a journals-literature search conducted on his name for the years 1980-1995 yielded seventy-nine articles directly using some aspect of Slutsky's work. Moreover, many microeconomics textbooks contain prominent mention of Slutsky's contribution to the theory of consumer behavior, most notably the Slutsky equation, christened by John Hicks as the 'Fundamental Equation of Value Theory'. Slutsky's work is thus an integral part of contemporary mainstream economics and econometrics, a claim that cannot really be made by any other Soviet economist, perhaps even by any other Russian economist."

In the 1920s Slutsky turned to working on probability theory and stochastic processes, but in 1927 he published his second famous article on economic theory, 'The Summation of Random Causes as a Source of Cyclical Processes'. This showed that it was possible for apparently cyclic behaviour to emerge as the result of random shocks to the economy if the latter were modelled using a stable stochastic difference equation with certain technical properties. This opened up a new approach to business cycle theory by hypothesising that the interaction of chance events could generate periodicity when none existed initially.

Mathematical statistics work: Slutsky's later work was principally in probability theory and the theory of stochastic processes. He is generally credited for the result known as Slutsky's theorem. In 1928 he was an Invited Speaker of the ICM in Bologna.

2.2.1.Найдите в тексте «Evgeny Evgenievich Slutsky» английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- микроэкономическая потребительская теория
- эффект замещения
- эффект дохода
- теория вероятности
- вероятностные процессы
- источник циклических процессов
- циклическое поведение
- случайные потрясения в экономике
- новый подход к теории бизнес-цикла
- гипотеза
- периодичность
- изменение цены на общее количество товара
- перекрестное влияние на исходное количество товара

2.2.2. Вставьте определения к следующим существительным.

- ___________ factors
- ___________ quantity
- ___________mention
- ___________ processes
- his second ________ article
- ___________ behavior
- ___________ theory

2.2.4. Вставьте необходимый по смыслу предлог.

- The well-known Slutsky equation which is widely used ____ microeconomic consumer theory.
- ____ 1927 he published his second famous article on economic theory.

- Slutsky is known ____ work in deriving the relationships embodied in the very well-known equation.
- He is generally credited for the result known ___Slutsky's theorem.
- There are eponymous concepts such __ the Slutsky equation, the Slutsky diamond, the Slutsky matrix, and the Slutsky-Yule effect.
- Many microeconomics textbooks contain prominent mention ___Slutsky's contribution __ the theory of consumer behavior.
- Fundamental Equation __ Value Theory.
- Slutsky's work is thus an integral part __ contemporary mainstream economics and econometrics.
- Most notably the Slutsky equation was christened ___ John Hicks ___ the 'Fundamental Equation of Value Theory'.

2.2.5. Вставьте недостающую информацию об ученом на основе прочитанного текста.

- Slutsky E.E. was a Russian and Soviet ____________________________
- The very well-known Slutsky equation is widely used in _________ theory.
- His for equation is used for separating the __________ and the income effect of a price change on the total quantity of a good demanded following a price change in that good.
- His seminal paper in Economics was published in _______.
- Slutsky's work is an integral part of contemporary mainstream __________.
- Prominent mention of Slutsky's contribution to the theory of consumer behavior was valued by John Hicks as the «Fundamental ______________».
- In 1927 he published his second famous article on economic theory «The Summation of ____»

3.1. Прочтите текст «Аникин Андрей Владимирович».

Аникин Андрей Владимирович

Андрей Владимирович Аникин, русский советский экономист и лексикограф, писатель-фантаст родился 9 сентября 1927 года. Окончил в 1949 году Институт внешней торговли в Москве, в 1953 году аспирантуру Московского финансового института. Кандидат экономических наук с 1953, доктор экономических наук с 1964. Тема докторской диссертации ученого: «Кредитная система современного капитализма. Исследование на материалах США». Под тем же заглавием она опубликована как научная монография в 1964 году.

В 1949—1957 годах Аникин работал в Министерстве внешней торговли СССР и Государственном комитете по внешним экономическим связям, с 1957 - в Институте мировой экономики и международных отношений РАН в должностях старшего научного сотрудника, заведующего сектором, заведующего отделом, главного научного сотрудника — руководителя группы. В 1965-92 гг. Андрей Владимирович работал по совместительству на кафедре политической экономии Экономического факультета МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова, с 1970 г. имеет ученое звание профессора.

Аникин является заслуженным деятелем науки России (1988), лауреатом академической премии им. Н.Г. Чернышевского за книгу «Юность науки. Жизнь и идеи мыслителей-экономистов до Маркса» (издания на русском языке 1971, 1975, 1979, 1985 гг. и издания на ряде иностранных языков).

Основные области научных исследований и публикаций ученого: денежное обращение, кредит, банки, международные валютные отношения; экономика США; история экономической мысли; проблемы финансовых институтов в переходной экономике. Много писал и публиковал в научно-популярном и научно-художественном жанре, является автором книги мемуаров «Люди науки. Встречи с выдающимися экономистами» (1995), а также двух книг беллетристики.

Выдающийся экономист приглашался для чтения лекций и ведения научно-исследовательской работы в ряд университетов и научных центров бывшего СССР и других стран, в том числе в Новосибирский и Саратовский университеты, Высшую школу экономики в Берлине (в то время — ГДР), Институт продвинутого изучения Советского Союза при Колумбийском университете (Нью-Йорк, США), Торонтский университет (Канада). Был консультантом по вопросам СССР и России инвестиционного банка «Морган Стэнли энд компани» (Нью-Йорк и Лондон, 1990—1994 гг).

Другие важнейшие публикации ученого: «Кризис валютной системы капитализма. Проблема валютных курсов» (1955 г), «Валютные проблемы Западной Европы» (1960 г.), «Политическая экономия современного капитализма», соавтор (1970 и 1975 гг.), «Золото. Международный экономический аспект» (1984 и 1988 гг.), «Путь исканий. Социально экономические идеи в России до марксизма» (1990), «Защита банковских вкладчиков. Российские проблемы в свете зарубежного опыта» (1997 г.).

Андрей Владимирович написал несколько статей для Большой советской энциклопедии и для «Экономической энциклопедии. Политическая экономия» и для «Кредитно-финансового словаря». Автор книги историко-фантастических повестей «Вторая жизнь», вышедшей в серии «Библиотека советской фантастики».

3.2. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на английский язык.

- Институт внешней торговли
- Московский финансовый институт
- кандидат экономических наук
- доктор экономических наук
- докторская диссертация
- Министерство внешней торговли
- Государственный комитет по внешним экономическим связям
- Институт мировой экономики и международных отношений

- кафедра политической экономии
- заслуженный деятель науки России
- область научных исследований
- денежное обращение
- кредит
- международные валютные отношения
- история экономической мысли
- проблемы финансовых институтов в переходной экономике

3.3. Переведите названия научных работ Аникина Андрея Владимировича на английский язык. Прочтите переведенные названия.

- «Кредитная система современного капитализма. Исследование на материалах США».
- «Кризис валютной системы капитализма. Проблема валютных курсов»
- «Валютные проблемы Западной Европы»
- «Политическая экономия современного капитализма»
- «Золото. Международный экономический аспект»
- «Защита банковских вкладчиков. Российские проблемы в свете зарубежного опыта»

4.1. Прочтите текст «Кулешов Валерий Владимирович» .

Кулешов Валерий Владимирович

Кулешов Валерий Владимирович, специалист в области методологии и методики экономико-математического моделирования, анализа, планирования и прогнозирования социально-экономических процессов функционирования экономики страны, Сибири и ее отдельных регионов родился 1 марта 1942 года. Директор Института экономики и организации промышленного производства Сибирского отделения Российской Академии наук (с 1991г по н.в.). Окончил Московский институт народного хозяйства им. Г.В. Плеханова в 1965г. В этом же году начал свою трудовую деятельность в Новосибирском государственном университете.

В 1966г. поступает в очную аспирантуру Института экономики и ОПП СО РАН, где проходит вся его дальнейшая трудовая деятельность. В 1969г. защитил диссертацию на соискание ученой степени кандидата экономических наук. Доктор экономических наук (1981), профессор (1985), член-корреспондент (1987), действительный член РАН, академик (1997), действительный член Международной академии регионального развития и сотрудничества (1996), В.В. Кулешов является членом Президиума СО РАН, председателем Объединенного ученого совета СО РАН по экономическим наукам, председателем Диссертационного совета по защите докторских диссертаций в ИЭОПП СО РАН.

Основными направлениями научных исследований ученого являются разработка методологии и инструментария долгосрочного прогнозирования развития многоотраслевых комплексов; создание методологии согласования решений в экономических системах различного уровня; исследование и разработка экономического механизма для радикального снижения ресурсоемкости народного хозяйства и его секторов; методология прогнозирования текущего и долгосрочного развития экономики Сибири и её отраслей.

Экономист является автором более 200 научных работ, в том числе 16 монографий, лауреатом премии Правительства РФ (2002), премии им. Косыгина (2002). Награжден орденом Почета (1999), имеет диплом «Почетный главный научный сотрудник» Академии общественных наук провинции Хэйлунцзян (КНР).

4.2.Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующим английским словам и словосочетаниям.

- in the field of methodology and methodology

- economic and mathematical modeling
- analysis
- planning
- forecasting
- socio-economic processes of the functioning of the economy
- the main areas of scientific research
- development of methodology and tools
- long-term forecasting of the development
- diversified complexes
- creating a methodology
- coordinating decisions
- various levels
- methodology
- forecasting the current and long-term development

4.3. Дополните предложения информацией из текста.

- Valery Kuleshov worked in the field of methodology and methodology of __________ and mathematical modeling, analysis, planning and forecasting of socio-economic processes of the functioning of the economy of the ______, ________ and its individual regions.
- Valery Kuleshov graduated from the Plekhanov Moscow Institute of ___________ Economy in 1965.
- Kuleshov Valery Vladimirovich is a doctor of _______ sciences, professor, __________member, full member of the Russian Academy of ________, academician, full member of the International Academy of Regional Development and Cooperation.
- V.V. Kuleshov is a member of the Presidium of the SB RAS
- V.V. Kuleshov is________ of the Dissertation Council for the Defense of Doctoral Dissertations.

- The main areas of scientific _______ of the scientist are:
  - the development of methodology and tools for long-term forecasting of the development of diversified complexes;
  - creating a methodology for coordinating decisions in economic systems of ______ levels;
  - research and _______ of an economic mechanism to radically reduce the resource intensity of the national economy and its sectors;
  - methodology for forecasting the current and _____development of the economy of Siberia and its industries.

5. Найдите в текстах (1-4) и выпишите научные звания, степени и должности известных отечественных ученых в области экономики.

- Leonid Vitaliyevich Kantorovich is ___________________________.
- EvgenyEvgenievich Slutsky is _______________________________.
- Valery Vladimirovich Kuleshov is ____________________________.
- AndreyVladimirovich Anikin is ______________________________.

6. Определите вклад отечественных ученых в развитие отраслевой и региональной экономики, используя тексты (1-4) и следующие глаголы:

- to come to a conclusion
- to base
- to create
- to develop
- to make
- to open
- to find a solution
- to prove

7. Дополните информацию о научных изданиях исследователей, используя следующие выражения.

… is the author of ____

… published ____

… wrote ____

… prepared ____

8. Подготовьте сообщение на тему «Вклад отечественных ученых в развитие информатики и вычислительной техники» (объем 1,5 стр.)по следующему плану.

Вводная часть.

- Название сообщения.
- Роль экономики в развитии российского общества в условиях глобализации и интеграции культур.

Основная часть.

- Отечественные ученые в области экономики (перечисление известных ученых с указанием научной степени, научного звания, должности).
- Информация о научных изданиях ученых.
- Информация о достижениях ученых в области экономики (с использованием словосочетаний из задания 3).

Заключительная часть.

- Теоретическая значимость научных достижений исследователей
- Практическая значимость научных достижений исследователей для развития промышленности и сельского хозяйства.

7. Подготовьте ответы на следующие вопросы письменно (3-5 высказываний к каждому вопросу).

1. Why have you decided to do postgraduate study?

2. Who is your scientific advisor?

3. What is your research devoted to?

4. What scientific works have you read on the subject?

5. Have you got any experience of public presentations on your topic?

6. Have you ever taken part in scientific conferences?

7. Do you enjoy reading? Who are your favorite authors?

8. What is your favorite genre of literature?

9. Would you like to live in a different city/country/time? If not, why?

10. Are you interested in politics/modern technologies/psychology?

8. Подготовьте краткую информацию о результатах первого года учебы в аспирантуре по следующему плану.

- Наименование министерства, университета, института
- Наименование кафедры, к которой Вы прикреплены как аспирант
- Заведующий кафедрой, научная степень, научная должность
- Научный руководитель, научная степень, научное звание, сфера научных интересов, перечень 2-3 научных трудов
- Тема Вашей кандидатской диссертации
- Актуальность диссертационного исследования
- Научная новизна диссертационного исследования
- Цели и задачи исследования
- Теоретическая база исследования с указанием значимых для проведения исследования научных направлений, подходов, научных работ предшествующих исследователей
- Методы исследования
- Практическая значимость работы (в том числе и для нашего региона)
- Предполагаемый план работы:
    - изучение научной литературы по теме исследования (в том числе и на английском языке)

- подготовка аналитического обзора литературы с использованием библиотечного фонда ИРГАУ им. А.А. Ежевского и научно-образовательных ресурсов Интернет для научной коммуникации на государственном и иностранном языках
- участие в научных международных конференциях(заполнение аппликационных документов, написание аннотации доклада)
- сбор фактического (практического) материала
- проведение эксперимента
- подготовка и публикация статьи(ей), тезисов
- оформление научных работ в соответствии с правилами и стандартами научной и деловой коммуникации, принятыми в международной практике
- подготовка презентации доклада по теме исследования на английском языке.

РАЗДЕЛ 2
Кандидатская диссертация. Методология и метаязык научного исследования на английском языке

Часть 1
Метаязык научного исследования

Для системы принципов и способов организации научной деятельности, представления её результатов необходим метаязык. Термин *метаязык* (*греч. meta 'через, после'*) используется в значении языка, меняющего естественный национальный язык и принятый в какой-либо узкой отрасли науки или техники. Это язык, предназначенный для описания другого языка, называемого объектным языком.

Это понятие используется в лингвистике, при описании естественных языков. Речь идет о метаязыке как языке для описания языка. Естественный язык может являться своим же метаязыком. Так, для описания английского языка может быть использован тот же английский язык, или отличаться лишь частично, например, специальной терминологией.

В классической философии этим понятием фиксируется логический инструментарий рефлексии над феноменами семиотического ряда. В информатике мы имеем дело с дополнительными данными (метаданными), служащими для описания имеющихся.В математике существует неформализованный язык для представления утверждений метаматематики.

