

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

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**Т.В. МИНАКОВА, С.С. ОБУХОВА**

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЭКОНОМИСТОВ**

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

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Рецензент  
кандидат филологических наук, доцент Л.Ф. Мачнева

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                  **Английский язык для экономистов: методические**  
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Методические указания предназначены для студентов, аспирантов факультетов, готовящих специалистов в области экономики и финансов, прошедших обучение по интенсивному методу В.В. Милошевича.

Методические указания состоят из 10 разделов, в которых представлены разнообразные тексты и упражнения, направленные на развитие умений перевода служебных слов, логическое изучение грамматики и извлечение информации (понимание) из текстов по специальности.

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## Введение

Данные методические указания предназначены для обучения чтению (пониманию) оригинальных текстов, связанных с вопросами экономики, и предназначены для самостоятельной работы в аудитории под контролем преподавателя.

Методические указания предназначены для студентов, аспирантов и лиц, прошедших курс обучения чтению (пониманию) текстов по специальности по методу В. В. Милашевича, и специализирующихся в области экономики, бухучета и финансов.

Цель методических указаний - научить быстро ориентироваться в структуре английского текста, извлекать и обрабатывать основную информацию.

Методические указания состоят из 10 тематических разделов и охватывают такие темы как внешнеторговая деятельность, платежный баланс, государственный бюджет, проблемы реконструирования экономики в зарубежных странах и России.

Задания к текстам имеют идентичную структуру и направлены на расширение словарного запаса, корректировку навыков распознавания грамматических и лексических единиц по их формальным признакам.

После выполнения и контроля (по ключам) предтекстовых упражнений рекомендуется дать возможность обучаемым работать с текстом и притекстовыми заданиями в оптимальном для каждого из них режиме времени. Послетекстовые упражнения выполняются по усмотрению ведущего преподавателя на занятии в аудитории, или задаются на дом и контролируются на следующем занятии.

Большое количество разнообразных упражнений позволяет преподавателю дифференцировать задания, выполняемые самостоятельно, в зависимости от уровня подготовленности группы.

# 1 Environment of Global Finance

## 1.1 Предтекстовые упражнения

### 1.1.1 Запомните значение следующих слов и словосочетаний

self-sufficient;	– самостоятельный, самообеспеченный;
trade;	– торговля, отрасль торговли;
to trade the surplus;	– торговать излишками;
benefit;	– прибыль, выгода; пособие, пенсия;
to benefit;	– приносить пользу, прибыль;
to benefit from (by);	– получать/извлекать пользу, выгоду, прибыль (из чего-либо);
on the one hand;	– с одной стороны;
on the other hand;	– с другой стороны;
to trade item for item;	– менять товар на товар;
capable;	– способный, умелый, знающий;
to be capable of smth;	– владеть чем-либо;
restrictive;	– ограниченный, запрещающий;
to produce smth domestically;	– производить на внутреннем рынке;
to derive a comparative advantage.	– получать сравнительное преимущество.

### 1.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

1) one;	1) так как;
2) more;	2) который;
3) some;	3) другой;
4) than;	4) каждый;
5) another;	5) что, какой;
6) therefore;	6) некоторый;
7) each;	7) таким образом;
8) what;	8) ни тот, ни другой;
9) best;	9) чем;
10) thus;	10) более;
11) neither ... nor;	11) третий;
12) third;	12) потому что;
13) which;	13) поэтому;
14) for;	14) любой;
15) any.	15) один;
	16) и тот, и другой;
	17) наилучший.

### 1.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1) кто;              | 1) fier;   |
| 2) он;               | 2) he;     |
| 3) его (одушевл.);   | 3) its;    |
| 4) этот;             | 4) their;  |
| 5) оно;              | 5) your;   |
| 6) их;               | 6) it;     |
| 7) эти;              | 7) our;    |
| 8) его (неодушевл.); | 8) his;    |
| 9) тот;              | 9) those;  |
| 10) те.              | 10) who;   |
|                      | 11) this;  |
|                      | 12) yours; |
|                      | 13) that;  |
|                      | 14) these; |
|                      | 15) us.    |

### 1.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбрав ответ из предложенных вариантов

1 with

- a) без;
- b) внутри;
- c) с;
- d) из.

2 for

- a) к;
- b) четыре;
- c) в то время как;
- d) для.

3 on

- a) в;
- b) на;
- c) под;
- d) вокруг.

4 while

- a) в течение;
- b) когда;
- c) в то время когда;
- d) где.

5 from

- a) из;
- b) вовнутрь;
- c) для;
- d) сверху.

6 to

- a) из;
- b) под;
- c) от;
- d) к.

7 in

- a) в;
- b) на;
- c) вовнутрь;
- d) от.

8 between

- a) с;
- b) между;
- c) посередине;
- d) с.

9 above

- a) под;
- b) в;
- c) над;
- d) для.

10 within

- a) в пределах;
- b) среди;
- c) между;
- d) с.

1.1.4 Соотнесите английские наречия с их эквивалентами

- 1) economically;
- 2) yet;
- 3) consequently;
- 4) extremely;
- 5) particularly;
- 6) enough;
- 7) internally;

- 1) чрезвычайно;
- 2) внутри;
- 3) экономический;
- 4) достаточно;
- 5) ограничено;
- 6) в конце концов;
- 7) следовательно;

- 8) efficiently;
- 9) finally;
- 10) primary.

- 8) прежде всего;
- 9) в частности;
- 10) экономически;
- 11) эффективно;
- 12) однако.

#### 1.1.5 Переведите следующие глаголы-сказуемые

- 1) began;
- 2) did;
- 3) found;
- 4) provided;
- 5) grew;
- 6) have utilized;
- 7) have evolved;
- 8) must import;
- 9) can be sold;
- 10) would be cumbersome (громоздкий);
- 11) receives;
- 12) can use;
- 13) takes place;
- 14) are scattered;
- 15) are mined;
- 16) has been able to export;
- 17) should produce;
- 18) takes place;
- 19) there is;
- 20) should buy.

#### 1.1.6 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастие в функции определения

- 1) the money received;
- 2) the goods sold;
- 3) the traded item;
- 4) tobacco bought;
- 5) copper mined;
- 6) petroleum recovered;
- 7) the tasks meeting the needs;
- 8) the plant producing sugar;
- 9) the countries importing coffee;
- 10) the desired items.



1.1.7 Найдите в предложении группу подлежащего, дайте ее перевод

- 1) In today's complex economic world, neither individuals nor nations are self-sufficient.
- 2) If nations traded item for item, foreign trade would be extremely cumbersome and restrictive.
- 3) But instead of barter, which is the trade of goods without an exchange of money, the United States receives money in payment for what it sells.
- 4) Countries that do not have these resources within their own boundaries must buy from countries that export them.
- 5) The first, as mentioned above, is that no nation has all the commodities that it needs.

## 1.2 Text

1.2.1 Прочитайте текст «Environment of Global Finance»

1 Economic activity began with a caveman, who was economically self sufficient. He did his own hunting, found his own shelter, and provided for his own needs. As primitive populations grew and developed, the principle of division of labour evolved. One person was more able to perform some activity than another, and therefore each person concentrated on what he did best. While one hunted, another fished. The hunter then **traded his surplus** to the fisherman, and thus each **benefited from** the variety of diet.

2 In today's complex economic world, neither individuals nor nations are self-sufficient. Nations have utilized different economic resources; people have developed different skills. This is the foundation of world trade and economic activity. As a result, international finance and banking have evolved. For example, the United States is a major consumer of coffee, yet it does not have the climate to grow any of his own. Consequently, the United States must import coffee from countries (such as Brazil, Colombia, and Guatemala) that grow coffee efficiently. On the other hand, the United States has large industrial plants **capable of** producing a variety of goods, such as chemicals and aeroplanes, which can be sold to nations that need them. If nations **traded item for item**, such as one automobile for 10,000 bags of coffee, foreign trade would be extremely cumbersome and **restrictive**. But instead of barter (or countertrade), which is the trade of goods without an exchange of money, the United States receives money in payment for what it sells. It pays for Brazilian coffee with dollars, which Brazil can use to buy wool from Australia, which in turn can buy textiles from Great Britain, which can then buy tobacco from the United States.

3 Foreign trade, the exchange of goods between nations, takes place for many reasons. The first, as mentioned above, is that no nation has all of the commodities that it needs. Raw materials are scattered around the world. Large deposits of copper are mined in Peru and Zaire, diamonds are mined in South Africa, and petroleum is recovered in the Middle East. Countries that do not have these resources within their own boundaries must buy from countries that export them.

4 Foreign trade also occurs because a country often does not have enough of a particular item to meet its needs. Although the United States is a major producer of sugar, it consumes more than it can produce internally and thus must import sugar.

5 Third, one nation can sell one item at a lower cost than other countries. Japan has been able to export large quantities of radios and television sets because it can produce them more efficiently than other countries. It is cheaper for New Zealand to buy these from Japan than **to produce them domestically**. According to economic theory, Japan should produce and export those items from which it **derives a comparative advantage**. It should also buy and import what it needs from those countries that have a comparative advantage in the desired items.

6 Finally, foreign trade takes place because of **innovation or style**. Even though the United States produces more automobiles than any other country, it still imports large quantities of autos from Germany, Japan, and Sweden, primarily because there is a market for them in the United States.

### 1.2.2 Найдите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

- 1) The foundation of world trade and economic activity is the fact that neither individuals nor nations are self-sufficient.
- 2) Barter is the exchange of services between nations which is extremely cumbersome and restrictive.
- 3) If nations traded by barter foreign trade would be convenient.
- 4) International finance and banking have evolved as a result of people's desire to drink coffee.
- 5) Foreign trade takes place only for the reason that people want to have the commodities they need.
- 6) Any nation should produce and export those items from which it gets a comparative benefit.
- 7) The United States has to import sugar because it doesn't produce it at all.
- 8) New Zealand buys radios and television sets in Japan because it is cheaper for it to buy these than to produce.
- 9) The reasons why foreign trade occurs are insufficiency of certain commodities or the absence of them.
- 10) Innovation or style is one of the reason why foreign trade takes place.

### 1.2.3 В каком абзаце говорится о

- 1) том, что Новой Зеландии выгоднее покупать радиотехнику в Японии;
- 2) причинах возникновения всемирной торговли и экономической деятельности;
- 3) том, почему США вынуждены импортировать сахар;
- 4) том, когда возникла экономическая деятельность;
- 5) том, какая страна производит больше всего автомобилей в мире;

1.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) What disadvantages of barter encouraged other methods of payment?
- 2) What stipulated the appearance of international finance and banking?
- 3) How did world trade and economic activity evolve?
- 4) Why does the USA buy autos from the other countries?
- 5) For what reasons does foreign trade occur?

1.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке (120 слов).

## 2 Exports and Imports

### 2.1 Предтекстовые упражнения

2.1.1 Запомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний

favourable balance of trade	– положительное сальдо торгового баланса;
unfavourable balance of trade	– отрицательное сальдо торгового баланса;
maintain	– поддерживать;
assure smb of the means to do sth	– заверить кого-либо в наличии средств для совершения чего-либо;
to base sth on the concept of sth	– основывать что-либо на понятии чего-либо;
to process raw materials into	– перерабатывать сырье в промышленные товары;
manufactured goods	– готовая продукция;
finished goods	– торговля товарами (услугами);
visible (invisible) trade	– товары;
merchandise	– предоставлять, давать;
provide	– обеспечивать/содержать;
provide for sth	– предусматривать, обуславливать, снабжать;
provide with sth	– устраивать, организовывать, договариваться;
arrange	– принимать меры, давать распоряжение о чем-либо;
arrange for sth	– оплачивать страховку;
purchase insurance	– страховой полис;
insurance	– подвергаться опасности;
to be vulnerable to dangers	– возвращать, возмещать, компенсировать;
reimburse	– получать вознаграждение за

to earn fees for insuring other nation's foreign trade

страхование внешней торговли других стран;

a large scale development project

– крупномасштабный проект разработки;

salary

– жалование, оклад;

remittance

– перевод (денег), ремитирование, денежный перевод.

### 2.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

- 1) most;
- 2) when;
- 3) more;
- 4) than;
- 5) which;
- 6) some;
- 7) nineteenth;
- 8) then;
- 9) because;
- 10) such;
- 11) as;
- 12) one;
- 13) while;
- 14) that;
- 15) who.

- 1) какой, который;
- 2) девятый;
- 3) девятнадцатый;
- 4) затем;
- 5) некоторый;
- 6) такой;
- 7) когда;
- 8) из-за;
- 9) в то время, когда;
- 10) что, который;
- 11) кто;
- 12) один;
- 13) более;
- 14) как, так как;
- 15) наибольший;
- 16) потому, что;
- 17) чем.

### 2.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

- 1) them;
- 2) they;
- 3) these;
- 4) this;
- 5) that;
- 6) those;
- 7) he;
- 8) him;
- 9) his;
- 10) hers.

