

Міністерство транспорту та зв'язку України
Державна адміністрація зв'язку
Одеська національна академія зв'язку ім. О.С. Попова

Кафедра іноземних мов

О.А. Радіус, І.М. Шамановська

Global Economics

**Навчальний посібник
для студентів дистанційного навчання
ЕП та МА факультет
2-й курс**

Одеса – 2010

Радіус О.А., Шамановська І.М. Global Economics: навч. посібник /
Радіус О.А., Шамановська І.М. Global Economics – Одеса: ОНАЗ, 2010. – 128с.

Від. редактор – доц. Чугунова Н.В.

Навчальний посібник призначено для студентів дистанційного навчання 2-го курсу економічного факультету ОНАЗ.

Оригінальний текстовий матеріал, набір граматичних та комунікативних вправ сприятимуть підвищенню як термінологічної компетенції студентів, так і розвитку навичок мовлення в межах професійного спілкування.

СХВАЛЕНО

На засіданні кафедри та
рекомендовано до друку.
Протокол № 6 від 10.06.09 р.

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО

Методичною радою академії зв'язку
Протокол №6 від 30.03.2010

CONTENTS

Module I

| | |
|---|----|
| Variant I. Text “Global Economy” | 4 |
| Variant II. Text “World Banking System is a money launderers dream” | 12 |
| Variant III. Text “Ukraine’s Banking System” | 20 |
| Variant IV. Text “The Role of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in Ukraine's Transition” | 27 |

Module II

| | |
|---|----|
| Variant I. Text “The Bank of England” | 34 |
| Variant II. Text “Banking in Poland” | 41 |
| Variant III. Text “Banking in German” | 47 |
| Variant IV. Text “Banknotes” | 55 |

Module III

| | |
|--|----|
| Variant I. Text “What is Marketing?” | 61 |
| Variant II. Text “Is price all that matter?” | 67 |
| Variant III. Text “Market in London” | 73 |
| Variant IV. Text “Money in the USA” | 80 |

Module IV

| | |
|--|-----|
| Variant I. Text “International Trade” | 87 |
| Variant II. Text “London and Finance” | 93 |
| Variant III. Text “The Economy of Japan” | 100 |
| Variant IV. Text “Buying the Future” | 106 |

APPENDIX

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Module I | 111 |
| Module II | 117 |
| Module III | 122 |
| Module IV | 127 |

Part I

Module I

Variant I

- 1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.
Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.
Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.**

Global Economy

The global economy flourished throughout much of the postwar period. In the early 1960s, many industrialized countries grew as fast as 5% per year, with Japan leading the way at 10%.

In the early 1970s, a combination of factors, including increased oil prices, contributed to slower growth in Japan and most of Western Europe. Inflation reached unprecedented levels in many countries and their governments fought it by slowing economic growth. In the early 1980s, high interest rates limited investment and increased unemployment in many countries.

By 1986, many of these problems had receded. But increased competition among the advanced industrial countries made it seem that one could grow rapidly only at the expense of the others.

In the international horse race (or is it rat race?) of economic growth, investment determines success. Small wonder the Japanese have carried home many of the prizes: throughout the 1970s, investment averaged over 20% of Japan's net national product.

Investment in both Britain and the U.S. averaged less than 10% of the net national product in the 1970s, one reason their growth rates were not impressive.

Rates of investment sagged worldwide in the late 1970s. In Japan, Britain, West Germany and the U.S., investment as a percentage of the net national product was lower in 1984 than in 1972.

Because U.S. corporations have international portfolios, they have a smaller economic stake in the U.S. than they once did. In 1985, about 30% of all the after-tax profits of U.S. corporations were earned abroad, a substantial increase over earlier years. Profits earned abroad are usually subject to lower tax rates than those earned at home.

U.S. corporations often invest in developing countries to gain access to raw materials (such as oil) or to take advantage of low wages and less workplace and environmental regulation.

But access to markets also influences investment patterns. U.S. corporations invest in many areas, such as Canada and Western Europe, to avoid trade restrictions and sell to wealthier consumers.

Goods produced in the U.S. gradually became more competitive. But the adjustment process has proven very slow, too slow to help the many companies that have already gone out of business and the many workers who have already lost their jobs.

As the economy has faltered, U.S. corporations have become even more dependent on profits from overseas investment. But this investment has actually declined in recent years. And foreign corporations, many of them Japanese, have increased their investments in this country. By building plants here they can get around tariff barriers and protect themselves from future fluctuations in value of the dollar.

What about the underdeveloped world?

U.S. foreign aid could provide substantial assistance to the world's neediest. Instead, it is largely devoted to increasing military and police arsenals that supposedly protect U.S. strategic interests abroad.

U.S. banks have a big stake in the developing world.

Slow growth, high interest rates, and increased competition in world trade make it difficult for many countries to repay those debts. And debts repaid at the expense of economic development could create even greater debts in the long run.

1. Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Flourish – разрастаться, процветать, преуспевать

Industrialize – развивать промышленность, производить

Contribute – вносить вклад, способствовать, содействовать

Inflation – инфляция

Unprecedented – беспрецедентный

Interest rate – ставка процента, ссудный процент

Recede – падать (о ценах, акциях), снижаться

Rapidly – быстро

Investment – инвестирование, вложение денег, капитал

National product – валовый продукт страны

Sag – снижение уровня, падение, замедление роста производства

Corporation – акционерное общество, корпорация, объединение

Economic stake – экономическая ставка

After-tax profits – прибыль после уплаты налогов, чистая прибыль

Substantial – важный, значительный, прочный, реальный, значительный

Increase – увеличение, рост, прирост, возрастание

Profit – прибыль, доход, выгода, польза

To gain – получать, приобретать, добиваться, зарабатывать

Raw material – сырье, исходный материал

Workplace – производственное помещение, рабочее место

Environmental regulation – природоохранительное законодательство

Wealthier consumer – более богатый потребитель
Competitive – конкурентоспособный
Falter – колебаться, действовать нерешительно
Tariff barrier – тарифный барьер
Fluctuation – колебание, неустойчивость, изменение, текучесть
Debt – долг, задолженность, долговое обязательство
Repay – уплачивать, погашать, возмещать

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слова из текста и дополните эти выражения.

Знайдіть слова у тексті та доповніть словосполучення.

- 1) e..... growth
- 2) a..... i..... countries
- 3) economic s.....
- 4) i..... patterns
- 5) overseas i.....
- 6) f..... corporations
- 7) raw m.....
- 8) t..... rates
- 9) global e.....
- 10) n..... product
- 11) after-tax p.....
- 12) e..... regulation

3. Complete the following sentences with the phrases from the text.

Дополните данные предложения фразами из текста.

Доповніть дані речення словосполученнями з тексту.

1. In the early 1970s, a combination of factors..... contributed to slower growth in Japan and most of Western Europe.
2. In the international horse of economic growth, investment determines success.
3. Rates of investment in the late 1970s.
4. have international portfolios, they have a smaller economic stake in the U.S. than they once did.
5. But access to investment patterns.
6. Profits earned abroad are usually subject to lower tax
7. Goods produced in became more competitive.
8. they can get around tariff barriers and protect themselves from future fluctuations in value of the dollar.

4. Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Дополните диалог фразами из рамки.

Доповніть діалог фразами з рамки.

- | |
|--|
| a) We specialize in medium-sized generators b) I work for a large multinational company c) We manufacture components for our car production plants in Europe d) We export to Eastern Europe and the Far East e) the company has operations in over fifty countries f) The domestic market accounts for about 40 per cent of our total sales |
|--|

A: So, who do you work for?

B: called DAK Group. We have five main areas for business- construction, heavy industry, shipbuilding, motor vehicles and telecommunications.

A: And which side of the business do you work in?

B: The motor vehicles division. I work in our Belgian factory.

.....

A: Where are DAK headquarters?

B: In Seoul. But and thirty factories all over the world.

A: What does your company do exactly?

B: We design and assemble a wide range of electric generators for hospitals, hotels and small factories. but we're hoping to diversify into large models next year.

A: And who do you sell to?

B:.....

.....

5. Complete the sentences with a preposition.

Поставьте предлоги в предложения.

Вставте прийменники у речення.

| | | | | |
|----|-----|------|------|-----|
| on | for | with | over | |
| of | in | for | into | for |

1. I'm the afternoon shift this week.
2. We produce components the car industry.
3. Exports account 70 per cent of total sales.
4. We have factories all the world.
5. We specialize top-of-the-range cars.
6. We're trying to diversify more expensive models.
7. What does IBM stand?
8. He's responsible Quality Control.

9. I'm in charge the workshop.
 10. Who takes care after-sales service?

6. Match the products and industries. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

Соедините продукты и отрасли промышленности. Используйте словарь, если в этом есть необходимость.

Поедняйте продукти та галузі промисловості. Використовуйте словник, якщо в цьому є потреба.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. diesel oil | • the pharmaceutical industry |
| 2. car components | • the construction industry |
| 3. buildings | • the textile industry |
| 4. drugs | • the electronics industry |
| 5. jet engines | • the petrochemical industry |
| 6. cardboard boxes | • the aerospace industry |
| 7. semi-conductors | • the telecommunication industry |
| 8. gold | • the automotive industry |
| 9. cloth | • the packaging industry |
| 10. mobile phones | • the mining industry |

7. Translate from Russian into English.

Переведите с русского на английский язык.

Перекладіть з російської мови англійською.

1. Рост общего уровня цен или цен отдельной группы товаров обычно вызывается увеличением денежной массы или неблагоприятным изменением условий предложений.

2. Учреждение, предприятие или организация, выступающие в качестве самостоятельного носителя гражданских прав и обязанностей, могут от своего имени приобретать и осуществлять имущественные и личные (неимущественные) права, нести обязанности, быть истцом и ответчиком в суде.

2. Он получил приличную зарплату.

3. Рабочее место – это ограниченное пространство в производственном или рабочем помещении, кабинет, предназначенный для выполнения определенной работы сотрудником или сотрудниками, как правило, оборудованное необходимой для работы техникой, инструментами.

4. Наши потребители ожидают от нас таких продуктов, которые не только вкусны и безопасны для здоровья, но еще и были произведены надлежащим образом и имели приемлемую цену.

5. Мы гордимся тем, что мы продолжаем обеспечивать своих клиентов товарами, произведенными из самых качественных ингредиентов, какие есть на рынке.

6. Различные ограничения по времени, изменения правил, сокращение величины пособий были объяснены как «стимулы», призванные подтолкнуть получателей социальных пособий к поиску оплачиваемой работы.

7. Блага, которые каждый рациональный человек хотел бы иметь независимо от того, каков рациональный план жизни человека: здоровье, умственные способности, образование, энергичность, воображение и т.д.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Change the underlined parts into the necessary Participles.

Измените подчеркнутые слова на необходимое причастие.

Змініть підкреслені слова на необхідний дієприкметник.

1. When he was carrying out the experiment, he made notes.
 - a) When he carrying out the experiment, he made notes.
 - b) When carrying out the experiment, he made notes.
 - c) When carried out the experiment, he made notes.
2. The report that our engineer made was the last.
 - a) The report made by our engineer was the last.
 - b) The report our engineer making was the last.
 - c) The report maked by our engineer was the last.
3. The material that allows electricity to flow is called a conductor.
 - a) The material allowing electricity to flow is called a conductor.
 - b) The material allowing electricity to flow is called a conductor.
 - c) The material allowed electricity to flow is called a conductor.
4. When he was speaking about the new method, he told much interesting.
 - a) When spoken about the new method, he told much interesting.
 - b) When he speaking about the new method, he told much interesting.
 - c) When speaking about the new method, he told much interesting.
5. The falling water has kinetic energy.
 - a) The water that is falling has kinetic energy.
 - b) The water that falling has kinetic energy.
 - c) The water fallen has kinetic energy.
6. The transistors that were invented led to the acceleration.
 - a) The transistors inventing led to the acceleration.
 - b) The invented transistors led to the acceleration.
 - c) The transistors that invented led to the acceleration.
7. A person who begins some experiments should be very careful.
 - a) A person beginning some experiments should be very careful.
 - b) A person begun some experiments should be very careful.
 - c) A person beginning some experiments should be very careful.