К таким специфическим способам образования абстракций относится метаязык, который неоднозначно понимается в различных научных теориях. В связи с этим актуальной является проблема анализа природы метаязыка и специфики ее проявления.

В данной работе предлагается рассматривать метаязык как способ выделения абстракций, категорий, понятий, которые могут быть использованы для анализа и конструирования модели кандидатской диссертации, её структуры и составляющих компонентов.

Часть 2

Структура кандидатской диссертации

1.Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и выражения, с помощью которых может быть представлена структура диссертации.

1. dissertation
2. thesis for the degree of doctor of …
3. structure of the dissertation
4. thesis
5. title (title of the dissertation)
6. topic of the dissertation
7. introduction
8. part of a dissertation
9. volume
10. chapter
11. section
12. paragraph
13. brief description of each part of a dissertation
14. the relevance of the study (dissertation)
15. relevant and timely
16. novelty
17. abstract
18. problem
19. issue
20. challenge
21. aim, object, purpose, task
22. objective
23. scientific novelty of the dissertation
24. methodology
25. methodological base of the study

26. actual material survey methods
27. research methods
28. data collection
29. approach
30. the theoretical significance of the dissertation(work, study)
31. the practical significance of the dissertation(work, study)
32. bibliography and references
33. literature review
34. conclusion
35. acknowledgements
36. summary
37. appendices
38. to study, investigate, examine, analyze, consider

2. Прочтите следующие предложения. Переведите.

1. The introduction chapter presents the core research question and aims.
2. The literature review chapter assesses what the current research says about this question.
3. The methodology, results and discussion chapters go about undertaking new research about this question.
4. The conclusion chapter (attempts to) answer the core research question.
5. The dissertation structure reflects the research process of asking a well-defined question(s), investigating, and then answering the question.
6. The title page of your dissertation is the very first impression the marker will get of your work.

Typically, a good title includes mention of the following:

1. The broader area of the research (i.e. the overarching topic)
2. The specific focus of your research (i.e. your specific context)
3. Indication of research design (e.g. quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods).

3. Прочтите текст «Abstract or executive summary». Определите, что включают в себя следующие пункты:

- research questions and aims
- methodology
- findings
- conclusions

Abstract or executive summary

The dissertation abstract (or executive summary for some degrees) serves to provide the reader with a big-picture view of your research project. It should give them an understanding of the key insights and findings from the research, without them needing to read the rest of the report – in other words, it should be able to stand alone. For it to stand alone, your abstract should cover the following key points (at a minimum):

- Your research questions and aims – what key question(s) did your research aim to answer?
- Your methodology – how did you go about investigating the topic and finding answers to your research question(s)?
- Your findings – following your own research, what did do you discover?
- Your conclusions – based on your findings, what conclusions did you draw? What answers did you find to your research question(s)?

4. Прочтите текст« Introduction».

Introduction

This chapter is the heart of your dissertation. Your introduction chapter needs to start from the very beginning, and should address the following questions:

1. What will you be investigating?
2. Why is that worth investigating? How is it important to science or business? How is it sufficiently original?

3. What are your research aims and research question(s)? Note that the research questions can sometimes be presented at the end of the literature review (next chapter).

4. What is the scope of your study? In other words, what will you cover and what won't you cover?

5. What methodology will you adopt?

6. How will you structure your dissertation? What are the core chapters and what will you do in each of them?

It will make it clear to the reader exactly what you'll be investigating, why that's important, and how you'll be going about the investigation.

5. Раскройте скобки. Прочтите и переведите предложения.

- (**Цель**) of this part of the dissertation was to review studies on persuasion from the viewpoint of the Elaboration Likelihood Model based on Petty &Wegener .
- This section of the dissertation consists of the following four parts:
- 1. (**Введение**).
- 2. Multiple roles for persuasion variables.
- 3. Source variables: (1) credibility (expertise, trustworthiness), (2) attractiveness/likableness, (3) power, (4) additional source factors.
- 4 (**Заключение**).
- (**Основная цель диссертации**) is to investigate the impact of globalization on the quality of life in the Asian countries.
- (**Вторая цель**) of this study is to use recently-developed nonparametric techniques to overcome the issue of functional form uncertainty while analyzing the variance of distribution of per capita income.
- (**Основная цель этого исследования**) is to shed more light on the issue of model uncertainty in applied econometrics in general and cross-country growth as well as happiness and well-being regressions in particular

- (**Результаты**) of this study show that globalization enhances the quality of life of their residents by improving Human Development Index of Asian countries.
- (**Научная новизна**) of the model lies in the formulation of the problem the frequency distribution of the resource allocation problem as a sub-channel with a firmly fixed number of subcarriers in each of them.
- (**Настоящая диссертация**) describes how parallel elastic elements can be used to reduce energy consumption in the electric motor driven, fully-actuated, STEPPR bipedal walking robot without compromising or significantly limiting locomotive behaviors.
- (**Ваша диссертация**) should state the (цели) of your investigation, describe your (**методы исследования**), and present and discuss your **(результаты).**
- Each part of the dissertation has to be followed by the short (**описанием**) and (**заключением**).
- It is believed that a combined (**подход**) comprising the advantages of both models can offer better designs for modern complex software development needs.
- Many (**вопросы**) such as how to represent and store models and how to trace model evolution should be addressed properly.
- It is (**диссертация на соискание ученой степени**) of Doctor of Philosophy.

6. Восполните текст, используя приведенные ниже слова.

- ***second***
- ***first***
- ***to analyze***
- ***main***
- ***investigated***

Objective: This thesis has two _______ objectives. The _____ objective is __________ how software companies can run and optimize their systems through automated experiments. This objective can be investigated from the perspectives of the software architecture, the algorithms for the experiment execution and the experimentation process. The ______ objective is to analyze how non web-facing companies can adopt experimentation as part of their development process to validate and deliver value to their customers continuously. This objective is ____________ from the perspectives of the software development process and focuses on the experimentation aspects that are distinct from web-facing companies.

7. Прочтите текст. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- для достижения этих целей;
- комбинация различных методов эмпирических исследований;
- обзоры литературы;
- основные результаты;
- в качестве основы экспериментирования;
- помочь выбрать метод;
- ключевые проблемы.

Method: To achieve these objectives, we conducted research in close collaboration with industry and used a combination of different empirical research methods: case studies, literature reviews, simulations, and empirical evaluations. Results: This thesis provides six main results.

First, it proposes an architecture framework for automated experimentation that can be used with different types of experimental designs in both embedded systems and web-facing systems.

Second, it proposes a new experimentation process to capture the details of a trustworthy experimentation process that can be used as the basis for an automated experimentation process.

Third, it identifies the restrictions and pitfalls of different multi-armed bandit algorithms for automating experiments in industry. This thesis also proposes a set of guidelines to help practitioners select a technique that minimizes the occurrence of these pitfalls.

Fourth, it proposes statistical models to analyze optimization algorithms that can be used in automated experimentation.

Fifth, it identifies the key challenges faced by embedded systems companies when adopting controlled experimentation, and we propose a set of strategies to address these challenges.

Sixth, it identifies experimentation techniques and proposes a new continuous experimentation model for mission-critical and business-to-business.

8. Прочтите следующий текст. Переведите.

University of Bolton, UK

WRITING A DISSERTATION

This tutorial provides an overview of the process required to undertake an extended piece of work such as PhD or doctoral dissertation, research proposal, project, extended essay etc. Dissertation supervisor will play a key role in supporting you through the research process.

A good dissertation should demonstrate:

- An ability to carry out independent, original research.
- Familiarity with related academic literature in the relevant subject, including the main issues and research methodologies employed.

- An ability to criticise and evaluate the work described in the literature and your own work as reported in your dissertation.
- An ability to write a concise, focused report of your research work in good English, in a logical order and in your own words.

STRUCTURE OF DISSERTATION

1. Title

You should state:

• The title of the dissertation: *Potassium uptake in potatoes.*

• Your full name

• Institution: *The University of Bolton Place: Bolton.*

• Date submitted: May, 2021

• Name of supervisor (if required): Supervisor: *Joe Bloggs.*

2. Abstract

This is a summary of your thesis condensed into a short paragraph. You should include a brief outline of the following:

• The issues that you have researched and why.

• Research methods chosen and why.

• Your results.

• Your conclusions.

It does not matter that your conclusions are obvious from the beginning; it is the rigour that you have applied in reaching them that matters.

2. Introduction

Introduction includes the objective, aims and subject of the dissertation. You should explain the significance and relevance of what you are trying to prove, how you are going to prove it and what methods you will use in the process. You should outline the content of each section.

4. Literature Review

You must critically review relevant past research. Listing summaries of articles in chronological order is not appropriate. You must identify research themes in the literature or analyse papers according to alternative methodologies for comparison.

A good literature review is comprehensive, critical, and informative. You should conclude it by identifying your intended contribution to the current literature. In order to carry out an in-depth review of the literature, you should be familiar with the research carried out by other researchers before.

5. Methodology

Development and description of your study framework. This is where you describe the study methods, data collection and data analysis methods that you have chosen and explain why these methods are appropriate for your study. Its content will differ depending on the particular research undertaken.

6. Results & Discussion

You must describe, display, interpret and evaluate your results. You must also identify any limitations and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of your reported research.

7. Conclusion

This is where you combine all the strands of your argument to give a convincing answer to the question you originally posed. You should be able to justify your conclusion and show how the stages in your reasoning are connected. You should identify any potential future developments for your research topic and if there are any practical implications for management or government policy.

8. Bibliography & References

Your thesis must contain bibliography.

9. Определите, какое качество диссертанта не названо в данном списке.

- an ability to carry out independent original research;
- an ability to write a concise focused report of your research work in good English in a logical order and in your own words;
- an ability to criticize and evaluate the work described in the described in the literature and your own work as reported in your dissertation.

10.Перечислите пункты, которые необходимо указать на титульном листе диссертации «Title».

11. Перечислите составные части раздела «Introduction».

12. Перечислите, что должно быть включено в аннотацию диссертации «Abstract».

13. Прочтите приведенный ниже текст. Определите, какую часть диссертации отражает текст и с помощью каких языковых единиц она репрезентирована.

The results presented in this thesis indicate that the trustworthiness in the experimentation process and the selection of algorithms still need to be addressed before automated experimentation can be used at scale in industry. The embedded systems industry faces challenges in adopting experimentation as part of its development process. In part, this is due to the low number of users and devices that can be used in experiments and the diversity of the required experimental designs for each new situation. This limitation increases both the complexity of the experimentation process and the number of techniques used to address this constraint.

14. Прочтите фрагмент диссертации. Найдите следующие выражения.

- выразить искреннюю признательность
- поблагодарить
- особо поблагодарить
- за неоценимую поддержку и отзывы о моих исследованиях
- за плодотворные дискуссии и сотрудничество
- выразить глубокую признательность
- сначала, далее, и наконец

Acknowledgments

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisors. I would like to thank my supervisor, Prof. Jan Bosch, for the patience in guiding me through this research while giving me the freedom to explore the topics that interest me.

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I am grateful to my parents and my grandfather for all the encouragement to pursue this dream.

15. Продолжите список лиц, кому выражена благодарность и признательность автором диссертации.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to:

- my supervisors
- _____________
- _____________
- _____________
- _____________
- _____________
- _____________

16. Раскройте скобки. Поставьте глаголы в Past Simple Tense (Passive Voice).

- The panel data for Asian countries (analyze) for the period from 1995 to 2015.
- Pedroni and Johansan co-integration tests (use) to find the long-run relationship among the variables.
- This study (base) on a qualitative case study design following the guidelines proposed by Runesson and Host.
- Correctness results (extend) in this context.
- This objective (investigate) from the perspectives of the software development process and focuses on the experimentation aspects that are distinct from web-facing companies.

- Some theoretical models (develop)
- An approach to the problem (find).
- A series of standard programs (consider).

17. Прочтите следующие предложения. Подчеркните сказуемые в страдательном залоге.

- They are used in the most varied branches of knowledge and have become a necessary apparatus in economic planning.

- Inverse problems are problems in which the characteristics of a model are defined such that output information can be compared within the limits of observational accuracy with the results of observations of the phenomena under the study.
- The process of mathematical modeling can be divided into four stages.
- Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.
- The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.
- In this modern world most of the data are transferred and stored using internet.
- As old mechanisms are destroyed by different types of unauthorized attacks, computer scientists are developing new and modern types of security mechanism to protect data.
- Data are encrypted thus unauthorized user can't get actual data and decrypted to use by authorized user.
- Valuable information or sensitive data must be protected from unathorized access.
- The training data are used to estimate the model parameters.
- Tools from nonparametric statistics can sometimes be used to evaluate how well data fits a known distribution or to come up with a general model that makes only minimal assumptions about the model's mathematical form.
- Both natural and artificial systems which involve information can be examined within the framework of information, including the brain, computer systems, and paper filing methods.
- Informatics is concerned with how data is collected and stored, how it is organized, and how it is retrieved and transmitted.
- Many mathematical models can be classified in some of the following ways.
- Students of business informatics are taught not only to understand and explain IT-related problems, but also to propose and work through solutions, possibly by applying new strategies and technologies.
- A model is considered to be nonlinear otherwise.

18. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, используя глаголы в страдательном залоге и подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы.

- Название темы диссертации должно быть кратким и точно соответствовать содержанию диссертации, объекту и предмету исследования. –
- Актуальность научного исследования определяется необходимостью, потребностью изучения научной проблемы в интересах научной отрасли, науки в целом и практики. –
- Практическая значимость исследования может определяться характером использования и степенью внедрения результатов в развитие отрасли. –
- Диссертация должна оформляться в соответствии с требованиями государственных стандартов. –
- Ссылки на использованную литературу могут быть расположены перед разделом «Приложения» –
- В ведении следует указывать материалы и методы, применяемые в исследовании. –

19. Вставьте данные в скобках глаголы в Present Simple Tense. Переведите предложения.

- More and more huge databases (appear) to collect and store the information.
- It (become) important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification.
- Technology development (give) more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises.
- There (be) other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.
- Other crucial problems (include) wars, epidemics, and demographic problems.
- The first stage (consist) in formulating the laws that relate the principal objects of the model.

- This stage (require) a broad knowledge of the facts pertaining to the given phenomena and a deep understanding of the interrelations between the phenomena.
- Here the main question (involve) the solution of the direct problem.
- The method of mathematical modeling (occupy) a central place among other methods of investigation, particularly since the advent of the electronic computer.
- Availability (refer) to the ability to use the information or resource desired.
- A mathematical model usually (describe) a system by a set of variables and a set of equations that establish relationships between the variables.
- The variables (represent) some properties of the system, for example, measured system outputs often in the form of signals, timing data, counters, and event occurrence (yes/no).
- The objective (depend) on the perspective of the model's user.
- The classification as field experiments also (emphasize) better many of the challenges faced by software organizations.
- This section introduces the central concepts that are relevant and used throughout this thesis.