- 1) нам;
- 2) те;
- 3) их;
- 4) ему;
- 5) ее;
- 6) его;
- 7) они;
- 8) эти;
- 9) твой;
- 10) этот;
- 11) их;
- 12) оно;
- 13) он;
- 14) мы;
- 15) тот.

2.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбрав ответ из предложенных вариантов

1 for

- a) над;
- b) для;
- c) перед;
- d) позади.

2 both

- a) между;
- b) без;
- c) оба;
- d) по направлению.

3 back

- a) впереди;
- b) посередине;
- c) сбоку;
- d) назад.

4 around

- a) вокруг;
- b) около;
- c) рядом;
- d) поперек.

5 from

- a) на;
- b) под;
- c) из;
- d) в.

6 to

- a) к;
- b) у;
- c) с;
- d) вовнутрь.

7 then

- a) чем;
- b) затем;
- c) перед тем;
- d) после того.

8 because

- a) из-за;
- b) так как;
- c) оба;
- d) потому что.

9 thus

- a) действительно;
- b) тот;
- c) таким образом;
- d) этот.

10 otherwise

- a) иначе;
- b) однако;
- c) к сожалению;
- d) к тому же.

2.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их эквивалентами

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1) entirely;      | 1) по-видимому;        |
| 2) necessarily;   | 2) дешево;             |
| 3) subsequently;  | 3) в действительности; |
| 4) invisibly;     | 4) необходимо;         |
| 5) usually;       | 5) в частности;        |
| 6) cheaply;       | 6) чрезвычайно;        |
| 7) obviously;     | 7) следовательно;      |
| 8) largely;       | 8) во многом;          |
| 9) extremely;     | 9) полностью;          |
| 10) particularly. | 10) в общем;           |
|                   | 11) очевидно;          |
|                   | 12) обычно.            |

2.1.6 Переведите следующие глаголы-сказуемые

- 1) are;
- 2) are said to have;
- 3) exists;
- 4) based;
- 5) enabled;
- 6) there is;
- 7) is transported;
- 8) can provide;
- 9) purchases;
- 10) may sink;

- 11) has purchased;
- 12) is reimbursed;
- 13) has grown;
- 14) are paid;
- 15) has been described;
- 16) send;
- 17) have gone;
- 18) are called;
- 19) can be;
- 20) earn.

2.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастие в функции определения

- 1) imported raw materials;
- 2) the goods exported;
- 3) manufactured good;
- 4) the food needed;
- 5) exchanged services;
- 6) coffee transported;
- 7) the space rented;
- 8) sinking ship;
- 9) sunk ship;
- 10) money earned.

2.1.8 Найдите в предложении группу подлежащего, дайте ее перевод

- 1) They are said to have a favourable balance of trade.
- 2) There is also invisible trade, which involves the exchange of services between nations.
- 3) While at sea, a cargo is vulnerable to many dangers.
- 4) The technical skills to build these projects are purchased when a nation hires engineers.
- 5) In both cases, the nations earn money to buy necessities.

## 2.2 Text

2.2.1 Прочитайте текст “Exports and Imports”

1 For most nations, exports and imports are the most important international activities. When nations export more than they import, they are said to have a favourable balance of trade. When they import more than they export, an unfavourable balance of trade exists. Nations try to maintain a favourable balance of trade, which assures them of the means to buy necessary imports. Some nations, such as Great Britain in the nineteenth century, based their entire economy on the concept

of importing raw materials, processing them into manufactured goods, and then exporting the finished goods. The subsequent profits enabled these nations to import the food they needed.

2 In addition to visible trade, which involves the import and export of goods and merchandise, there is also invisible trade, which involves the exchange of services between nations. Brazilian coffee is usually transported by ocean vessels because these steamships are the cheapest method of transportation. Nations such as Greece and Norway and Hong Kong have large maritime fleets, which can provide this transportation service. When an exporter arranges for this kind of transportation, he rents space in the cargo compartment of a ship for one voyage.

3 The prudent exporter purchases insurance for his cargoes voyage. While at sea, a cargo is vulnerable to many dangers, the most obvious being that the ship may sink. In this event, the exporter who has purchased insurance is reimbursed. Otherwise, he may suffer a complete loss. Thus, insurance is another service which some nations specialize. Great Britain, because of the development of Lloyd's of London, is a leading exporter of this service, earning fees for insuring other nations' foreign trade.

4 In the past twenty-five years, a tremendous demand has grown for the construction of large-scale development projects around the world, including dams, highway networks, and so on. The technical skills to build these projects are purchased when a nation hires engineers and construction supervisors, usually from another country. The commissions and salaries that are paid to these people represent another form of invisible trade.

5 The United States has been described as a nation of immigrants. Many Americans send money back to families and relatives in the "old country". In the past fifteen years, millions of workers from the countries of southern Europe have gone to work in Germany, Switzerland, France, the Benelux nations, and Scandinavia. The workers send money home to support their families. These are called immigrant remittances. They are an extremely important kind of invisible trade for some countries, both as imports and exports.

6 Invisible trade can be as important to some nations as the export of raw materials or commodities is for the others. In both cases, the nations earn money to buy necessities.

### 2.2.2 Найдите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста

- 1) When nations export more than they import, they are said to have unfavourable balance of trade.
- 2) Nations try to import more than they export, which secures them the means to buy necessary imports.
- 3) When an exporter settles for transportation by ocean vessel, he rents space in the cargo compartment of a ship for one voyage.
- 4) The prudent exporter purchases insurance for his cargo's voyage because in the event of force majeure the exporter is reimbursed.



- 5) Immigrants remittances mean earning fees for insuring other nation's foreign trade.
- 6) Tourism is another form of visible trade because tourists spend money for meals, taxis, etc., and the subsequent profits enable nations to import the food they need.
- 7) Another form of visible trade is the commissions and salaries.
- 8) Invisible trade is not so important to nations as the export of raw materials.
- 9) When a nation hires engineers for another country, the commissions and salaries paid to them are a form of invisible trade.
- 10) Large-scale development projects include the construction of highway networks, bridges and so on.

### 2.2.3 В каком абзаце говорится о

- 1) крупномасштабных проектах;
- 2) о покупке страховки при транспортировке груза;
- 3) том, что денежные переводы иммигрантов – это примеры скрытой торговли;
- 4) значении скрытой торговли;
- 5) благоприятном торговом балансе.

### 2.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) What is purchased when a nation hires engineers and construction supervisors from another country?
- 2) Why are exports and imports the most important international activity for most nations?
- 3) Why do nations try to maintain a favourable balance of trade?
- 4) What countries have large maritime fleets?
- 5) What is common for both visible and invisible trade?

### 2.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке (120 слов)

## 3 A Nation's Balance of Payments

### 3.1 Предтекстовые упражнения

#### 3.1.1 Запомните значение следующих слов и словосочетаний

to reflect transaction	– отображать сделки;
in monetary terms	– в денежном выражении;
combined income	– совокупный доход;
to provide funds to explore for sth	– предоставить средства для разработки чего-либо;

to have a crucial impact on	– оказывать сильное влияние;
to yield a profit / a loss	– приносить доход/убыток;
to pay shareholders out of earnings	– выплачивать акционерам из прибыли;
to credit	– проводить по кредиту;
to debit	– дебетовать, проводит по дебету;
entry	– (бухгалтерская) запись, проводка;
to calculate entries in the balance sheet	– подсчитать проводки в бухгалтерском отчете;
a net in flow/out-flow of money	– чистый приток/отток денег;
to determine a deficit or surplus (excess)	– установить дефицит или профицит;
there are bound to be mistakes and omissions	– там непременно должны быть ошибки и недочеты;
to be balanced by an entry	– быть уравновешенным проводкой (сальдировать).

### 3.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

1) most;	1) другие;
2) than;	2) либо... либо;
3) any;	3) три;
4) other;	4) как только;
5) that;	5) любой;
6) all;	6) оба;
7) then;	7) затем;
8) such;	8) лучше;
9) either... or;	9) наибольший;
10) third;	10) как... так;
11) which;	11) что, который;
12) more;	12) более;
13) once;	13) третий;
14) both... and;	14) все;
15) both.	15) чем;
	16) какой, который;
	17) такой.

### 3.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

1) тот;	1) it;
2) они;	2) their;
3) эти;	3) her;
4) его, ее;	4) us;
5) их;	5) those;

- 6) этот;
- 7) те;
- 8) наш;
- 9) он, она, оно;
- 10) ее.

- 6) hers;
- 7) yours;
- 8) its;
- 9) your;
- 10) they;
- 11) our;
- 12) that;
- 13) his;
- 14) this;
- 15) these.

3.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбирая ответ из предложенных вариантов

1 after

- a) до;
- b) перед;
- c) после;
- d) сзади.

2 in

- a) на;
- b) в;
- c) с;
- d) под.

3 for

- a) для;
- b) вовнутрь;
- c) около;
- d) сверху.

4 to

- a) по направлению;
- b) у;
- c) в;
- d) к.

5 from

- a) позади;
- b) впереди;
- c) от (из);
- d) из-за.

6 around

- a) вблизи;
- b) поперек;
- c) вокруг;
- d) около.

7 throughout

- a) через все;
- b) из-за;
- c) поперек;
- d) позади.

8 out of

- a) внутри;
- b) изнутри;
- c) через;
- d) вдоль.

9 although

- a) уже;
- b) когда-либо;
- c) еще;
- d) хотя.

10 among

- a) между;
- b) вокруг;
- c) среди;
- d) оба.

### 3.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

- 1) freely;
- 2) differently;
- 3) visibly;
- 4) recently;
- 5) subsequently;
- 6) officially;
- 7) previously;
- 8) additionally;
- 9) mostly;
- 10) comparatively.

- 1) недавно;
- 2) следовательно;
- 3) официально;
- 4) ранее;
- 5) в большинстве;
- 6) быстро;
- 7) свободно;
- 8) сравнительно;
- 9) видимо;
- 10) давно;
- 11) по-разному;
- 12) дополнительно.

### 3.1.6 Переведите следующие глаголы-сказуемые

- 1) are varied;
- 2) need;
- 3) is;
- 4) is able;
- 5) is spent;
- 6) were built;
- 7) paid;
- 8) have provided;
- 9) can have;
- 10) is made;
- 11) provides;
- 12) acts;
- 13) should yield;
- 14) can be remitted;
- 15) is reversed;
- 16) represents;
- 17) has;
- 18) should be noted;
- 19) is reported;
- 20) there are.

### 3.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастие в функции определения

- 1) nations engaged;
- 2) wanted imports;
- 3) recorded transactions;
- 4) income received;
- 5) combined income;
- 6) manufactured goods;
- 7) the hiring organization;
- 8) capital paid;
- 9) manufacturing plant;
- 10) statistics used.

### 3.1.8 Найдите в предложении группу подлежащего, дайте ее перевод

- 1) The different kinds of trade that nations engage in are varied and complex.
- 2) By reflecting all of these transactions in monetary terms, a nation is able to combine the income it receives.
- 3) From the perspective of the balance of payments, in the year the investment is made.

- 4) The host country credits income to its balance of payments.
- 5) This is reversed in the following years.

### 3.2 Text

#### 3.2.1 Прочитайте текст «A nations Balance of Payments»

1 The different kinds of trade that nations engage in are varied and complex, a mixture of visible and invisible trade. Most nations are more dependent on exports than on any other activity. The earnings from exports pay for the imports that they need and want. A nation's balance of payments is a record of these complex transactions. By reflecting all of these transactions in monetary terms, a nation is able to combine the income it receives, for example, from exports, tourist expenditures, and immigrant remittances. This combined income is then spent on such items as manufactured goods from other countries, travel for its citizens to other countries, and the hiring of construction engineers.

2 The two most important categories in any nation's balance of payments are its visible and invisible trade. A third very important category is investments.

3 Investments are the means by which nations utilize the capital of other nations to build factories and develop mines for their own industrial base. The railroads of the United States and South America were built by British capital. This capital paid for the costs of construction, including materials and wages of the workers, and the locomotives and freight cars. More recently, American, Japanese, and European corporations have provided funds to explore for oil and to build new automobile, steel, and chemical plants around the world.

4 Investments can have a crucial impact on a nation's balance of payments. When an investment is made, capital enters a country, enabling it to import manufactured materials to build a new manufacturing plant and to pay workers to build it. Once the plant is operative, it provides both jobs and taxes for the host country and, in time, produces new manufactured goods for export. In this way, investment acts as a catalyst in economic growth for the developing countries throughout the world.

5 In subsequent years, an investment should yield a profit. Dividends, sums of money paid to shareholders of a corporation out of earnings, can then be remitted to the investing country. From the perspective of the balance of payments, in the year the investment is made, the host country credits income to its balance of payments, and the investing country records a debit. This is reversed in the following years. The dividends then represent an expense for the host country and income for the investing country.

