

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор/Декан
института экономики, финансов и
управления в АПК
Гулько Юлия Александровна

«__» _____ 20__ г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ)

Б1.О.04 Иностранный язык

38.03.01 Экономика

Бухгалтерский учет, анализ и аудит

бакалавр

очная

1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций ОП ВО и овладение следующими результатами обучения по дисциплине:

Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения	Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.2 Демонстрирует умение вести обмен деловой информацией в устной и письменной формах не менее чем на одном иностранном языке	знает особенности стиля делового общения особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем социально-культурные различия в формате корреспонденции принципы ведения деловых переговоров, переводческие приемы и трансформации
		умеет - понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических и прагматических текстов (информационных буклетов, брошюр/проспектов), научно- популярных и научных текстов, блогов/вебсайтов; детально понимать общественно- политические, публицистические (медийные) тексты, а также письма личного характера; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию из прагматических текстов справочно- информационного и рекламного характера - начинать, вести/поддерживать и заканчивать диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью/собеседование - при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, при необходимости используя стратегии восстановления сбой в процессе коммуникации (переспрос, перефразирование и др.); расспрашивать собеседника, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, высказывать свое мнение, просьбу, отвечать на предложение собеседника (принятие предложения или отказ); делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог- повествование и монолог-рассуждение - заполнять формуляры и бланки прагматического характера; вести запись основных мыслей и фактов (из аудио текстов и текстов для чтения), а также запись тезисов устного выступления/письменного доклада по изучаемой проблема-тике; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты (писать электронные письма личного характера); оформлять Curriculum Vitae/Resume и сопроводительное письмо, необходимые при приеме на работу, выполнять письменные проектные задания (письменное оформление презентаций, информационных буклетов, рекламных листовок, коллажей, постеров, стенных газет и т.д.).

		владеет навыками -восприятия, анализа, создания устных и письменных текстов разных типов и жанров - навыками общего и профессионального общения на иностранном языке; - навыками самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы.
--	--	--

2. Перечень оценочных средств по дисциплине

№	Наименование раздела/темы	Семестр	Код индикаторов достижения компетенций	Оценочное средство проверки результатов достижения индикаторов компетенций
1.	1 раздел. WHAT IS ECONOMICS ABOUT?			
1.1.	WHAT IS ECONOMICS ABOUT?	1	УК-4.2	Коллоквиум
2.	2 раздел. ACCOUNTING			
2.1.	ACCOUNTING	1	УК-4.2	Коллоквиум
3.	3 раздел. GOVERNMENT IN THE ECONOMICS			
3.1.	GOVERNMENT IN THE ECONOMICS	1	УК-4.2	Коллоквиум
	Промежуточная аттестация			Эк
4.	4 раздел. ECONOMICS AND FINANCE			
4.1.	ECONOMICS AND FINANCE	2	УК-4.2	Коллоквиум
5.	5 раздел. MANAGEMENT			
5.1.	MANAGEMENT	2	УК-4.2	Коллоквиум
6.	6 раздел. DIFFERENT CULTURES			
6.1.	DIFFERENT CULTURES	2	УК-4.2	Коллоквиум
	Промежуточная аттестация			За

3. Оценочные средства (оценочные материалы)

Примерный перечень оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде (Оценочные материалы)
Текущий контроль			
	Для оценки знаний		

1	Коллоквиум	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде собеседования преподавателя с обучающимися.	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
	Для оценки умений		
	Для оценки навыков		
	Промежуточная аттестация		
2	Зачет	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала практических и семинарских занятий, успешного прохождения практик и выполнения в процессе этих практик всех учебных поручений в соответствии с утвержденной программой с выставлением оценки в виде «зачтено», «незачтено».	Перечень вопросов к зачету
3	Экзамен	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала и формирования компетенций, организованное в виде беседы по билетам с целью проверки степени и качества усвоения изучаемого материала, определить необходимость введения изменений в содержание и методы обучения.	Комплект экзаменационных билетов

4. Примерный фонд оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю) "Иностранный язык"

Примерные оценочные материалы для текущего контроля успеваемости

Коллоквиум

РАЗДЕЛ № 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS ABOUT?

Colloquium № 1. Free and economic good

1. Check the correct pronunciation and meaning of the words and phrases below. Translate them into Russian, copy into your vocabulary book and learn by heart.

depletion, access, arable, category, opportunity cost, to give up, health care, to own, revenue, to sacrifice, perspective, occurring, to obtain, zero, colonizer, unobstructed, free of charge, out of tax revenues, to be limited, abundant, to distinguish, to have an opportunity.