20. Прочтите и переведите следующие фрагменты текстов. Определите основную мысль, используя следующие выражения.

Attention is given to…

Particular attention is given to…

An account is taken of the role of….

Certain emphasis is placed on…

The ….has been studied and attention is given to the …

- The law of demand states that, in general, price and quantity demanded in a given market are inversely related. That is, the higher the price of a product, the less of it people would be prepared to buy (other things unchanged). As the price of a commodity falls, consumers move toward it from relatively more expensive goods (the substitution effect). In addition, purchasing power from the price decline increases ability to buy (the income effect). Other factors can change demand; for example an increase in income will shift the demand curve for a normal good outward relative to the origin, as in the figure. All determinants are predominantly taken as constant factors of demand and supply.

- Scarcity is represented in the figure by people being willing but unable in the aggregate to consume beyond the PPF (such as at X) and by the negative slope of the curve. If production of one good increases along the curve, production of the other good decreases, an inverse relationship. This is because increasing output of one good requires transferring inputs to it from production of the other good, decreasing the latter.Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

- It is most frequently assumed in economic analysis that the firm is trying to maximize its total profits. However, there is no reason to believe that all businessmen pursue the same objectives. For example, a small firm which is run by its owner may seek to maximize the proprietor's free time subject to the constraint that his earnings exceed some minimum level, and, indeed, there have been cases of overworked businessmen who, on medical advice, have turned down profitable business opportunities.
- Economists study trade, production and consumption decisions, such as those that occur in a traditional marketplace.
- Two traders sit at computer monitors with financial information. Electronic trading brings together buyers and sellers through an electronic trading

platform and network to create virtual market places. Pictured: São Paulo Stock Exchange, Brazil.

- Microeconomics examines how entities, forming a market structure, interact within a market to create a market system. These entities include private and public players with various classifications, typically operating under scarcity of tradable units and light government regulation. The item traded may be a tangible product such as apples or a service such as repair services, legal counsel, or entertainment.
- Microeconomics studies individual markets by simplifying the economic system by assuming that activity in the market being analysed does not affect other markets. This method of analysis is known as partial-equilibrium analysis (supply and demand). This method aggregates (the sum of all activity) in only one market. General-equilibrium theory studies various markets and their behaviour. It aggregates (the sum of all activity) across all markets. This method studies both changes in markets and their interactions leading towards equilibrium.
- As a scholarly discipline, economics is two centuries old. The first scientist who made extraordinary contributions in economic was Adam Smitt. He was born in a small fishing town near Edinburgh, Scotland. At the age of 28, Adam Smitt became Professor of Logic at the University of Glasgow. Some time later, he became a tutor to a wealthy Scottish duke. Then he received a grant and with the financial security of this grant, Smitt devoted 10 years to writing his work "The Wealth of Nations" which founded economic science. It was published in 1776.
- A global food market analysis may take a look at growers, distribution channels, and both short and long range weather predictions, usually noting areas of weakness or strength. The ramifications of shortages, or an overabundance of a particular commodity, like rice for example, may have far-reaching impacts around the globe. Since many companies make large purchases of commodities for food manufacturers, these enterprises often

conduct an industry analysis. In reviewing the analysis, a company may decide to switch to a different staple ingredient, if faced with a higher risk of inflationary pressures.

21.Сообщите о цели своего исследования (главы диссертации, эксперимента, статьи, доклада), используя приведенные ниже выражения.

Образец: *The aim of my study is to give the diagnoses and data which are concerned with the life-cycle of the ciliates.*

- The aim of the study (research) is to test...
- The chief purpose of the investigation was to establish…
- The main task of the experiments has been to measure…
- The primary aim of the paper (discussion) was to describe...
- The object of the experiment (technique) was to explain…
- This thesis has two main objectives. The first objective is to analyze how …
- The second objective is to analyze how…

22. Сообщите о предмете своего исследования.

Образец*: This study describes how parallel elastic elements can be used to reduce energy consumption in the electric motor driven.*

Используйте глаголы со значением:

- **исследования и описания:** describe, discuss, outline, consider
  describe - описывать, давать описание;
  discuss - обсуждать, описывать, иногда с элементом полемики, излагать;
  outline - кратко описывать, описывать в общих чертах, очерчивать; consider - рассматривать, обсуждать, принимая во внимание разные пункты.
- **получения:** obtain, determine, find, establish

obtain – получать (способ получения безразличен);

determine - определять, получать, находить (любым способом), определять путем вычисления, вычислять;

find - находить, обнаруживать;

establish - устанавливать, (точно) определять, (убедительно) показывать.

23. Продолжите следующее высказывание.

This section of my dissertation introduces the central concepts that are relevant and used throughout this thesis. These include such concepts as:

- economic model
- trade, production and consumption decisions
- consumption (food, haircuts, etc.) vs. investment goods (new tractors, buildings, roads, etc.), public goods (national defence, smallpox vaccinations, etc.) or private goods (new computers, bananas, etc.)
- ______________________
- ______________________
- ______________________

24. Перечислите методы исследования, которые могут быть использованы при написании диссертации по Вашей специальности, используя следующее высказывание.

To achieve these objectives, we used a combination of different empirical research methods:

- case studies
- literature reviews
- simulations
- empirical evaluations
- __________________

- ___________________
- ___________________
- ___________________
- ___________________
- ___________________
- ___________________
- ___________________
- ___________________
- ___________________

25. Представьте кратко свою работу, используя следующую схему.

- In my theses, the focus is on _____________________ and the open problems related to it.
- In particular, how to compare models, how to ___________, how to deal with ___________________, and ultimately with ___________.
- For each issue, we analyze problems, and propose some solutions.
- We use small case studies _________ to make issues more concrete.
- All case studies are________________________.
- This thesis defines and describes the ___________________________.
- Additionally, we explore _____________________________________.
- The approach in this thesis is novel and significant both in how to establish ______________________, and how to explore _________________.
- Hence, this thesis establishes: ________________________________.

Часть3

ТЕСТЫ

Задание 1. Выберите подходящую форму глагола для перевода сказуемого на английский язык:

1. This house ______last year.

a) was being built

b) has been built

c) was built

2. A new supermarket _____ built here now.

a) is being built

b) is building

c) is built

3. Students ______twice a year.

a) are being examined

b) is examined

c) are examined

4. You were inconsiderate when this rule_____.

a) was explained

b) had been explained

c) was being explained

5. Flowers _____ already.

a) are watered

b) have been watered

c) were watered

6. Tables ________ of wood usually.

a) are being made

b) have been made

c) are made

7. This movie ______ on TV.

a) has never been shown

b) was never shown

c) had never been shown

8. My apartment ________by Saturday.

a) will be repaired

b) will have been repaired

c) is being repaired

9. The lists ______ by the secretary at present moment.

a) are typed

b) are being typed

c) have been typed

10. They ______ yet for the party.

a) were not invited

b) had not been invited

c) have not been invited

Задание 2. Прочтите текст и сделайте адекватный письменный перевод данного текста на русский язык.

Economics

In fact, people do it for countless reasons. For many people concern for the economy goes no further than the price of tuition or the fear of losing a job. Many others, however, are becoming aware that their job prospects and the prices they pay are somehow related to national trends in prices, unemployment, and economic growth. Although few people think in terms of price indexes and graphs, most of us now recognize the importance of major economic events. And that's why so many people worry about such abstractions as unemployment rates, inflation, economic growth, etc.

As a scholarly discipline, economics is two centuries old. The first scientist who made extraordinary contributions in economic was Adam Smith. He was born in a small fishing town near Edinburgh, Scotland. At the age of 28, Adam Smith became Professor of Logic at the University of Glasgow. Some time later, he became a tutor to a wealthy Scottish duke. Then he received a grant and with the financial security of this grant, Smith devoted 10 years to writing his work "The Wealth of Nations" which founded economic science. It was published in 1776. His contribution was to analyze the way that markets organized economic life and produced rapid economic growth. He showed that a system of price and markets is able to coordinate people and business without any central direction. Almost a century later, as capitalist enterprises began to spread, there appeared the massive critique of capitalism: Karl Marx's "Capital". Marx proclaimed that capitalism was doomed and would soon be followed by business depressions, revolutionary upheavals and socialism.

What exactly is the subject that the economists from Smith to Marx to the present generation have analyzed? Economics is the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce valuable commodities and distribute them among different people.

Задание 2. Прочтите текст и сделайте адекватный письменный перевод данного текста на русский язык.

Alternative Objectives of the Firm

There is no simple method for determining the goals of the firm (or of its executives). One thing, however, is clear. Very often the last person to ask about any individual's motivation is the person himself (as the psychoanalysts have so clearly shown). In fact, it is common experience when interviewing executives to find that they will agree to every plausible goal about which they are asked. They say they want to maximize sales and also to maximize profits; that they wish, in the bargain, to minimize costs; and so on. Unfortunately, it is normally impossible to serve all of such a multiplicity of goals at once.

For example, suppose an advertising outlay of half a million dollars minimizes unit costs, an outlay of 1.2 million maximizes total profits, whereas an outlay of 1.8 million maximizes the firm's sales volume. We cannot have all three decisions at once. The firm must settle on one of the three objectives or some compromise among them.

Of corse, the businessman is not the only one who suffers from the desire to pursue a number of incompatible objectives. It is all too easy to try to embrace at one time all of the attractive-sounding goals one can muster and difficult to reject any one of them. Even the most learned have suffered from this difficulty. It is precisely on these grounds that one great economist was led to remark that the much-discussed objective of the greatest good for the greatest number contains one "greatest" too many.

It is most frequently assumed in economic analysis that the firm is trying to maximize its total profits. However, there is no reason to believe that all businessmen pursue the same objectives. For example, a small firm which is run by its owner may seek to maximize the proprietor's free time subject to the constraint that his earnings exceed some minimum level, and, indeed, there have been cases of overworked businessmen who, on medical advice, have turned down profitable business opportunities.

It has also been suggested, on the basis of some observation, that firms often seek to maximize the money value of their sales (their total revenue) subject to a constraint that their profits do not fall short of some minimum level which *is* just on the borderline of acceptability. That is, so long as profits are at a satisfactory level, management will devote the bulk of its energy and resources to the expansion of sales.

Задание 3. Прочтите следующий текст и подготовьте реферированный перевод научного текста.

The Development of Accounting Thought

Accounting has a long history. Some scholars claim that writing arose in order to record accounting information. Account records date back to the ancient civilization of China, Greece, and Egypt. The rulers of these civilization used accounting to keep track of the cost of labor and materials used in building structures like the great pyramids.

Accounting developed further as a result of the information needs of merchants. In that commercial climate the monk Luca Pacioli, a mathematician and friend of Leonardo da Vinci, published the first known description of double-entry book – keeping in 1494.

In the nineteenth century, the growth of corporations, especially those in the railroad and steel industries, spurred the development of accounting. Corporation owners, the stock holders-were no longer necessarily managers of their business. Managers had to create accounting systems to report to the owners how well their businesses were doing.

The role of government has led to still more accounting developments. When the federal government started the income tax, accounting supplied the concept of "Income". Also, government at all levels has assumed expanded roles in health, education, labor, and economic planning. To ensure that the information that it uses to make decisions is reliable, the government has required strict accountability in business community.

Задание 4. Прочтите и подготовьте реферированный перевод научного текста.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Agricultural economics or agronomics is an applied field of economics concerned with the application of economic theory in optimizing the production and distribution of food and fibre a discipline known as agronomics. Agronomics was a branch of economics that specifically dealt with land usage.

It focused on maximizing the crop yield while maintaining a good soil ecosystem. Throughout the 20th century the discipline expanded and the current scope of the discipline is much broader. Agricultural economics today includes a variety of applied areas, having considerable overlap with conventional economics. Agricultural economists have made substantial contributions to research in economics, econometrics, development economics, and environmental economics. Agricultural economics influences food policy, agricultural policy, and environmental policy.

Economics has been defined as the study of resource allocation under scarcity. Agronomics, or the application of economic methods to optimizing the decisions made by agricultural producers, grew to prominence around the turn of the 20th century. The field of agricultural economics can be traced out to works on land economics. Henry Charles Taylor was the greatest contributor with the establishment of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Wisconsin in 1909.

Задание 5. Прочтите следующий текст. Подготовьте реферированный перевод текста.

The goal of advertising is to win your consumer dollars. A consumer’s goal should be to obtain the most satisfaction from their resources of time and money. Consumers can achieve this goal by employing the following three principles of buying:

A. Gathering information

B. Using advertising wisely

C. Comparison shopping

Suppose you are thinking about purchasing a portable CD player. You can get information about portable CD players from friends and family, the Internet, and salespeople. The amount of information you get depends upon how much time you spend researching the portable CD player. You must determine how much time to spend researching and how much information is necessary to make your decision.

As you gather information about portable CD players, you will see several types of advertising about them. Competitive advertising tries to convince you that a product is different or superior to another. Informative advertising gives you detailed information about a product. Bait and switch is an illegal form of advertising. The bait is advertising that lures you into a store for a discounted item. When you arrive at the store, a salesperson will inform you that there are no more items available at that cost. You are then directed to buy a similar item at a higher cost. This is the switch.

After gathering the information you need, get information on types and prices of products available from different stores or companies. This is called comparison shopping. A warranty is a promise given by either the store or the manufacturer to replace or repair a product that is found to be faulty within a specific period of time. Consumers must also make the decision between a brand name product, a product that has an identifiable name or logo, or a generic brand product, a product that does not have a brand name.

Задание 6. Выполните ТЕСТ.

1. Прочтите следующий текст.

Different types of economic systems exist in the world. However, each system must answer the same three basic questions:

A. What should be produced? We live in a world of scarcity and trade-offs. If more of one thing is produced, then less of something else will have to be produced.

B. How should it be produced? In addition to deciding what to produce, an economic system must decide how to produce it. Trade-offs exist in the answers to this question, too.

C. For whom shall it be produced? The type of economic system determines how goods and services are distributed. In the United States, goods and services are distributed by a price system. People's income determines their ability to purchase items. Other systems might share products equally among members of society, for example.

Economists identify four types of economic systems. They differ according to how each answers the three basic questions of what, how, and for whom to produce. In the real world, however, no such "pure" systems exist. All economies are mixed to some degree.

A traditional economy is a system that answers the three basic questions according to traditions and customs. Things are done the way they have always been done. Everyone knows what is expected of them. Change is discouraged and production methods are often inefficient. Therefore, choices among consumer goods are rare.