8. The describing theme is very difficult.
a) The theme that described is very difficult.
b) The theme that was described is very difficult.
c) The described theme is very difficult.

2. Translate into English using Participles.

Переведите на английский язык, используя причастия.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи дієприкметник.

1. Книги, прочитанные в детстве, кажутся старыми друзьями.
a) The books read in childhood seem old friends.
b) The books reading in childhood seem old friends.
c) The books being read in childhood seem old friends.
2. После того, как он написал письмо, он пошел на работу.
a) After having written the letter he went to work.
b) After written the letter he went to work.
c) After writing the letter he went to work.
3. Я не слышала, что он знаменитый поэт умер.
a) I did not hear this famous poet died.
b) I did not hear this famous poet having died.
c) I did not hear this famous poet being died.
4. Они думали, что их поведут в кино завтра.
a) They thought being taken to the cinema tomorrow.
b) They thought taken to the cinema tomorrow.
c) They thought will being taken to the cinema tomorrow.
5. Так как я был очень занят, я решил не идти на вечеринку.
a) As he was being very busy, I decided not to go to the party.
b) He being very busy, I decided not to go to the party.
c) He been very busy, I decided not to go to the party.
6. Приняв душ, она пошла на работу.
a) Taken a shower she went to work.
b) Having taken a shower she went to work.
c) Taking a shower she went to work.
7. Принимая душ, она пела.
a) Taking a shower she was singing.
b) Taken a shower she was singing.
c) Took a shower she was singing.
8. Она всегда хотела, чтоб ей подарили собаку.
a) She has always wanted having presented a dog.
b) She has always wanted been presented a dog.
c) She has always wanted being presented a dog.
9. Он сейчас занят, так как принимает делегацию из Италии.
a) He is busy now, being receiving the delegation from Italy.
b) He is busy now, received the delegation from Italy.
c) He is busy now, he receiving the delegation from Italy.

3. Translate into English using modal verbs.

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные слова.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи модальні дієслова.

1. You (не должен был разговаривать) to her like that. You (навверное, обидел) her.

- a) You shouldn't have spoken to her like that. You must have hurt her.
- b) You may not have spoken to her like that. You can have hurt her.
- c) You need not have spoken to her like that. You might have hurt her.

2. Не может быть, что он работает в этой компании. Тебя обманули.

- a) He may not be working in this company. You were deceived.
- b) He must not be working in this company. You are deceived.
- c) He can not be working in this company. You have been deceived.

3. Неужели никто не заметил, как он вышел из комнаты?

- a) Could anybody have fail to notice that he left the room.
- b) Can anybody have failed to notice that he has left the room.
- c) May anybody have failed to notice that he has leaved the room.

4. Может быть, ты не услышал, что должен сделать это сейчас!

- a) You must have failed to hear that you must do it right now.
- b) You might not hear that you have to do it right now.
- c) You may not have not heard that you are to do it right now.

5. Может быть, Алиса уже приехала, нам нужно поторопиться, чтобы встретить ее.

- a) Alice may have already come, we should hurry to meet her.
- b) Alice must have already come, we ought to hurry to meet her.
- c) Alice must already came, we should to hurry to meet her.

Variant II

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

World Banking system is a 'money launderers' dream

It was the biggest money laundering investigation in US history. Evidence had been gathered secretly over many months by undercover officers risking their lives. The suspects were lured to Las Vegas for a conference on money laundering. Then the police struck, arresting 22 banking officials from Mexico's largest financial institutions, plus 14 alleged members of Mexican and Colombian drug cartels and another 70 linked to them. Seizure warrants were issued to recover \$122m from bank accounts in the US and Italy, to add to \$35m seized so far. The operation so damaged confidence in Mexican banks that their shares fell collectively by 4% in panic selling.

But as Operation Casablanca struck its blow in the Americas, officials of the United Nations Drug Control Programme in Vienna were editing the final version of a report – to be released soon – that puts the US triumph into a gloomy perspective.

It says that at least \$200bn of drug money is laundered every year, but with the illegal international drug trade valued at \$500bn, this is probably a conservative estimate. In a good year, up to \$500m will be recovered through anti-money laundering measures – an annual success rate of about a quarter of 1% of laundered funds. Operation Casablanca, with \$157m, will probably make the year a good one, but hardly vintage.

The report has been prepared by a group of experts for a special session of the UN General Assembly on drugs in New York. With the growth of the international drug trade, more ill-gotten money is being laundered than ever, partly on the back of electronic banking and the increasing globalisation and speed of operation of the international financial system.

Cashless transactions, electronic trading and computerised clearing mean that what the report calls 'megabyte money' can be moved anywhere with speed and ease. With 700,000 wire transfers worth \$2,000bn every day, the report says it is 'a reasonable guess that 0.05% to 0.1% contain laundered funds to a value of \$300m'. And even though half the total volume of transactions are bank-to-bank transfers of 'aggregate funds' for settlement or loans, the report says the 'complicity of corrupted bank employees' ensures these also contain laundered money. 'This system is a money launderer's dream.'

The one thing law enforcement officers have on their side is that criminals have to play by the rules of the system in order to use it. While it is impossible to spot transactions in progress once money is in the system, criminals have to risk exposure in putting it there. UN officials want the process made riskier.

At present, criminals reduce their risk by operating through offshore financial havens with lax financial regulation and poor banking supervision. They also hide behind banking secrecy, and disguise the ownership of assets by setting up shell

companies and offshore trusts in jurisdictions where no questions are asked about shareholders and beneficiaries. Many accounts and trusts are known as ‘walking’ ones, where there is a standing instruction to move the accounts to another jurisdiction at the first sign of inquiry by the authorities.

UN officials accept that commercial confidentiality, legal tax avoidance and the easing of capital transfers at low or nil tax rates are legitimate reasons for bank secrecy and disguising corporate ownership, but they say the system is too lax in some places, allowing infiltration for illicit or nefarious purposes. ‘One of the most striking things about offshore financial centres is the enormous increase that has taken place in the number of banks,’ says the report. Banks can be set up with relative speed and ease and a minimum of due diligence investigation, so long as they meet a basic level of funds, which can vary between one jurisdiction and another.

Exporting bulk cash, usually in \$100 bills and sometimes carried under diplomatic cover, is the favoured method of getting deposits to banks where no questions will be asked. Casinos in offshore centres are a favourite for converting funds: cash is exchanged for gambling chips, the launderer plays for a while at the tables then exchanges the chips back again. Instead of a cheque, some casinos offer immediate electronic transfer of ‘winnings’ to an offshore bank account.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам’ятайте нові слова

Laundering – отмывание денег

Investigation – расследование, исследование, рассмотрение, изучение

Evidence – ясно, очевидно

Undercover – секретный, тайный

To lure – завлекать, приманивать

Alleged – утверждаемый, предполагаемый, сомнительный

Cartel – картель (одна из форм объединения промышленных, коммерческих или политических организаций)

Seizure warrant – ордер на выемку

Release – избавление, освобождение (от обязанностей)

Gloomy perspectives – мрачные, печальные перспективы

Illegal – противозаконный, неправомерный

Estimate – оценивать, подсчитывать, составлять смету

Vintage – дата производства или выпуска,

Ill-gotten money – добытые не честным путем деньги

Cashless transaction – безденежные операция, сделка, соглашение

Megabyte money – электронные деньги

Settlement – урегулирование, расчет, уплата

Loan – заем, ссуда, кредит

Complicity – соучастие, сотрудничество

Enforcement – принуждение, давление, взыскание

Spot transaction – наличная сделка, сделка за наличный расчет

Exposure – незащищенность, открытость, разоблачение, информирование

Offshore – осуществимый в других странах
 Lax financial regulation – слабый финансовый регламент
 Supervision – наблюдение, контроль, проверка, управление
 Secrecy – тайна, загадка, секрет
 Disguise – маскировка, притворство, лож, обман
 Beneficiary – бенефициарий (лицо, получающее выгоду от существования траста)
 Tax avoidance – избежание налогов
 Nil tax rates – нулевая налоговая ставка, нулевая ставка налогового обложения
 Legitimate – законный, легитимный
 Infiltration – проникновение в тыл противника, просачивание
 Illicit – незаконный, запрещенный
 Nefarious – нечестный, подлый
 To ease – облегчать, уменьшать
 Due – должный, надлежащий, соответствующий
 Diligence – наложение ареста на имущество с целью обеспечения долга
 Bulk cash – большая часть наличных, большая сумма наличных

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слова в тексте и дополните эти выражения.

Знайдіть слова у тексті та доповніть ці вирази.

- 1) m..... laundering
- 2) seizure w.....
- 3) f..... version
- 4) c..... estimate
- 5) i.....-g..... money
- 6) e..... trading
- 7) risk e.....
- 8) f..... havens
- 9) c..... confidentiality
- 10) c..... transfers
- 11) o..... financial centres
- 12) gambling c.....

3. Discuss these questions.

Обсудите такие вопросы.

Обміркуйте наступні питання.

- a. Have you ever bought anything through the internet? If so, what did you buy?
- b. How did you pay for the goods you bought? Did you receive them safely?
- c. What guarantee did you have that you would get what you paid for? Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

4. Complete the following sentences with the phrases from the text.

Дополните данные предложения фразами из текста.

Доповніть дані речення фразами з тексту.

1) The suspects were lured to on money laundering.

2) It says that is laundered every year, but with the illegal international drug trade valued at \$500bn, this is probably a conservative estimate.

3) The report has been prepared by a group of experts for a special session of the

4) The have on their side is that criminals have to play by the rules of the system in order to use it.

5) their risk by operating through offshore financial havens with lax financial regulation and poor banking supervision.

6) Many accounts and trusts are known as 'walking' ones, where there is a standingthe accounts to another jurisdiction at the first sign of inquiry by the authorities.

7) Exporting bulk cash, usually in \$100 bills and sometimes carried under diplomatic cover, is the to banks where no questions will be asked.

8) Operation, will probably make the year a good one, but hardly vintage.

5. Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Дополните диалог фразами из рамки.

Доповніть діалог фразами з рамки.

- a) What does IABS stand for?
- b) We have over sixty employees.
- c) What's your annual turnover?
- d) We have about forty factory workers and technical people
- e) The original company
- f) our workforce has grown a lot
- g) was founded in 1960
- h) the rest are admin and sales staff

A: How many people does your company employ?

B:

..... and

..... We started off with only ten people so

A:

B: It was just over two million euros last year.

A: How long has the company been in business?

B: For over forty years..... - Davies Engineering –
..... by the Davies brothers in a small workshop
in 1980 and opened up a new factory in Leeds.

A: When did it become IABS?

B: In 1997 – when it was bought by a German company. They set up two more
businesses in the UK.

A:

B: International Air Banking Systems.

6. Complete the sentences using a word from the box below.

Поставьте слова в предложения.

Вставьте слова у речення.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| apprentice | components | flexi-time | |
| workforce | shift | turnover | operations |
| plant | people | overtime | |

1. Our this year will be about \$500 000.
2. I'm doing this week so I'll earn more money.
3. My son is an at a local furniture factory.
4. She works so she can start work any time between 8
a.m. and 9 a.m.
5. Our company has in more than twenty countries.
6. What are you on this week?
7. Our has been cut because we don't have enough
orders.
8. They manufacture electronic do all our repairs.
9. DAK is opening a new car in the UK next year.

7. Translate from Russian into English.

Переведите с русского на английский язык.

Перекладіть з російської мови англійською.