2. Read the text and answer the questions below.

1. Explain the difference between a free and economic good.
2. Can the same good be considered as economic or free in certain situations?
3. Does any difference exist between the free goods and goods free of charge?
4. Why do you think free goods are rare?

3. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

1. If resources are unlimited, there is no need in opportunity costs. ____
2. Economic goods have a zero opportunity cost. ____
3. The road system is an example of a free good. ____
4. Local forests which are not owned by anyone are open access resources. ____

4. Scan through the text and find the words corresponding to these definitions.

para 1

- 1) a difference between two similar things (n) ____
- 2) to get smth. (v) ____
- 3) continuing for a long time and never finishing (adj) ____
- 4) to make someone do smth that they do not want to do (v) ____

para 2

- 5) one of two or more things that you can choose between (n) ____
- 6) available for someone to use (n) ____
- 7) in a similar way (adv) ____

para 3

- 8) the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence (n) ____
- 9) for that reason (adv) ____

para 4 and 5

- 10) more and more (adv) ____
- 11) the group of people who officially control a country (n) ____
- 12) money that you have to pay to the government from what you earn or when you buy things (n) ____

13) used to refer to a particular person or thing without naming or describing them exactly (adj)

14) because of smth (prep) _____

5. Use the words from exercise 4 to fill in the gaps.

1. While Germany spends 40% of its _____ revenue on social security, Germans have been dismayed to observe a significant increase in homelessness and destitution on the streets of its cities, especially the rich western cities like Stuttgart and Munich.

2. They place much stress on _____ between “intangible” advantages and those from large scale in production.

3. The “traditional working class” is Britain’s newest minority and it is far too small by itself to elect a Labour _____.

4. Up to the mid-1960s, inflation rates had been low in the international economy _____ two major factors.

5. Due to constraints on the availability of data pads it was not always possible _____ test data from the original source.

6. _____, sustained government rhetoric about getting value for money from programmes and protecting the interest of taxpayers will probably leave a mark.

7. The term “bureaucratic bourgeoisie” to describe this state elite has _____ problems, and used strictly should refer to managers of state-owned enterprises.

8. We spent twenty-six hours a week watching TV: news, soap operas, films, the House of Commons, _____ studio discussion among politicians.

9. It does not make _____ to charge all users the same rate, for users at different times impose very different marginal costs on society.

10. In the foreign exchange market all currencies are quoted against the dollar, _____ the number of individual rates are reduced, as market operators can quickly ascertain cross rates between various currencies.

6. Fill in the gaps using the prepositions/particles from the box below.

to • in • from • of • by • for • at

1. But the more important reasons are “economic”, and arise ____ the nature of the economic system.

2. We believe that there are strong arguments in favour ____ unitary authorities.

3. The major industrial nations have been lowering the energy intensity of their economies since the 1970s; the degree ____ which this will continue is central ____ any energy consumption projection.

4. It is estimated that about a third of these accidents result ____ damaged pavements.

5. Twenty years old, the Range Rover is still the only serious off-roader that makes a convincing alternative ____ a luxury saloon.

6. A £500 000 budget has been set aside to create a press office to represent him in Brussels, in addition ____ Dublin’s existing one.

7. ____ a general sense that is what many of the strategies which we have already discussed are aiming to do.

8. Graduate lecture courses are few ____ present but may be expected to grow ____ number in the near future.

9. The table shows a surplus provided ____ local authorities to allow ____ contingencies such as salary and wage increases.

7. Find word partners between the two lists of words (A and B) and memorize their meanings.

Грамматический тест

Тест №1

Present Tenses

1. What subjects _ she good at?

A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

2. _ your mother like cooking?

A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

3. Where _ your uncle work?

A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

4. What sports _ they fond of?

A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

5. What bike _ you got?

- A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has
6. What languages _ you speak?
- A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has
7. _ you like science fiction?
- A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has
8. What bike _ she got?
- A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has
9. What subject _ you like best?
- A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has
10. How far _ _ London from Liverpool?
- A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

***Примерные оценочные материалы
для проведения промежуточной аттестации (зачет, экзамен)
по итогам освоения дисциплины (модуля)***

Вопросы для зачета (экзамена) по дисциплине Иностранный язык
(наименование дисциплины)

Содержание зачета:

1. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы по выбору преподавателя
2. Чтение текста (1000 – 1200 п. з.) и ответы на вопросы преподавателя

Содержание экзамена:

1. Письменный перевод со словарем с английского языка на русский язык аутентичного текста по специальности (1000 п. з.);
2. Чтение аутентичного текста по специальности (1200 п. з.) без словаря, изложение содержания в виде аннотации на русском или английском языке и ответы на вопросы преподавателя.
3. Устное изложение темы по специальности.