A command economy is a system in which government leaders control the factors of production and make all decisions about their use. Individuals have little influence over how the basic economic questions are answered. An advantage of this system is the speed with which economic plans can be changed. However, because the government sets wages, people have no incentive to work hard or efficiently. A lack of consumer choices also exists.

A market economy is sometimes called "capitalism." This is the opposite of command systems. Individuals own the factors of production. They decide what to produce and how to produce it. The market-the voluntary exchange of products between buyers and sellers - guides economic choices instead of tradition or government control. Competition gives consumers a wide choice of products and helps to determine how much they cost. Factors of production and money flow back and forth between individuals and businesses in a model called a circular flow of economic activity.

A mixed economy combines parts of a market economy and parts of a command economy. Private ownership of property and individual decision-making are combined with government regulations. Most of the world’s nations, including the United States, have mixed economies.

2. Choose the right set of keywords

а. economic systems, basic questions, a traditional economy, acommand economy, amarket economy, amixed economy

б. economic systems, trade-offs, production, distribution, consumption, government regulations

в. economic systems, a traditional economy, acommand economy, amarket economy, government regulations

г. economic systems, a traditional economy, acommand economy, amarket economy, goods and services

3. Determine what problem this article is devoted.

а. development of economics

б. the factors of production

в. the three basic questions

г. different types of economic systems

4. The relevance of the article is conditioned by

а. importance of knowledge of types of economic systems

б. the need to improve a circular flow of economic activity.

в. traditional economy

г. interest of people to government regulations in the economy

5.The author describes in detail

а. government regulations in the economy

б. the three basic questions

в. four types of economic systems in the world

г. management

6. The material of the study was data on

а. on the types of economic systems that exist in the world

б. obtained when comparing a traditional economy with a market economy

в. students' survey data

г. article from the magazine

7. Choose the correct translation

If more of one thing is produced, then less of something else will have to be produced.

а. Если производится одну вещь, то придется производить и другие.

б. Если производится больше одного, то придется производить меньше чего-то другого.

в. Чем больше производишь, тем больше тратишь средств.

г. Если производится меньше, то придется задуматься о прибыли.

8. The author believes that

а. Economists identify four types of economic systems according to how each answers the question of how to produce

б. Economists identify four types of economic systems according to how each answers question of what to produce.

в. Economists identify four types of economic systems according to how each answers question of for whom to produce.

г. Economists identify four types of economic systems according to how each answers the three basic questions of what, how, and for whom to produce.

10. Studies were conducted in

а. Bulgaria

б. Japan

в. Mongolia

г. USA

11. The novelty of the study is

а. The author describes different types of economic systems.

б. The author describes the results of studies ofeconomic systems in Europe and USA.

в. The author describes his visit to the United States of America.

г. The author describes the state of economic in the USA.

Задание 7. Прочтите следующий текст. Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы.

А) Why is it difficult to measure unemployment?

Б) What is the difference between demand-pull and cost-push inflation?

Unemployment and inflation

Unemployment and inflation cause uncertainty in the economy. The federal government uses monetary and fiscal policies to make the future more stable. Unfortunately, these policies are not always successful.

Economists often disagree about the causes and cures of economic problems. The unemployment rate measures the percentage of the civilian labor force that is without jobs and still actively looking for work. There are four types of unemployment: cyclical, structural, seasonal, and frictional.

Cyclical: depends on business cycles. Structural: caused by changes in the economy such as technology or prices of resources. Seasonal: caused by changes in the seasons. Frictional: is temporary, reflecting time between jobs.

Economists generally believe that full employment exists when the unemployment rate is below 5 percent. This rate is difficult to measure accurately.

It does not count people who have stopped looking for work, those who work in family businesses without receiving pay, and people who participate in the underground economy. The underground economy includes tax avoiders, gamblers, and drug trafficker' s people who do not report their earnings as required by the law.

Inflation reduces people’s standard of living. High inflation rates or unpredictable inflation also destabilize the economy. High inflation leads creditors to raise interest rates to maintain the profit levels that they had before inflation.

This slows the economy as consumers and businesses borrow and spend less. Demand-pull inflation means that excessive demand drives up prices. Such events as a rapid growth in the money supply, increases in government spending, decreased taxes, or a reduction in consumer savings can result in excessive demand. Consumers and/or government bid up prices as they compete with each other for goods in short supply.

The theory of cost-push inflation states that the wage demands of labor unions and the excessive profits of corporations push up prices. If businesses raise prices of goods and services, workers will demand an increase in wages to maintain their standard of living. Unemployment can remain high because prices are being adjusted for higher wages without a rise in aggregate demand. These circumstances are also known as stagflation.

РАЗДЕЛ 3

Участие в научных конференциях: заполнение аппликационных документов, оформление и подготовка научного доклада

Часть 1

Заполнение заявки на участие в научной конференции

Задание 1. Заполните заявку для участия в международной научно-практической конференции.

Registration form of the participant of the

Fifth International Conference on Agriculture & Fisheries; Systems &Technology 2021

10-13 November, 2021, Berlin, Germany

<u>Please fill out the registration form for the participant</u>

First Name: ____

Second Name: ____

Place of Work:____

Academic degree: ____

Position: ____

Mail Address: ____

ContactTelephone: ____

E-mail: ____

Presentation Title: ____

____

Keywords (5-7) ____

Date ____

Задание 2. Заполните заявку на участие в научной конференции молодых исследователей.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

2021 IEEE 22nd Conference of Russian Young Researchers in Agriculture, Moscow, Russia

The conference will be holding on **March 1st, 2020** registration closes **February 19, 2021**. Invitations will be sent out **February 24, 2021**. The event will take place at the Banquet Hall.

First name

____

Last name

____

Contact Phone

____

Email Address

____

Company/Organization name

____

Address

____

Will you be able to attend this event?

○ Yes

○ No

○ Maybe

Will you require accommodations?

○ Yes

○ No

Why would you like to attend this event?

____

____

How did you hear about this event?

Select Option:

Facebook

Twitter

Website

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Word of Mouth

Mailing List

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I agree to the Terms and Conditions above

○ Yes

○ No

Задание 3. Прочтите следующий текст. Переведите.

Dear Colleagues! Acceptance of materials for the current issue of the journal is open.

- Current issue #96 (96) June 2022
- Publication in the journal 06/30/2022
- placement of the electronic version – 07/11/2022

Cosmos Impact Factor - 3.637

SJIF Impact Factor - 5.157

Articles published in the journal are assigned DOI

Dear colleagues. You need to follow the next steps to publish your scientific article:

1. Fill the registration form before registration till 06/30/2022

2. Send your article for review (or checking) - info@europe-science.com

- *There viewing takes 1-2 days*
- *When you will be notified about successful finish of reviews you will be able to pay for the publication. Read mor eat "Terms of payment" page*

3. Make a payment for publication

- *E-mail a copy of the journal publication fee*

Read the rules of design carefully before sending it for review

Format
Microsoft Word(.doc; .docx), A4
Margins
Top&bottom -2 см, left - 3 см, right - 1,5см
Font
Times New Roman 14 points
Line spacing
1.5
Justified text
Equal to page width
Indentation
1,25 cm
Automatic hypernation
Included
Pictures and tables
Fontsize – 12 points, toparagraph, nowrapping, portrait orientration of page. Don't forget that every thing printed in black and white
Formulas
Use Equation editor for formulas. (Microsoft Word instrument)
References
the bracketed text [1, p. 2], bibliography at the end
Value
From 8 to 30 pages inclusive

Часть 2

ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ НАУЧНОГО ДОКЛАДА НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

1. Составляющие компоненты презентации научного доклада

Презентация научного доклада имеет определенную структуру, состоящую из следующих частей: вступительная часть, содержательная часть и заключительная часть.

Во вступительной части содержится краткая информация об аспиранте с указанием года обучения в аспирантуре, кафедре, факультете и университете, а также о министерстве, в ведении которого находится университет. Также сообщается информация о научном руководителе аспиранта, указывается научная степень и научное звание.

Содержательная часть состоит из нескольких составляющих компонентов. Её первым компонентом является формулировка темы.

Тема презентации (*Presentation topic*) научного доклада отражает предполагаемый результат и, как правило, совпадает с утвержденной на заседании кафедры и ученого совета университета формулировкой темы диссертационного исследования и записанной в индивидуальном плане аспиранта.

В названии темы презентации рекомендуется не использовать аббревиатуры и другие сокращения, а также слова, смысловой объем которых не несет четкой информационной нагрузки. Основным смысловым компонентов темы презентации научного доклада является указание на проблему, решаемую в ходе диссертационного исследования.

Поскольку выбор проблемы и темы диссертационного исследования проходят предварительную процедуру коллегиального обсуждения на заседаниях ученых советов, кафедр в виде публичной защиты и принимается окончательное решение, то формулировка темы презентации является, как правило, актуальной, оригинальной и интересной по содержанию.

Следующим компонентов структуры презентации научного доклада является *актуальность исследования (relevance of the study),* отражающая информацию о том, чем интересно выбранное направление исследования и в чем заключается важность изучаемой и решаемой в диссертации проблемы. При обосновании актуальности избранной темы исследования представляется важным выяснить, какие ученые занимались этой проблемой, каким вопросам было уделено особое внимание и что осталось неразработанным или спорным. При обосновании актуальности темы исследования рекомендуется также описать, почему именно в данный момент назрела необходимость обращение к этой теме (в связи с накоплением новой информации и новых данных, появлением новых методов и методик анализа материала, выявлением противоречивых моментов, не устраненных в ранее проведенных исследованиях и т.д.).

Для формулировки актуальности существуют определенные языковые клише и обороты. Приведем некоторые из них:

- The topic is relevant in connection ...
- … therefore, the study of this topic is relevant.
- The problem of __________ is the most pressing problem of the modern reality of our country.
- The relevance of study is that ...
- I consider my research project relevant and timely, because ...
- My study is relevant in connection with ...

- The relevance of the study is due to the need to solve….
- The relevance of the study is determined by the following factors ...

Поскольку любое научное исследование должно содержать элементы *научной новизны (scientific novelty)*, то следующим компонентом презентации научного доклада аспиранта является информационный блок о научной новизне его диссертационного исследования. Новизна является важнейшим требованием к диссертациям. Отмечается, что всё может быть новым, частично новым или имеет место новая совокупность уже известных и сформулированных положений. Научная новизна диссертационного исследования подтверждается новыми данными, результатами, полученными соискателем.

Научная новизна диссертационного исследования должна подтверждаться новыми результатами, полученными соискателем, с отражением их отличительных особенностей в сравнении с существующими подходами.

В диссертационном исследовании и в презентации научного доклада новизной является только то, что установлено впервые. Ключевым словом в этом разделе работы являются лексемы «впервые» ("for the first time") и «новым» ("new"), «элементы новизны» ("the elements of novelty"):

- For the first time, the method … was proposed.
- The method ... has been improved for the first time.
- For the first time, ... was further developed.
- It was first developed…
- New in this work is…
- Also, for the first time,:

  – it is determined ...

  – it is considered…

– the idea that ... is being put forward

– it is revealed that ….

–it is approved

- The elements of novelty are ...

Далее следует следующий компонент презентации научного доклада – *цель и задачи диссертационного исследования (objective and tasks of the dissertation study).* Это является ожидаемым результатом, на который нацелено исследование. Цель связана с получением нового знания об исследуемом или описываемом объекте или с поиском новых способов решения поставленной в работе проблемы. При формулировке цели исследования используются, как правило, следующие глагольные лексемы:

- to describe ...
- to identify factors ...
- to find out...
- to determine ...

Достижение поставленной цели реализуется решением связанных между собой и последовательно выполняемых задач. При формулировании задач используются следующие слова и словосочетания:

- The objective of this study is ...
- The objective is realized by solving the following tasks ...
- Firstly
- Secondly
- Thirdly
- to identify factors ...,
- to analyze ...
- to develop ...,
- substantiate ...,
- to prove ...

- to compare ...
- to study ...
- to summarize and analyze ...

Неотъемлемой составляющей диссертационного исследования является *методологическая база (methodological base)*, в которой заложена информация об общих и специальных научных методах и методиках исследования.

Наиболее часто используется следующий спектр методик анализа изучаемого объекта:

- ✓ systems approach,
- ✓ organic approach,
- ✓ dialectical method,
- ✓ analysis method,
- ✓ induction method,
- ✓ hypothesis method,
- ✓ deductive inference method,
- ✓ empirical generalization method,
- ✓ expert judgment method
- ✓ field analysis method
- ✓ questioning method
- ✓ observation method
- ✓ statistical calculation
- ✓ method of economic efficiency calculation
- ✓ experiment

Далее следует информация о *теоретической и практической значимости (theoretical and practical significance)* научной работы. Речь идет о том, в чем заключается приращение научной области знания науки благодаря научным результатам, полученным аспирантом.

О теоретической значимости свидетельствуют выдвинутые аспирантом идеи, доказательства, научные факты, выводы, преодоление существовавших в теории противоречий, несоответствий.

Сведения о практической значимости исследования связаны с возможностью внедрения полученных результатов в производственный процесс.

В качестве одного из составляющих компонентов содержательной части презентации предлагается краткая информация об ученых, исследователях, а также описание разработанных ими концепций и теорий, обоснование нового подхода к описанию изучаемого объекта, которые могут быть использованы аспирантом для написания кандидатской диссертации, статей, тезисов. Также предлагается представить библиографическое описание научных трудов, которые могут быть в дальнейшем включены в библиографический список диссертации.

Содержательная часть презентации научного доклада завершается информацией о подготовленных и /или опубликованных аспирантом научных трудах, а также сведениями об участии в научных конференциях разного уровня.

В заключительной части аспирант выражает благодарность тем, кто помогал получить научные результаты и подготовить презентацию, а затем – слушателям за внимание. Принято также выражать благодарность научному руководителю и кафедре, по которой аспирант проходит обучение.

2. Фразы и клише на английском языке для вступительной части презентации научного доклада

- Good morning (afternoon/evening), dear members of the commission! - Доброеутро (день/вечер), уважаемычленыкомиссии!
- Good morning (afternoon/evening), dear colleagues! – Доброе утро (день/вечер), уважаемые коллеги!

3. Примерный перечень речевых клише на английском языке для управления презентацией научного доклада

- Я хотел бы представить результаты моего исследования по теме диссертации - I would like to present the results of my study on the topic of the dissertation
- Цель моей сегодняшней презентации – проинформировать вас о… - My aim for today's presentation is to give you information about …
- В начале - At the beginning
- Я начну с …, затем перейду к краткому обзору - I will begin with …, then go on to a brief review …
- Сначала я хотел бы сказать о … First, I would like to speak about …
- Я бы хотел начать с … - I'd like to start by saying …
- Сейчас мы посмотрим на … - Now, we will look at …
- Прежде чем перейти к следующему вопросу, мне необходимо … - Before moving on to the next question, I need ...
- Давайте сейчас поговорим о … - Let'sspeak now about…
- Давайте перейдем сейчас к … - Let's turn now to… -
- Переходим к нашему следующему пункту … - Moving on to our next point …
- Теперь перейдем к …, а именно к … - Let us turn now to …, namely to …
- Давайте перейдем к рассмотрению того, как … - Let's move on to how ...
- Я бы хотел подробно описать … - I'd like to describe in detail …
- Давайте обратимся к факту … -Let's turn to the fact ...
- Наконец / в заключение … - Finally / in conclusion ...
- Теперь перейдем к заключительному этапу … - Now, we come to the final phase of …
- Остается еще один вопрос для обсуждения … - There is one more question for
- discussion ...