6 After calculating all of the entries in its balance of payments, a nation has either a net inflow or a net outflow of money. It should be noted that the statistics used in determining a deficit (shortage) or surplus (excess) are inexact; information is reported by a variety of sources, and there are bound to be mistakes and omissions. The statistical difference between these sources is balanced by an entry entitled "Net

Errors and Omissions". The final result is either an increase or a decrease in the nation's reserves.

3.2.2 Найдите в тексте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста

- 1) The national economies are more dependant on experts than on any other activity.
- 2) The nation's visible and invisible trade are the only categories in any country's balance of payments that are of any importance.
- 3) An investment encourages the economic growth of the developing countries throughout the world in spite of the fact that when an investment is made, capital enters a country, permitting it to import construction materials to build a new manufacturing plant and to pay workers to build it.
- 4) From the perspective of the balance of payments, in the year the investment is made.
- 5) Information is reported by a variety of sources, that's why the statistics used in determining a shortage or an excess on the nation's balance of payments are inexact and consequently there are bound to be mistakes and omissions.
- 6) The nations are engaged in different and various kinds of trade.
- 7) The United states and South Africa built their railroads on their own money.
- 8) Investments can have an immediate effect on a nation's balance of payments.
- 9) When a plant starts working it is allowed not to pay taxes.
- 10) The dividends are income for the host country and an expense for the investing country.

3.2.3 В каком абзаце говорится о...

- 1) необходимости учитывать статистические ошибки и недочеты;
- 2) предоставлении средств для разработки чего – либо;
- 3) совокупном доходе;
- 4) как инвестиции работают в экономике;
- 5) трех важных категориях, составляющих платежный баланс.

3.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) Why are investments considered to be a very important category in any nation's balance of trade?
- 2) In what way does the situation change when the host country credits income to its balance of payments and the investing country records a debit change in the following years?
- 3) How is the statistical difference between various sources of information balanced?
- 4) What items is the combined income spent on?

5) What happens when an investment is made?

3.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке (120 слов).

## 4 An Overview of the State Financial System and State Budget

### 4.1 Предтекстовые упражнения

4.1.1 Запомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний

public	– публичный, общественный, государственный;
public finance	– государственные финансы;
the provision of funds	– предоставление средств;
entity	– (экономическая) единица, (самостоятельное) хозяйственное подразделение, организация, предприятие;
legal entity	– юридическое лицо;
financial intermediaries	– финансовые учреждения, выступающие посредниками между поставщиками и потребителями финансовых ресурсов;
thrift (savings) institution	– сберегательные учреждения (судо-сберегательные ассоциации, кредитные союзы и взаимные сберегательные банки в США, строительные общества в Великобритании): учреждения, призванные поощрять и финансировать покупку жилья;
encouragement	– поощрение, поддержка, стимулирование;
benefits	– пособие;
social security benefits	– пособие по социальному обеспечению;
medical benefit	– пособие по болезни;
retirement benefit	– пенсия;
unemployment benefit	– пособие по безработице;
expenditure	– затрата, трата, расход;
to list the expenditures	– перечислять расходы;
public expenditures	– общественно-государственные; расходы, расходы на государственные нужды;
social expenditures	– затраты на общественные нужды;
capital/current expenditures	– основные/текущие расходы;
raise money (funds)	– получать (добывать) деньги, мобилизовать капитал;
raise revenue	– повышать доход;
raise resources	– мобилизовать доход;
direct (indirect) taxation	– прямое/косвенное налогообложение;



to lend	– давать в займы;
to borrow	– брать в займы;
revenue	– доход, государственные доходы, денежные поступления (о государственных доходах);
public revenues	– государственные доходы;
revenues	– доходные статьи.

#### 4.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

1) or;	1) оба;
2) when;	2) как, так как;
3) which;	3) и т.д.;
4) both... and;	4) так как;
5) four;	5) другие;
6) as;	6) первый;
7) such as;	7) как... так;
8) etc;	8) четыре;
9) other;	9) другой;
10) also;	10) или;
11) one;	11) все;
12) all;	12) такой как;
13) another;	13) а также;
14) as well as;	14) когда;
15) both.	15) также;
	16) один;
	17) который, такой.

#### 4.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

1) they;	1) эти;
2) their;	2) тот;
3) those;	3) нас;
4) it;	4) наш;
5) this;	5) их;
6) that;	6) ваш;
7) his;	7) вас;
8) these;	8) этот;
9) her;	9) ему;
10) us.	10) те;
	11) ее;
	12) он, она, оно;
	13) они;
	14) им;
	15) его.

4.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выберите ответ из предложенных вариантов

1 between

- a) сверху;
- b) между;
- c) около;
- d) в.

2 into

- a) под;
- b) к;
- c) вовнутрь;
- d) над.

3 through

- a) через;
- b) через все;
- c) назад;
- d) хотя.

4 from

- a) у;
- b) с;
- c) от;
- d) к.

5 for

- a) для;
- b) около;
- c) из;
- d) под.

6 with

- a) без;
- b) вблизи;
- c) вдали;
- d) с.

7 on

- a) у;
- b) вперед;
- c) в;
- d) на.

8 at

- a) на;
- b) с;
- c) у;
- d) по.

9 along

- a) вдоль;
- b) поперек;
- c) около;
- d) через.

10 above

- a) под;
- b) над;
- c) на;
- d) в.

4.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

- |                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) essentially;   | 1) локально;                 |
| 2) socially;      | 2) эффективно;               |
| 3) locally;       | 3) обычно;                   |
| 4) directly;      | 4) широко;                   |
| 5) substantially; | 5) в основном;               |
| 6) mainly;        | 6) директивно;               |
| 7) efficiently;   | 7) ежегодно;                 |
| 8) usually;       | 8) существенно;              |
| 9) annually;      | 9) косвенно;                 |
| 10) widely.       | 10) непосредственно;         |
|                   | 11) общественно (социально); |
|                   | 12) главным образом.         |

4.1.6 Определите глагольные формы, которые могут являться сказуемым в предложении

- 1) are needed;
- 2) leading;
- 3) falls;
- 4) to work;
- 5) wishing;
- 6) to lend;
- 7) has;
- 8) in concerned;
- 9) provides;
- 10) has to be financed;

- 11) to manage;
- 12) have;
- 13) will be collected;
- 14) to be spent;
- 15) covered;
- 16) may not correspond;
- 17) is derived;
- 18) makes;
- 19) is said;
- 20) to open.

4.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастие в функции определения

- 1) the funds needed;
- 2) relations leading to;
- 3) obtained funds;
- 4) the funds required;
- 5) money to be spent;
- 6) the corporation financing the project;
- 7) financing institutions;
- 8) the grants received;
- 9) the period covered;
- 10) money to be borrowed.

4.1.8 Найдите в предложении группу подлежащего и дайте ее перевод

- 1) As a system of monetary relations leading to formation, distribution and use of funds in the process of their turnover between economic units finance falls into public finance and finance of economic entities.
- 2) From these resources it provides services: education, police, fire services, etc.
- 3) The external finance of nationalized industries and other public corporations also has to be financed by the government.
- 4) In national finance, the period covered by a budget is usually a year, known as a financial or fiscal year.
- 5) When the British Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his annual financial statement he is said “to open” his budget.

## 4.2 Text

4.2.1 Прочитайте текст “An Overview of the State Financial System and State Budget”

1 A Finance is the system or science of public revenue and expenditure or the provision of funds when they are needed.

2 As a system of monetary relations leading to formation, distribution and use of funds in the process of their turnover between economic units finance falls into public finance and finance of economic entities. The financial system is the network of institutions through which firms, households and units of government obtain the funds they require and put surplus funds to work. Financial intermediaries including banks, thrift (savings) institutions, pension funds, mutual funds, insurance and finance companies channel funds from people and institutions wishing to lend to those wishing to borrow.

3 The term public finance stands both for the financial flows and the financial institutions of the public sector. Public finance has four major functions: a) the provision of essential services; b) the encouragement or control of particular sectors of the economy; c) the implementation of social policy in respect of social services; d) the encouragement of the growth of the economy as a whole.

4 Public finance is the provision of money (by the community through taxes) to be spent by national and local government authorities on projects of national and local benefit. It is concerned with taxation, expenditure and borrowing by central and local governments and the financing of public corporations. Central government raises money from individuals and companies by direct and indirect taxation and from National Insurance contributions. It spends money on goods and services, such as health and defense, and payments to people such as social security and pensions. Local government receives substantial grants from Central government and raises revenue mainly through rates (local property taxes). From these resources it provides services: education, police, fire services, etc.

5 The external finance of nationalized industries and other public corporations also has to be financed by the government - from taxation or borrowing. One of the most important tasks of any government is to manage the public money efficiently. All governments have budgets, the major instruments of any financial system, which are plans for raising and spending funds and comprise the amounts of revenue, or money income, as well as the sources from which this revenue will be collected. The budget also lists the expenditures, or money to be spent, for various public purposes. A government budget is the forecast by a government of its expenditures and revenues for a specific period of time. In national finance, the period covered by a budget is usually a year, known as a financial or fiscal year, which may not correspond with the calendar year. The word budget is derived from the Old French budget ("little bag"). When the British Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his annual financial statement, he is said to "open" his budget.

4.2.2 Прочитайте текст и найдите в тексте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста

- 1) Finance in an economic system includes two main parts: the encouragement or control of specific sectors of the economy and local benefit.
- 2) The most important instrument of any financial system for the maintenance of stable macrocosmic environment is the state budget.

- 3) The encouragement of the growth of economy as a whole is the only function of public finance.
- 4) Financial intermediaries channel funds from people and institutions wishing to borrow to those wishing to lend.
- 5) The encouragement of the growth of economy as a whole is the only function of public finance.
- 6) Public finance is concerned with taxation.
- 7) Central government spends funds raised by direct and indirect taxation on goods and services, such as health and defense, and payments to people such as social security and pensions.
- 8) Local government provides such services as education, police, fire services and others with the help of substantial grants received from Central government as well as by means of revenue raised through local property taxes.
- 9) A government budget lists the expenditures for the indefinite period of time.
- 10) In state finance the period covered by a budget is usually a year, known as a fiscal year, which must coincide with the calendar year.

#### 4.2.3 В каком абзаце говорится о

- 1) происхождении слова «бюджет»;
- 2) функциях, выполняемых государственными финансами;
- 3) финансах как системе денежных отношений;
- 4) бюджете, как главном инструменте любой финансовой системы;
- 5) источниках получения доходов государством.

#### 4.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) What does finance as a system of monetary relations lead to?
- 2) What is finance?
- 3) What is the duration of the budget validity?
- 4) What are the main sources of raising money for the central (local) government?
- 5) Does the term budget stand for the financial flows or the public institutions of the public sector?

#### 4.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке (120слов)

## **5 The Role of Budget in Market-Oriented Economy**

### **5.1 Предтекстовые упражнения**

### 5.1.1 Запомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний

allocation	– размещение, распределение, выделенное количество;
percentage allocation	– процентное отчисление;
distribution of resources	– распределение ресурсов;
scrutiny	– тщательное рассмотрение, проверка, исследование;
to scrutinize	– тщательно рассматривать, изучать, проверять;
allow scrutiny	– дать разрешение на проведение проверки;
provision	– ассигнование нераспределенной прибыли на конкретную цель, резерв, снабжение, обеспечение;
the provision of funds	– предоставление средств;
to promote sth	– способствовать, содействовать, стимулировать;
to retard sth	– задерживать, замедлять, тормозить (развитие и т.п.);
overt	– явный, очевидный;
overt (political) processes	– открытые (политические) процессы;
coherent	– связанный, согласованный;
coherent set (whole)	– единое целое;
extent	– степень;
to obscure sth	– делать неясным, непонятным;
to subject	– подвергать;
capital receipts	– поступление капитала;
contingency	– случайность, непредвиденное обстоятельство;
contingencies	– непредвиденные расходы, чрезвычайные обстоятельства;
contingency reserve	– резерв на случай чрезвычайных обстоятельств;
White Paper	– “белая книга” официальный документ правительства Великобритании по вопросам текущей политики;
The Budget	– финансовый план Великобритании на предстоящий год, содержащий экономические прогнозы и предполагаемые изменения в налогообложении;
The Controller and Auditor General	- генеральный контролер – ревизор.

### 5.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

- 1) most;
- 2) which;
- 3) thus;
- 4) that;
- 5) more;
- 6) very;
- 7) or;
- 8) therefore;
- 9) as well as;
- 10) what;
- 11) as;
- 12) how;
- 13) only;
- 14) the very;
- 15) another.

- 1) что, который;
- 2) так, т.к.;
- 3) тот самый;
- 4) поэтому;
- 5) что, какой;
- 6) как;
- 7) более;
- 8) только;
- 9) единственный;
- 10) наиболее;
- 11) другие;
- 12) а также;
- 13) таким образом;
- 14) другой;
- 15) или;
- 16) очень;
- 17) какой, который.