Темы монологических высказываний

1. My family
2. Young people's problems
3. Environmental protection
4. Our University
5. Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the Stavropol Territory
6. My speciality

Темы тестовых заданий

Семестр 1

Тест № 1. The Present Simple and Present Continuous

Тест № 2. The Past Simple and Past Continuous

Тест № 3. Future actions

Семестр 2
Тест № 4. Sequence of Tenses
Тест № 5. Conditionals
Тест № 6. The Passive Voice

ТЕМЫ КОЛЛОКВИУМОВ

Семестр 1

1. Free and economic good
2. Top ten economies of the world
3. Globalization economy

Семестр 2

4. What is The difference between economic development and economic growth
5. Positive and Normative Economics
6. Distinction between domestic and national: GDP versus GNP

Вопросы для коллоквиумов по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык»

Colloquium № 1. Free and economic good

1. Check the correct pronunciation and meaning of the words and phrases below. Translate them into Russian, copy into your vocabulary book and learn by heart.

depletion, access, arable, category, opportunity cost, to give up, health care, to own, revenue, to sacrifice, perspective, occurring, to obtain, zero, colonizer, unobstructed, free of charge, out of tax revenues, to be limited, abundant, to distinguish, to have an opportunity.

2. Read the text and answer the questions below.

1. Explain the difference between a free and economic good.
2. Can the same good be considered as economic or free in certain situations?
3. Does any difference exist between the free goods and goods free of charge?
4. Why do you think free goods are rare?

3. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

1. If resources are unlimited, there is no need in opportunity costs. ____
2. Economic goods have a zero opportunity cost. ____
3. The road system is an example of a free good. ____
4. Local forests which are not owned by anyone are open access resources. ____

4. Scan through the text and find the words corresponding to these definitions.

para 1

- 1) a difference between two similar things (n) _____
- 2) to get smth. (v) _____
- 3) continuing for a long time and never finishing (adj) _____
- 4) to make someone do smth that they do not want to do (v) _____

para 2

- 5) one of two or more things that you can choose between (n) _____
- 6) available for someone to use (n) _____
- 7) in a similar way (adv) _____

para 3

8) the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence (n) _____

9) for that reason (adv) _____

para 4 and 5

10) more and more (adv) _____

11) the group of people who officially control a country (n) _____

12) money that you have to pay to the government from what you earn or when you buy things (n) _____

13) used to refer to a particular person or thing without naming or describing them exactly (adj) _____

14) because of smth (prep) _____

5. Use the words from exercise 4 to fill in the gaps.

1. While Germany spends 40% of its _____ revenue on social security, Germans have been dismayed to observe a significant increase in homelessness and destitution on the streets of its cities, especially the rich western cities like Stuttgart and Munich.

2. They place much stress on _____ between “intangible” advantages and those from large scale in production.

3. The “traditional working class” is Britain’s newest minority and it is far too small by itself to elect a Labour _____.

4. Up to the mid-1960s, inflation rates had been low in the international economy _____ two major factors.

5. Due to constraints on the availability of data pads it was not always possible _____ test data from the original source.

6. _____, sustained government rhetoric about getting value for money from programmes and protecting the interest of taxpayers will probably leave a mark.

7. The term “bureaucratic bourgeoisie” to describe this state elite has _____ problems, and used strictly should refer to managers of state-owned enterprises.

8. We spent twenty-six hours a week watching TV: news, soap operas, films, the House of Commons, _____ studio discussion among politicians.

9. It does not make _____ to charge all users the same rate, for users at different times impose very different marginal costs on society.

10. In the foreign exchange market all currencies are quoted against the dollar, _____ the number of individual rates are reduced, as market operators can quickly ascertain cross rates between various currencies.

6. Fill in the gaps using the prepositions/particles from the box below.

to • in • from • of • by • for • at

1. But the more important reasons are “economic”, and arise ____ the nature of the economic system.

2. We believe that there are strong arguments in favour ____ unitary authorities.

3. The major industrial nations have been lowering the energy intensity of their economies since the 1970s; the degree ____ which this will continue is central ____ any energy consumption projection.