4. Упражнения

1). Раскройте скобки. Прочтите и переведите высказывания.

- The topic is (актуальна) in connection with new information technologies, when information and IT become goods and begin to play an important role in the country's economy.
- I consider my research project (актуальным и своевременным), because it belongs to one of the most difficult problems of mankind today: air, water and soil pollution, depletion of natural resources.
- The (актуальность) of the study is due to the need to solve crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to (решить) them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries.
- The relevance of the study is (определяется) by the following factors: (во-первых), more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. (Во-вторых), more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. (И, наконец), information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.
- For the first time, a mathematical model as a powerful method of understanding the external world as well as of prediction and control was (разработана).
- The method of modeling of some class of phenomena of the external world expressed by means of mathematical symbolism has been (усовершенствован) for the first time.
- (Научная новизна) is that many dynamic systems can be modeled by fractional differential equations, in which some external parameters arise in conditions of uncertainty.
- I would like to present the (предварительные) results of my study on the topic of the dissertation.

- There is one more question for discussion – (практическая значимость выводов моего исследования для предприятий и фермерских хозяйств нашего региона).
- Let us turn now to (методологической базе исследования), namely to (методам, которые были использованы для получения результатов).
- The (цель) is (реализуется) by solving the following tasks.:

– (во-первых), to (исследовать) the impact of globalization on the quality of life in the Asian countries.

– (во-вторых), to (использовать) recently-developed nonparametric techniques to overcome the issue of functional form uncertainty while analyzing the variance of distribution of per capita income.

– (в-третьих), to (изучить) the issue of model uncertainty in applied econometrics in general and cross-country growth as well as happiness and well-being regressions in particular.

2). Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания.

теоретическая значимость диссертации;
научная новизна исследования;
роль системного подхода к анализу материала диссертации;
практическая значимость работы;
диаграмма с вычислением интеграла;
таблица с уравнениями;
взаимосвязь между переменными системы;
отношения между переменными модели;
точность и достоверность выводов;
цель и задачи исследования;
методы исследования;
информация об ученом, чьи работы были использованы при написании этого раздела диссертации;
список литературы.

3). Закончите следующие предложения, используя слова и словосочетания из упражнения выше (2).

- Let’s speak now about ______________________
- Let’s turn now to ___________________________
- Moving on to our next point _________________
- Now, we come to the final phase of _______________
- I’d like to describe in detail ______________________
- Pay attention to ______________, please.
- Let me draw your attention to the diagram _____________
- As you can see in this chart ________________________
- This slide shows __________________________
- This table gives information about ___________________
- Now, we will look at ________________________
- As a summary I would like to say that _________________

4). Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму.

- For the first time, an empirical generalization method was __________ (propose).
- For the first time, different types of mechanism to secure data _______ (receive) further development.
- Also for the first time it is ______________ (determine) that MRD codes with efficient decoding algorithm are of great interest for development of agriculture.
- Also for the first time it is ___________ (reveal) that there are no parameters for the system - radii of the circles and angular velocities- that would make the quantitative conclusions of the theory show the necessary correspondence with observations.
- The idea that powerful tool for obtaining quantitative output information is possible through the solution of complex mathematical problems is being _______ (put) forward.

- The empirical generalization method has been (use) for the first time.
- Let's _______ (move) on to how Local knowledge is often described.
- I want to _________ (present) the preliminary results of my research on the topic of the dissertation.
- I would like to ________ (describe) in detailin mathematical terms the dynamics of relations between the objects of the model.
- Now, we __________ (come) to the final phase of presentation.

5). Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания.

- Прежде чем перейти к следующему разделу моей презентации
- Обратимся к следующему слайду с диаграммами
- Заключительный этап презентации
- Обратите внимание на список литературы!
- Я бы хотел подробно описать
- Давайте обратимся к следующему факту
- Это является актуальнейшей проблемой современного сельского хозяйства нашей страны.
- Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью решения следующих задач.
- Проведен эксперимент (опыт, полевые работы, подсчеты)
- Новым в настоящей работе является …

6). Прочтите и переведите предложения. Подчеркните в них сказуемое и в скобках напишите его в форме инфинитива. Укажите форму инфинитива и вид залога.

Образец:

She <u>has done</u> all exercises. (to have done; Perfect Active)

- Increasingly, local agricultural knowledge systems are being replaced by scientific knowledge systems.

- These computers are used in schools and offices, shops and plants, and, of course, at homes.
- Firstly, they calculate and process all kinds of data accurately and fast.
- The model is called an adequate one if it is appropriate for the purpose (or goal) in the mind of the model builder.
- The description in this work is done in terms of variables and relationships between variables."
- This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things.
- And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good.
- The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.
- Analysis of a mathematical model allows us to penetrate the essence of the phenomena under study.

РАЗДЕЛ 4
ЧТЕНИЕ, ПЕРЕВОД И РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЕ НАУЧНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ
Часть 1
Чтение и перевод научных текстов

1.Прочтите и переведите следующий фрагмент текста. Выпишите слова и словосочетания, которые передают информацию о:

а) совокупном спросе;

б) совокупном предложении.

Economists are interested in the demand by all consumers for all goods and services, and the supply by all producers of all goods and services. When we look at the economy as a whole in this way, we are looking at aggregates—the summing up of the individual parts of the economy.

Aggregate Demand. Aggregate demand is the total quantity of all goods and services in the entire economy demanded by all people. Because there are millions of different prices for all products, aggregate demand is related to the average of all prices as measured by a price index. Aggregate demand can be based on real domestic output by using the GDP price deflator as the price index. Price level and aggregate demand share an inverse relationship. There are two reasons for this inverse relationship.

1. A dollar's purchasing power falls with inflation and rises with deflation. When the price level falls, the purchasing power of the money you are holding rises.

2. When the price level falls in the U.S., foreigners will want to buy our goods because they are relatively better deals. A graph of aggregate demand is called an aggregate demand curve.

Aggregate supply. Aggregate supply is the total quantity of all goods and services offered for sale in the entire economy. As the price of a specific product goes up and the prices of all other goods remain the same, producers of that product find it profitable to make more of that specific product. If the price level goes up and wages stay the same, profits will rise. Producers will want to supply more products. Real domestic output will increase. A graph of aggregate supply is called an aggregate supply curve.

Aggregate supply and aggregate demand can be compared to find the equilibrium price and quantity in the same way that supply and demand can be related. The equilibrium price level is located where the aggregate demand curve crosses the aggregate supply curve.

2. Прочтите и переведите следующие фрагменты текстов. Выпишите слова и словосочетания по специальности. Переведите их.

1) Through market research a company gathers and analyzes information about the types of goods and services people want. Early market research is conducted to test ideas for new products or actual sample products. This helps producers find out if consumers will want the product and what types of consumers are the most likely buyers. Other market research tests consumer response after the product is available. It may determine if advertising is attracting the intended types of consumers, or what could be done to increase sales.

2) The first step in any market research is the market survey to gather information about the users or potential users of a product. Market surveys typically involve a series of carefully worded questions. They can be printed questionnaires, individual interviews, or group discussions called focus groups. Before a company begins to sell a product, researchers may test-market it. In test marketing the product is sold in a small area or areas for a short period. This allows researchers to observe consumer response to the product. Sometimes, test marketing results will cause a company to change a new product or even to not offer it for sale.

3) Deposits that banks are not required to keep in reserve are used to expand the money supply. Banks do this by making loans. When a bank makes a loan to a

customer, it may deposit the loan amount in the customer’s checking account. The bank then treats that deposit, subject to its reserve requirement, as funds from which to make another loan. If the second loan is deposited in the second loan customer’s account, those funds become the basis for yet a third loan, and so on. When the bank’s customers spend the money they have borrowed, it eventually becomes deposits in businesses’ accounts in other banks. Those banks make still more loans from these funds, following the same practices as the original lending bank. This process is called the multiple expansion of the money supply.

4) Exports are goods sold to other countries. More than 40 percent of the engineering and scientific instruments manufactured in the United States are sold to consumers in other countries. Nearly half of all the wheat produced in the United States is sold to consumers in other countries. Some products that appear to be made in the United States might contain parts made in other countries. For instance, Minute Maid and Tropicana orange juices are made from concentrate that comes from the United States, Mexico, or Brazil. So, even though Minute Maid packages orange juice in the United States, they might use resources that are imports from other countries. Nations differ in the factors of production they have available for use. The factors of production in any nation are natural resources, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship. The United States has a highly skilled labor force and large amounts of capital. This is why the United States is well suited for producing scientific instruments. Another country that does not have the same highly skilled labor force and large amounts of capital, will not be well suited for producing scientific instruments

3. Прочтите и переведите следующий фрагмент текста. Напишите заголовок к нему.

The relative cost of production helps determine what a nation will import and export. Also, all nations must make choices about how they use their scarce resources, or resources that are limited in supply such as natural resources, time, and money.

Brazil’s tropical climate is ideal for growing bananas. Suppose France uses the same amount of labor, land, and capital as does Brazil to grow bananas. France will never produce as many bananas as does Brazil because France does not have a tropical climate. This means that Brazil has an absolute advantage over France in the production of bananas.

Absolute advantage is when one nation can produce a particular product more efficiently than another nation, even though both countries use the same amount of resources. Some nations are well suited for producing and making a profit on certain goods. This is called specialization. For instance, Japan’s specialization is consumer electronics, such as CD players and televisions. Many countries import consumer electronics from Japan.

One nation can have a comparative advantage over another nation in producing a particular good. Comparative advantage is the ability of one nation to produce a product at a lower opportunity cost than another country. In this instance, a lower opportunity cost means that the trade-offs involved in producing a particular good are well worth the profit made from selling the good. For example, the United States has a comparative advantage over many countries in the production of scientific instruments. Other nations might produce scientific instruments, but the United States can produce these goods at a lower opportunity cost than most other nations. The purpose of international trade is to obtain imports. We export goods in order to obtain funds. With these funds we import goods that we can not produce efficiently ourselves. In other words, in international trade exports pay for imports.

4. Прочтите следующий текст. Сформулируйте главную мысль текста.

In the early 1900s producers began to advertise beyond their local markets to sell all the goods that technology enabled them to produce. This gave consumers more choices. In the 1920s producers began to compare their product to their competitors' products. Such advertising helped consumers choose the product that best met their needs.

In the 1950s producers began to create demand. Advertising tried to convince consumers that they needed a producer's product in order to have a desired lifestyle. By the 1980s, advertising tried to get consumers to identify with a person in the ad rather than the product itself. This is because competitors' products were so similar.

Companies also had begun to research what consumers wanted. This practice showed that consumer sovereignty— the idea that the consumer is ruler of the market—had returned to marketing. In the 1990s the growth of the Internet allowed small firms to advertise inexpensively.

Large firms that produced for the general public faced competition from small companies that could provide products to meet the specific wants of small groups and individuals. Today the purpose of marketing is to convince consumers that a certain product has the utility they want. Utility is the ability of a product to satisfy customer wants. There are four types of utility:

1. Form utility is the conversion of raw materials to a desired product, such as refining crude oil into gasoline.

2. Place utility is having a product available where consumers want to buy it, such as locating a gas station on a busy corner.

3. Time utility is having a product available when consumers want to buy it. An example is an all-night restaurant.

4. Ownership utility is the satisfaction a consumer receives simply from owning the product.

5. Прочтите текст «Developed vs. Developing Nations». Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты к следующим терминологическим выражениям.

- низкий уровень жизни
- менее развитые промышленности
- уровень дохода
- сельские жители
- много природных и людских ресурсов
- финансирование и знания, необходимые для использования ресурсов
- натуральное сельское хозяйство.
- заботиться о своих потребностях
- урожай
- нехватка современных врачей, больниц и медикаментов
- низкая продолжительность жизни
- высокий уровень смертности
- ресурсы для строительства и содержания школ
- нехватка продовольствия и жилья

Of the more than 192 nations in the world, only about 35 are considered developed nations. Most of the world's population lives in developing nations. These nations have relatively low standards of living and are less developed industrially. Developing nations differ in many ways. Income levels between countries vary greatly. Great differences in standards of living also exist within developing nations. India's urban population lives much like people in developed nations, but some of its rural population may not have enough to eat.

Developing nations generally share five characteristics.

1. Low GDP Developing nations may have many natural and human resources, but they lack the equipment, financing, and knowledge necessary to put those resources to use.

2. An Agricultural Economy Agriculture is central to the economies of developing nations. Most of the population exists through subsistence agriculture. Each family grows just enough food to take care of its own needs. Consequently, no crops are available for export or to feed an industrial workforce.

3. Poor Health Conditions Developing nations suffer from a shortage of modern doctors, hospitals, and medicines. Many people die from malnutrition or illness due to lack of food. Low life expectancy for adults and high infant mortality rates are common. Infant mortality rates measure the number of infants that die during their first year of life.

4. Low Literacy Rate Relatively few people in developing nations can read or write. Governments lack resources to build and maintain schools. Children miss school to help their families farm. A poorly educated workforce is difficult to train for needed technical and engineering jobs. 5. Rapid Population Growth Overpopulation is the source of serious problems, such as a shortage of food and housing. Populations in developing nations sometimes grow as much as four times the rate of developed nations.

6. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, пользуясь текстом «Developed vs. Developing Nations».

- Данная статья преследует две основные цели.
- Первая цель заключается в анализе и сравнении уровня жизни в развитых и развивающихся странах мира.
- Вторая цель состоит в определении причин, почему жители в развивающихся странах имеют низкий уровень жизни и низкий уровень дохода.
- Установлено, что развивающиеся страны имеют свои природные и людские ресурсы, но не имеют оборудование, финансирование и знания, необходимые для использования ресурсов.

- Установлено, что сельское хозяйство занимает центральное место в экономике развивающихся стран, но ни один урожай не может быть вывезен на экспорт.
- Результаты, представленные в этой статье, указывают на то, что правительства развивающихся стран не располагают ресурсами для решения проблем.

7. Пользуясь материалом текста, напишите по-русски и по-английски определения следующих терминов.