### 5.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

- 1) its;
- 2) they;
- 3) this;
- 4) that;
- 5) it;
- 6) those;
- 7) her;
- 8) their;
- 9) these;
- 10) my.

- 1) ЭТОТ;
- 2) ЭТИ;
- 3) ОН, ОНА, ОНО;
- 4) ЕЕ;
- 5) ИН;
- 6) ТВОЙ;
- 7) ЕЮ, ЕЕ;
- 8) ТОТ;
- 9) ТЕ;
- 10) ЕГО;
- 11) МОЙ;
- 12) ОНИ;
- 13) НАМ;
- 14) ВАМ;
- 15) ВАС.

### 5.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбирая ответ из предложенных вариантов

1 for

- a) около;
- b) для;



- c) далеко;
- d) в.

2 during

- a) внизу;
- b) вверху;
- c) под;
- d) в течение.

3 with

- a) с;
- b) в рамках;
- c) поперек;
- d) вдоль.

4 from

- a) от;
- b) изнутри;
- c) вовнутрь;
- d) около.

5 in

- a) над;
- b) под;
- c) в;
- d) на.

6 within

- a) с;
- b) без;
- c) после;
- d) в рамках.

7 after

- a) перед;
- b) после;
- c) до;
- d) до тех пор пока.

8 among

- a) среди;
- b) около;
- c) между;
- d) поперек.

9 above

- a) около;
- b) позади;
- c) сверху;
- d) под.

10 under

- a) под;
- b) над;
- c) позади;
- d) перед.

5.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) usually;       | 1) вообще;       |
| 2) traditionally; | 2) правильно;    |
| 3) historically;  | 3) эффективно;   |
| 4) generally;     | 4) значительно;  |
| 5) properly;      | 5) часто;        |
| 6) recently;      | 6) редко;        |
| 7) effectively;   | 7) по – разному; |
| 8) considerably;  | 8) обычно;       |
| 9) relatively;    | 9) относительно; |
| 10) rarely.       | 10) исторически; |
|                   | 11) традиционно; |
|                   | 12) недавно.     |

5.1.6 Определите глагольные формы, которые могут быть сказуемыми в предложении, переведите их на русский язык

- 1) is present;
- 2) generating;
- 3) will be put;
- 4) raised;
- 5) has been;
- 6) to ensure;
- 7) are authorized;
- 8) has been developed;
- 9) being made;
- 10) can be made;
- 11) is being performed;
- 12) spending;
- 13) to obscure;
- 14) is changed;
- 15) continues;
- 16) having been made;

- 17) have reflected;
- 18) are changing;
- 19) to be obtained;
- 20) has to be obtained.

5.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастие в функции определения

- 1) the budget revised;
- 2) limited attempts;
- 3) the Statement published;
- 4) the output obtained;
- 5) the documents concerned;
- 6) a volume entitled;
- 7) the presented statement;
- 8) proposed tax;
- 9) unallocated money;
- 10) unforeseen events.

5.1.8 Найдите в предложении группу подлежащего, дайте ее перевод

- 1) Historically, the focus of budgets has been to ensure that expenditure and revenues are properly authorized.
- 2) The mechanics of this process is known to differ considerably among countries.
- 3) By their very nature they effect a redistribution of income.
- 4) The UK budget consists of a number of different documents, only limited attempts being made to relate one to another.
- 5) To have a relatively open budget the US subjects it to congressional scrutiny.

## 5.2 Text

5.2.1 Прочитайте текст “The Role of Budget in the Market-Oriented Economy”

1 In a market - oriented economy, the budget is the most significant tool for achieving priorities and goals through the allocation and distribution of resources, and the maintenance of a stable macroeconomic environment. The government budget usually performs its accounting function in the economy. Traditionally the budget is presented to allow scrutiny (by taxpayers, voters and legislature) of the resources raised by a government and the uses to which these resources will be put. The publications of the budget thus perform the role of generating accountability for the action of the government at various levels. Historically, the focus of budgets has been to ensure that expenditures and revenues are properly authorized; more recently, the budget has been developed as a framework within which complex decisions on the allocations of resources can be made effectively. The budget is a key instrument for the expression and execution of government economic policy. Government

budgets have wide implications for the national economy. By their very nature they effect a redistribution of income; by their scale they may promote or retard economic growth in general or in certain areas of economy. They are, therefore, political as well as economic documents and are products of the overt and covert political processes by which competing interests in any nation achieve agreement.

2 The budgetary process is the means by which the executive and legislative branches together formulate a coherent set of taxing and spending proposals. The mechanics of this process, and the relative roles of the two parts of government, differ considerably among countries. The extent of scrutiny of the national budget varies widely, and governments vary in how ready they are to provide relevant information and to what degree they try to obscure features of the budget by complicated and disjointed presentation. The U.S. has a relatively open budget, which is presented as a whole and subjected to congressional scrutiny. In contrast, the government of the United Kingdom presents the budget in different documents, at different times and, although subjected to parliament scrutiny, it is rarely changed.

3 The US budget is presented as a coherent whole for lengthy consideration by Congress, during which it is often substantially revised. This joint consideration of revenue and expenditure is also common in most European countries. Practice in the UK and in other countries with a British parliamentary tradition, continues to reflect the historical separation of revenue and expenditure. The UK budget consists of a number of different documents, with only limited attempts being made to relate one to another. A sketchy report of the government's intentions is given in an Autumn Statement, usually published in November. This document contains expenditure plans for the forthcoming three years. Details of these plans and the aims of government expenditure and the output obtained are given in an annual White Paper in February or March. The documents concerned with the revenue side are represented in a separate volume entitled the Financial Statement and Budget Report usually presented in March after the expenditure estimates. This gives a general outline of the economic policy, details of proposed tax changes and estimates of likely revenues, as well as details of such items as capital receipts from asset sales and the size of the contingency reserve of unallocated money to cover unforeseen events. It is very difficult to relate the public expenditure White Paper to the Financial Statement and Budget Report. The social security expenditure is presented in yet another document.

#### 5.2.2 В каком абзаце говорится о

- 1) процессе формирования бюджета;
- 2) бюджете Великобритании;
- 3) первоначальной роли бюджета;
- 4) том, что общего в формировании бюджета США и Европейских странах;
- 5) сроке предоставления бюджета в Великобритании.

#### 5.2.3 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) Do the mechanics and the relative roles of the budgetary process differ among countries?
- 2) Are the documents of the UK budget closely related?
- 3) Where are the documents concerned with the revenue side of the UK budget presented?
- 4) What can the general public learn while scrutinizing a government budget?
- 5) Does the budget have any impact on the economic development of the nation?

5.2.4 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке (120 слов)

## **6 The Dangers of Restructuring Economics with “Cheap Money”**

### **Part I**

#### **6.1 Предтекстовые упражнения**

##### 6.1.1 Запомните значение следующих слов и словосочетаний

participant	– участник;
commitment	– обязательство;
to provide aid (assistance)	– предоставить помощь;
to confront	– стоять лицом к лицу;
to experience	– испытывать;
with respect to	– что касается, относительно;
poverty-ridden areas	– территории сплошной бедности;
expedience	– целесообразность, выгодность;
an issue of fierce debate	– предмет горячих дискуссий;
highlight	– кульминация, важный момент;
to devastate	– разорять разрушать;
to accomplish	– достигать, выполнять;
aid recipient	– получатель помощи;
aid donor	– тот, кто оказывает помощь;
to gain momentum	– набирать силу;
to overcome the effects	– преодолевать последствия;
to promote the economic transformation	– поддерживать экономические преобразования;
to be on the agenda	– быть на повестке дня;
to predetermine	– предопределять;
to generate attempts	– вызывать попытки;
to replicate	– повторять, копировать;
to narrow the gap	– уменьшить разрыв.

Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) and;         | 1) который;           |
| 2) which;       | 2) как правило;       |
| 3) as a rule;   | 3) так как;           |
| 4) as;          | 4) что, который;      |
| 5) then;        | 5) где;               |
| 6) that;        | 6) такой;             |
| 7) where;       | 7) в то время, когда; |
| 8) while;       | 8) наименьший;        |
| 9) as soon as;  | 9) как только;        |
| 10) once again; | 10) еще раз;          |
| 11) such        | 11) тот же самый;     |
| 12) the same    | 12) некоторые;        |
| 13) some;       | 13) по крайней мере;  |
| 14) at least;   | 14) и;                |
| 15) whether.    | 15) тогда, затем;     |
|                 | 16) каждый;           |
|                 | 17) ли.               |

6.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1) their; | 1) мы;         |
| 2) that;  | 2) тот;        |
| 3) this;  | 3) их (книга); |
| 4) those; | 4) нас;        |
| 5) it;    | 5) этот;       |
| 6) its;   | 6) оно;        |
| 7) them;  | 7) его (ее);   |
| 8) these; | 8) наш;        |
| 9) his;   | 9) его;        |
| 10) her.  | 10) ее;        |
|           | 11) вижу (их); |
|           | 12) те;        |
|           | 13) эти;       |
|           | 14) мой;       |
|           | 15) ваш.       |

6.1.3 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбирая ответ из предложенных вариантов

- 1 during
- a) для;
  - b) в рамках;
  - c) с;
  - d) в течение.

2 which

- a) который;
- b) хотя;
- c) когда;
- d) потому что.

3 with

- a) без;
- b) с;
- c) под;
- d) над.

4 into

- a) через;
- b) внутрь;
- c) от;
- d) вверх.

5 for

- a) так как;
- b) после того как;
- c) но;
- d) в то время когда.

6 through

- a) внутрь;
- b) через все;
- c) около;
- d) после.

7 before

- a) после;
- b) перед;
- c) над;
- d) на.

8 without

- a) через;
- b) без;
- c) с;
- d) от.

1) 9 after

- a) так как;
- b) в то время когда;
- c) хотя;
- d) после того как.

10 among

- a) около;
- b) позади;
- c) среди;
- d) у.

#### 6.1.4 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) hardly;        | 1) твердо;              |
| 2) properly;      | 2) должным образом;     |
| 3) increasingly;  | 3) успешно;             |
| 4) primarily;     | 4) очевидно;            |
| 5) inevitably;    | 5) едва, с трудом;      |
| 6) approximately; | 6) особым образом;      |
| 7) obviously;     | 7) неизбежно;           |
| 8) largely;       | 8) приблизительно;      |
| 9) successfully;  | 9) все более, все чаще; |
| 10) particularly. | 10) вероятно;           |
|                   | 11) в первую очередь;   |
|                   | 12) по большей части.   |

#### 6.1.5 Переведите следующие глаголы – сказуемые. Проверьте себя по ключу

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) have;                     |  |
| 2) is;                       |  |
| 3) experience;               |  |
| 4) fail to understand of;    |  |
| 5) has been;                 |  |
| 6) was given;                |  |
| 7) was gaining momentum;     |  |
| 8) focused;                  |  |
| 9) helped;                   |  |
| 10) made;                    |  |
| 11) had;                     |  |
| 12) could not be replicated; |  |
| 13) were;                    |  |



- 14) lacked;
- 15) received;
- 16) began;
- 17) was accomplished;
- 18) transformed;
- 19) are;
- 20) motivates.

6.1.6 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастия в функции определения

- 1) the expected effectiveness;
- 2) underdeveloped nations;
- 3) developed countries;
- 4) nations devastated by the war;
- 5) developing countries;
- 6) energetic efforts aimed;
- 7) market-based democracies;
- 8) interrelated features;
- 9) poverty-ridden areas;
- 10) medium-developed countries.

6.1.7 Найдите в предложения группу подлежащего. Дайте ее перевод.

- 1) The world's richest nations have their own specific reasons for providing aid.
- 2) The expected effectiveness of the financial aid has little to do with improvements in the poverty-ridden areas.
- 3) Now, the need to provide assistance to the world's poorest countries is on the agenda.
- 4) Reliance on foreign aid was predetermined by the success of the Marshall Plan.
- 5) For resuming the economic growth these nations lacked only one thing.

## 6.2 Текст

6.2.1 Прочитайте текст "The Dangers of Restructuring Economics with "cheap money". Part I

1 During the G 8 summit in Canada in 2002, its participants, stressed their commitment to aid the world's poorest countries. The world's richest nations have their own specific reasons for providing aid. One is their desire to 'buy' political stability and political allies. Another possible reason is the need to confront the guilt complex which the rich and content nations often experience with respect to the poor (nations are hardly different in this respect from individuals). In both

cases, the expected effectiveness of the financial aid has little to do with actual improvements in the poverty-ridden areas. The richest nations, as a rule, fail to properly understand the logic which motivates the aid recipients, as they tend to apply their own logic to the behavior of others.