4. It is estimated that about a third of these accidents result ____ damaged pavements.

5. Twenty years old, the Range Rover is still the only serious off-roader that makes a convincing alternative ____ a luxury saloon.

6. A £500 000 budget has been set aside to create a press office to represent him in Brussels, in addition ____ Dublin’s existing one.

7. ____ a general sense that is what many of the strategies which we have already discussed are aiming to do.

8. Graduate lecture courses are few ____ present but may be expected to grow ____ number in the near future.

9. The table shows a surplus provided ____ local authorities to allow ____ contingencies such as salary and wage increases.

7. Find word partners between the two lists of words (A and B) and memorize their meanings.

Colloquium № 2 Top ten economies of the world

1. Use your dictionary to check the correct pronunciation of the words below. Learn the words and phrases by heart.

Academic, authoritative, to be dubbed, capture, competitiveness, to contribute, free trade agreement, governmental policy, index, intellectual property, legislative, profile, standing, sustained financial success, tax rate, think tank, to determine, to examine, to stall, deficit, priority, characteristic, forum, conjunction, to contribute, well-run economy.

2. Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Small-economy countries are not included into economic ranking. ____
2. Most countries from the list of successful economies come from Europe. ____
3. China lacks state control and has a rigid control over intellectual property protection. ____
4. France is one of the top ten economies of the world. ____
5. Financial success of national organizations is a key factor which determines the country's ranking.

3. Match the word with its definition.

conjunction the structure of a society, a legal or political system, etc.

deficit a position or level, for example in a competition

framework smth that is very important and must be dealt with before other things

perception working, happening, or being used with someone or smth else

priority a belief or opinion, often held by many people and based on how things seem

ranking the difference between the amount of smth that you have and the higher amount that you need

4. Use the words from exercise 3 to fill in the gaps.

1. The US balance of payments was in ____.
2. The city's housing costs were enough to earn it a ____ of 66th nationally.
3. We have to act within the existing legal ____.
4. Banks normally give ____ to large businesses when deciding on loans
5. We have to change the public's ____ that money is being wasted.
6. He has introduced training programs in ____ with such management institutions as Ash ridge Management College.

5. Fill in the gaps using the prepositions/particles from the box below.

in by at of across from to

1. Nurses are demanding higher rates ____ pay.
2. They only pay tax ____ a rate of 5%.
3. The research scientist now expects to find outstanding quality and ease ____ use in technical software.
4. Decisions about data collection should be determined ____ the need for an informed society as well as for the concerns of government.
5. According ____ the Health and Safety Executive it costs British industry more than £2 billion a year in absenteeism.
6. Mail order is suffering ____ the public's current reluctance to part with cash ____ non-essential goods.
7. This integration of production ____ national borders tends to increase the overall volume of world trade because a good changes hands ____ various levels of production and not just ____ the final stage.
8. It has contributed to the decline ____ direct portfolio investment as opposed to indirect investment through tax exempt institutions.

Colloquium № 3 Globalization economy

1. Check the correct pronunciation and meaning of the words and phrases below. Translate them into Russian, copy into your vocabulary book and learn by heart.

unified socio-economically and politically, encompassing the whole world, concurrent homogenization, increase in cross-border transactions, erosion of sovereignty, environmental degradation persistence, an increase in production capacity, reduction of barriers, the accommodation and assimilation of a large number of immigrants, to reap the advantages of economies of scale, exploitation of workers of the third world, to cater to a world consumer base, to have the concomitant effect, the gains of comparative advantage, reduction of poverty, to be counterproductive on many occasions, excessive fishing of oceans, to emit huge quantities of greenhouse gases, to lead to a cultural colonization for the third world economies, to cause environmental degradation

2. Answer the questions

1. What does the term economic globalization mean?
2. How does globalization change world trade, immigration and technology transfers?
3. What are the ill effects of globalization? How can they be overcome?
4. What does China's example teach the rest of the world economic community?
5. What role do MNC's and TNC's play in the world market?

3. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the text.

1. Globalization increases the volume of world trade.
2. Economies of scale and globalization have no direct dependence.
3. Multinational companies negatively affect developing countries.
4. Developed nations via world trade agreements make the rest of the world more dependent on them.
5. Globalization has no effect on environment.