- national income
- personal income
- disposable personal income

Measurements of Income

Measuring income describes how much money is available to be spent by business and individuals. Three measurements describe the money available to be spent by businesses or individuals.

1. National Income (NI) is the total amount of income earned by everyone in the economy. It is the sum of five categories of income.

a. wages and salaries

b. income of self-employed individuals

c. rental income

d. corporate profits

e. interest on savings and investments

National income equals NDP minus indirect business taxes including sales and property taxes and license fees.

2. Personal Income (PI) is the total income received by individuals before paying personal taxes. PI equals NI minus income that is not available for

individuals to spend plus transfer payments. Items subtracted include corporate income taxes, profits reinvested in a business, and Social Security contributions made by employers. Transfer payments added include welfare payments and other assistance payments, such as unemployment compensation, Social Security, and Medicaid. Transfer payments are income which individuals receive even though they are not exchanged for a current productive activity.

3. Disposable Personal Income (DI) is the income that people have left after taxes, including Social Security contributions. It is an important indicator of the economy's health because it measures the actual amount that a person has available to save and spend. DI equals PI minus personal taxes.

8. Прочтите текст « Why Has Government Grown?». Найдите в тексте английские соответствия следующих языковых единиц.

- рост государственных расходов
- увеличение богатства страны
- государственные закупки
- национальный долг
- ВВП
- налоги
- работодатели
- медицинское страхование работников
- государственное налогообложение и расходы
- кривая производственных возможностей
- максимальное сочетание товаров и услуг
- основа создания богатства и более высокого уровня жизни для всех граждан
- производить и/или предоставлять
- два основных экономических вопроса
- доступ к медицинской помощи

Why Has Government Grown?

Economists have offered a number of reasons to explain the growth in government spending. There appeared to be a need for more government services during the Great Depression. Then, in the 1940s, the government spent billions of dollars for World War II. Still, without similar and recent emergencies, the government has continued to grow.

One theory that may explain the continued growth is that as the wealth of the nation increased in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Americans demanded more government services. People wanted to lessen the difference between the very rich and the very poor. Total government purchases today are about 19 percent of GDP. However, this figure does not include items such as the interest on the national debt that the government has to pay.

Total government spending exceeds one-third of GDP. Government spending alone is not a true measure of the actual size of government in the economy. For example, the taxes used to pay for Medicare - a government program that provides health care for the aged - are included in government spending. However, some state governments require employers to provide health insurance for their employees. Using this example, it is easy to see that the true size of government may be greater than the government estimates. That is because some laws require the “private sector” to spend.

Government in the United States grew in the 1900s, but it has grown even faster in the 2000s. Government taxing and spending have opportunity costs: an increase in government activity along the production possibilities curve means there must be a decrease in private economic decision making. Remember that the production possibilities curve shows the maximum combination of goods and services that can be produced with a fixed amount of resources. Moreover, private economic decision making is the core of creating wealth and a higher standard of living for all citizens.

Government spending levels are a reflection of political decisions regarding which goods and services the public or private sectors should produce and/or provide. These decisions answer two basic economic questions: “How should it be produced?” and “For whom should it be produced?” For example, Americans do not agree about the proper level of government involvement in social spending. A case in point is the issue of whether the government should provide universal health care, as many industrialized nations do. Some Americans see access to health care as a right. Others believe that the quality of care would worsen if the government controlled health care.

9. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, используя текст «Why Has Government Grown?».

- В статье особое внимание уделяется описанию причин, объясняющих рост государственных расходов в 1940-х годах, конце1960-х - начале 1970-х годов и в настоящее время.
- В заключении отмечается, что уровень государственных расходов отражает политические решения в отношении того, какие товары и услуги государственный или частный сектор должен производить и/или предоставлять.
- Кривая производственных возможностей показывает максимальное сочетание товаров и услуг, которые могут быть произведены с фиксированным количеством ресурсов. Это является стержнем создания богатства и более высокого уровня жизни для всех граждан.
- Результаты исследования показывают, что политические решения отвечают на два основных экономических вопроса: «Какие товары и услуги должны быть произведены?» и «Для кого они должны быть произведены?»

10. Прочтите текст «What Are the Different Types of Food Market Analysis?». Найдите в тексте определения к следующим словам. Переведите словосочетания.

- ________________ issues
- ________________ marketplace
- **a**_______________ food market (2)
- ________________ commodity
- ________________ staple ingredient
- ________________ quantities of bulk ingredients
- ________________ information
- ________________ businesses
- ________________ grocers
- ________________ restaurant chains

What Are the Different Types of Food Market Analysis?

Various types of food market analysis include assessments of global food commodity markets, wholesale food companies, and retail grocers. A food market analysis typically examines various issues that may impact the price and availability of food within a specific marketplace. Restaurants and quick-serve restaurant chains collectively comprise a sizable food market. Other segments within food market research include specialty foods and frozen foods. Pet food products and livestock feed are two additional areas that may fall within the scope of a food market assessment.

A global food market analysis may take a look at growers, distribution channels, and both short and long range weather predictions, usually noting areas of weakness or strength. The ramifications of shortages, or an overabundance of a particular commodity, like rice for example, may have far-reaching impacts around the globe. Since many companies make large purchases of commodities for food manufacturers, these enterprises often conduct an industry analysis. In reviewing the analysis, a company may decide to switch to a different staple ingredient, if faced with a higher risk of inflationary pressures. Supply chain stability is often a key aspect of analyzing the global food market, and events like floods or droughts can have a significant impact on commodity supplies.

Wholesalers comprise the next link in the food-market chain. In a wholesale food market analysis, major food manufacturers may undergo intense scrutiny by various analysts, including stock analysts, competitors, and large restaurant chains that buy huge quantities of bulk ingredients. A food market analysis for the wholesale market may include detailed information on the largest businesses that operate in this sector.

11. Определите ключевые слова к тексту «What Are the Different Types of Food Market Analysis?». Выпишите и переведите их.

12. Выпишите и переведите предложения, иллюстрирующие основную идею текста «What Are the Different Types of Food Market Analysis?».

13. Подчеркните в следующих предложениях сказуемые в форме страдательного залога. Переведите предложения.

- This point was argued very forcefully by a great contemporary mathematician, Jacob T. Schwartz, who wrote extensively on economic questions (see, (1961)).
- Some of those relationships derive from empirical observation; others are deduced from theoretical axioms concerning the assumed behavior of a “rational” economic agent, the so-called homo economicus.
- In those cases, verbal reasoning must be complemented and supported by mathematics.
- Assuming that no mathematical mistake is made, the relevance and importance of the conclusion of the analysis depend on the validity of the premises of the model and on our ability to find out all their consequences.

14. Прочтите текст «Forms of Taxation».

Forms of Taxation

People classify taxes based on whether the taxes are proportional, progressive, or regressive. A proportional tax is easy to understand. It means you pay taxes based on a percentage of the amount of income you earn. As a result, when your income increases, the amount of taxes you owe also increases, but in the same proportion.

A progressive tax imposes a greater rate of taxation on higher incomes than on lower incomes. In other words, as a taxpayer's money income rises, he or she pays a higher percentage of that income in taxes. Federal individual income taxes are an example of a progressive tax. The ability-to-pay principle is what justifies progressive taxes.

The opposite of a progressive tax is a regressive tax. In this case, the proportion of money income paid in taxes decreases as money income increases.

Sales taxes on necessities like food are one example of a regressive tax. Everyone must buy food, and the amount of food each person buys does not change much from person to person. Thus, a low-income person will pay a higher proportion of his or her income in sales taxes on food than a person with a higher income. Following are some examples of major taxes (and their classes) in the United States.

The personal income tax (usually progressive) is a percentage of income and a major source of receipts for the federal government and some states. The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) covers social insurance taxes (proportional up to a certain income level, and regressive above that) and are the second-largest source of federal receipts. The federal government and some states collect corporate income taxes (progressive up to a certain amount on the federal level, and proportional above that) and are a percentage of corporate profits. A consumer pays an excise tax (may be regressive) based on the manufacture, use, and consumption of certain goods and services.

The federal government and some states collect an estate tax (progressive) on the property of someone who has passed away. People who inherit property from a deceased's estate pay an inheritance tax (classification varies by state) to their state. Someone who gives a large gift during his or her lifetime pays a gift tax (progressive) to the federal government. Almost all states, and many localities, have sales taxes (may be regressive) whose rates and types differ from place to place.

State and local governments impose property taxes (proportional) that they base on the value of real and personal property. Importers pay customs duties (proportional) which are taxes on imported goods.

15. Переведите следующие терминологические единицы из текста «Forms of Taxation».

- proportional, progressive, or regressive
- a proportional tax
- a progressive tax
- a greater rate of taxation
- lower incomes
- a taxpayer's money income
- a regressive tax
- property taxes
- real and personal property
- customs duties
- imported goods.

16. Найдите в тексте предложения с определениями следующих терминологических понятий. Переведите предложения.

- a proportional tax
- a progressive tax
- a regressive tax

Часть 2

Реферирование научных текстов

1. Прочтите статью «Unemployment insurance in macroeconomic stabilization». Определите тему статьи, используя следующие выражения.

- The paper constitutes a critical review of...
- The paper treats and summarizes the knowledge on...
- The article deals with….
- The article gives a general background for...
- The article is devoted to...
- The paper constitutes a thorough discussion on...

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN MACROECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Rohan Kekre
Working Paper 29505 http://www.nber.org/papers/w29505
NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
1050 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
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Economists have long viewed unemployment insurance (UI) as an important automatic stabilizer - but should it also serve as a discretionary tool in the stabilization of short-run fluctuations? Since the 1950s, policymakers in the United States have treated UI generosity as precisely such an instrument, extending benefits in recessions.

This practice was expanded in unprecedented and controversial fashion during the Great Recession, when benefit durations were raised almost four-fold at the depth of the downturn. While critics emphasized the costly supply-side effects of more generous UI, supporters pointed to potential stimulus benefits of transfers to the unemployed.[1]More recently, a similar debate has unfolded with respect to UI benefit increases during the Covid-19 pandemic.The existing analysis of UI in the literature cannot speak fully to these debates because it has largely ignored these potential interactions between UI and aggregate demand. Most prior work has studied UI in partial equilibrium, while analyses in general equilibrium have focused on environments in steady-state or in the real business cycle tradition. This paper studies the output and employment effects of UI in a general equilibrium framework with macroeconomic shocks and nominal rigidities. I demonstrate that the effect of UI on aggregate demand makes it expansionary when monetary policy is constrained. An increase in UI generosity raises aggregate demand if the unemployed have a higher marginal propensity to consume (MPC) than the employed or if agents precautionary save in light of future income risk. If monetary policy does not respond to the demand stimulus by raising the nominal interest rate, this raises equilibrium output and employment. Calibrating the model to the U.S. economy during the Great Recession implies an important stabilization role of UI through these channels. With monetary policy and unemployment matching the data over 2008-2014, the observed extensions in UI duration had a contemporaneous output multiplier around or above 1. The unemployment rate would have been as much as 0.4pp higher absent these extensions. Several real and nominal frictions interact to set the stage for the paper's results.

2. **Определите цель статьи «Unemployment insurance in macroeconomic stabilization».Используйте следующие выражения.**

- The article deals with …
- As the title implies the article describes ...
- The paper is concerned with…
- It is known that …
- The aim of this paper is to find some optimal ways of…
- This paper aims at…
- Writing this paper there were two / three goals in mind.
- The chief /general aim is…
- The aim of this paper is to find some optimal ways of …

3. Определите ключевые слова к статье «Unemployment insurance in macroeconomic stabilization» (5-8).

Keywords:

4. Сообщите выходные данные статьи «Unemployment insurance in macroeconomic stabilization», используя следующие выражения:

- The author of the article is…
- The author’s name is ...
- Unfortunately, the author’s name is not mentioned ...
- The article is written by…

- It was published in … (on the Internet).
- It is a scientific article (published on March 10, 2012 / in 2010).

5. Сформулируйте главную идею статьи «Unemployment insurance in macroeconomic stabilization». Используйте данные ниже выражения:

- The main idea of the article is…
- The article is about…
- The article is devoted to…
- The article deals (is concerned) with…
- The article touches upon the issue of…
- The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on…
- The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on…
- The article considers …
- The article presents the results of…
- The objective of the article is to analyze …

7. Подготовьте собственно реферативную часть с изложением основного содержания реферируемой статьи с конкретными данными о разработке проблемы (об объекте исследования, его изучаемых свойствах, обсуждаемых вопросах). Используйте следующие выражения.

- Special attention is paid (given) to ….
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account) ….
- Some factors are omitted (neglected) ….
- The scientists conclude (come to conclusion) ….
- The paper (instrument) is designed for ….
- The instrument is widely used ….
- A brief account is given of ….
- The author refers to …
- Reference is made to ….

- The author gives a review of ….
- There are several solutions of the problem ….
- There is some interesting information in the paper ….
- Special attention is paid (given) to ….
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account) ….
- Some factors are omitted (neglected) ….
- The scientists conclude (come to conclusion) ….
- The paper (instrument) is designed for ….
- The instrument is widely used ….
- A brief account is given of ….
- The author gives a review of ….

8.Подготовьте заключительную часть с общим выводом о значении изучения проблемы реферируемой статьи, используя следующие выражения.

- I found the article (rather) interesting because …
- I found the article important because …
- I found the article useful as … because…
- I think the article is rather interesting because…
- In my opinion the article is important … because…
- In conclusion the author writes that…
- In conclusion the author draws reader’s attention to...
- The author comes to the conclusion that…
- The following conclusions are drawn …

9. Прочтите статью «Production, cost, and efficiency». Пользуясь материалом текста, напишите по-русски и по-английски определения следующих терминов.

- conversion of inputs into outputs

- production
- opportunity cost

In microeconomics, production is the conversion of inputs into outputs. It is an economic process that uses inputs to create a commodity or a service for exchange or direct use. Production is a flow and thus a rate of output per period of time. Distinctions include such production alternatives as for consumption (food, haircuts, etc.) vs. investment goods (new tractors, buildings, roads, etc.), public goods (national defence, smallpox vaccinations, etc.) or private goods (new computers, bananas, etc.), and "guns" vs "butter".

Opportunity cost is the economic cost of production: the value of the next best opportunity foregone. Choices must be made between desirable yet mutually exclusive actions. It has been described as expressing "the basic relationship between scarcity and choice". For example, if a baker uses a sack of flour to make pretzels one morning, then the baker cannot use either the flour or the morning to make bagels instead. Part of the cost of making pretzels is that neither the flour nor the morning are available any longer, for use in some other way.

The opportunity cost of an activity is an element in ensuring that scarce resources are used efficiently, such that the cost is weighed against the value of that activity in deciding on more or less of it. Opportunity costs are not restricted to monetary or financial costs but could be measured by the real cost of output forgone, leisure, or anything else that provides the alternative benefit (utility).