1. Он поставил 50 долларов на скачках и проиграл, он знал, что рисковал
потерять все.
2. Аудиторский риск – это вероятность того, что аудитор при составлении
заключения не сможет адекватно оценить существующие отклонения в
финансовой отчетности.
3. Вкладчики могут потребовать льготные условия налогообложения, если
смогут доказать, что существует риск потери дохода или их вкладов.
4. Я не могу подтвердить подлинность монет.
5. Платежный документ – это краткосрочное долговое обязательство,
выдаваемое государственным учреждением, дает своему держателю право на
получение определенной суммы и обычно подразумевает выплату процентного
дохода.
6. Мы всегда можем положиться на наш персонал.

7. Внезапная потеря доверия к конкретному финансовому учреждению или финансовым рынкам в целом, характеризуется резким падением цен, изъятием депозитов, банкротствами.

8. Банковские паники заставляли правительства многих стран создавать денежно-кредитные учреждения, которые регулировали банковскую деятельность и, в частности, становились кредиторами последней инстанции.

8. Test

Тест.

Тест

1. Change the underlined parts into the necessary Participles.

Измените подчеркнутые слова на необходимое причастие.

Змініть підкреслені слова на необхідний прислівник.

1. A person who has such a capital is wellknown.
 - a) A person had such a capital is wellknown.
 - b) A person hasing such a capital is well-known.
 - c) A person having such a capital is well-known.
2. The woman who stands near the window is our neighbour.
 - a) The woman standing near the window is our neighbour.
 - b) The woman stood near the window is our neighbour.
 - c) The woman being standing near the window is our neighbour.
3. Our teachers read the lectures on the subject that are included to the time-table.
 - a) Our teachers read the lectures on the subject having been included to the time-table.
 - b) Our teachers read the lectures on the subject included to the time-table.
 - c) Our teachers read the lectures on the subject including to the time-table.
4. The flower that was grown by us turned to be banana.
 - a) The flower grown by us turned to be banana.
 - b) The flower growing by us turned to be banana.
 - c) The flower been grown by us turned to be banana.
5. Cybernetics is gaining an importance being growing.
 - a) Cybernetics is gaining grown importance.
 - b) Cybernetics is gaining an importance that is growing.
 - c) Cybernetics is gaining growing importance.
6. The students listen to the lesson that is taped.
 - a) The students listen to the taped lesson.
 - b) The students listen to the lesson taping.
 - c) The students listen to the being taped lesson.
7. The instruments that were used must make precise measurements.
 - a) The instruments been used must make precise measurements.
 - b) The used instruments must make precise measurements.
 - c) The instruments that used must make precise measurements.

8. While he was experimenting with this substance he was very careful.
a) While being experimenting with this substance he was very careful
b) While he experimenting with this substance he was very careful
c) While experimenting with this substance he was very careful

2. Translate into English using Participles.

Переведите на английский язык, используя причастия.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи прислівник.

1. Он смотрел на меня улыбаясь.
 - a) He was looking at me smiling.
 - b) He was looking at me being smiling.
 - c) He was looking at me having smiled.
2. Она поняла, что ее обманули.
 - a) She understood being deceived.
 - b) She understood was being deceived.
 - c) She understood having been deceived.
3. Мои родители слышали как ссорятся соседи.
 - a) My parents heard their neighbours being quarreling.
 - b) My parents heard their neighbours quarreling.
 - c) My parents heard their neighbours being quarreled.
4. Из-за того что она уже была в этом городе, ее директор от правил ее в другой
 - a) As she already being to this city her director sent her to the other one.
 - b) As she hading been this city her director sent her to the other one.
 - c) She having already been to this city her director sent her to the other one.
5. Вы отправили документы, подписанные директором?
 - a) Have you sent the documents signed by the director?
 - b) Have you sent the documents being signed by the director?
 - c) Have you sent the documents signing by the director?
6. Купив новое платье, она решила показать его своей подруге.
 - a) Bought a new dress she decided to show it to her friend.
 - b) Having bought a new dress she decided to show it to her friend.
 - c) Buying a new dress she decided to show it to her friend.
7. Мы всегда делаем ремонт, так как у нас отпуск.
 - a) We always do a repair in summer, having vacation.
 - b) We always do a repair in summer, as we having vacation.
 - c) We always do a repair in summer, we had vacation.
8. Я слышала, что он переехал в другой город.
 - a) I heard he left to another city.
 - b) I heard him leaving to the other city.
 - c) I heard him having left to the other city.
9. После того, как погода изменилась мы смогли выехать.
 - a) After the weather changing, we could start.
 - b) The weather having changed, we could start .
 - c) After the weather having changed, we could start.

3. Translate into English using modal verbs.

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные слова.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи модальні дієслова.

1. (Неужели) he be still at home? He (должен был прийти) at 5. He (імовірно, забув) my address.

a) Can he be still at home? He was to come at 5. He must have forgotten my address.

b) Could he be still at home? He must come at 5. He may have forgotten my address.

c) Could he be still at home? He must come at 5. He may forget my address.

2. Неужели он работает с самого утра?

a) Can he work since the very morning?

b) Could he be working since the very morning?

c) Can he have been working since the very morning?

3. Не может быть, что она вышла за него замуж!

a) She must not have married him!

b) She can not have married him!

c) Can not she married him!

4. Возможно, какая-то срочная работа задержала его и он не смог прийти

a) Some urgent work must have delayed him and he can not come.

b) Some urgent work may have delayed him and he may not come.

c) Some urgent work may have delayed him and he could not come.

5. Брауны вероятно были вчера в зоопарке.

a) The Browns must have been to the zoo yesterday.

b) The Browns may be to the zoo yesterday.

c) The Browns could have been to the zoo yesterday.

6. Эндрю не нужно было встречаться с Майком за ланчем в тот день.

a) Andrew did not need to meet with Mike at lunch that day.

b) Andrew should not have met with Mike at lunch that day.

c) Andrew did not have to meet with Mike at lunch that day.

Variant III

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

Ukraine's Banking System

It dates to March 1991 when the Ukrainian Parliament passed the law on Bank and Banking Activities, determining this system as two-level, composed of the National Bank and commercial banks.

The National Bank is Ukraine's central financial body conducting a uniform national monetary, credit and currency policy, aiming to strengthen the national currency, organizing interbank settlements, and coordinating and supervising the whole banking system.

Commercial banks varying in type and ownership are set up by legal entities and private persons as joint stock companies. At present, there are 230 commercial banks in Ukraine. Their main functions include loans to business entities and private citizens at the expense of assets of enterprises, institutions, organizations, and file population, cash and payment services, currency, and other banking transactions.

Prominvestbank, Ukreximbank, Bank "Ukraine", Ukrsofsbank, and Gradobank are the leading commercial banks.

There is also the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange which functions efficiently.

To secure the banks' stability, the National Bank of Ukraine resolved to increase the minimum amount of operating banks to 0.5 million ECU, and that of their own funds, to 1 million ECU. A minimum authorized stock of 3 million ECU was set for the registration of newly established banks. That of banks founded with foreign investments was set at 5 million ECU, provided the foreign share in the stock is less than 50 percent, and at 10 million ECU if it is more than 50 per cent.

Ukraine's banking strategy is geared to stimulate commercial banks and promote their role in solving economic and social problems.

Beginning in 1996, updated economic information will be carried by the monthly edition International Financial Statistics of the International Monetary Fund.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Conduct – руководство, управление

Uniform national monetary – постоянная национальная валюта

Credit – кредит

Currency policy – валютная политика

Interbank settlements – межбанковские соглашения, урегулирования

Entity – экономический объект

Expense – трата, расходы, издержки

Stability – устойчивость, стабильность, прочность

To gear – направлять на достижение определенной цели

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слова в тексте и дополните эти выражения.

Знайдіть слова у тексті та доповніть ці вирази.

- 1) t.....-l..... system
- 2) commercial b.....
- 3) f..... body
- 4) national m.....
- 5) n.....currency
- 6) joint s..... c.....
- 7) p..... services
- 8) banking t.....
- 9) m..... amount
- 10) foreign s.....
- 11) s..... problems
- 12) economic i.....

3. Match the following descriptions with one of the jobs below. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

Соедините данные описания с профессиями. Используйте словарь, если в этом есть необходимость.

З'єднайте дані описи з професіями. Використовуйте словник, якщо в цьому є необхідність.

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Someone who works with wood• Someone who works in the laboratory• Someone who works with a machine on a production line• Someone who puts together, adjusts or installs machinery or equipment• Someone who works with electrical equipment• Someone who joins metal together, usually using heat• Someone who repairs and maintains engines, especially car engines• Someone who checks the quality of work or goods | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Production planner• Electronic engineer• Joiner• Mechanic• Fitter• Machine operator• Inspector• Welder• Electrician• Lab technician |
|--|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone who schedules the order of production runs • Someone who works with things like computers, TVs, radios, etc. | |
|---|--|

4. Complete the following sentences with the phrases from the text.

Дополните данные предложения фразами из текста.

Доповніть дані речення словосполученнями з тексту.

- a. Commercial and ownership are set up by legal entities and private persons as joint stock companies.
- b. Interbank Currency Exchange which functions efficiently.
- c. Ukraine's banking strategy is geared to stimulate commercial banks and promote their role in
- d. At present, there in Ukraine.
- e. Beginning in 1996, updated economic information will be International Financial Statistics of the International Monetary Fund.
- f. A minimum authorized was set for the registration of newly established banks.

5. Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Дополните диалог фразами с рамки.

Доповніть діалог фразами із рамки.

| |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) I'm an apprentice b) Who do you report to? c) I hope the company will take me on as an engineer d) I'm in charge of about twenty-five assembly workers e) What does your job involve? f) I have to make sure our projects run smoothly |
|--|

A: What do you do?

B:with a local engineering firm. My training lasts for two years. Two days a week I study Engineering at a local college. If pass all my exams.....

A:

B: I'm the Project Manager so I work with three Project Engineers. They take care of after-sales service and look after the maintenance side of the business.

A: I'm a foreman in our assembly shop.

..... It's their job to check the quality of the work.

B:

A: I report to the Shift Supervisor, and he reports to the Factory Manager.

6. Add a verb to the preposition to make a two-part verb.

Соедините глагол с предлогом, чтобы составить сложный глагол.

Об'єднайте дієслово з займенником, щоб скласти складне дієслово.

| | | | | |
|------|------|------------|------|-----------|
| take | look | close/shut | take | set/start |
|------|------|------------|------|-----------|

- a. The company is planning toup a factory in China next year.
- b. We will have toon some more machine operators as we are behind with orders.
- c. Our IT peopleafter the maintenance of our computer systems.
- d. They had todown their German factory because costs were too high.
- e. I'm going tooff the whole of July this year. I need a good holiday.
- f. I would like to become self-employed andup my own car repair business.

7. Translate from Russian into English.

Переведите с русского на английский язык.

Перекладіть з російської мови англійською.

- Как долго вы работаете в этой фирме? – Уже как десять лет, точнее с ее момента открытия.
- Успешные компании просто используют ресурсы и действуют в своей отрасли лучше, чем их конкуренты
- У нее было достаточно денег, чтобы обеспечить своих детей пока она устроится на работу.
- Существует много форм и если их систематически изучать, то они раскроют много интересного.
- Постепенно он преодолевал препятствия, которые всегда возникают на пути начинающего журналиста.
- Небольшое недоразумение положило конец ее карьере и теперь она безработная.
- Пользование зданием без наличия акта о приемке здания в эксплуатацию считается незаконным.
- Управлять правительством – целое дело!

8. Test

Тест.

Тест

1. Change the underlined parts into the necessary Participles.

Измените подчеркнутые слова на необходимое причастие.

Поміняйте підкреслені слова на необхідний дієприкметник.

1. The scientist who is working at the method is well-known.
 - a) The scientist who working at the method is well-known.
 - b) The scientist worked at the method is well-known.