4. Scan through the text and find the words corresponding to these definitions.

para 1 and 2

- 1) to completely cover or surround smth (v)
- 2) existing or happening at the same time (adj)
- 3) a business deal or action, such as buying or selling smth (n)

para 3

- 4) when smth begins to be known or noticed (n)
- 5) the process of becoming an accepted part of country or group (n)
- 6) the results of a particular event, especially when they are unexpected (n)
- 7) a reduction in activity or speed (n)
- 8) existing or happening together, especially as a result of smth (adj)
- 9) a situation in which you treat someone unfairly by asking them to do things for you, but give them very little in return (n)

para 4

- 10) ready to be used immediately (adj)
- 11) to believe that smth or someone has a particular quality (v)
- 12) divided into two completely opposing groups (adj)

para 5 and 6

- 13) to send out a beam, noise, smell or gas (v)
 - 14) too much (adj)
5. Use the words from exercise 4 to fill in the gaps. (Change the form of the words so they could fit in the sentences.)

1. The European Union should remain flexible enough to _____ more countries quickly.
2. The bank charges a fixed rate for each _____.

3. The houses _____ about 100 square metres.
4. The political _____ of the affair cost him his job.
5. More and more manufacturers are offering to tailor-make a _____ system from their own components.
6. The exhibition reflected _____ developments abroad.
7. The debate is becoming _____ and there seems to be no middle ground.
8. China's _____ as an economic power was predictable.
9. Historical writers have often stressed the greed and economic _____, as well as the politics, which motivated much missionary work in the early Middle Ages.
10. The alarm _____ infra-red rays which are used to detect any intruder.
11. The rest of the economy has been slower to cut investment mainly because _____ the hit the service sector only in the second half of last year.
12. Under the new educational regulations any increase in students meant a _____ increase in funding.
13. Feminist analysis has shown in detail that women's bodies bear cultural meanings that are quite different from those _____ to men's bodies.
14. _____ respect for authority still permeates Japan's institutions.

Colloquium № 4 The difference between economic development and economic growth

1. Write out 20 unknown word phrases and learn them by heart.

2. Read the text answer the questions below.

1. What does development mean in economic terms?
2. Who are final beneficiaries of economic development?
3. What is the difference between economic development and economic growth?
4. What is the negative economic growth? What other words are used to describe this negative trend in the economy?
5. What is an alternative measurement of economic development?

3. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the text.

1. Increasing GDP is an indicator of economic development. ____
2. The beneficiaries of economic development are mostly governments and authorities. ____
3. Life expectancy is a measure of the country's economic development. ____
4. Economic development is a quantitative measure. ____

4. Scan through the text and find the words corresponding to these definitions.

para 1—4

- 1) to suggest that smth is true, without saying this directly (v) _____
- 2) help given, especially by the state or an organisation, to people who need it, especially because they do not have enough money (n) _____
- 3) considering or including everything (adj) _____
- 4) most extreme or important because either the original or final, or the best or worst (adj) _____
- 5) to increase or improve smth and make it more successful (v) _____
- 6) the amount you get when you add together several quantities and divide this by the total number of quantities (adj) _____

para 5—8

- 7) to become or to make smth smaller in amount, size, or value (v) _____
- 8) to change an amount or quantity into a different form, especially in mathematics (v) _____
- 9) not clearly expressed, known, described or decided (adj) _____
- 10) to show or be a sign of a particular situation (v) _____

para 9—12

11) the way in which smth exists in different amounts in different parts of an area or group (n)

12) a system of numbers that is used for measuring the amount, speed, quality, etc. of smth (n)

13) structured in a way that is likely to produce a particular effect, usually an advantage, rather than any other (adj)

para 13—15

14) to get rid of smth so that it does not exist any longer (v)

15) smth that is noticeable because it is different from what is usual (n)

16) to develop and change gradually over a long period of time (v)

para 16—18

17) the act of improving smth or the state of being improved (n)

18) used to emphasise that smth is real or exact (adj)

5. Use the words from exercise 4 to fill in the gaps (the initial letter is given).

1. Of course the u responsibility for the present conflict without doubt lies with the aggressor.

2. This national fund pays for w benefits such as unemployment and sickness pay.

3. The firm's staff had s to only four people.

4. We need to carry out some i to the system.

5. The drop in consumer spending r concern about the economy.

6. Share prices were b by reports of the President's recovery.

7. The o result is an increase in population.

8. In a f fact (= really), there is little evidence to support the allegations.

9. The idea e out of work done by British scientists.

10. The table shows the composition of the bottom 10 per cent of the income d according to type of family.

11. This is an unfair a in our tax structure.

12. The age of the candidates r from 29 to 49 with an average age of 37.

13. The value of the coffee becomes significantly higher when e in foreign currency.

14. The system of benefits is w in favour of those who have children.

15. The term Realism will be used to i both Realism and Neo-Realism.

16. He finds himself evaluated by the correspondingly v notion of competence.

17. The evidence suggests that income differentials between households at the top and bottom of the income s

narrowed during the war years of 1939-1945.