Inputs used in the production process include such primary factors of production as labour services, capital (durable produced goods used in production, such as an existing factory), and land (including natural resources). Other inputs may include intermediate goods used in production of final goods, such as the steel in a new car.

Economic efficiency measures how well a system generates desired output with a given set of inputs and available technology. Efficiency is improved if more output is generated without changing inputs, or in other words, the amount of "waste" is reduced. A widely accepted general standard is Pareto efficiency, which is reached when no further change can make someone better off without making someone else worse off.

An example production–possibility frontier with illustrative points marked.

The production - possibility frontier (PPF) is an expository figure for representing scarcity, cost, and efficiency. In the simplest case an economy can produce just two goods (say "guns" and "butter"). The PPF is a table or graph (as at the right) showing the different quantity combinations of the two goods producible with a given technology and total factor inputs, which limit feasible total output. Each point on the curve shows potential total output for the economy, which is the maximum feasible output of one good, given a feasible output quantity of the other good.

Scarcity is represented in the figure by people being willing but unable in the aggregate to consume beyond the PPF (such as at X) and by the negative slope of the curve.[81] If production of one good increases along the curve, production of the other good decreases, an inverse relationship. This is because increasing output of one good requires transferring inputs to it from production of the other good, decreasing the latter.

10. Найдите в тексте «Production, cost, and efficiency» эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

- товары или услуги для обмена или прямого использования

- альтернативные виды производства
- потребление, инвестиционные товары, общественные товары, частные товары
- экономическая стоимость производства
- издержки
- основные факторы производства
- услуги труда, капитал и земля (включая природные ресурсы)
- количественные комбинации двух товаров
- реальный общий объем производства
- потенциальный общий объем производства
- дефицит

11. Подготовьте реферирование текста «Production, cost, and efficiency», используя следующую схему и клише для реферирования.

1) Тема статьи
2) Цель статьи
3) Ключевые слова
4) Выходные данные статьи
5) Главная идея статьи (проблема)
6) Краткое содержание реферируемой статьи с конкретными данными о разработке идеи (проблемы)
7) Выводы о значении разработки поставленной в статье проблемы

12. Прочтите текст «Speculative Demand For Money». Найдите эквиваленты к следующим терминологическим единицам.

- спекулятивный спрос на деньги
- текущий анализ
- текущая процентная ставка
- отказаться от денег и облигаций
- снижать спрос на деньги

- высокая доходность облигаций
- увеличение валютных требований
- минимизировать риск потери и прибыли
- облигация
- потеря активов
- денежно-кредитная политика
- ликвидность
- теория выбора активов
- теория предпочтения ликвидности улучшения и развития.

Speculative demand for money - the current analysis. When the current interest rate is too high, people expect interest rates to fall, they give up the money and bond holdings, which reduce the demand for money, not only to obtain a higher bond yields, and when interest rates fall after the bond will rise due to additional capital surplus overflow. When the current low interest rates, people expect interest rates to rebound, they give up the bond money is held, an increase of currency requirements, this can minimize the risk of loss and gain. Therefore, the speculative demand for money is the inverse function of interest rates, with the level of interest rates was the opposite direction. To L3 speculative demand for money on behalf of, i on behalf of the interest rate level, the functional can be expressed as:

Speculative demand for money and there may be two extreme forms: When the high interest rates to a certain limit, the speculative demand for money is zero, it is believed that interest rates can not be non-drop, bond prices will fall even lower, and the current high interest rates will offset any possible loss of assets, then, no one is willing to hold bonds. When low interest rates to a certain limit speculative demand for money will be infinite, it is not that lower and lower interest rates, bond prices will not increase, then, were only willing to hold any currency. If you leave the bonds, interest rates will have to suffer the loss of assets, and therefore, in the interest rate, no matter how much the money supply will be absorbed, monetary policy ineffective. This is Keynes's liquidity preference theory.

Keynes's speculative demand for money raised and analyzed in the speculative demand for money, considered the main alternative asset is risky bonds and risk-free money. American economist J. Tobin made a choice of assets to this theory, and with multi-asset investments to avoid risk-taking behavior was further explanation. Tobin suggested that in order to avoid the risk that people will be in safe assets, money and risk assets, profitability, assets to choose between the three, according to the benefits and risks of various assets to determine the comparative structure of its assets. Optimal capital structure should be the asset structure of the marginal revenue equals marginal cost (risk). Tobin from those holding money (investors) to avoid the risk of motivation leads to speculative demand for money and the inverse relationship between interest rates.

Keynes's theory focuses on liquidity and liquidity is not entirely the choice between the results of more single choice (money or bonds). Tobin's theory focuses on the benefits and risk of a balanced, more diverse selection results are more realistic, therefore, Tobin's asset choice theory is the liquidity preference theory of improvement and development.

13. Подготовьте реферирование текста «Speculative Demand For Money», используя следующую схему и клише для реферирования.

1) Тема статьи

2) Цель статьи

3) Ключевые слова

4) Выходные данные статьи

5) Главная идея статьи (проблема)

6) Краткое содержание реферируемой статьи с конкретными данными о разработке идеи (проблемы)

7) Выводы о значении разработки поставленной в статье проблемы

14. Прочтите текст « Fur pelts command record-high prices». Подготовьте реферирование статьи, используя следующую схему и клише для реферирования.

1) Тема статьи
2) Цель статьи
3) Ключевые слова
4) Авторы и выходные данные статьи
5) Главная идея статьи (проблема)
6) Краткое содержание реферируемой статьи с конкретными данными о разработке идеи (проблемы)
7) Выводы о значении разработки поставленной в статье проблемы

Fur pelts command record-high prices

Fur prices continue to hit last year’s record-high prices at this season’s first European auctions — good news for Canadian trappers, mink farmers and fur-clothing manufacturers.

Farmed mink is the industry benchmark. There are probably 50 million mink skins a year produced globally. Canada produces a little less than 3 million. In the late 1980s, the last time fur prices were so strong, the average mink pelt— averaging the many qualities, types and colours — brought close to $50 (U.S.) In the economic downturn of 1992, mink prices fell as low as $20. In the last couple of years, not only have prices come back but have actually gone past those levels. Last year, the overall average was well over $65. Some mink pelts brought more than $100.

In 2010, the last year we have complete figures for, total fur exports — pelts and garments — brought more than $450 million. That’s up 36 per cent from the year before, more than a third, from $331 million. In the recession of 1992, the figure was $143 million.

We have seen totally new markets open up, such as northern China, with its new middle class. Imagine The Bay store in downtown Toronto, the whole store just fur boutiques. There are towns in northern China with several of those. It’s hard to believe. China has become one of the biggest consumers of furs and one of the biggest manufacturers of furs, too. Fur manufacturing is labour-intensive and China has low labor costs. China has taken over most of the world’s manufacturing and centers such as New York, Montreal, Milan and Frankfurt have been seriously reduced. Markets are also opening up in Korea, where there is a strong fashion industry, and even places like Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Also, Russia, where people have always loved fur, has become a major importer of finished fur products.

16. Прочтите фрагмент текст «Why the Markets Need a Strong Government Hand». Найдите эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний.

- участие правительства в экономической жизни
- лауреат Нобелевской премии
- антиправительственная позиция
- свободный рынок
- враждебность к правительству
- длинная череда неудач
- финансовый кризис 2008 года
- пандемия Ковида-19
- климатический кризис
- Федеральная комиссия по регулированию энергетики
- защита инфраструктуры от атмосферных воздействий
- федеральное регулирование

Why the Markets Need a Strong Government Hand

Individually rational actions often yield bad outcomes, an economist says. That incontestable fact is the central rationale for government involvement in economic life. Milton Friedman, the Nobel laureate, is said to have joked that if the federal government were put in charge of the Sahara, in five years there would be a shortage of sand.

That antigovernment attitude has been embraced by countless free-market enthusiasts. President Ronald Reagan expressed it clearly in his first Inaugural Address: “Government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.” For decades, this perspective has gained influence in American political discourse.

The resulting hostility to government has been costly. It helped spawn not just the recent Texas electric grid meltdown but also a long string of similar failures, including responses to Hurricane Katrina, the 2008 financial crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic and the climate crisis.

None of these challenges came without warning. A similar cold-induced grid failure had occurred in Texas in 2011, prompting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to warn that unless the state took steps to weatherproof its infrastructure, even more serious failures would be inevitable. Yet Texas not only failed to take those steps, it acted to prevent the state’s power companies from connecting to the national power grid, exempting them from federal regulation.

16. Подготовьте реферированный перевод текста «Supply and demand» на русский язык, используя предложенную схему и следующие клише.

1) Вводная часть.

- В статье «...» рассматриваются вопросы (проблемы, пути, методы) …
- Автор статьи - известный ученый...
- Статья называется (носит название..., под названием..., озаглавлена..., под заголовком.., опубликована в...) ……
- Тема статьи -... (Статья на тему..., Статья посвящена теме (проблеме,
- вопросу)...

- Статья представляет собой обобщение (изложение, описание, анализ, обзор) …

2) Изложение основного содержания статьи.

- В статье речь идет о …
- В статье говорится о
- В статье дается оценка
- В статье дается анализ …
- Сущность проблемы сводится к …
- Сущность проблемы заключается в..
- Сущность проблемы состоит в ….
- Статья делится на … части (-ей)
- Статья состоит из ... частей.
- Во введении формулируется
- Во введении дается определение ...
- В начале статьи определяются цель (цели, задачи)...
- Далее излагаются …
- В статье автор ставит (затрагивает, освещает) следующие проблемы …
- В основной части излагается
- приводится аргументация
- дается обобщение (научное описание) ...
- В статье также затронуты такие вопросы, как...

3) Заключительная часть.

- Автор приходит к выводу(заключению)
- Автор делает вывод о …
- Автор подводит итог…
- В конце статьи подводятся итоги …
- В заключение автор говорит, что …
- В заключении автор утверждает, что...
- В заключение говорится, что...

- Сущность вышеизложенного сводится к следующему...

The Development of Marketing

Marketing includes everything producers do to create consumer demand for their products and to move products from producers to consumers. Since 1900, the importance of marketing has grown considerably. Companies spend a lot of money on marketing. In fact, some economists estimate marketing costs are equal to 50 percent of the price of a product. Production, sales, advertising, and consumer sovereignty, or the role of consumers in determining the kinds of goods and services produced, are just some areas where companies focus their marketing efforts.

Marketing's main goal is to persuade consumers that a particular product has the ability to satisfy a need or want. The amount of satisfaction consumers receive from a good or a service is called the utility. There are four major types of utility: form, place, time, and ownership. Form utility means making the product in a form consumers can use. Place utility means making the product available where consumers need it. Time utility means making the product available when consumers need it. Sometimes consumers are satisfied just to own a product. This is ownership utility.

Through market research, businesses can determine what products consumers are likely to buy and at what prices. First, businesses must find out the kinds of products that fulfill consumers' wants. Next, businesses must find out how the products can most satisfy those wants. Some companies specialize in finding out about consumers' needs, wants, preferences, and buying behavior. These companies provide market research to other businesses. This information answers the many questions businesses have:

Are there enough buyers for the product? Where and to whom should the product be sold? What features should the product have? How should the product be promoted?

For this reason, some businesses conduct market research before the development of a new product or before an existing product goes through changes to make it better. At this stage, marketing companies may use a market survey to gather information on the types of consumers that might buy the product. One type of market survey uses questionnaires.

A questionnaire usually asks consumers whether they are satisfied with a product or how they found out about the product? In another type of market survey, marketing companies gather people into small groups called focus groups to discuss certain types of products. The consumers' responses from market surveys will help marketers find out if the product satisfies consumers' needs.

Usually market research continues even after the release of a new product. Marketers may conduct research on the product itself or on the advertising designed to sell the product. Researchers can gather important information by tracking units sold at various locations and comparing the numbers to the advertising campaigns in those locations. They often test market a product in a small area for a set period of time. This will tell the marketing company more about how the new product will sell when it is available in a larger area or nationwide. Companies may use the test-market results to decide to make changes to a product or even to decide not to continue producing a product.

17.Подготовьте реферированный перевод текста «National Income Accounting» на русский язык, используя клише для Вводной части, Изложения основного содержания статьи и Заключительной части, предложенных в предыдущем задании (16).

National Income Accounting

A nation's economic strength is measured using national income accounting, which involves five major statistics: the gross domestic product, the net domestic product, national income, personal income, and disposable personal income. The gross domestic product (GDP) is the total dollar value of the final goods and services produced in a nation during one year. Note three important distinctions. First, the value of goods and services is their dollar value. Second, economists only count final goods and services.

For instance, an engine is part of the value of a finished car. Finally, economists only count new products produced during one year. To find the GDP, economists add the total purchases by consumers, investors, the government, and net exports. Net exports is the difference between a nation's exports and imports. The GDP is not 100 percent accurate, but the GDP is needed to find the value of the other statistics that measure the national economy. For example, the net domestic product (NDP) is the value of the GDP minus the wear and tear, or depreciation, of goods.

National income accounting addresses the overall economy's output and its income. GDP and NDP measure the nation's output. Economists consider three types of income statistics. These consist of national income, personal income, and disposable personal income. The national income (NI) is the total amount of income earned by everyone in the nation's economy. It is not easy to calculate, however, because people earn income in many different ways. The NI is the sum of five types of income. As a result, the NI represents both the income earned through labor and the income earned through ownership or control of factors of production.

The most common type of income is wages or salaries. Another type of income is the profit of small businesses and the income of the self-employed. Individuals also earn income on investments in corporations and from interest paid on savings accounts. Corporate profits are a form of income. Economists even count the money earned through the rental of property as part of the NI. Personal income (PI) is the total amount of money that an individual receives before he or she pays taxes. Economists find PI by first subtracting the following from the NI: corporate income taxes, profits that businesses reinvest, and businesses' payments to Social Security.

The second step in finding PI is to add government transfer payments, including welfare, Social Security, or unemployment compensation, to the NI. The third income statistic is the disposable personal income (DPI). This is the amount of income left after an individual has paid all taxes. An individual's income is subject to federal and state income taxes, Social Security, and Medicare. An individual's wage may be $10 an hour. However, after a payroll manager subtracts all taxes, that person's take-home hourly wage may be $7.50. This is the DPI; the amount of income an individual can choose to save or spend.

18. Найдите научную работу (статью, монографию, диссертацию), связанную с темой Вашего диссертационного исследования.