- c) The scientist working at the method is well-known.
2. When he carried out the experiment he made use of some new instruments.
- a) Having carried out the experiment he made use of some new instruments.
- b) Carrying out the experiment he made use of some new instruments.
- c) Carried out the experiment he made use of some new instruments.
3. The technology that was developed enables us to improve the quality of articles that were introduced.
- a) The technology developing enables us to improve the quality of articles introduced.
- b) The developed technology enables us to improve the quality of introduced articles.
- c) The technology that developed enables us to improve the quality of articles that introduced
4. The device that was used in our work is up-to-date.
- a) The device using in our work is up-to-date.
- b) The device used in our work is up-to-date.
- c) The device been used in our work is up-to-date.
5. When he was translating the article he used a dictionary.
- a) When translating the article he used a dictionary.
- b) When he been translating the article he used a dictionary.
- c) Having translating the article he used a dictionary.
6. The building that is elevated by workers will be one of the highest.
- a) The building elevating by workers will be one of the highest.
- b) The building that elevated by workers will be one of the highest.
- c) The building elevated by workers will be one of the highest.
7. The worker that is repairing the car is very skilled.
- a) The worker repaired the car is very skilled.
- b) The worker repairing the car is very skilled.
- c) The worker being repaired the car is very skilled.
8. The experiments that are carried out by the scientist are of great importance.
- a) The experiments carried out by the scientist are of great importance.
- b) The experiments having carried out by the scientist are of great importance.
- c) The experiments carrying out by the scientist are of great importance.

2. Translate into English using Participles.

Переведите на английский язык, используя причастия.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи дієприкметник.

1. Подаренная книга ему очень понравилась.
- a) He liked the presented book.
- b) He liked the book being presented.
- c) He liked the presenting book.
2. Так как погода была отвратительной, мы решили остаться дома.
- a) As the weather having been nasty, we decided to stay at home.
- b) As the weather being nasty, we decided to stay at home.
- c) The weather being nasty, we decided to stay at home.

3. Когда его спросили о родителях, он ответил, что они живут в Москве.
 - a) When he been asked about his parents he answered they lived in Moscow.
 - b) He having been asked about his parents, he answered they lived in Moscow.
 - c) When asked about his parents he answered they lived in Moscow.
4. Брат никогда не слышал, как поет его сестра.
 - a) The brother never heard how his sister singing.
 - b) The brother never heard his sister sung.
 - c) The brother never heard his sister singing.
5. Накрывая на стол, она слушала музыку.
 - a) Laying the table she was listening to music.
 - b) Lain the table she was listening to music.
 - c) Having laid the table she was listening to music.
6. Поиграв в шахматы, они пошли домой.
 - a) Having played chess they went home.
 - b) Having playing chess they went home.
 - c) Played chess they went home.
7. Когда-то утерянные вещи были найдены на чердаке.
 - a) Whenever loosing things were found on the attic.
 - b) Whenever lost things were found on the attic.
 - c) Whenever being loosing things were found on the attic.
8. После того, как он написал письмо, он ушел на работу.
 - a) After having written the letter he went to work.
 - b) After written the letter he went to work.
 - c) After writing the letter he went to work.
9. Я не знала, что документы еще не отправлены.
 - a) I did not know the documents not having been sent.
 - b) I did not know the documents not having sent.
 - c) I did not know the documents not sent.

3. Translate into English using modal verbs.

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные слова.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи модальні дієслова.

1. You (возможно, придется) work at weekends.
 - a) You must have to work at weekends.
 - b) You may have to work at weekends.
 - c) You may must work at weekends.
2. Неужели твоим родителям не понравилась эта милая девушка?
 - a) Can your parents have failed to like this nice girl?
 - b) Could your parents did not like this nice girl?
 - c) Can your parents have failed to like this nice girl?
3. Не может быть, что она все еще встречается с Джимом.
 - a) It may not be she is still going out with Jim.
 - b) Is she still to be going out with Jim.
 - c) She can not be still going out with Jim.

4. Должно быть, он сделал много фотографий, когда был на море.

a) He must have made many photos when he was at the seaside.

b) He might have made many photos when he was at the seaside.

c) He must be made many photos when he was at the seaside

5. Я ужасно себя чувствую, не стоило мне вчера так долго бродить с тобой по улицам.

a) I am feeling bad, I did not have to wander round the streets so long.

b) I am feeling bad, I shouldn't have been wandering round the streets so long.

c) I am feeling bad, I needed not be wandering round the streets so long.

Variant IV

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

The Role of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in Ukraine's Transition

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has already become the leading investor in the private sector in Eastern Europe and in the countries of CIS. Set up with the specific aim of assisting the transition towards a market economy, the Bank works with various partners. For example, the Bank works with foreign investors and local entrepreneurs, with the financial sector, and works to remove infrastructure bottlenecks which hamper private sector development. It is succeeding in its endeavours.

The project we finance include financial institutions, telecommunications, energy-saving, power generation, transport construction, manufacturing and agriculture. Taking into account the participation of other investors, the overall total benefit to the countries in which we operate is ECU 13.7 billion.

The EBRD has been participating in Ukraine's development since December 1991 and it opened its office in Kiev in May 1993. With its key mandate of helping to foster the transition to an open market-oriented economy, the Bank has been keen to assist Ukraine in its initial steps towards independence, nationhood and the market system. But the Bank cannot work alone. It relies on the government to create the framework within which a market economy will prosper. As the Bank's President Jacques de Larosiere highlighted at the 1994 Annual Meeting in St Petersburg, 'Structural reform requires a stable macro-economic framework and the control of inflation..... The success of economic reforms [also] presupposes sustained effort and a coherent approach to implementation'; this has unfortunately not been the case in Ukraine until now. Things may be about to change. Since the recent election of President Kuchma, it appears that the tide is turning towards reform. The recent agreement with the IMF is testimony to this. With this new commitment to reform, the Bank in all its activities seeks to encourage the transition process.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Assisting - помогать, содействовать, способствовать, оказывать помощь

Local entrepreneur – местный, государственный предприниматель

Infrastructure bottlenecks – сужение инфраструктуры

To hamper – препятствовать, затруднять

Endeavour – попытка, старание, усилие

Take into account – взять во внимание

Overall – общий, предельный, абсолютный

Key mandate – ключевой мандат (поручение банку организовать синдицированный заем)
To foster – побуждать, стимулировать, одобрять
Market-oriented economy – экономика ориентированная на рынок
Nationhood – статус государства
Framework – структура, система, рамки, условия
Prosper – процветать, преуспевать
Presuppose – полагать, предполагать
Sustain effort – подкрепляющие усилия
Coherent approach – согласованный подход
Implementation – выполнение, осуществление, введение в действие
Tide – поток, течение, развитие, продолжение

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы завершить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб завершити фрази.

1. I..... investor
2. private s.....
3. m..... economy
4. foreign i.....
5. f..... sector
6. power g.....
7. t..... into account
8. total b.....
9. m.....-o..... economy
10. market s.....
11. c..... of inflation
12. economic r.....

3. Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Дополните диалог фразами с рамки.

Доповніть діалог фразами із рамки.

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Park in the visitor's car park in front of the factoryb) The goods are being wrapped and loaded onto palletsc) We used to be on an industrial estate on the outskirts of Yorkd) How long does that usually take?e) We needed larger premisesf) They're setting up the machine for a new rung) We moved to this greenfield site last yearh) What's going on over there?i) This is the main factory areaj) I'd like to show you the layout of the factoryk) The main production area – our machine hall – is situated next to it |
|---|

A: I'm phoning about the factory visit next Friday. What should I do when I arrive?

B: and then go to the gatehouse. It's directly opposite the entrance to the car park. The Security people will sign you in and give you a visitor's badge. My assistant will come down to meet you.

A: OK, thanks. Look forward to seeing you on Friday, then.

B: Have you always been on this site?

A: No,

B: Why did you move?

A: so

It's nearer the motorway so it's better for transportation.

B: OK, so We're now walking past the printing machine. It's printing in four colour at the moment.

A:

B:

A:

B: About twenty minutes.

A: What's happening at the far end?

B: That's the packing line.

..... ready for transportation.

A: Good morning, everybody. Welcome to IAM Technology. I'm very pleased so many of you could make it here today. My name's Sam Weiss. I'm the Production Manager.before we go and visit it. As you can see from this diagram, everything is under one roof. We've designed it this way to help the flow of materials and to avoid bottlenecks.

B: This area here is where we keep our raw materials. Maintenance is situated between the stores and the production area. Just to the right of Maintenance, there are steps up to the Lab and the Admin Section. Process control is also on the upper level. It's located above the factory floor so that the operators can monitor everything that is going on below.

A: OK, so We're now walking past the printing machine. It's printing in four colours at the moment.

B:?

A:

B:?

A: About twenty minutes.

B: What's happening at the far end?

A: That's the packing line. ready for transportation.

4. Match the questions and answers.

Соедините вопросы и ответы.

Об'єднайте питання та відповіді.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. How long does it usually take? | a. Two tanks and a cooling system. |
| 2. What's the maximum output? | b. No, we moved here last year. |
| 3. What does it consist of? | c. No, only partially. |
| 4. What's the running speed? | d. About twenty minutes. |
| 5. Have you always been on this site? | e. 1 500 metres per minute. |
| 6. Is the factory fully-automated? | f. About 50 000 tonnes per annum. |

5. Complete the sentences with a preposition.

Заполните предложения предлогами.

Заповніть речення прийменниками.

| |
|--|
| at onto to of into to at through to in |
|--|

- a. We're located an industrial zone.
- b. What's going on The far end of the production line?
- c. The goods are loadedpallets.
- d. I look forwardseeing you next week.
- e. What does it consist?
- f. It is cutsmaller lengths.
- g. We moved this site last year.
- h. We're runninghalf capacity at the moment.
- i. This stage the metal is painted.
- j. The fabric then passes a series of rollers.
- k. Welcome HLB Engineering.

6. Find out the English and American synonymic word combinations.

Подберите к английским – американские синонимичные словосочетания.

Підберіть до англійських – американські синонімічні словосполучення.

| <u>English</u> | <u>American</u> |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. car park | a. color |
| 2. the gatehouse | b. parking lot |
| 3. be on an industrial estate | c. the supplies |
| 4. this Greenfield site | d. the security building/ the warehouse |
| 5. a brownfield site | e. freeway/expressway |
| 6. motorway | f. be in an industrial park |
| 7. the stores | g. this undeveloped site |
| 8. colour | h. a redeveloped site |

7. Translate from Russian into English.

Переведите с русского на английский язык.

Перекладіть з російської мови англійською.

- Его имущество оценивалось в 150 тысяч долларов.
- Мы можем поставить товары из нашего центрального магазина.
- Экономический кризис – это экономическая ситуация, характеризующаяся сочетанием инфляции и экономического спада.
- Они присоединились к национальному комитету.
- Филиал – это обособленное структурное подразделение организации, имеющее другой физический адрес и осуществляющее от имени организации все или часть ее функций.
- Правительство подаст законное требование коммерческому перевозчику на возмещение убытков по справедливой рыночной стоимости.
- Можно с удовольствием отметить, как хорошо укомплектован штат сотрудников банка.
- Скорее, они составляют очень простой вариант завещания или не составляют вообще никакого завещания, в обоих этих случаях имущество будет разделено среди детей в равных долях.

8. Test

Тест.

Тест

1. Change the underlined parts into the necessary Participles.

Измените подчеркнутые слова на необходимое причастие.

Змініть підкреслені слова на необхідний прислівник.