18. Past attempts to r the old leaders have all failed.

Colloquium № 5 Positive and Normative Economics

1. Translate word phrases and learn them by heart.

positive economics

normative economics

scientific explanations

to satisfy our curiosity

circumstances

prescriptions or recommendations

value judgements

disagreements

competent and comprehensive research

outstanding issues

assertion

investigation
detailed implications
medical check-ups
to devote a great deal of resources
vociferous champions
advocacy
consequences
scrupulous economists
to distinguish

2. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the text.

1. Normative economics studies how the economy actually behaves. ____
2. Positive economics makes prescriptions about what should be done. ____
3. Given comprehensive research, scientists should agree on issues in positive economics. ____
4. Normative economics is based on personal value judgements. ____

3. Scan through the text and find the words corresponding to these definitions.

para 2—3

- 1) having two important parts (adj) _____
- 2) the feeling of wanting to know or learn about smth (n) _____
- 3) a fact or event that makes a situation the way it is (n) _____
- 4) an idea or suggestion about how you should behave, or how to make a situation, activity, etc. successful (n) _____
- 5) to think about someone or smth in a particular way (v) _____
- 6) an example of a particular type of event, situation or behaviour (n) _____

para 4—6

- 7) to be different (v) _____
- 8) the limits of what is known or what has been done before in an area of knowledge or activity (n) _____

- 9) to solve or end a problem or difficulty (v) _____
- 10) when someone says that smth is true, although it has not been proved (n) _____
- 11) the amount of money that you spend on smth (n, pl.) _____
- 12) compared to other things (adv) _____

para 7—8

- 13) smth that is very important and that must be dealt with before other things (n) _____
- 14) when you seem to suggest smth without saying it directly (n) _____
- 15) to try to do smth or achieve smth, usually over a long period of time (v) _____
- 16) used to emphasise that smth is not large, important, or effective when compared to smth else (adv) _____

4. Use the words from exercise 3 to fill in the gaps.

1. Although these two savings intermediaries are strong competitors in the personal savings market, their portfolio choices _____, because the structures of their liabilities differ.
2. The removal of safety devices to speed up production, for _____, is often done with the tacit connivance of supervisors.
3. Estimates suggest that the number is _____ small, probably no more than 3 per cent of the total unemployed.
4. Generations of inventors and investors have kept us on the technological _____.
5. No analyst would make such a _____ today, and the “nationalization” thesis has had to be revised in the light of increased local variations in voting behavior.
6. He borrowed £150 000 and used the money for legal _____.

7. The company's main duty is _____: the exploitation and the protection of the "work".
8. The _____ drawn from the trade is that modern corporations lack an adequate system of accountability.
9. Experiments and observations failed to _____ the controversy.
10. The meeting has been cancelled due to _____ beyond our control.
11. The party's main _____ for educational problems was to give schools more money.
12. Our main concern is with those policies and issues we _____ as being the most important in determining the achievement of national goals through partnership with the multinationals.
13. Winning the Civil War was just such an overriding _____, and all other issues were in part subsidiary to this.
14. Other graduates now _____ successful careers in the United Kingdom, Europe and the USA.
15. They did not find oil and gas, _____ thick sedimentary areas that could indicate their presence.
16. The reasons are numerous and sometimes complex but _____ about the planet on which we live is a prime motivator.

Colloquium № 6 Distinction between domestic and national:
GDP versus GNP

1. Translate word phrases and learn them by heart.

aggregate output and income
 factors of production
 located within the boundaries of a country
 residents of the country
 factor ownership
 add to
 subtract from
 total market value
 the geographical boundaries of a country
 a large foreign presence
 a portion of wages
 profits of foreign corporation owners
 receive large transfers of money
 the presence of multinational corporations
 repatriate the profits
 worker remittances
 on balance
 on the other hand
 versus
 to enjoy a higher standard of living

2. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the text.