2 The expedience and effectiveness of providing financial aid to the poor and underdeveloped nations by developed countries has been an issue of fierce debate for at least half a century. Five major historical phases are the highlights of the financial aid efforts. During the post-World War II years, particular focus was given to restoring the Western European nations devastated by the war, and that was accomplished through the framework of the Marshall Plan. Later, as decolonization was gaining momentum in the 1950s-1960s, aid donors increasingly focused their efforts on combating poverty and, where possible, narrowing the gap between the poor and rich nations. In the 1980s, they helped a number of developing and medium-developed countries (primarily in Latin America) to overcome the effects of macroeconomic and debt crises. The 1990s was a decade of energetic efforts aimed at promoting the economic transformation in the former Communist nations of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Now, the need to provide assistance to the world's poorest countries and regions is on the agenda once again.

3 Reliance on foreign aid was to a great extent predetermined by the success of the Marshall Plan.<sup>1</sup> The rapid post-World War II development of the recipients of U.S. aid, which transformed them into effective market-based democracies, generated numerous attempts to replicate this success in other regions of the world. But as it inevitably occurs in economics, numerous unforeseeable circumstances made such models impossible to successfully replicate.

4 The Marshall Plan had two important and interrelated features which could not be replicated in the future.

First, the donor and the recipients were countries which possessed approximately the same levels of socio-economic and cultural development.

Second, for resuming the economic growth these nations lacked only one thing - capital, while all other prerequisites (institutions of market-based democracy, manpower resources, etc.) were available. As soon as they received this missing element their rapid and steady growth began.

#### 6.2.2 Найдите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста

- 1) In 2002 the problem of financial aid to world's poorest countries was discussed during the g-8 summit.
- 2) The only way to improve the situation in underdeveloped nations is to provide financial aid.
- 3) Western European countries were restored through Marshall Plan.
- 4) The process of decolonization failed to overcome debt crises in Latin America.
- 5) Providing aid to the world's poorest countries is the urgent problem of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

- 6) After the World War II the Marshall Plan was replicated in all regions of the world.
- 7) 1990s were the years of economic growth in the countries of Eastern Europe.
- 8) The only element that contributes to the economic growth of poor countries is capital.
- 9) The availability of institutions of market-based democracy is an important factor of the economic growth.

### 6.2.3 Прочитайте текст и найдите в каком абзаце говорится о (об)

- 1) причинах, которые побуждают развитые страны оказывать помощь развивающимся странам;
- 2) попытках реализации плана Маршала в других странах;
- 3) актуальности такой проблемы, как помощь слабо развитым странам;
- 4) успешном осуществлении плана Маршала в Западной Европе;
- 5) необходимости помощи развивающимся странам для преодоления макроэкономического кризиса.

### 6.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) Why do the richest nations try to provide assistance to the poor.
- 2) How many historical phases are the highlights of the financial aid efforts?
- 3) What did Western European nation lack for resuming the economic growth after the World War II?
- 4) Why was Marshall Plan effective for Western European countries?
- 5) What countries were given intensive foreign aid to combat poverty in 1950s.

### 6.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке(≈ 120 слов)

## 7 The Dangers of Restructuring Economics with “Cheap Money” Part II

### 7.1 Предтекстовые упражнения

#### 7.1.1 Запомните значение следующих слов и словосочетаний

disparity	– неравенство;
to prevent	– мешать, препятствовать;
to comprehend	– понимать;
food procurement	– заготовка продуктов;
debt-write off	– списание долга;
to waste money	– растрачивать деньги;
tangible success	– осязаемый успех;
rates of progress	– темпы роста;

aid provision “cheap money”	– предоставление помощи; – «дешевые деньги», незаработанные;
vicious circle	– порочный круг;
immediate access	– непосредственный (прямой) доступ;
to lead	– приводить к чему-либо;
to develop appropriate institutions	– развивать соответствующие институты;
perilous temptation	– опасный соблазн (искушение);
overvaluation of the currency	– завышенность валютного курса;
to reduce the competitive edge	– уменьшать конкурентоспособность;
to imply the conclusion	– подводить к заключению;
to impede economic growth	– задерживать экономический рост;
to allocate money	– размещать (распределять) деньги;
to authorize	– уполномочивать, разрешать;
with regard to	– относительно, что касается;
to coincide	– совпадать;
to strain decision making	– затруднять принятие решения.

### 7.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

1) while;	1) еще;
2) much;	2) немногое;
3) any;	3) также;
4) also;	4) наибольший;
5) most;	5) таким образом;
6) as;	6) более чем;
7) such as;	7) любой;
8) thus;	8) единственный;
9) rather than;	9) так как;
10) as well as;	10) как раз;
11) yet;	11) так же, как;
12) only;	12) в то время, когда;
13) however;	13) такой как;
14) both... and;	14) так... как;
15) little.	15) только;
	16) однако;
	17) многое.

### 7.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1) this;   | 1) их (книги); |
| 2) any;    | 2) его;        |
| 3) their;  | 3) этот;       |
| 4) these;  | 4) те;         |
| 5) its;    | 5) они;        |
| 6) that;   | 6) оба;        |
| 7) they;   | 7) эти;        |
| 8) both;   | 8) другие;     |
| 9) those;  | 9) наши;       |
| 10) other. | 10) любой;     |
|            | 11) вас;       |
|            | 12) тот;       |
|            | 13) нас;       |
|            | 14) их (вижу); |
|            | 15) оно.       |

### 7.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбирая ответ из предложенных вариантов

- a) between  
a) среди;  
b) после;  
c) перед;  
d) между.

2 from

- a) к;  
b) из;  
c) на;  
d) перед.

3 while

- a) когда;  
b) так как;  
c) в то время, когда;  
d) хотя.

4 or

- a) и;  
b) или;  
c) ли;  
d) так как.

5 for

- a) без;
- b) в;
- c) для;
- d) из-за.

6 as

- a) так же, как;
- b) так как;
- c) также;
- d) так.

7 whether

- a) ли;
- b) хотя;
- c) с;
- d) без.

8 that

- a) который;
- b) когда;
- c) если;
- d) где.

9 toward

- a) в течение;
- b) после;
- c) по направлению;
- d) для.

10 because

- a) из-за;
- b) потому что;
- c) перед тем как;
- d) для.

#### 7.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

- 1) fully;
- 2) primarily;
- 3) largely;
- 4) mostly;
- 5) most importantly;
- 6) simply;
- 7) actually;
- 8) strongly;

- 1) просто;
- 2) наиболее важно;
- 3) главным образом;
- 4) крепко, сильно;
- 5) первоначально;
- 6) в значительной степени;
- 7) вполне, полностью;
- 8) соответственно;

9) adequately;  
occasionally.

9) обычно;  
10) время от времени;  
11) фактически;  
12) только.

7.1.6 Переведите следующие глаголы – сказуемые. Проверьте себя по ключу

- 1) prevented;
- 2) were unable to use;
- 3) were given;
- 4) was wasted;
- 5) strengthened;
- 6) was;
- 7) depend on;
- 8) explain;
- 9) is;
- 10) leads;
- 11) there is;
- 12) sacrifices;
- 13) is provided;
- 14) has demonstrated;
- 15) may exist;
- 16) are prepared;
- 17) are influenced;
- 18) have;
- 19) do not coincide;
- 20) there are.

7.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастия в функции определения

- 1) underdeveloped nations;
- 2) allocating money;
- 3) organisation authorised to deal with;
- 4) judgements concerning the effectiveness;
- 5) decision making concerning financial aid;
- 6) missing elements;
- 7) developing countries;
- 8) a negative factor impeding steady economic growth;
- 9) a temptation leading to corruption;
- 10) the aid used not properly.

7.1.8 Найдите в предложениях группу подлежащего. Дайте ее перевод.

- 1) The disparity between the institutional systems prevented the donors from comprehending the essence of the problem.
- 2) Underdeveloped nations were given money for various kinds of problems.
- 3) The lack of any tangible success of the financial aid programs strengthened the position of the critics.
- 4) Differences in these factors largely explain differences in levels of economic achievements.
- 5) Organisations authorized to deal with financial aid issues are not neutral agents.

## 7.2 Текст

7.2.1 Прочитайте текст “The Dangers of Restructuring Economics with “cheap money”. Part II

1 The disparity between the institutional systems of the donors and recipients prevented the donors from fully comprehending the essence of the problem of poverty and underdevelopment, while the recipients were unable to use the aid properly. Underdeveloped nations were given money for various kinds of programs: food procurement, investment in heavy industries, education, birth control, structural reform, debt write-off, and macroeconomic stabilization. With rare exceptions, much of this money was wasted.

2 The lack of any tangible success of the financial aid programs strengthened the position of the critics. Peter Bauer was among the first and most consistent critics of aid with “cheap money.” “Economic achievements depend primarily on people's abilities and attitudes and also on their social and political institutions. Differences in these determinants or factors largely explain differences in levels of economic achievements and rates of material progress,” he wrote.

3 The following is a list of the causes for the mostly negative record of aid provision to the underdeveloped nations.

First, “cheap money” leads to the emergence of a “vicious circle of destimulation” (as opposed to the “vicious circle of poverty”). When there is immediate access to ‘cheap money,’ the recipient country sacrifices its inherent motivation to develop internal, long-term growth factors, which are, most importantly, the appropriate political and economic institutions.

Second, “cheap money” is simply too big a temptation for the government authorities, and this actually leads to corruption. This is especially perilous as financial assistance is usually provided to underdeveloped nations with underdeveloped democratic institutions which are beyond public control.

Third, the inflow of financial resources provokes an overvaluation of the national currency, thus reducing the national economy's competitive edge.



The above three factors imply the conclusion that foreign aid is akin to an overabundance of natural resources which, as the 20th century has clearly demonstrated, may exist as a serious negative factor which impedes steady economic growth.

4 Fourth, aid donors pay little attention to whether the recipient country and its institutions are prepared to adequately use that aid.

Fifth, when donor countries consider allocating money, they are strongly influenced by political factors (such as the recipient's significance for their strategic interests) rather than economic factors.

Sixth, organizations authorized to deal with financial aid issues are not neutral agents — they have interests of their own. This is primarily true with regard to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. These powerful bureaucratic structures have their own development interests and their own judgments concerning the effectiveness of their activities, which very occasionally do not coincide with the real interests of both donors and recipients. This also strains decision-making concerning financial aid and influences the efficiency of resources allocation.

To sum up, effective aid is only possible if there are attractive incentives for both parties.

#### 7.2.2 Найдите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию теста

- 1) The institutional systems of the underdeveloped and rich countries are different.
- 2) Many programs in the underdeveloped countries were carried out thanks to financial aid.
- 3) Peter Bauer thinks that financial aid is the only factor of economic achievements.
- 4) Negative record of aid provision to the poor countries includes several factors.
- 5) Access to “cheap money” reduces poorest nation’s motivation to develop economic and political institutions.
- 6) Financial aid provided underdeveloped nations is under strong public control.
- 7) Overvaluation of the national currency does not influence the national economy’s competition.
- 8) A lot of natural resources in the country contribute to its steady economic growth.
- 9) Very often developed nations allocate money to pursue their own interests.
- 10) IMF and the World Bank are powerful organizations authorized to deal with financial aid problems.

#### 7.2.3 Прочитайте текст и найдите в каком абзаце говорится о (об)

- 1) том, что «дешевые деньги» являются слишком большим искушением для того, чтобы использовать их не по назначению;

- 2) том, что достижения в области экономики зависят прежде всего от способности человека и от наличия социальных и политических институтов
- 3) различных программах, для осуществления которых выделяется денежная помощь (финансовая помощь);
- 4) влиянии политических интересов при оказании финансовой помощи слаборазвитым и развивающимся странам;
- 5) несоответствии и большом различии между законодательными и общественными институтами стран, оказывающих помощь и стран, принимающих эту помощь (развитых стран и слаборазвивающимися странами).

7.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) What famous World organisations authorised to deal with financial aid issues do you know?
- 2) Why does “cheap money” lead to corruption?
- 3) What reduces the national economy's competitive edge?
- 4) What factor impeded steady economic growth in some countries in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- 5) What does the recipient country sacrifice getting accesses to “cheap money”?

7.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке(≈ 120 слов)

## **8 The Dangers of Restructuring Economics with “Cheap Money” Part III**

### **8.2 Предтекстовые упражнения**

8.1.1 Запомните значение следующих слов и словосочетаний

to suggest	– предлагать;
facilitating conditions	– условия, которые помогают;
to provide aid	– предоставить помощь;
to mention	– упоминать, сослаться на;
the topical issue	– актуальная проблема;
to improve the situation	– улучшать ситуацию;
proponent	– сторонник;
to cease subsidies	– прекращать предоставление субсидий;
to support	– поддерживать;
survey	– отчет об исследовании;
to confirm	– подтверждать;
implementation	– осуществление, выполнение;
access to the market	– доступ к рынку;

to contribute	– способствовать;
economic backwardness	– экономическая отсталость;
to incur losses	– потерпеть убытки;
to offset	– возмещать, компенсировать;
inflow of investment	– приток инвестиций;
to emerge over night	– возникать быстро;
to ensure stability	– гарантировать стабильность.