1. The method introduced received general recognition.
 - a) The method introducing received general recognition.
 - b) The method be introduced received general recognition.
 - c) The introduced method received general recognition.
2. When they were developing the new method they achieved good results.
 - a) When developing the new method they achieved good results.
 - b) When they developing the new method they achieved good results.
 - c) When developed the new method they achieved good results.
3. When they had improved this device they could use it for many purposes.
 - a) When they improved this device they could use it for many purposes.
 - b) Having improved this device they could use it for many purposes.
 - c) When improved this device they could use it for many purposes.
4. The article that was published last year is very interesting.
 - a) The article being published last year is very interesting.
 - b) The article published last year is very interesting.
 - c) The article publishing last year is very interesting.
5. Transistors have no parts that are moving.
 - a) Transistors have no parts that moved.
 - b) Transistors have no parts that moving
 - c) Transistors have no moving parts .

6. When these scientists were working in our laboratory they obtained good results.

a) When working in our laboratory these scientists obtained good results

b) When these scientists being working in our laboratory they obtained good results

c) Having working in our laboratory they obtained good results.

7. The motor that was checked showed good performance.

a) The motor checking showed good performance.

b) The checked motor showed good performance.

c) The motor being checked showed good performance.

8. The metal that was discovered many years ago found wide application in industry.

a) The metal that being discovered many years ago found wide application in industry.

b) The metal discovering many years ago found wide application in industry.

c) The metal discovered many years ago found wide application in industry.

2. Translate into English using Participles.

Переведите на английский язык, используя причастия.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи дієприкметник.

1. Мужчина, играющий в шахматы, мой сосед.

a) The man playing chess is my neighbour.

b) The man played chess is my neighbour.

c) The man being playing chess is my neighbour.

2. Поиграв в шахматы, он позвонил о своей жене.

a) Playing chess he rang his wife.

b) Having played chess he rang his wife.

c) Played chess he rang his wife.

3. Строители реставрируют здание, построенное в прошлом веке.

a) The builders are restoring the building built last century.

b) The builders are restoring the building having built last century.

c) The builders are restoring the building builded last century.

4. Просмотрев несколько журналов, она решила купить два из них.

a) Seeing some magazines she decided to buy two of them.

b) Looking through some magazines she decided to buy two of them.

c) Having looked through some magazines she decided to buy two of them.

5. Она хотела, что бы ее отвезли домой.

a) She wanted being taken home.

b) She wanted taking home.

c) She wanted take her home.

6. А вы чувствуете, как меняется погода?

a) And do you feel how the weather changed?

b) And do you feel the weather changing?

c) And do you feel the weather having changed?

7. Так как мы все поняли, учитель не повторял правила дважды.

a) We having understood everything, the teacher did not repeat the rules twice.

b) As we having understood everything, the teacher did not repeat the rules twice.

c) We understood everything, the teacher did not repeat the rules twice.

8. Она не заметила принесенную вчера телепрограмму .

a) She did not notice the TV programme having brought yesterday.

b) She did not notice the TV programme bringing yesterday.

c) She did not notice the TV programme brought yesterday.

9. Накрыв на стол, она позвонила ему.

a) Laid the table, she called him.

b) Having laid the table, she called him.

c) Laying the table, she called him.

3. Translate into English using modal verbs.

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные слова.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи модальні дієслова.

1. She still didn't agree to give evidence. Someone (может быть, угрожает) her.

a) She still didn't agree to give evidence. Someone can threaten her

b) She still didn't agree to give evidence. Someone must threaten her.

c) She still didn't agree to give evidence. Someone might threaten her.

2. Неужели он все еще работает?

a) Can he still be working?

b) Could he still work

c) Can not he still be working?

3. Не может быть, чтобы я уже где-то вас видел(а).

a) It can not be I saw you somewhere.

b) I can not have seen you somewhere.

c) I could not saw you somewhere.

4. Нигде не могу найти свою сумку. — Может быть, ты оставил ее в магазине.

a) I can not find my bag anywhere. – You must left it in the store.

b) I can not find my bag anywhere. – You might have left it in the store.

c) I may not find my bag anywhere. – You may be left it in the store.

5. Не надо было ей вставать, эта прогулка может окончательно подорвать (to undermine) ее здоровье.

a) She needed not to get up. This walking may undermine her health.

b) She did not need to get up. This walking could undermine her health.

c) She shouldn't have got up. This walking can undermine her health.

Module II

Variant I

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

The Bank of England

The Bank of England is the central bank of the United Kingdom. Most countries have a central bank; for example the Federal Reserve System in the United States: the Deutsche Bundesbank in Germany: the Banque de France: the Bank of Japan. Each differs a little from the others in the range of its activities, in the powers and techniques it can use and in the nature of its relationship with government: but they all serve as banks both to their country's government and to its banking system. It is through the interaction of these two roles that central banks come to play their key role in carrying out monetary policies in their respective countries — that is policies affecting the cost and availability of money and credit. This makes central banks individually important in their domestic economies, and collectively extremely influential in world financial markets. In addition, many central banks (including the Bank of England) are involved in supervising financial markets, banks and other institutions.

Founded in 1694 the Bank of England is one of the oldest central banks. But its original purposes and functions were very different from its present ones. It started as a commercial bank with private shareholders, and developed a large private banking business. It was not until 1946 that it was brought into state ownership. But for many years before that the Bank had seen itself and behaved as a public institution carrying out public functions.' These functions included, from the very start, acting as the government's bank and arranging its borrowings. The Bank has also always had the right to issue Bank notes in England and Wales, and acquired the monopoly after the Bank Charter Act of 1844. The same Act accelerated the Bank's withdrawal from commercial banking to concentrate on its role as banker to other banks and to government increasing its influence on monetary conditions. The Bank also took on a degree of responsibility for maintaining orderly money and capital markets in London, and watched over the soundness of the banks.

In the modern market economy, these central banking functions play a vital role. And they are now based on more than tradition and informal relationships between the Bank and City firms, since the Bank has explicit statutory powers of supervision.

The Bank's functions are: first, maintaining the value of the nation's money, mainly through policies and market operations agreed with the government; second, ensuring the soundness of the financial system, including direct supervision of banks and participants in some City financial markets; and third, promoting the efficiency and competitiveness of the financial system,

notably in the field of domestic and international payment and settlement systems, so that the City of London can serve industry and commerce at home and maintain its place as the world's leading international financial centre.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Interaction – взаимодействие

Key role – важная роль, ключевая роль

Monetary policy – кредитно-денежная политика, валютная политика

Domestic economy – внутренняя экономика

Collectively – коллективно, вместе

Extremely – чрезвычайно, крайне, в высшей степени, очень

Influential – влиятельный, важный обладающий властью

Supervising – наблюдающий, контролирующий

To issue – выпускать, издавать, снабжать, обеспечивать

Acquired – приобретенный

Monopoly – монополия

Accelerate – ускорять, увеличивать, пускать в ход

Withdrawal – изъятие, аннулирование, снятие, отзыв, извлечение, удаление

Watched over – следить, присматривать, охранять

Soundness – прочность, крепость, правильность

Vital role – широкая роль

Explicit – ясный, точный, определенный

Statutory power – право, правомочие по закону

Notably – исключительно, особенно, весьма, заметно, очень

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы завершить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб завершити фрази.

1. c..... bank
2. m..... policies
3. banking s.....
4. p..... shareholders
5. domestic e.....
6. v..... role
7. commercial b.....
8. m..... operations
9. degree of r.....
- 10.i.....and c.....
- 11.economic r.....
- 12.financial m.....

3. Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Дополните диалог фразами с рамки.

Доповніть діалог фразами із рамки.

- a) Would you like me to show you our new cleaning unit?
- b) Bar-code system
- c) What does the unit consist of?
- d) Some of the work is still done manually
- e) This is our newest machine
- f) Is the factory fully-automated?
- g) What's the running speed of the machine?
- h) It then passes through a series of rollers.
- i) If we're running at full capacity
- j) Most of the water is extracted
- k) It's 160 000 tones per annum
- l) The pulp falls from a box onto the first part of the paper machine

A:? It's a clever design.

B: Yes, I'd like to see that. What does it clean exactly?

A: It washes the solvent off all the metal parts – the blades, trays etc. – and then sends it back into the system.

B:

A: Well, it's basically two tanks – one for the dirty solvent and one for the clean solvent – a pump and a washing unit. Oh, and there's a cooling system and a filter. It's all controlled by a PLC system – that stands for Process Logic Control.

B: OK, so It was only installed last year.

A:

B: About 1 500 metres per minute. It's one of the fastest in the world. We had a few problems with it after start-up but it's running very well now.

A: And what's the maximum output?

B:

.....
.....

A: Could you explain the paper-making process to us – in very simple terms – please?

B: Well,, which is basically a wire bed with large holes in it, where

A: So, is it actually paper at this stage?

B: Yes, it is. But we need to take out more water. So, when more water is squeezed out. After that it goes through the dryers, which are at a very high temperature. The paper is then coated. And finally it's wound onto reels and cut down into smaller lengths.

A:

B: Not completely. Our production process is partially- automated. We use robots on the production line for routine assembly jobs but

A: What about supply of parts to the production line?

B: Well, the parts are automatically selected from the store room using a And there is an automatic feeder which takes them to the conveyor belt at the start of the production line.

A: What about the smaller components?

B: They're transported to the workstations on automated vehicles – robot trucks – which run on guide rails around the factory.

4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Дополните диалог фразами с рамки.

Доповніть діалог фразами із рамки.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| premises | capacity | layout | gatehouse | level |
| bar-codes | estate | brownfield | conveyor | outskirts |

- a) The laboratory is situated on the upper
- b) Our warehouse is located on theof the city.
- c) If we build on asite, it will be much cheaper.
- d) When you arrive, go to theto get a visitor's badge.
- e) The Belt transports goods around the factory.
- f) We're moving to new next year.
- g) Theon every product allow us to identify them.
- h) We're not running at full at present.
- i) This diagram shows the of the factory.
- j) We're located on an industrial by the motorway.

5. Choose a word from the box to make the name of a place where something is produced or processed. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Выберите слово из таблицы, чтобы составить название места, где что-то производится или обрабатывается.

Оберіть слово з таблиці, щоб скласти назву місця, де щось виробляється чи обробляється.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|---------|------|----------|-------|------|---------|
| factory | mine | station | yard | refinery | works | mill | reactor |
|---------|------|---------|------|----------|-------|------|---------|

- a. Power.....
- b. Oil
- c. Steel.....
- d. Ship.....
- e. Nuclear.....
- f. Chocolate.....
- g. Cotton.....

6. Complete the text with verbs from the box.

Завершите текст глаголами из таблицы.

Завершіть текст дієсловами з таблиці.

| |
|---|
| get learn offer spend want work not have not earn |
|---|

Ines Garcia is a Spanish graduate in business administration and she to have a career in business management. At present, she for a large telecommunications company in Madrid. It is a one-year graduate trainee program and she any guarantee of a job at the end on the year. The company usually jobs to only a few of the best trainees – Ines hopes to be one of these. Trainees on the program up to six weeks working in different departments. This is usually helpful because the trainees useful work experience. A disadvantage is that trainees very much money. Ines says ‘It’s a hard life just now, but it’s good experience and I a lot of new things.’

7. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английского язык на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

- I would like to share with you some exciting news.
- You can share in the project by being part of our support team, by paying for us or by contributing to our financial support.
- We need to batch together payments covering several invoices in order to minimize the administrative costs of making payments.
- All his possessions were being inventoried for sale.
- Their father left an estate which inventories at \$20.880.
- He had the duty to make a complete detailed inventory of all property and to present the written detailed inventory to the court.
- Orders for stocks that can’t be matched are sent to market are

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Translate into English, using the Infinitive.

Переведите на английский язык, используя инфинитив.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи інфінітив.

1. С ним трудно разговаривать.
 - a) With him it is difficult to speak.
 - b) With he is difficult to speak with.
 - c) He is difficult to speak with.
2. Думать было некогда.
 - a) To think was no time.
 - b) There was no time to think.
 - c) Think there was no time.