1. There is no difference between domestic and national product. _____
2. The GDP income is generated within the boundaries of the country, regardless of the factor of ownership. _____
3. In order to convert GDP into GNP we should add "income sent abroad" and subtract "income from abroad". _____
4. The country has a larger GDP per capita than GNP if there are many foreign workers (external labour) in this country. _____
5. GNP per capita is a more representative indicator of the country's living standard than GDP per capita. _____

3. Read the sentences from the text and decide which meaning (a, b or c) the word in *italics* has.

1. The booming domestic economy makes investors more optimistic.

a) relating to family relationships and life at home

b) used in people's homes

c) relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries

2. Between 1929 and 1933 America's national income fell by more than half.

a) related to a whole nation as opposed to any of its parts

b) owned or controlled by the central government of a country

c) relating to one particular nation as opposed to other nations

3. We tend to think of these people as untrustworthy, but that is not the case.

a) a situation that exists, especially as it affects a particular person or group

b) an example of a particular situation or of something happening

c) a set of reasons why something should happen or be done

4. The new law gives local governments a significant measure of control over their own finances.

a) an action, especially an official one, that is intended to deal with a particular problem

b) an amount of something good or something that you want, for example, success or freedom

c) things done to deal with a difficult situation that are not effective or firm enough

5. Organisations which take a positive approach to creative thinking survive during the crisis.

a) a request from someone, asking you to do something for them

b) a road, path, etc. that leads to a place, and is the main way of reaching it

c) a method of doing something or dealing with a problem

4. Fill in the gaps using the prepositions from the box below.

from	for	to	on	during	in
by	with	at	since	within	

1. ____ local government purposes the parish had only existed ____ the boundaries of the former rural district councils.

2. The values recorded for 1990 indicate that manufactured exports rose ____ value to £8.574 billion, continuing the steady rise ____ the value of exports ____ 1987.

3. ____ response to the import quotas, Japanese manufacturers have been rapidly expanding production ____ the US.

4. He would surely agree that the right aim is to have nominal GDP growing ____ around 5% a year.

5. Many local industrialists rely ____ credit ____ international loan agencies, others import essential supplies and the majority import essential equipment.

6. The British already pay less tax, relative ____ GDP, than the citizens of the other main EC countries: 39% of GDP compared ____ an average of 44% in Germany, France and Italy.

7. The table compares GDP per head using market exchange rates ____ those ____ a PPP basis for a selection of countries in 1992.

8. For the first time ____ nearly four years, gross domestic product fell ____ the last quarter of 1990.

9. ____ the 1980s, although the population grew ____ more than 2% a year, real GNP grew ____ nearly 6%, well up from the 3.5% a year ____ the first three decades of independence.

10. Levels of government expenditure ____ education dropped ____ over 30 per cent of national expenditure and 6 to 7 per cent of GNP in the mid-1970s ____ 22 per cent and 4 per cent respectively in 1985.

Типовая контрольная работа для студентов заочной формы обучения
Лексико-грамматические задания (оценка знаний) (10 баллов)

TASK 1 Choose the best word to fit the gap.

1 It's important to understand how other cultures behave so you don't cause .

A offence B problem C disaster D behavior

2 In some countries it is quite to use the correct title when talking to business colleagues.

A offensive B likely C formal D tricky

3 Having good may help you to make deals more easily.

A entertaining B manners C demonstrations D handshaking

4 Ian has to be very organised as his work involves meeting tight .

A problems B responsibilities C challenges D deadlines

5 Lesley doesn't like having to wait for other people to work for her.

A generate B solve C resolve D tackle

6 Paul enjoys working at Small World because he finds the stimulating.

A installation B environment C application D opportunity

7 If someone looks me straight in the eye without I tend to think they are honest.

A yawning B sighing C blinking D sniffing

8 Your body usually gives other people information about how you really feel.

A appearance B impression C language D relationship

9 Bob and Tony are business and have arranged to meet at the sales conference.

A delegates B customers C associates D officers

10 I've given the latest sales to Mr Allen but he hasn't had a chance to look at them yet.

A systems B figures C worksheets D facts

TASK 2. Open the brackets, use the proper tense form.

1. (To understand) how the economy (to use) its scarce resources, economists often (to interest) (to study) the composition of GDP among various types of spending.

2. Because GDP (to intend) (to measure) income from the production, transfer payments (to count/not) as part of government purchases.

3. Other measures differ from GDP (to exclude) or (to include) certain categories of income.

4. Disposable personal income is the income that households (to leave) after (to satisfy) all their obligations to the government.

5. Market prices (to measure) the amount people (to pay) for the different goods and (to reflect) the value of those goods.

Работа с текстовыми заданиями (оценка умений) (10 баллов)

TASK 3. Read the article about a Japanese company which expansion has brought 30 jobs to the unemployment territory. Then do the text assignments.