### 8.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

1) that;	1) после того как;
2) more;	2) эти;
3) than;	3) что, который;
4) some;	4) следовательно;
5) as;	5) так как;
6) while;	6) хотя;
7) at least;	7) так... как;
8) as... as;	8) чем;
9) these;	9) в то время, когда;
10) furthermore;	10) по меньшей мере;
11) therefore;	11) некоторый;
12) if;	12) даже;
13) even;	13) к тому же;
14) because;	14) который;
15) which.	15) потому что;
	16) более;
	17) если.

### 8.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

1) this;	1) никто;
2) some;	2) этот;
3) their;	3) некоторый;
4) these;	4) эти;
5) that;	5) их (вижу);
6) them;	6) кто-то;
7) another;	7) его;
8) other;	8) наш;
9) someone;	9) тот;
10) nobody.	10) их (книги);
	11) нас;
	12) ваш;
	13) другой;
	14) оно;
	15) другие.

8.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбирая ответ из предложенных вариантов

1 with

- a) без;
- b) для;
- c) в рамках;
- d) с.

2 during

- a) в рамках;
- b) в течение;
- c) после;
- d) до.

3 in

- a) для;
- b) на;
- c) через;
- d) от.

4 that

- a) что, который;
- b) таким образом;
- c) когда;
- d) хотя.

5 by

- a) за;
- b) перед;
- c) чем (творительный падеж);
- d) под.

6 while

- a) когда;
- b) где;
- c) хотя;
- d) в то время, когда.

7 for

- a) для;
- b) из-за;
- c) из;
- d) около.

8 between

- a) среди;
- b) позади;
- c) над;
- d) между.

9 furthermore

- a) хотя;
- b) более;
- c) более того;
- d) однако.

10 why

- a) что;
- b) где;
- c) почему;
- d) когда.

8.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) economically;  | 1) чрезвычайно;               |
| 2) substantially; | 2) традиционно;               |
| 3) traditionally; | 3) естественно;               |
| 4) particularly;  | 4) очевидно;                  |
| 5) effectively;   | 5) особенно;                  |
| 6) naturally;     | 6) эффективно;                |
| 7) fully;         | 7) совершенно (полностью);    |
| 8) especially;    | 8) в значительной степени;    |
| 9) clearly;       | 9) главным образом;           |
| 10) highly.       | 10) открыто, искренне;        |
|                   | 11) быстро;                   |
|                   | 12) с точки зрения экономики. |

8.1.6 Определите какие глагольные формы могут быть сказуемым в предложении. Переведите их на русский язык

- 1) suggest;
- 2) to suggest;
- 3) having suggested;
- 4) mentioned;
- 5) mentioning;
- 6) to have mentioned;
- 7) has become;
- 8) to have become;

- 9) became;
- 10) could improve;
- 11) improves;
- 12) being improved;
- 13) is supported;
- 14) to be supported;
- 15) having supported;
- 16) have been;
- 17) had been;
- 18) cannot be offset;
- 19) cannot be;
- 20) have been mentioned.

8.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимания на причастия в функции определения

- 1) an increased number;
- 2) facilitating conditions;
- 3) developed nations;
- 4) developing nations;
- 5) surveys analysing the relationship;
- 6) policies pursued by developed nations;
- 7) factors contributing to the economic backwardness;
- 8) losses incurred;
- 9) member states barring Russian goods;
- 10) particular attention paid to budget.

8.1.8 Найдите в предложениях группу подлежащего. Дайте ее перевод

- 1) An increased number of analysts suggest that conditions of trade would be more effective.
- 2) The proponents of this approach insist that a decision could improve the economic situation.
- 3) Losses incurred as a result of a particular member states barring Russian goods from the European market cannot be offset.
- 4) Assistance with the formation of political and economic institutions is more important than investment in production.
- 5) During the past few years, the issue has become particularly topical.

## 8.2 Текст

### 8.2.1 Прочитайте текст “The Dangers of Restructuring Economy with “cheap money”

1 At the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century an increased number of analysts suggest that facilitating conditions of trade with the developed nations for the economically developing countries would be substantially more effective than providing direct financial aid. Some economists mentioned this opportunity back in the mid-1960s, including some traditionally strong supporters of large-scale financial aid to third world countries. During the past few years, the issue has become particularly topical in the context of globalization processes as there is now the need to find new ways to improve the situation in the poorest nations. The proponents of this approach insist that a decision by the developed nations to cease providing large-scale subsidies to their agricultural sectors, while opening up their markets for imports from third world countries, could improve the economic situation in the poorer nations at least as effectively ,as the provision of 'cheap money.' This thesis is supported by surveys analyzing the relationship between foreign economic activities and economic growth. The record of post-Communist nations fully confirms this conclusion. As is shown in a number of studies, the successful implementation of reform strategies in Central and East European countries, and their rapid development during the first few years after the collapse of Communism, was to a great extent due to the fact that these countries received early access to the EU market. Furthermore, excessive protectionist policies pursued by the world's most developed nations (especially in the agricultural sector) have been one of the primary factors contributing to the persistent economic backwardness in other regions of the world. Therefore, losses incurred as a result of particular EU member states barring Russian goods from the European market cannot be offset by any financial aid, even if that amount is very substantial.

2 Assistance with the formation of political and economic institutions is a priority objective of foreign aid. In conditions of profound structural reform, the formation of institutions is more important than investment in production, because the lack of an appropriate institutional environment is the main obstacle to an inflow of investment.

3 Naturally, respectable institutions cannot emerge overnight, and at different reform stages the government gives priority to the formation of different kinds of institutions. For example, during the initial stages of post-Communist reform, the main priority was the formation of institutions which would ensure macroeconomic stability and, as was the case in Russia, guarantee that there would be no return to Communism. This explains why particular attention was paid at the time to a new constitution, budget and banking legislation, and privatization.

### 8.2.2 Найдите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию теста

- 1) Financial direct aid is less effective than the development of trade between different countries.
- 2) New markets for imports from third world countries will result in their economic development.
- 3) Early access to the EU market did not influence the development of Central and East European countries after the collapse of Communism.
- 4) Economic backwardness of some countries resulted from barring their goods from the European market.
- 5) An inflow of investment to the country is impossible without the formation of political and economic institutions.
- 6) The main aim of foreign aid is to secure an inflow of investment.
- 7) Investment in production is more important than formation of institutional environment.
- 8) The object of the government is to gradually organize appropriate institutions.
- 9) Post-Communist reform in Russia included several stages.
- 10) The reform of labour and social legislation was included in the initial stage.

### 8.2.3 Прочитайте текст и найдите в каком абзаце говорится о (об)

- 1) том, что является основным препятствием для инвестиционного притока в страну.
- 2) необходимости поиска новых путей для эффективной помощи слаборазвитым странам.
- 3) невозможности быстрого формирования всех необходимых политических и экономических институтов.
- 4) причинах быстрого и эффективного развития стран Центральной и Восточной Европы после падения коммунистического режима.
- 5) том, почему особое внимание во время пост-коммунистических реформ в России было уделено таким вопросам как создание новой конституции, бюджетного и банковского законодательств.

### 8.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) What do many economists suggest while discussing the aid provision issue to poor countries?
- 2) Is it effective to open up markets for imports from third world countries?
- 3) What is one of the main objectives of foreign aid?
- 4) What countries received early access to the EU market after Communism collapse?
- 5) Why is the formation of institutions more important than investment in production in conditions of structural reforms?



8.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке(≈ 120 слов)

## 9 Russia's Chances for a Robust Economy

### 9.1 Предтекстовые упражнения

#### 9.1.1 Запомните значение следующих слов и словосочетаний

to prove	– оказываться, доказывать;
to bridge the gap	– ликвидировать разрыв;
to usher	– возвещать, объявлять;
prerequisite	– предпосылка;
to enjoy the support	– пользоваться поддержкой;
valuable partnership	– полезное партнерство;
robust recovery	– крепкое (здоровое) восстановление;
to resolve	– решать;
trend	– направление, тенденция;
to grow at a healthy pace	– процветать, расти хорошими (здоровыми) темпами;
to surge	– повышаться;
annual growth rate	– темп роста за год;
gross domestic product	– валовой внутренний продукт;
to amount	– составлять (сумму), равняться;
to intend	– намериваться, иметь в виду;
to meet needs	– удовлетворять потребности;
defence – related production	– оборонное производство;
to reduce	– снижать, уменьшать;
to estimate	– оценивать;
to involve	– вовлекать, включать;
to exceed	– превышать.

#### 9.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

1) which;	1) но;
2) as;	2) так как;
3) yet;	3) или;
4) nevertheless;	4) только;
5) still;	5) еще;
6) therefore;	6) тем не менее;
7) as well as;	7) так же как;
8) because;	8) в то время когда;
9) while;	9) однако;
10) despite;	10) еще;
11) the same;	11) следовательно;

- 12) but;
- 13) however;
- 14) though;
- 15) thus.

- 12) хотя;
- 13) несмотря на;
- 14) тот (же) самый;
- 15) таким образом;
- 16) который;
- 17) потому что.

### 9.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

- 1) it;
- 2) itself;
- 3) this;
- 4) its;
- 5) these;
- 6) other;
- 7) another;
- 8) their;
- 9) them;
- 10) our;

- 1) наш;
- 2) оно;
- 3) себя (о предметах);
- 4) этот;
- 5) ее, его (о предметах);
- 6) эти;
- 7) мы;
- 8) ему;
- 9) другие;
- 10) их;
- 11) им;
- 12) другой;
- 13) ваш;
- 14) вам;
- 15) мой;

### 9.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбирая ответ из предложенных вариантов

- 1 over
- a) вокруг;
  - b) под;
  - c) сверху;
  - d) ниже.

- 2 since
- a) до;
  - b) в рамках;
  - c) с;
  - d) около.

- 3 for
- a) для;
  - b) вдоль;
  - c) против;
  - d) из.

- 4 within  
a) между;  
b) среди;  
c) в рамках;  
d) в течение.

- 5 around  
a) вокруг;  
b) поперек;  
c) позади;  
d) вдоль.

- 6 between  
a) среди;  
b) до;  
c) после;  
d) между.

- 7 across  
a) вокруг;  
b) поперек;  
c) вблизи;  
d) вне.

- 8 above  
a) над;  
b) сверху;  
c) после;  
d) среди.

- 9 against  
a) под;  
b) против;  
c) поперек;  
d) вдоль.

- 10 upon  
a) внутрь;  
b) над;  
c) позади;  
d) на.

9.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) dramatically;   | 1) интенсивно;           |
| 2) annually;       | 2) решительно;           |
| 3) seemingly;      | 3) фактически;           |
| 4) understandably; | 4) ежегодно;             |
| 5) essentially;    | 5) по-видимому;          |
| 6) mostly;         | 6) по понятным причинам; |
| 7) drastically;    | 7) по существу;          |
| 8) highly;         | 8) очень;                |
| 9) presently;      | 9) главным образом;      |
| 10) actually.      | 10) сейчас, вскоре;      |
|                    | 11) случайно;            |
|                    | 12) разительно, резко.   |

9.1.6 Определите, какие глагольные формы могут быть сказуемым в предложении. Переведите их на русский язык

- 1) has come;
- 2) to have come;
- 3) having come;
- 4) can be achieved;
- 5) be achieved;
- 6) being achieved;
- 7) has ushed;
- 8) include;
- 9) including;
- 10) has made;
- 11) made;
- 12) has;
- 13) must resolve;
- 14) will focus;
- 15) will;
- 16) must grow;
- 17) will be different;
- 18) be different;
- 19) is different;
- 20) is predicated.

9.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимания на причастия функции определения

- 1) developed part of the world;
- 2) democratic institutions built on the foundation;
- 3) future prospects considering international trends;
- 4) structure consisting mostly of goods and services;
- 5) market segment intended to meet different needs;
- 6) defence-related production;
- 7) figures recorded for Greece or Portugal;
- 8) GDP calculated on the basis of the current exchange rate;
- 9) factors including the development of information technologies;
- 10) the foundation of commonly shared values.

9.1.8 Найдите в предложениях группу подлежащего. Дайте ее перевод

- 1) The 20<sup>th</sup> century, which proved to be dramatic for Russia in every way, has come to a close.
- 2) Nevertheless, Russia still has many problems it must resolve.
- 3) In the 1990s Russia and the rest of the world changed dramatically.
- 4) The annual growth rate for the year 2000 stood at an impressive nine percent.
- 5) Presently, the most rational strategy for Russia would be to restructure its economic sectoral pattern.

## 9.2 Текст

9.2.1 Прочитайте текст “Russia’s Chances for a Robust Economy”

1 The 20<sup>th</sup> century, which proved to be dramatic for Russia in every way, has come to a close. Is it possible for Russia to bridge the structural, institutional, technological and cultural gap between itself and other countries? This scenario can be achieved, as the turn of the century has ushered in many of the necessary prerequisites for a swift and historical modernization program: a predictable political leadership which enjoys the strong support of a majority of the population; the formation of basic democratic and free market institutions; and the establishment of valuable partnerships with the developed part of the world, all built on the foundation of commonly shared values. Other favorable factors include the development of information technologies which make various types of knowledge available to every person in "real time" experience.