3. Он потребовал, чтобы ему предоставили возможность доказать это.
 - a) He required to be given an opportunity to prove everything.
 - b) He required to give him an opportunity to prove everything.
 - c) He required given an opportunity to prove everything.
4. Вы не можете знать, как мы должны вести себя.
 - a) You can not know us to behave.
 - b) You can not know how we must behave.
 - c) You may not know how we behave.
5. Кажется, в течение долгого времени комнату не убирали.
 - a) It seems the room not to be clean for a long time.
 - b) It seems they not to have cleaned the room for a long time.
 - c) The room seems not to have been cleaned for a long time.
6. На нее приятно смотреть.
 - a) She is pleasant to look at.
 - b) At her it is pleasant to look.
 - c) To see her is pleasant.
7. Чтобы ее не наказали, она ничего не рассказала.
 - a) Not her to punish she nothing said.
 - b) Not to be punished she said nothing.
 - c) To her not punished she did not say nothing.
8. Он достаточно хорошо знает язык, чтобы не делать таких ошибок.
 - a) He knows the language quite well not to make such mistakes.
 - b) He knows the language quite well not to do such mistakes.
 - c) He know the language quite well to not to do such mistakes.
9. Не заставляйте ее есть так много хлеба.
 - a) Not make her to eat so many bread.
 - b) Don't make her eat so much bread.
 - c) Don't make her to eat so much bread.
10. Что заставило вас принять такие жесткие меры, чтобы предотвратить.
 - a) What made you to make such severe measures to prevent it?
 - b) What makes you made such severe measures to prevent it?
 - c) What made you make such severe measures to prevent it?

2. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the Gerund. Use necessary preposition instead of the gaps.

Раскройте скобки и используйте необходимую форму Герундия. Используйте предлоги вместо пробелов.

Розкрийте дужки і використайте необхідну форму Герундія. Використайте прийменник замість пробілу.

1. I looked forward (go) fishing with my grandfather.
 - a) to going
 - b) for having gone
 - c) in going
2. My farther didn't insist(pick him up), he didn't want to come back home.
 - a) in picking him up
 - b) on being picked him up
 - c) on picking him up

3. My grandfather always complainshis wife bad (cook).

- a) at cooking b) on cooking c) in being cooked

4. I succeeded.....(bake) chocolate chip biscuit without any help.

- a) of being baking b) in baking c) from baking

5. She always objectedmy (eat) much before (sleep).

- a) to eating sleeping b) of having eaten sleeping c) at eaten sleeping

3. Define the Verbal Noun, the Gerund or the Participle.

Определите Отглагольное Сущестительное, Герундий или Причастие.

Визначте Дієслівний Іменник, Герундій чи Дієприкметник.

1. On receiving the answer of the firm, he handed all the documents to the lawyer.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

2. He ran up to me heavily breathing.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

3. The unloading of the ship was stopped.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

4. My father thinks I am not capable of earning my own leaving.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

5. He is proud of having won the first place.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

6. Not knowing English he won't be able to translate the article.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

7. The looking through the newspapers is his morning habit.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

8. Getting of the bus he helped his mother.

- a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

Variant II

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його на рідну мову.

Banking in Poland

Wielkopolski Bank Kredytowy SA (WBK SA) is one of the leading Polish commercial banks. The bank offers a full range of commercial banking products both for corporate and individual customers. WBK SA is also active on the Polish capital market. WBK SA has a network of 57 branch offices and other outlets and one foreign representative office in Berlin. The Bank is highly regarded throughout Poland and in 1993 was awarded the title 'Firm of the Year 1993' by the 'Polish Businessmen's Association'.

THE WIELKOPOLSKA REGION

The WBK SA head office is located in Poznan which is one of the oldest Polish towns. Poznan is the capital of the Wielkopolska region, in mid-west Poland. Wielkopolska is traditionally one of the most advanced Polish provinces. It was here where the first Polish banks emerged in the early 19th century. It is a region of a well developed agricultural industry which provides a strong base for the development of the food processing industry. The region is also well known for its furniture industry and there are substantial electronics and engineering companies based in Poznan and other major towns of the region.

The Wielkopolska inhabitants have always been known as well organized hard working people with a remarkable entrepreneurial spirit. The private sector maintained a relatively strong position even under the command economy but it is only for the last five years that a considerable expansion of privately held companies has occurred. Poland's economic recovery is triggered by the private sector. Wielkopolska is one of the fastest growing economies within Poland due to the expansion in private companies. In addition a substantial number of state-owned companies in the region have also been privatised. There are a number of other major companies to be privatised soon.

Due to its fast growing economy and well developed manufacturing base Wielkopolska is one of the most important of Poland's regions as far as foreign investment is concerned. In addition to thousands of small and medium sized businesses the region has been chosen by such multinationals as Nestle, CPC, Volkswagen. The Wielkopolska region is well placed to expand further. It will benefit from its proximity to the German market. A number of foreign companies have already recognised the value of this region as a well developed manufacturing base which has already started to compete with Germany. Poznan is situated on the main highway between Berlin — Warsaw and Moscow. The region will benefit from major highway system development and other infrastructure projects in the near future.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Customer – заказчик, покупатель, потребитель, клиент

Capital market – рынок капитала

Throughout – повсюду, во всех отношениях

To emerge – появляться, всплывать, выходить

Food processing industry – пищевая промышленность

Inhabitant – житель

Remarkable entrepreneurial spirit – выдающийся предпринимательский дух

Considerable – значительный, большой

Expansion – увеличение, расширение

Trigger- условия соглашения

State-owned company – государственная компания

Due to – благодаря, в следствии, в результате, из-за

Proximity – соседство, схожесть

To compete – соперничать, конкурировать

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы завершить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб завершити фрази.

1. i..... customers
2. s..... base
3. foreign r.....
4. agricultural i.....
5. food p..... in.....
6. e..... spirit
7. developed m.....
8. p..... sector
9. major c.....
10. command e.....
11. s.....-o..... companies
12. fast g..... e.....

3. Put the words in the right order and match the questions to the answer.

Поставьте слова в правильный порядок и подберите вопросы и ответы.

Поставте слова у вірний порядок та підберіть питання та відповіді.

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. What / do / company / kind / of / for / you / work? | • I'm a financial analyst. |
| 2. What / do / your / company / does? | • I'm responsible for estimating the cost of new films. |
| 3. What's / job / your? | • We provide services for the film industry. |
| 4. What's / role / main / your? | • It's a legal firm. |

4. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

Виправте помилки у реченнях.

1. Could you like to go to the conference in Brussels?
2. Let me to help you with that report.
3. Would I have another cup of coffee, please?
4. You can open the window, please?
5. Could you give me please some information?
6. Can I the new design see?

5. Choose the best response to each offer or request.

Выберите наилучший ответ к каждому предложению или просьбе.

Оберіть найкращу відповідь до кожної пропозиції чи прохання.

1. Could I have the data by the end of the week, please?
 - at all
 - Not Certainly
 - Don't worry
2. I could bring the files to your office.
 - Thanks – that's very kind of you.
 - Yes.
 - That would be very nice.
3. Would you like another cup of coffee?
 - I'm afraid not.
 - Not just now, thanks.
 - No I don't.
4. Can you give me a lift to the station, please?
 - Yes, please.
 - I'm pleased to.
 - Yes, no problem.
5. Let me show you to the conference room.
 - Of course.
 - You're welcome.
 - Thank you.
6. Would you send this by express courier, please? It's urgent.
 - I'm sorry, I cannot at the moment.
 - It isn't possible, I'm busy.
 - Not at the moment, thanks.

6. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английского язык на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

1. We are waiting for permission to go ahead with this project.
2. Big Japanese companies are thinking again about uniform pay system.

3. They are offering a 20% discount for the duration of the trade fair.
4. Ford is aiming to corner 10% of car sales in the Asia-Pacific region within the next 10 years.
5. IMB in Europe chooses schools with the technology to teach collaboration, writes Dell Bradshaw.
6. The New Zealand government has decided to sell the country's second-biggest electricity generator.
7. Sales of DVD video should take off in Europe next year when nearly 500.000 players will be sold, according to new study.
8. Last year the international situation in the hydrocarbons industry improved to some extent.

7. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Translate into English, using the Infinitive.

Переведите на английский язык, используя инфинитив.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи інфінітив.

1. Его рассказу трудно поверить.
 - a) His story hard to believe.
 - b) His story is difficult to believe.
 - c) It is hard to believe in his story.
2. Как перевести: видеть значит верить?
 - a) How to translate: to see is to believe?
 - b) What is to translate: to see means to believe?
 - c) How translate: to see - to believe?
3. Он говорит, чтобы никому ничего не давали.
 - a) He is saying to nobody nothing to give.
 - b) He says nobody to give nothing.
 - c) He says nobody to be given anything.
4. Лучше бы мы не видели эту аварию.
 - a) It was better us not to see this accident.
 - b) We'd better not have seen this accident.
 - c) We better not to see this accident
5. Она считает Вас плохо воспитанным, и что Вы не заслуживаете уважения.
 - a) She considers you to be ill-bred and you don't deserve to be respected.
 - b) She consider you are ill-bred and you don't deserve respect.
 - c) She think you be ill-bred and you don't deserve to respect.
6. С ним приятно иметь дело.
 - a) With him it is pleasant to have business.
 - b) He is good at business.
 - c) He is pleasant to deal with.

7. Кто виноват, что Вы опоздали?
 - a) Who is guilty you are late?
 - b) Who is to blame you are late?
 - c) Who is blame you be late?
8. Она попросила повидаться с ним.
 - a) She asked to have seen him.
 - b) She asked to seen with him.
 - c) She asked to visit him.
9. Почему бы нам не поехать в Италию летом?
 - a) Why not go to Italy in summer?
 - b) Why we not to go to Italy in summer?
 - c) Why us not go to Italy in summer?
10. Мне не понравилось, что он уехал без меня в аэропорт.
 - a) I didn't like he to go to the airport without me.
 - b) I didn't like him to have left to the airport without me.
 - c) I didn't like that he to have gone to the airport without me.

2. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the Gerund. Use necessary preposition instead of the gaps.

Раскройте скобки и используйте необходимую форму Герундия. Используйте предлоги вместо пробелов.

Розкрийте дужки і використайте необхідну форму Герундія. Використайте прийменник замість пробілу.

1. My sister can't keep (meet) to her friends every day.

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) on meeting | b) for be meeting | c) in being met |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
2. Who is going to give (study) English?

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| a) in studying | b) of be studying | c) up studying |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
3. This person is suspected(steal) the money.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| a) on having stolen | b) of stealing | c) in being stolen |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
4. Did you apologize to your colleagues (refuse) to go that time?

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) on refusing | b) in having refused | c) for having refused |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
5. Are you proud.....your grandfather (be) a hero of the World War

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| a) of being | b) for being | c) in having been |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|

3. Define the Verbal Noun, the Gerund or the Participle.

Определите Отглагольное Сущестительное, Герундий или Причастие.

Визначте Дієслівний Іменник, Герундій чи Дієприкметник.

1. We know about his coming.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Verbal Noun | b) the Gerund | c) the Participle |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
2. My shoes need repairing.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Verbal Noun | b) the Gerund | c) the Participle |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|

3. Having read the first part of the book she wanted to know the continuation.
a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
4. He spent much time on the copying of this lecture.
a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
5. Our aim is solving this problem.
a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
6. The man standing there is our dean.
a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
7. The building of the house will be finished next month.
a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
8. Being told of his arrival I went to see him.
a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

Variant III

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

Banking in Germany Customers are Calling the Tunes

The customer may not always be long in Germany, but banks are fast waking up to the fact that people can be as choosy about where they put their money as they can over where they dine or shop.

In recent months, banks have almost fallen over themselves to announce faster and cheaper services. While last year saw the advent, of discount broking in Germany, 1995 is proving to be the year of direct banking. Commerz-bank, Deutsche Bank, Berliner Bank and Citibank of the US have all announced new operations, enabling customers to make transactions by telephone when they choose.