Press and Journal Wednesday January, 21, 1998 p. 8

Factory expansion brings 30 new jobs

By Sarah-Kate Templeton

A Japanese electronics company yesterday announced a 350,000 expansion to its Arbroath factory, bringing 30 jobs to the unemployment black-spot.

Alps Electric, which makes electronic equipment for televisions and video recorders, employs 150 staff at Arbroath Enterprise Park.

Its decision to build a new production line at the plant will increase its workforce in the town by 20%.

Arbroath has the third-highest unemployment rate in Scotland. It reached the highest level the month before Christmas when the Mackinnon of Scotland knitwear factory closed with the loss of 26 jobs.

Angus MP Andrew Welsh and local politicians hailed yesterday's announcement as a turning point

for the town.

Mr. Welsh said: "This is good news for Arbroath and a vote of confidence in the existing employees that Alps are now expanding on their existing operation.

"This is a modern industry and good news for the new year. This is one for the next century.

Every new job helps to increase opportunity locally."

The new hi-tech production line will enable complete modulator and tuner units to be made at the expanded Arbroath plant.

Responsibility for manufacturing this new product has been transferred from Japan to Arbroath.

Peter Woodland, director of Alps Electric (Scotland), said the move reflected the increasing confidence of the company in its Arbroath workforce.

He said: "This is an important milestone in the development of the company in Scotland. This investment underlines the key role Arbroath plays in Alps European plants, which is also reflected in the decision to introduce the latest technology into the plant."

He said recruitment for the new jobs would start soon.

Ian McMillan, chairman of Scottish Enterprise Tayside, congratulated the Arbroath Alps Electric workforce for earning a reputation for high-quality work and promised training support for new recruits.

He said: "Scottish Enterprise Tayside will help Alps to ensure the firms new recruits can quickly acquire the skills they will need and we look forward to assisting the company's continued development in Arbroath."

TEXT ASSIGNMENTS

I. Choose the right answer using the information from the article.

1. The head electronic company is based in .

- a) America
- b) Japan
- c) Scotland

2. Alps Electric produces

- a) televisions
- b) video recorders .
- c) electronic equipment for televisions and video recorders

3 .Arbroath has ... unemployment rate in Scotland

- a) the first
- b)the third
- c)the second

.

4. New recruits will be given .

- a) training support
- b) financial support
- c) equipment support

II. Next to the sentences below, write a word or a phrase from the article which you can use instead of the word or words in italics.

- 1. What does this factory produce?
- 2. She is so unprofessional, nobody will give her this job.
- 3. The generation of highly developed machines has recently appeared.
- 4. Due to its talented director the company became much bigger.
- 5. Shiela is very optimistic about her new job, she thinks it will give her an opportunity to succeed.
- 6. The knitwear factory manufactures products of a good quality.
- 7. You will be in charge for this task.
- 8. Everyone knows that the level of crime is on the increase.

9. The manager stressed that he was sure of the future success.
10. The employment of the new .sta^will be in September.

III. Find English equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text. Расширение; предоставлять возможность; завоевать репутацию; набор служащих; объявлять; безработица; нанимать; штат служащих; рабочая сила; производить; приобретать навыки; помогать; высоко технический; переносить; обеспечивать; ответственность; отражать; поддержка в обучении; потеря; подчеркивать; поворотный момент.

TASK 4. Translate the conversation between Alps Electric's director (D) and the manager of Arbroath factory (M).

M. Мы уже рассмотрели ваше предложение о перенесении выпуска новой продукции из Японии в Шотландию. Мы приветствуем эту идею и считаем ее поворотным моментом в развитии нашей фабрики.

D. Я очень рад это слышать. Надеюсь, расширение нашего предприятия даст вам возможность создать новые рабочие места. Я слышал, что в вашем городе довольно высокий уровень безработицы.

M. К сожалению, да. Недавно закрылась фабрика по производству трикотажных изделий, и в связи с этим 26 человек потеряли работу.

D. Мы постараемся им помочь. Наша компания завоевала репутацию фирмы, которая всегда помогает новым сотрудникам и обеспечивает им поддержку в обучении.

M. Отлично! Будьте уверены, наши сотрудники быстро приобретут нужные навыки и будут выпускать высококачественную продукцию.

D. Я не сомневаюсь в этом. Кстати, набор новых сотрудников начнется уже на следующей неделе.

Темы письменных работ (эссе, рефераты, курсовые работы и др.)

Writing business letters

Writing a CV