2 No doubt, Russia possesses very good chances for a robust recovery. No other country has yet made such energetic strides in initiating a program of modernization in this global, post-industrial period of development. Nevertheless, despite the progress, Russia still has many problems it must resolve. In the 1990s,

Russia and the rest of the world changed dramatically. Therefore, this article will focus on the economic reforms in Russia over the last decade, as well as the future prospects of the Russian economy considering international trends of the, early 21st century.

3 Today, the Russian economy continues to grow at a healthy pace. Since the financial crisis of August 1998, it has surged by almost 26 percent, while the annual growth rate for the year 2000 stood at an impressive nine percent, a record high since World War II.

Yet, despite the high growth rates, Russia's Gross Domestic Product in 2002 amounted to only 70 percent of its 1990 level. In order to achieve the 1990 level by the year 2010, Russia's GDP must annually grow by an average of 4.3 percent — a seemingly realistic objective for the Russian economy. Understandably, the structure of the GDP will be essentially different, consisting mostly of goods and services from the market segment of the economy intended to meet household, export, state and production needs. At the same time, the percentage of defense-related production within the GDP will be drastically reduced.

4 The growth rate for Russia in 2002 is estimated at 20 percent. By 2015, Russia's per capita GDP is expected to be 15-20 percent higher than the 2000 figures recorded for Greece or Portugal, but is predicted to be 30 - 35 percent lower than these countries' 2015 data.

Russia is highly involved in the world economy and international labor markets — its export quota exceeds 40 percent of the GDP calculated on the basis of the current exchange rate. Presently, the most rational strategy for Russia would be to restructure its economic sectoral pattern while raising its labor productivity, which will enable it to participate in the new cycle of economic growth around the world.

#### 9.2.2 Найдите утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста

- 1) The 20<sup>th</sup> century was the century of steady economic development of Russia.
- 2) Modernization program of Russia is going to be built on the foundation of commonly shared values.
- 3) The development of information technologies is one of the main factors helping to bridge gap between Russia and other countries.
- 4) Russian economy is gradually developing trying to solve many problems.
- 5) The year 2000 was marked by very low rate of economic development.
- 6) Russia has a real chance to get its 1990 level of GDP by the year 2010.
- 7) The structure of Russia's GDP in 2010 will stay the same.
- 8) At present Russia's per capita GDP is Higher than that in Greece or Portugal.
- 9) By 2015 Russia's per capita GDP is expected to be equal to that of Greece.
- 10) To take part in the new cycle of economic growth Russia must restructure its economic sectoral pattern.

### 9.2.3 В каком абзаце говорится о...

- 1 ...возможности быстрого преобразования и модернизации российской экономики?
- 2 ...значительных темпах развития российской экономики (цифры)?
- 3 ...темпах развития ВВП?
- 4 ...необходимости развития информационных технологий?
- 5 ...изменении структуры ВВП в будущем?

### 9.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) Why does Russia have good chances for a robust recovery?
- 2) What factors contribute to the historical modernization program.
- 3) Is it possible for Russia to achieve the 1990 level of GDP by the year 2010.
- 4) What can you say about the defence-related production in future?
- 5) What countries is Russia compared to as far as its GDP is concerned?

### 9.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке(≈ 120 слов)

## 10 Economic discussions and real opportunities

### 10.1 Предтекстовые упражнения

#### 10.1.1 Запомните значение следующих слов и словосочетаний

proponent	– сторонник;
to be concerned about	– беспокоиться о...;
decline	– упадок, снижение;
to propose	– предлагать, намереваться;
to give up	– отказываться;
competition terms	– условия конкуренции;
abandonment of foreign loans	– отказ от иностранных займов;
to strengthen	– укреплять;
tax	– налог;
adherent	– приверженец, последователь;
slowdown	– замедление;
recession	– спад;
to meddle	– вмешиваться;
transparent	– прозрачный;
to pursue	– преследовать (цель);
to conform	– соответствовать;
to rescue from dependence	– избавить от зависимости;
to stem (from)	– происходить;
to boost innovative activity	– способствовать развитию инновационной

demographic restraint	деятельности;
vital consideration	– демографический спад;
acute problem	– насущное (существенное);
to ensure	– острая проблема;
daunting challenges	– обеспечивать, гарантировать;
	– серьезные вызовы.

#### 10.1.2 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим служебным словам

1) inside;	1) таким образом;
2) there is;	2) даже;
3) who;	3) когда;
4) which;	4) другие;
5) other;	5) что, который;
6) but;	6) кто, который;
7) as;	7) так как, как;
8) the same;	8) тот же самый;
9) that;	9) некоторый;
10) even;	10) который;
11) some;	11) с тех пор;
12) since then;	12) так что;
13) whether;	13) ли;
14) more;	14) более;
15) when.	15) имеется;
	16) внутрь, внутри;
	17) но.

#### 10.1.3 Подберите эквиваленты к следующим местоимениям

1) her;	1) их (книги);
2) our;	2) ее;
3) their;	3) ее (о предметах);
4) its;	4) наш;
5) him;	5) его;
6) your;	6) ваш;
7) somebody;	7) кто-то;
8) another;	8) другой;
9) them;	9) мой;
10) us.	10) другие;
	11) вас;
	12) нас;
	13) каждый;
	14) никакой;
	15) их (вижу).



10.1.4 Определите значение предлогов и союзов, выбирая ответ из предложенных вариантов

1 because

- a) так как;
- b) потому что;
- c) если;
- d) но.

2 though

- a) через;
- b) таким образом;
- c) хотя;
- d) те.

3 before

- a) после;
- b) вне;
- c) перед;
- d) в то время когда.

4 under

- a) под;
- b) над;
- c) около;
- d) перед.

5 whether

- a) или;
- b) ли;
- c) после;
- d) если.

6 around

- a) вдоль;
- b) вокруг;
- c) также;
- d) поперек.

7 although

- a) почти;
- b) хотя;
- c) также;
- d) затем.

8 before

- a) так как;
- b) после;
- c) перед тем как;
- d) так как.

9 thereby

- a) тем самым;
- b) чем;
- c) через;
- d) после.

10 since

- a) до;
- b) с;
- c) перед;
- d) после.

10.1.5 Соотнесите английские наречия с их русскими эквивалентами

1) especially;

2) presently;

3) mainly;

4) closely;

5) accidentally;

6) agreeably;

7) constantly;

8) expensively;

9) rightly;

10) virtually.

1) фактически;

2) справедливо;

3) особенно;

4) сейчас, вскоре;

5) главным образом;

6) внимательно;

7) постоянно;

8) приятно, соответственно;

9) случайно;

10) дорого;

11) действительно;

12) высоко.

10.1.6 Определите какие глагольные формы могут быть сказуемым в предложении. Переведите их на русский язык

1) has been;

2) to have been;

3) to be;

4) propose;

5) proposing;

6) would favour;

7) should not give;

8) are;

- 9) do not concern;
- 10) does;
- 11) have done;
- 12) to have done;
- 13) doing;
- 14) must be;
- 15) must be admitted;
- 16) has made;
- 17) having made;
- 18) is witnessing;
- 19) may help;
- 20) having helped.

10.1.7 Переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимания на причастия в функции определения

- 1) Program enacted under Primakov;
- 2) balanced budget;
- 3) export-oriented sectors;
- 4) developed countries;
- 5) developing countries;
- 6) growing interdependence;
- 7) knowledge-based economy;
- 8) aging population;
- 9) acute problems facing the world;
- 10) daunting challenges.

10.1.8 Найдите в предложениях группу подлежащего. Дайте ее перевод

- 1) But the adherents of the liberalization school say the slowdown in growth rates should not give grounds for panic.
- 2) At the same time it must be admitted that they did not set themselves the vital goal.
- 3) The difference in living standards between the rich and poor countries today stems from high technologies.
- 4) The start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is witnessing the emergence of a new paradigm of technological development.
- 5) Other acute problems facing the world include improving the quality of the environment.

## 10.2 Текст

### 10.2.1 Прочитайте текст “Economic discussions and real opportunities”

1 [Inside](#) Russia's economic circles there is an ongoing discussion over the best strategies for further development.

Proponents of *dirigisme* (government control in the economy) who are concerned about the decline in economic growth rates which has been continuing since the autumn of 2001, propose giving up the liberalization program, first enacted under Yevgeny Primakov (e. g. equal competition terms, balanced budget, low taxes, abandonment of foreign loans, the strengthening of legislation and its application). These individuals propose collecting taxes from export-oriented sectors of the economy and redistributing resources in a centralized way. This program would favor manufacturing industries, machine-building, the aircraft industry, the automotive industry, and others.

2 But the adherents of the liberalization school say the slowdown in growth rates should not give grounds for panic. They explain the present problems with the economy as a result of the current recession in the world economy, ineffective and excessive meddling in enterprise (especially at *the* regional level), and the presence of sectors which are counterproductive to a free market economy and thereby not transparent. They propose instead to continue developing the institutional environment, pursuing judicial, administrative and military reforms, and reducing" the scale of certain sectors within the economy that do not conform to free market principles. At the same time, it must be admitted that the architects of the economic policy of the 1990s did not set themselves the vital goal of bridging the technological gap between Russia and the developed (and even some developing) countries. Nor did they rescue Russia from its dependence on oil and gas exports, which began way back in the 1970s.

Since then, the world has made tremendous headway into new markets.

3 The difference in living standards between the rich and poor countries today stems from high technologies which are indicative of the competitiveness of socio-political systems, public institutions, national economies, businesses and industries. The start of the 21st century is witnessing the emergence of a new paradigm of technological development. It consists of the growing interdependence between capital markets and new technologies; the swift development of what is now called the "knowledge-based economy" or "new economy;" a stronger social orientation of new technologies; and the global nature of the creation and employment of new knowledge, technologies, products and services.

4 Several circumstances may help boost innovative activity. Demographic restraints, and the need to spend more and more funds to support an aging population, have confronted the developed countries with the problem of manpower resources; this is an especially vital consideration when viewed in the context of inevitable limitations on migration. Other acute problems facing the world include improving the quality of the environment, overcoming dangerous climatic changes, developing

the public health and educational systems, and ensuring safe labor and living conditions. In the face of these "daunting challenges, it becomes more obvious that innovative activity is a necessary factor for developing the economic prospects of a country.

#### 10.2.2 Прочитайте текст и найдите в тексте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста

- 1) The best strategy for further economic development of Russia was determined.
- 2) Government control in the economy implies equal competition terms, balanced budget, low taxes etc.
- 3) For the first time the liberalization program was enacted under M. Gorbachov.
- 4) Liberalization school adherents continue to maintain free market principles.
- 5) In 1970s Russia's economic development was very slow because of its dependence on oil and gas exports.
- 6) Technological development of the country indicates the living standard of its population.
- 7) "Knowledge – based economy" is a new term of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- 8) The problem of manpower resources can be solved only by migration processes.
- 9) Russia was among the first countries which entered the new market.
- 10) Employment of new knowledge will contribute to the development of country's economy.

#### 10.2.3 В каком абзаце говорится о...

1...необходимости развития инновационных технологий и обстоятельствах способствующих этому развитию.

2...точке зрения сторонников стратегии экономического развития страны, в которой большая роль отводится государственному контролю.

3...текущих проблемах экономики страны с точки зрения приверженцев либеральной школы.

4...о причинах большого разрыва в уровне жизни населения развитых и слабо развитых стран.

5...о новых тенденциях технологического развития начала 21 века.

#### 10.2.4 В каком абзаце даны ответы на следующие вопросы

- 1) What are the drawbacks of the economic policy of the 1990s?
- 2) What do proponents of government control in the economy propose?
- 3) What year did Russia start to be dependant on oil and gas export?
- 4) What does the difference between rich and poor countries stem from?
- 5) What is a necessary factor developing the economic prospects of a country?

#### 10.2.5 Напишите аннотацию текста на русском языке (≈ 120 слов)

## Ключи к упражнениям

### 1.1.1

1 - 15;  
2 - 10;  
3 - 6;  
4 - 9;  
5 - 3;

6 - 13;  
7 - 4;  
8 - 5;  
9 - 17;  
10 - 7;

11 - 8;  
12 - 11;  
13 - 2;  
14 - 1;  
15 - 14.

### 1.1.2

1 - 10;  
2 - 2;  
3 - 8;  
4 - 11;  
5 - 6;

6 - 4;  
7 - 14;  
8 - 3;  
9 - 13;  
10 - 9.

### 1.1.3

1 - c;  
2 - d;  
3 - b;  
4 - c;  
5 - a;

6 - d;  
7 - a;  
8 - b;  
9 - c;  
10 - a.