- This paper is organized as follows
- This paper divided into five sections
- The first section gives a brief overview of …
- Section 1 gives a brief overview of …
- The second section examines (analyses) …
- In the next section a case study is presented…
- In the last section a case study is analyzed …
- A new methodology is described (outlined) in the fourth section …
- The conclusions are drawn in the final section.
- This paper outlines (proposes, describes, presents) a new approach to …
- This paper examines (seeks to address, focuses on, discusses, investigates) how to solve …
- This paper is an overview of a review of (a report on, a preliminary attempt to) …
- The present paper aims to findings regarding …
- … is presented (described, analyzed, computed, investigated, examined, introduced, discussed) in the paper in order to …
- Scientific novelty consists in identification and description …
- The data presented in this paper broaden current knowledge of …

- The objective of the study presented in the paper is to evaluate (validate, determine, examine, analyze, calculate, estimate, formulate) …

  This paper calls into question (takes a new look at, re-examines, revisits, sheds) new light on …
- The paper considers (analyzes) an interesting solution for …
- This paper calls into question (takes a new look at, re-examines, sheds new
- light on …
- It has now been suggested (hypothesized, proposed, shown, demonstrated) that …
- The theory solution (proposal, method, approach)presented in this article is based on …

  More details can be found (are given) in the first section of this paper.
- This gives the formal solution (allows a formal solution to be found) …

Часть 3

Комплекс контрольных заданий

Задание 1. Прочтите следующий текст и подготовьте адекватный перевод данного текста на русский язык.

The Globalization of Financial Markets

Thanks to advances in telecommunications, the world financial markets have merged into one. In the 1970s and 1980s, U.S. banks led the way by opening worldwide branch networks for loans and foreign exchange trading. United States government securities, foreign exchange, and shares of stock are traded around the clock and around the world. U.S. government securities are bonds that the federal government sells. Foreign exchange is the buying and selling of foreign currencies.

The foreign exchange became a 24-hour market in the 1970s. Other worldwide markets include commodities such as wheat, gold, and stocks. The worldwide stock market, however, has some problems. The U.S. economy is a major part of the world economy. When the U.S. stock market falls, markets around the world also fall. For example, when the U.S. stock market fell dramatically in 1987, recovery in the U.S. stock market took two years. Worldwide stock markets, however, struggled even longer to recover.

This chain reaction happened again after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, when the Dow Jones industrial average fell by almost 700 points. Foreign stock markets also fell. Within two months, however, the markets began to recover.

Globalization also presents opportunities to spread financial risks. Business conditions vary from country to country. If business conditions are good within the United States, investors can put their money there. If business conditions decline in the United States but improve overseas, investors will move their funds out of the

United States. Investors can also spread out their risks by investing in companies in several nations at one time.

Задание 2. Прочтите следующий текст. Выпишите 7-10 ключевых слов. Подготовьте аннотацию на английском языке.

Foreign Investment, Then and Now

Direct foreign investment (DFI) is the purchase of real estate and businesses by foreigners. DFI in the United States grows as global integration of economic activity grows. Political upheaval in other parts of the world increases foreign investment in the United States because we remain politically stable. Some worry about foreign ownership and control of American companies.

Economists argue that the profit-making behavior of a corporation does not depend on its nationality. Foreign and domestic investors both want to maximize profits. Foreigners own about 50 percent of all U.S. government securities. Even so, they probably cannot influence U.S. foreign policy. Foreigners purchase U.S. government securities only when they think the rate of return is higher than rates they can get elsewhere. Actually, the U.S. government has more control over foreign investors because they must follow U.S. government policy.

Our government must keep the business climate in America friendly, or foreign corporations will invest elsewhere. U.S. corporations benefit from our government’s hands-off approach toward foreign-owned businesses.

Most consumers care more about the utility and the price of a product than about which country benefits from their purchase. Some consumers who worry about losing American jobs to foreign countries buy only American products. Differen tiating between foreign and domestic products is a complicated task. This is because many components of American products, such as cars, are made overseas. People should consider how foreign companies, such as Toyota, build factories and create jobs in the United States.

Some people remain concerned about foreigners “owning” the United States, although the share of foreign ownership of American industries is only about 10 percent. Americans are familiar with many foreign brands including Sony, Nokia, and BP. Even so, foreign investment in the U.S. is low compared with other nations. Around the world, American companies have purchased foreign businesses. Boeing has factories in China. Ford is expanding to Japan. AIG provides insurance and financial services on almost every continent. The U.S. share of direct investment is more than 40 percent.

Many people throughout the world fear that U.S. culture is taking over other cultures. Some people call this economic imperialism. Most consumers are unaware and uninterested in who owns various companies. Labels on certain goods tell consumers where it was made, but this is not true of all goods. Some people believe that the United States should encourage DFI and debt purchases by foreigners. Foreigners would then have more incentive to want the American economy to remain strong and stable.

Задание 3. Прочтите и подготовьте реферированный перевод научного текста.

Three types of imperfect competition

There are three types of imperfect competition: monopoly, oligopoly, and monopolistic competition. A pure monopoly occurs when a single seller controls the supply of a good or a service and decides its price. Barriers to entry, or obstacles, protect monopolies by making it difficult for competitors to enter the market.

There are four types of pure monopolies: natural, geographic, government, and technological. Natural monopolies occur when the government gives exclusive rights to companies that provide things like utilities. These companies are large and have many potential buyers, so they benefit from the economies of scale. A geographic monopoly occurs when a business is in a small and isolated market.

Competitors do not enter the market since the potential profit is also small. A government monopoly is when the government itself provides goods or services.

Government patents and copyrights create technological monopolies by protecting people and companies from competitors stealing their ideas or selling identical products for a certain number of years.

In the case of a price war, what actions will consumers most likely take? An oligopoly exists when several sellers, who have some control over prices, dominate an industry. Companies set the prices on the basis of product differentiation instead of supply and demand. Product differentiation means consumers choose one product over another by the product's perceived or real value versus price alone. In an oligopoly, companies are interdependent.

Whatever one company does, other companies follow. For example, when one seller decides to lower prices, the other sellers lower prices. This action leads to a price war, which is good for consumers. If prices drop too much, however, some companies might go out of business. As companies go out of business, there is less competition in a market, and prices might rise over time. Sometimes businesses within an oligopoly hope to monopolize the market by acting together like one company. The businesses might decide to decrease production, which would create a shortage, increase demand, and raise prices.

When businesses within an oligopoly work together, it is called a cartel. Cartels can control the prices, production, and distribution of their products. Cartels are illegal in the United States and punishable by heavy fines and even time in prison. If there are already many similar products in a market, why would new businesses continue to enter it? In monopolistic competition, there are a large number of sellers who have similar products that are slightly different. This is the most common market structure in the United States. In this type of competition, each business has some control over prices.

Monopolistic competition and oligopoly are similar in many ways. The major difference is that in monopolistic competition there are many (instead of a few) producers selling slightly different products. Advertising is critical to success in this market structure. How do you choose among brands of sneakers, jeans, cereal, and drinks? Brands such as Reebok, Levis, Kellogg's, and Snapple use advertising to build loyalty. They try to persuade consumers that their products are different and better than the others. By building brand loyalty, some businesses are able to charge more for their products. Some critics argue that advertising makes people spend more on products simply because of brand loyalty. Others insist that brand names ensure the quality of a product. They think advertising is useful in helping consumers compare brands of products.

Задание 4. Прочтите следующий текст. Подготовьте ключевые слова и аннотацию к статье.

Steps in Production Operations

Production is the process of changing resources into goods. Businesses can produce consumer goods, which are goods sold directly to people to be used, or capital goods, which are products used to create other goods. The production process also includes planning, purchasing, and quality and inventory control.

Planning involves choosing a location and scheduling production. Distance from markets, raw materials, labor supply, and transportation facilities affect where a business locates. The people who buy goods for a business (often called purchasing agents) decide what to buy, from whom, and at what price. They consider the price and quality of what they are buying, as well as insurance and shipping rates.

Different types of products require different quality control systems. For example, some track product freshness, while others oversee that products meet government safety standards. Many businesses maintain inventories of materials they use to make their products or provide services, which are kept as small as possible to keep funds available for other needs.

In the 1700s, the Industrial Revolution combined the labor of people and large power-driven machines. This combination is known as mechanization.

Mechanization allowed entrepreneurs to replace skilled workers with machines that unskilled laborers could run. Before the mechanization of the textile industry, skilled craftspeople hand-wove cloth on looms. During the 1700 and 1800s, many inventions transformed the process of making cloth.

One invention that dramatically changed the production of cloth was the power loom. Similar developments in other industries greatly increased the rate of output per labor hour - the number of goods produced per hour of labor. Mechanization and use of interchangeable parts led to the invention of the assembly line. An assembly line is a production system in which the good being produced moves on a conveyor belt past workers who perform individual tasks in assembling it.

The development of the assembly line greatly improved the efficiency and quality control of the production process. This greater efficiency has led to much lower costs of production. The breaking down of a job into small tasks made the assembly line possible. This is known as the division of labor. When the needed labor is divided, a different worker performs each small task. Mechanization combines the labor of people and machines. Automation takes this process a step further - machines do the work and people oversee them. You probably would not be surprised to learn that many car assembly lines are automated. What you may not realize is that automation also performs useful services throughout our society. For instance, home security systems are examples of common everyday automation in American society. Computer-controlled machinery known as robotics also operate many production processes.

In some industries, robotics control every step of the process. Robotics greatly improves the efficiency of manufacturing, much as mechanization improved production efficiency when entrepreneurs introduced it many years ago.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

ПРОГРАММНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К КАНДИДАТСКОМУ ЭКЗАМЕНУ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ (АНГЛИЙСКОМУ) ЯЗЫКУ

Направление подготовки кадров высшей квалификации (аспирантуры) –5.2.Экономика

1. Общие положения. Настоящая программа кандидатского экзамена по обязательной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначена для:

- аспирантов по направлениям подготовки кадров высшей квалификации;
- лиц, прикрепленных для сдачи кандидатских экзаменов в качестве экстернов для прохождения промежуточной аттестации без освоения программ подготовки научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре.

Настоящая программа составлена в соответствии с:

- ФГОС ВОпо направлениям подготовки кадров высшей квалификации;

- Приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации (Минобрнауки России) от 19 ноября 2013 г. N 1259г. Москва «Об утверждении Порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования – программам подготовки научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре (адъюнктуре)».

- Приказом Минобрнауки России «Об утверждении Порядка прикрепления лиц для сдачи кандидатских экзаменов, сдачи кандидатских экзаменов и их перечня».

- Программой-минимумом кандидатского экзамена по общенаучной дисциплине «Иностранный язык», разработанной Московским государственным лингвистическим университетом под общей редакцией академика РАО, доктора педагогических наук, профессора И.И. Халеевой и одобренной экспертным Советом Высшей аттестационной комиссии

Министерства образования Российской Федерации по филологии и искусствоведению, 2007 г.

- Внутренними нормативными документами ИРГАУ имени А.А. Ежевского.

2. Цель кандидатского экзамена по иностранному языку.

Целью кандидатского экзамена по иностранному языку является определение соответствия уровня подготовки научно-педагогических кадров (экстернов) по иностранному языку требованиям федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по направлению подготовки.

3. Содержание кандидатского экзамена по иностранному языку.

Сдающие кандидатский экзамен должны:

знать:

- термины, связанные с тематикой изученных разделов и соответствующими ситуациями профессионально-деловой коммуникации;
- межкультурные особенности ведения научной деятельности;
- правила коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях межкультурного научного общения;
- требования к оформлению научных трудов, принятые в международной практике;
- основные библиографические источники и поисковые системы;
- грамматический материал, включенный в план аудиторных занятий и самостоятельной работы;
- основные словообразовательные элементы,
- особенности представления результатов научной деятельности в устной и письменной форме при работе в российских и международных исследовательских коллективах;

уметь:

- точно лексически и грамматически переводить научные тексты;

- переводить научные тексты с иностранного на русский и с русского на иностранный язык;
-конструировать научный дискурс в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языке;
-представлять свои достижения в формате презентаций доклада на иностранном языке;
- читать оригинальную литературу на иностранном языке и оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода, реферата, аннотации;
- оперировать изученными терминологическими единицами;
- следовать нормам, принятым в научном общении, при работе в российских и международных исследовательских коллективах с целью решения научных и научно-образовательных задач;

владеть:

-иностранным языком как средством научно-профессионального общения;
- иностранным языком на уровне чтения и перевода научных текстов;
- навыками и умениями реферирования и аннотирования научных текстов;
- навыками составления деловых писем;
- технологиями планирования деятельности в рамках работы в российских и международных коллективах по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач;
- различными типами коммуникаций при осуществлении работы в российских и международных коллективах по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач.

Структура кандидатского экзамена

Кандидатский экзамен по иностранному языку проводится в два этапа.

На первом этапе аспирант выполняет:

1) устный перевод на русский язык, резюмирование и краткое изложение основного содержания оригинальных/ аутентичных научных текстов по специальности на английском языке, прочитанных и проанализированных аспирантом в ходе подготовки к экзамену. Общий объем текстов - **600 000 – 700 000 печатных знаков.**

2) письменный перевод на русский язык оригинального/ аутентичного научного текста по специальности на русский язык. Объем текста **15000 печатных знаков.** Перевод представляется в отдел аспирантуры или на кафедру иностранных языков за месяц до экзамена.

Текст для перевода подбирается аспирантом самостоятельно по тематике своего диссертационного исследования или по близкой к исследованию теме. В качестве источника используется научная литература по специальности, опубликованная за рубежом за последние 10-15 лет. Литературу для перевода можно выбрать и в библиотеке университета.

Аспирант предоставляет копию текста научной литературы на иностранном языке, перевод текста, выполненный аспирантом, терминологический словарь по специальности в алфавитном порядке с переводом. Всё оформляется одним документом на бумажном носителе (формат А4, 14 шрифт Times New Roman, интервал 1,5). В документе должны быть титульный лист (с указанием министерства, университета, кафедры, к которой прикреплен аспирант), оглавлением с указанием страниц и список использованной литературы.

Аспиранты, успешно выполнившие письменный перевод, допускаются ко второму этапу кандидатского экзамена по иностранному языку.

Второй этап экзамена включает в себя три задания:

- изучающее чтение незнакомого оригинального/ аутентичного текста по специальности. Объем текста **2500-3000 печатных знаков**. Время выполнения 45-60 минут. Форма проверки: письменное резюме на английском языке с последующей устной презентацией;

- беглое (просмотровое) чтение оригинального текста по специальности. Объем текста 1500-2000 печатных знаков. Время выполнения 2-3 минуты. Форма проверки: передача извлеченной информации на английском языке (устно);
- беседа с экзаменаторами на английском языке по вопросам, связанным со специальностью и содержанием научного исследования аспиранта, его теме, актуальности, целям и задачам, объекту и предмету, рабочей гипотезе, новизне, теоретической, практической значимости и апробации (или презентация реферата (научной работы).

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Хантакова Виктория Михайловна

Швецова Светлана Викторовна

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