For a country where the service mentality is by no means prominent, the pace of change in the banking sector is startling. It is driven by consumers' growing awareness of the cost of banking services and willingness to switch banks, if necessary. Banks say east German customers watch bank charges especially closely.

Even so, for customers deciding they can obtain better or cheaper service elsewhere, roving accounts are still tedious. But the time may come when this task will be taken on by banks themselves.

'We are considering something along these lines', says Mr. Albrecht Schmidt, chairman of Bayerische Vereinsbank, intriguingly.

Vereinbank, based in Munich with operations across Germany, is spending heavily on technology and customer services. It is not going down the discount-banking road, but has adopted a 'multi-optional strategy': customers can choose between high-quality services where advice is included, and cheaper telephone-based services (in four languages) needing no counselling.

In Mr. Schmidt's view, the rate at which the banking sector has been changing 'is rather like the shift from a fast train to a magnetic levitation railway'.

He admits that 'there is a certain amount of confusion in the market' as banks bring in more new services. 'It is very important to have innovative strength, but you don't have to follow every modern gimmick.'

Customers are not seeking gimmicks but better value for money, and transparency. This means more competition among banks, uncomfortably conscious that their reputation for openness, responsiveness and fairness is not at its highest. They are striving to contain costs, become more helpfull and give local managers more decision-making authority. Deutsche Bank's Projekt Kundenns (closeness to the customer) is aimed at transforming its culture in this way, making staff more customer-oriented.

This means smiling faces and a lack of arrogance, as well as financial skills, believes Mr. Michael Endres, a Deutsche Bank director. 'If a customer goes into a branch and the person on the counter is not friendly or is impolite, you can forget all the competence you have.'

Thus customers are now being wooed more seductively. Mr. Erich Coenen, a director of Commerzbank, says: 'The market is shifting more and more from a providers' market to one where demand reigns, largely because customers are more discriminating, better informed and more price-conscious.'

Hence they drive towards direct banking in which, as with discount broking, fees are much lower than in traditional banking because no advice is provided. The potential market for direct banking in Germany is put at between 5m and 6m people, mostly among the young and technologically-minded. In five years, Mr. Coenen expects Corndirect to have some 250,000 customers, an estimate based on the solid market shared achieved by direct banks in the US and Britain.

Corndirect, which began in February, provides personal service between 8am and 10pm, with standard queries answered by recorded voice 24 hours a day. It offers instant access interest-bearing deposits, a low-cost brokerage service, sale of German and foreign mutual funds, and loans for securities purchases.

As with its introduction of money-market funds last year, Commerzbank was keen to be first off the mark. But Deutsche Bank followed quickly with the announcement of Bank 24, which it called Germany's first comprehensive 24-hour, seven-day a week banking operation. This will be aimed, said Mr. Hilmar Kopper, Deutsche's chairman, at younger customers, "anyone who has remained young" and those with an affinity for technology. Access will be by telephone, fax and personal computer; and a full range of current, savings and investment accounts will be offered, along with discount brokerage and credit services.

Mr. Kopper said Bank 24, starting this autumn, should have up to 500,000 customers in four years. No more than 20 per cent of these will have switched from the main bank. At Bank 24, the cost of some services will be half those at the parent bank, which also intends to speed up work on giving customers electronic access to branches. The race to link customers to their banks by computer is a sign of the times in Germany, where branches still do not open on Saturdays, though banks hope they will eventually.

As more Germans travel abroad, frustrations with their own restricted shopping and banking hours is growing. When the German subsidiary of Citibank of the US last month said it would extend its telephone banking service through CitiDirect Banking, to provide a complete 'around the clock' telephone service, it stressed that customers were now more demanding.

Mr. Richard Srednicki, a director of Citibank in Germany, said: 'We want to meet the increasing demand of the German people to be able to do as much of their banking business as possible at home, at work or wherever they are — regardless of opening hours and location of branches, and regardless of which day of the week it is.'

It already runs CitiPhone Banking for payment transactions, based in Bochum in the Ruhr. Its new direct banking unit, beginning in September, will be based in Aachen, near Belgium and the Netherlands.

As Citibank's decision shows, not only is banking in Germany going increasingly digital, but it is shifting from the main centres. Comdirect is based in Hamburg and Bank 24 in Bonn, where full — and part-time labour is available at favourable rates. Choosy customers are pulling the banks in directions they never dreamed of a few years ago. They want service with a smile, at the right price and at the right time.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

To fall over – падать

Announce – анонсировать; заявлять; оповещать; возвещать; давать знать;
докладывать

Advent – приход; прибытие; появление; создание чего-либо; введение

Discount broking – снижение посреднических (брокерских) услуг

Enable – давать возможность(что-либо сделать); давать право; позволять;

Prominent – известный; выдающийся; значительный

Pace of change – темп перемен

Startling – испугать; напугать; встревожить; поразить; сильно удивить;

Awareness – осведомлённость; информированность

Willingness – желание; охота

Obtain – приобретать; добиваться; достигать

Roving account – блуждающий счет

Tedious – скучный; утомительный; нудный; трудоёмкий; длительный;
громоздкий

Intriguingly – интригующе; увлекательно

Discount-banking road – снижение банковского пути

Shift – перемещение; перестановка; перенос; перемена; изменение; сдвиг

Magnetic levitation railway – магнитный подвес ж/дороги

Innovative – инновационный; оригинальный; современный;
изобретательный

Modern gimmick – современные уловки, ухищрения, трюки, приемы

Transparency – ценовая прозрачность

Conscious – сознательный, понимающий, здравый

Striving – стараться; прилагать усилия; бороться

Decision-making authority – право принятия решений; директивный орган

Arrogance – высокомерие; надменность; заносчивость; самонадеянность

Woody – уговаривать; докучать просьбами; добиваться расположения

Seductively – заманчиво; чарующе; аппетитно

Demand reigns – править требованиями

Hence – следовательно; в результате

Technologically-minded – технологически расположенный

Standard queries– структурирование запросов
 Interest-bearing deposits – процентный вклад; срочный депозит
 Low-cost brokerage – низкозатратное, малозатратное брокерство
 Keen – сильный, интенсивный
 Comprehensive – тщательный; детальный; подробный
 Affinity – родство, сближение
 Parent bank – банк владеющий контрольным пакетом акций другого
 банка, родительский банк; головной банк
 Frustration – срыв; крушение, безвыходное положение

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. m..... prominent
2. d.....-b..... road
3. banking s.....
4. m.....- o..... strategy
5. innovative s.....
6. t.....- b..... services
7. financial s.....
8. m..... gimmick
9. d.....-m..... authority
- 10.d..... broking
- 11.potential m.....
- 12.part-time l.....

3. Complete the article using the verbs in the box in the past simple.

Закончите статью, используя глаголы в таблице в прошедшем времени.

Завершіть статтю, використовуючи дієслова з таблиці у минулому часі.

| |
|---|
| want start buy expand be begin give produce |
|---|

Timberland in 1918. It as a small shoe company based in Boston, Massachusetts. Nathan Swarts made boots. In 1955, he The Abingdon Shoe Company. Later, his sons worked for the company too. Together they some of the world’s first waterproof leather boots.

In 1973, the Timberland name was born. It started as the brand name of the original waterproof leather boot. The boot so popular that the company changed its name to The Timberland Company. In the 1980s, the company into international markets. Then the company introduced adult and children’s clothing, women’s footwear, and accessories. In the 1990s Timberland began a project that Timberland employees paid time off to work on

local community projects. The company to show that it was possible for a company to do well financially and do good in the community.

4. Write the words in italic as numbers.

Напишіть виділенні слова цифрами.

Напишіть виділенні слова цифрами.

1) That'll be twenty-nine dollars and thirty cents, please.

2) The room measures about two hundred and twenty-nine metres.

3) The account number is six double seven nine two eight.

4) He owns a third of the company. _____

5) The data shows the naught point four per cent of the people work from home.

6) There are exactly four thousand, six hundred and two employees.

7) This shows a rise of nineteen point five per cent.

8) The population of the United States is over two hundred and ninety-six million. _____

5. Write the comparative or superlative form of each of the adjectives in brackets to complete the text.

Consumers may be getting _____(adventurous) about changing brands, but do they feel the same way about changing services? Some customers feel _____(safe) purchasing something that they know, whether it is clothes, food or services. In a busy world, staying with a company that you know can be _____(easy) option but it is not always _____(sensible) way of making a decision. For example, competition between service companies such as call providers and internet service providers can benefit customers. Consumers can often save money if they compare prices on the internet to find _____(cheap) option. It is a similar case with banking, where some banks offer a _____(competitive) deal than others. Again, a quick check on the internet will let you know if your bank is paying a _____(high) rate of interest on accounts than others, or perhaps that they have _____(expensive) charges on business and personal accounts. It is good to know what you like, but it is even _____(good) to know that you are getting _____(good) deal possible.

6. Complete the table.

Заполните таблицу.

Заповніть таблицю.

| Noun | Verb |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | • succeed |
| 2. failure | • |
| 3. | • export |
| 4. importer | • |
| 5. | • profit |
| 6. retailer | • |
| 7. | • supply |
| 8. product/producer/production | • |

7. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английского язык на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

1. Telecom Italia has asked its chief executive to complete negotiations over the company's plans to participate in a new digital pay TV system.

2. IT has shaken up company structures just as much as external markets, says Vanessa Houlder.

3. To enthusiasts, information technology is forging a productivity revolution.

4. It has flattened organizational structures, eliminating vast numbers of jobs, while making others more demanding and effective.

5. Whenever the disaster happens somewhere in the world, reporters and photographers are sent there to interview people and take pictures.

6. Richard Pound, the International Olympic Committee official leading the investigation into the corruption scandal engulfing the Olympic movement, said yesterday the IOC had been trying 'for years' to find proof that its members took bribes from bidding cities.

7. The director of the office of Trading said that car manufacturers were using recommended resale prices to mask the true selling price of vehicles.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Translate into English, using the Infinitive.

Переведите на английский язык, используя инфинитив.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи інфінітив.

1. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего.

a) Your work leaves to desire better.

b) Your work leaves much to be desired.

c) Your work leaves to be desired much.

2. Что нужно сделать, чтобы попасть в этот список?
 - a) What is to be done to get into this list?
 - b) What need to do to shoot into this list?
 - c) What we need to do to be in this list?
3. Я рад, что сдал экзамен.
 - a) I am glad to pass the exam.
 - b) I am glad to be passing the exam.
 - c) I am glad to have passed the exam.
4. Ты же велела ему отнести обувь в ремонт.
 - a) You told him to fetch the footwear into repair.
 - b) You had him take the footwear to repair.
 - c) You said to repair the footwear.
5. Мы знаем, что они сейчас находятся по пути в Рим.
 - a) We know them to be on the way to Rome.
 - b) We know they to go to Rome.
 - c) We know they to be on the way Rome.
6. Им трудно угодить.
 - a) Them difficult to please.
 - b) They are difficult to please.
 - c) It is difficult to please them.
7. Я не виноват, что за мной наблюдают.
 - a) I am not guilty to watch.
 - b) I am not blame to be seen.
 - c) I am not to blame to be watched.
8. Они рады, что получили эту книгу.
 - a) They are glad to get this book.
 - b) They glad to have this book.
 - c) They are glad to have got this book.
9. Нас заставляют писать много писем.
 - a) We are made to write many letters.
 - b) Us to force to write many letters.
 - c) Us to make write many books.
10. Вы знаете, что вчера она участвовала в соревнованиях?
 - a) Do you know she to take part in the competitions yesterday?
 - b) Do you know her to have taken part at the competitions yesterday?
 - c) Do you know she to took part at the competitions yesterday?

2. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the Gerund. Use necessary preposition instead of the gaps.

Раскройте скобки и используйте необходимую форму Герундия. Используйте предлоги вместо пробелов.