### 1.1.4

1 - 10;  
1 - 12;  
3 - 7;  
7 - 2;  
8 - 11;

4 - 1;  
5 - 9;  
6 - 4;  
9 - 6;  
10 - 8.

### 1.2.3

1 - 5;  
2 - 2;  
3 - 4;  
4 - 1;  
5 - 6.

## 1.2.4

1 - 2;  
2 - 2;  
3 - 1;  
4 - 6;  
5 - 3, 4, 5, 6.

## 2.1.2

1 - 15;	6 - 5;	11 - 14;
2 - 7;	7 - 3;	12 - 12;
3 - 13;	8 - 4;	13 - 9;
4 - 17;	9 - 16;	14 - 10;
5 - 1;	10 - 6;	15 - 11.

## 2.1.3

1 - 11;	6 - 2;
2 - 7;	7 - 13;
3 - 8;	8 - 4;
4 - 10;	9 - 6;
5 - 15;	10 - 5.

## 2.1.4

1 - b;	6 - a;
2 - c;	7 - b;
3 - d;	8 - d;
4 - a;	9 - c;
5 - c;	10 - a.

## 2.1.5

1 - 9;	6 - 2;
2 - 4;	7 - 11;
3 - 7;	8 - 8;
4 - 1;	9 - 6;
5 - 12;	10 - 5.

### 2.2.3

1 - 4;  
2 - 3;  
3 - 5;  
4 - 6;  
5 - 1.

### 2.2.4

1 - 4;  
2 - 1;  
3 - 1;  
4 - 2;  
5 - 6.

### 3.1.2

1 - 9;  
2 - 15;  
3 - 5;  
4 - 1;  
5 - 11;  
6 - 14;

6 - 7;  
7 - 17;  
8 - 2;  
9 - 13;  
10 - 16.

### 3.1.3

1 - 12;  
2 - 10;  
3 - 15;  
4 - 8;  
5 - 1;

6 - 14;  
7 - 5;  
8 - 11;  
9 - 1;  
10 - 3.

### 3.1.4

1 - c;  
2 - b;  
5 - c;  
6 - c;  
7 - a;

3 - a;  
4 - d;  
8 - b;  
9 - d;  
10 - c.



### 3.1.5

1 - 7;  
1 - 11;  
3 - 9;  
4 - 1;  
5 - 2;

6 - 3;  
7 - 4;  
8 - 12;  
9 - 5;  
10 - 8.

### 3.2.2

1 - 6;  
2 - 3;  
3 - 1;  
4 - 4;  
5 - 2.

### 3.2.3

1 - 3;  
2 - 5;  
3 - 6;  
4 - 4;  
5 - 4.

### 4.1.2

1 - 10;  
2 - 14;  
3 - 17;  
4 - 7;  
5 - 8;

6 - 2;  
7 - 12;  
8 - 3;  
9 - 5;  
10 - 15;

11 - 16;  
12 - 11;  
13 - 9;  
14 - 13;  
15 - 1.

### 4.1.3

1 - 13;  
2 - 5;  
3 - 10;  
4 - 12;  
5 - 8;

6 - 2;  
7 - 15;  
8 - 1;  
9 - 11;  
10 - 3.

#### 4.1.4

1 - b;  
2 - c;  
3 - a;  
4 - c;  
5 - a;

6 - d;  
7 - d;  
8 - c;  
9 - a;  
10 - b.

#### 4.1.5

1 - 5;  
1 - 11;  
3 - 1;  
4 - 10;  
5 - 8;

6 - 12;  
7 - 2;  
8 - 3;  
9 - 7;  
10 - 4.

#### 4.2.2

1 - 5;  
2 - 3;  
3 - 2;  
4 - 5;  
5 - 4.

#### 4.2.3

1 - 2;  
2 - 1;  
3 - 5;  
4 - 4;  
5 - 3.

#### 5.1.2

7 - 10;  
8 - 17;  
9 - 13;  
10 - 1;  
11 - 7;

6 - 16;  
7 - 15;  
8 - 4;  
9 - 12;  
10 - 5;

11 - 2;  
12 - 6;  
13 - 8;  
14 - 3;  
15 - 14.

#### 5.1.3

11 - 7;  
12 - 12;  
13 - 1;  
14 - 8;  
15 - 3;

16 - 9;  
17 - 4;  
18 - 5;  
19 - 2;  
20 - 11.

#### 5.1.4

1 - b;  
2 - d;  
3 - a;  
4 - a;  
5 - c;

6 - d;  
7 - b;  
8 - a;  
9 - c;  
10 - a.

#### 5.1.5

1 - 8;  
1 - 11;  
3 - 10;  
4 - 1;  
5 - 2;

6 - 12;  
7 - 3;  
8 - 4;  
9 - 9;  
10 - 6.

#### 5.2.2

1 - 2;  
2 - 2, 3;  
3 - 1;  
4 - 3;  
5 - 3.

#### 5.2.3

1 - 2;  
2 - 3;  
3 - 3;  
4 - 1;  
5 - 1.

#### 6.1.2

1 - 14;  
2 - 1;  
3 - 2;  
4 - 3;  
5 - 15;

6 - 4;  
7 - 5;  
8 - 7;  
9 - 9;  
10 - 10;

11 - 6;  
12 - 11;  
13 - 12;  
14 - 13;  
15 - 17.

#### 6.1.3

1 - 3;  
2 - 2;  
3 - 5;  
4 - 12;  
5 - 6;

6 - 7;  
7 - 11;  
8 - 13;  
9 - 9;  
10 - 10.

#### 6.1.4

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 – d; | 6 – b;  |
| 2 – a; | 7 – b;  |
| 3 – b; | 8 – b;  |
| 4 – b; | 9 – d;  |
| 5 – a; | 10 – c. |

#### 6.1.5

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 – 5;  | 6 – 8;  |
| 2 – 2;  | 7 – 4;  |
| 3 – 9;  | 8 – 12; |
| 4 – 11; | 9 – 3;  |
| 5 – 7;  | 10 – 6. |

#### 6.1.6

- 1 – имеют;
- 2 – являются;
- 3 – испытывают;
- 4 - не понимают;
- 5 - являются (являлись);
- 6 - дали (было дано);
- 7 - набирало силу;
- 8 - сосредотачивали внимание;
- 9 - помогали (помог);
- 10 - делали
- 11 - имели (имел);
- 12 - нельзя было скопировать;
- 13 – были;
- 14 - испытывали недостаток;
- 15 – получали;
- 16 – начали;
- 17 - завершилось (было достигнуто);
- 18 - превратил (превратили);
- 19 – являются;
- 20 - служит мотивом (причиной).

### 6.2.3

- 1 - 1;
- 2 - 3;
- 3 - 2;
- 4 - 2;
- 5 - 2.

### 6.2.4

- 1 - 1;
- 2 - 2;
- 3 - 4;
- 4 - 4;
- 5 - 2.

### 7.1.2

- |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 - 12; | 6 - 9;   | 11 - 1;  |
| 2 - 17; | 7 - 11;  | 12 - 5;  |
| 3 - 7;  | 8 - 5;   | 13 - 16; |
| 4 - 3;  | 9 - 6;   | 14 - 14; |
| 5 - 4;  | 10 - 11; | 15 - 2.  |

### 7.1.3

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 - 3;  | 6 - 12; |
| 2 - 10; | 7 - 5;  |
| 3 - 1;  | 8 - 6;  |
| 4 - 7;  | 9 - 4;  |
| 5 - 2;  | 10 - 8. |

### 7.1.4

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 - d; | 6 - b;  |
| 2 - b; | 7 - a;  |
| 3 - c; | 8 - a;  |
| 4 - b; | 9 - c;  |
| 5 - c; | 10 - b. |

### 7.1.5

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 - 7; | 6 - 1;  |
| 2 - 5; | 7 - 11; |
| 3 - 6; | 8 - 4;  |

4 – 3;                      9 – 8;  
5 – 2;                      10 -10.

### 7.1.6

- предотвратили;
- не смогли использовать;
- были даны (отданы);
- было истрачено (не по назначению);
- укрепило (усилило);
- было;
- зависит от;
- объясняют;
- является;
- приводит (ведет);
- имеется;
- жертвует;
- предоставляется;
- продемонстрировали;
- может (могут) существовать;
- подготовлены;
- находиться под влиянием;
- имеют;
- не совпадают;
- имеются.

### 7.2.3

1 – 3;  
2 – 2;  
3 – 1;  
4 – 4;  
5 – 1.

### 7.2.4

1 – 4;  
2 – 3;  
3 – 3;  
4 – 3;  
5 – 3.

### 8.1.2

1 – 3;	6 – 9;	11 – 4;
2 – 16;	7 – 10;	12 – 17;
3 – 8;	8 – 7;	13 – 12;
4 – 11;	9 – 2;	14 – 15;
5 – 5;	10 – 13;	15 – 14.

### 8.1.3

1 – 2;	6 – 5;
2 – 3;	7 – 13;
3 – 10;	8 – 15;
4 – 4;	9 – 6;
5 – 9;	10 – 1.

### 8.1.4

1 – d;	6 – d;
2 – b;	7 – a;
3 – c;	8 – d;
4 – a;	9 – c;
5 – c;	10 – c.

### 8.1.5

1 – 12;	6 – 3;
2 – 8;	7 – 7;
3 – 2;	8 – 9;
4 – 5;	9 – 10;
5 – 6;	10 -1.

### 8.1.6

1 – предлагают;  
4 – упоминали;  
7 – стал;  
9 – стал;  
10 - могли усовершенствовать;  
11 – улучшает;  
13 – поддерживается;  
16 – были;  
17 - был, были;  
18 - не может быть компенсирован;  
19 - не может быть;  
20 - были упомянуты.

### 8.2.3

1 – 2;  
2 – 2;  
3 – 3;  
4 – 1;  
5 – 3.

### 8.2.4

1 – 1;  
2 – 1;  
3 – 2;  
4 – 1;  
5 – 2.

### 9.1.2

1 – 16;  
2 – 2;  
3 – 5;  
4 – 6;  
5 – 5;

6 – 4;  
7 – 7;  
8 – 17;  
9 – 8;  
10 – 13;

11 – 14;  
12 – 1;  
13 – 9;  
14 – 12;  
15 – 15.

### 9.1.3

1 – 2;  
2 – 3;  
3 – 4;  
4 – 5;  
5 – 6;

6 – 9;  
7 – 12;  
8 – 10;  
9 – 11;  
10 – 1.

### 9.1.4

1 – c;  
2 – c;  
3 – a;  
4 – c;  
5 – a;

6 – d;  
7 – b;  
8 – a;  
9 – b;  
10 – d.

### 9.1.5

1 – 12;  
2 – 4;  
3 – 5;  
4 – 6;



5 – 7;  
6 – 9;  
7 – 2;  
8 – 8;  
9 – 10;  
10 – 3.

### 9.1.6

1 - пришел (подошел);  
4 - может быть достигнуто;  
7 - возвестил (объявил);  
8 - включают;  
10 - сделал;  
11 - делал;  
12 - имеет;  
13 - должен решить;  
14 - сосредоточит внимание;  
16 - должен увеличиться;  
17 - будет другим;  
19 - отличается (является другим);  
20 - предсказуем.

### 9.2.3

1 – 1;  
2 – 3;  
3 – 3;  
4 – 1;  
5 – 3.

### 9.2.4

1 – 2;  
2 – 1;  
3 – 3;  
4 – 3;  
5 – 4.

### 10.1.2

1 – 16;	6 – 17;	11 – 9;
2 – 15;	7 – 7;	12 – 11;
3 – 6;	8 – 8;	13 – 13;
4 – 10;	9 – 5;	14 – 14;
5 – 4;	10 – 2;	15 – 3.

### 10.1.3

1 – 2;	6 – 6;
2 – 4;	7 – 7;
3 – 1;	8 – 8;
4 – 3;	9 – 15;
5 – 5;	10 – 12.

### 10.1.4

1 – b;	6 – b;
2 – c;	7 – b;
3 – c;	8 – c;
4 – a;	9 – a;
5 – b;	10 – b.

### 10.1.5

1 – 3;	6 – 8;
2 – 4;	7 – 7;
3 – 5;	8 – 10;
4 – 6;	9 – 2;
5 – 9;	10 – 1.

### 10.1.6

1 - был (было);  
4 - предлагают;  
6 - поддержит (будет благоприятствовать);  
7 - не следует давать;  
8 - являются;  
9 - не имеют отношение (не касаются);  
10 - делает;  
11 - сделали;  
14 - должно быть;  
15 - необходимо применять (допустить);  
16 - сделал;  
18 - наблюдает (является свидетелем);  
19 - может помочь.

10.2.3

1 – 3;

2 – 1;

3 – 2;

4 – 3;

5 – 3.

10.2.4

1 – 2;

2 – 1;

3 – 2;

4 – 3;

5 – 4.

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