Розкрийте дужки і використайте необхідну форму Герундія. Використайте прийменник замість пробілу.

1. We congratulated them(win) the first prize.
 - a) on winning
 - b) in having won
 - c) on having won

2. I am tired constant (repeat) the same words to your mother.
 a) of repeating b) at being repeated c) in repeating
3. He went to the club instead (try) to find new evidences.
 a) for trying b) of trying c) to be trying
4. He is very fond (play) chess.
 a) in playing b) of having played c) of playing
5. He was accused (murder) the young girl last month.
 a) of having murdered b) in murdering c) at be murdering

3. Define the Verbal Noun, the Gerund or the Participle.

Определите Отглагольное Существительное, Герундий или Причастие.

Визначте Дієслівний Іменник, Герундій чи Дієприкметник.

1. After graduating the University, he entered the post-graduate studentship.
 a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
2. The workers building this house will finish their work soon.
 a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
3. I like cooking.
 a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
4. Swimming is a good exercise.
 a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
5. Having invited all the guests she became calm at last.
 a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
6. Her health was making worse because of smoking.
 a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
7. While reading the book I always remember my childhood.
 a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

Variant IV

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

Banknotes

The Bank of England has been issuing banknotes for 300 years. During that time, both the notes themselves and their role in society have undergone continual change. From today's perspective, it is easy to accept unquestioningly that a piece of paper that costs less than three pence to produce is worth five, ten, twenty or fifty pounds. Gaining and maintaining public confidence in the currency or, to put it another way, preserving its value and integrity, is a key role of the Bank of England and one which is essential to the proper functioning of the economy. As the present Governor points out:

"If we count the holders of our notes as customers – and I do – the Bank of England has more customers than any other bank in the country"

In order to fulfill its promise to its customers – the promise to pay – the Bank must ensure that the currency maintains as stable a level as possible, in other words, that the value of its notes is not eroded by inflation. This is the role of monetary policy, which is one of the Bank's main responsibilities. It must also guarantee the integrity of its notes; making sure that they are as difficult as possible to counterfeit, that they are readily and securely available to banks and building societies upon demand, and, subject to these constraints, that they are attractive and easily identifiable both to the human eye and to note reading machines.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BANKNOTES

The first recorded use of paper money was in the 7th century in China. However, the practice did not become widespread in Europe for nearly a thousand years. In the 16th century the goldsmith bankers began to accept deposits, make loans and transfer funds. They also gave receipts for cash, that is to say gold coin, deposited with them. These receipts, known as 'running cash notes', were made out in the name of the depositor and promised to pay him on demand. Many also carried the words 'or bearer' after the name of the depositor, which allowed them to circulate in a limited way.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established in order to raise money for King William III's war against the French. Almost immediately the Bank started to issue notes in return for deposits. Like the goldsmiths' notes, the crucial feature that made Bank of England notes a means of exchange was the promise to pay the bearer the sum of the note on demand. This meant that the note could be redeemed at the Bank for gold or coinage by anyone presenting it for payment; if it was not redeemed in full, it was endorsed with the amount withdrawn. These notes were initially handwritten on Bank paper and signed by one of the Bank's cashiers. They were made out for the precise sum deposited in pounds, shillings and pence. However, after the recoinage of 1696 reduced the

need for small denomination notes, it was decided not to issue any notes for sums of less than £50. Since the average income in this period was less than £20 a year, most people went through life without ever coming into contact with a banknote.

The 18th century saw the gradual move to fixed denomination notes. From 1725 the Bank was issuing partly printed notes for completion in manuscript. The £ sign and first digit were printed but other numerals were added by hand, as were the name of the payee, the cashier's signature, the date and the number. Notes could be for uneven amounts, but the majority were for round sums. By 1745 notes were being part printed in denominations ranging from £20 to £1,000, the latter being equivalent to £68,000 at 1994 prices.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Undergone – подвергаться; испытать; перенести; претерпевать

Unquestioningly – беспрекословно

Integrity – честность; прямота; неприкосновенность; полнота; целость; сохранность;

Eroded – фактически уменьшать доходы, обесцениваться; разрушить;

Monetary policy – кредитно-денежная политика

Counterfeit – подделывать

Identifiable – поддающийся выявлению, опознаваемый

Goldsmith bankers – банкир-золотых дел мастер

Redeemed – выплатить; возместить; возвращать

Withdrawn – забирать; брать назад; изымать

Small denomination notes – маленькое обозначение банкнот

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. с..... change
2. g.....and m..... public
3. monetary p.....
4. m..... responsibilities
5. human e.....
6. n..... r..... machines
7. goldsmith b.....
8. t..... funds
9. running d.....-m.....
- 10.c..... feature
- 11.amount w.....
- 12.d..... notes

3. Add the definite article *the* if necessary to these geographical areas.

Добавьте определенный артикль *the* к географическим названиям, если необходимо.

Додайте визначний артикль *the* до географічних назв, якщо необхідно.

- Far East
- European Union (EU)
- South-East Asia
- China
- South America
- United States (US)
- United Kingdom (UK)
- Russian
- Western Europe
- Germany
- Middle East

4. Look at the group of words. Underline the two verbs in italics that can be used with each noun.

Посмотрите на группу слов. Подчеркните два выделенных слова, которые могут использоваться с обоими глаголами.

Подивіться на групу дієслів. Підкресліть два виділені дієслова, які можуть використовуватися з обома дієсловами.

1. *take/open/get on* a shuttle bus.
2. a flight *rides/takes off/ lands*
3. *catch/ arrange/ miss* a train
4. *drive/ hire/ board* a car

5. Choose the correct word (a-c) to complete the text.

Выберите верное слово (a-c), чтобы завершить текст.

Оберіть вірне слово (a-c), щоб завершити текст.

Conrad Asher is an entrepreneur. When he was a boy he decided that he didn't want a job where he worked 9 a.m. 5pm every day. Conrad wanted something more exciting. When he finished college 1999, he worked as an events organizer two years. Then, 26 August 2001, he launched his own company to help organizations choose which sporting events to sponsor. The company made a loss for the first few years, butyear, it made a good profit. Conrad likes to start work early. He is usually at his desk 7am. He often goes to sporting events the evenings.the weekend, Conrad plays rugby and hockey and goes to watch football matches.

'I enjoy my free time, but I always enjoy getting back to work Monday morning.' Conrad says, 'Sport is my work and my life; I'm very lucky.'

1. a to b at c from
2. a two b to c too
3. a in b on c at
4. a since b during c for
5. a at b on c in
6. a then b the c last
7. a in b at c on
8. a at b on c in
9. a At b In c To
10. a in b on c at

6. Find out the English and American synonymic word combinations.

Подберите английские и американские синонимичные словосочетания.

Підберіть англійські та американські синонімічні словосполучення.

| <u>English</u> | <u>American</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) about 1 500 metres per minute | a. <u>steel mill</u> |
| 2) to run on guide rails | b. <u>to run on tracks</u> |
| 3) lorry/lorries | c. <u>fibers</u> |
| 4) fibres, | d. <u>about one mile a minute</u> |
| 5) steel works | e. <u>truck/trucks</u> |

7. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английского языка на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

1. A mission statement talks in general terms about a company's overall policies and objectives.

2. The main centres for international arbitration are: Paris, London, Geneva, Stockholm. Which is used depends on the background and businesses of the parties.

3. John Dee imports microwave oven from Korea and has been working satisfactorily with the same supplier for five years.

4. In June 1999 more than 100 people in Spain and two in Italy complained of headaches, dizziness and stomach upsets after drinking canned soft drinks manufactured by Sola-Soda.

5. American branded goods manufacturers make more profit in the UK than in the US.

6. Distribution and marketing costs are much higher in Europe than in the US.

7. British supermarkets are often attacked for their profit margins which average 6 per cent, the highest in Europe and three times more than the levels achieved by their European rivals.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Translate into English, using the Infinitive.

Переведите на английский язык, используя инфинитив.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи інфінітив.

1. О том, чтобы купить новую машину, не может быть и речи.
 - a) About to buy a new car can not be speech.
 - b) It is out of the question to buy a new car.
 - c) To buy a new car is impossible.
2. Она была в прекрасном настроении, не говоря уже о внешности.
 - a) She was in a good mood to say nothing of the appearance.
 - b) She was in a good mood not say nothing of the appearance.
 - c) She was in good mood not to say nothing of the appearance
3. Мы притворились, что не заметили его.
 - a) We pretended not to see him.
 - b) We pretended not to have noticed him.
 - c) We pretended that not to noticed him.
4. Ничего не оставалось, как только выбросить груз.
 - a) Nothing left as to throw out the cargo.
 - b) Nothing was not to leave but to throw the cargo.
 - c) There was nothing left but throw out the cargo.
5. Кажется, она звонит домой каждую неделю.
 - a) She seems to phone home every week.
 - b) It seems she to phone home every week.
 - c) It seems she phones home every week.
6. Вы первый человек, который говорит мне об этом.
 - a) You are the first person who to tell me about it.
 - b) You are the first person to tell me about it.
 - c) You are the first man talk me about it.
7. Короче говоря, он успел на поезд.
 - a) To tell shorter he did not have time for the train.
 - b) Shorter tell he didn't catch the train.
 - c) To cut a long story short he didn't catch the train.
8. Я рад(а), что дал(а) вам эти сведения.
 - a) I gald to give you this news.
 - b) I am glad to have given you this news.
 - c) I am glad to gave you this news.
9. Позвольте нам уйти, чтобы успеть на автобус.
 - a) Let us go to catch the bus.
 - b) Let us to go to catch the bus.
 - c) May we go to catch the bus?
10. Оказывается, они сейчас смотрят фильм в кинотеатре.
 - a) It appears they to watch the film at the cinema now.

- b) They appear to watch the film at the cinema now.
- c) They appear to be watching the film at the cinema now.

2. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the Gerund. Use necessary preposition instead of the gaps.

Раскройте скобки и используйте необходимую форму Герундия. Используйте предлоги вместо пробелов.

Розкрийте дужки і використайте необхідну форму Герундія. Використайте прийменник замість пробілу.

1. He is afraid (catch) a cold.
 - a) of catching b) in be catching c) at catching
2. The seller were informed the goods (prepare) for shipment.
 - a) of preparing b) about preparing c) about being prepared
3. She is thinking (make) an arrangement with our suppliers.
 - a) about being made b) of making c) about making
4. My colleagues blamed me (not do) the those affairs in time.
 - a) in not having done b) of not doing c) at not be doing
5. I praise you(be) kind with my relatives.
 - a) for being b) in be being c) of having been

3. Define the Verbal Noun, the Gerund or the Participle.

Определите Отглагольное Сущестительное, Герундий или Причастие.

Визначте Дієслівний Іменник, Герундій чи Дієприкметник.

1. We know about his coming.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
2. My shoes need repairing.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
3. Having read the first part of the book she wanted to know the continuation.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
4. He spent much time on the copying of this lecture.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
5. Our aim is solving this problem.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
6. The man standing there is our dean.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
7. The building of the house will be finished next month.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle
8. Being told of his arrival I went to see him.
 - a) Verbal Noun b) the Gerund c) the Participle

Module III

Variant I

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

What is Marketing?

What does the term marketing really mean? Many people mistakenly thinking of it as advertising and selling. Given the number of commercials on television, in magazines and newspapers and all the signs and offers in and around the shops this is not surprising. However, advertising and selling are only two of several marketing functions, and not necessarily the most important ones.

The most basic concept underlying marketing is that of human needs. We have many needs including ones such as affection, knowledge and a sense of belonging as well the physical need for food, warmth, and shelter. A good deal of our lives is devoted to obtaining what will satisfy those needs.

Marketing can thus be defined as any human activity which is directed at satisfying needs and wants by creating and exchanging goods and value with others.

Marketing has become a key factor in the success of western businesses. Today's companies face stiff competition and the companies which can best satisfy customer needs are those which will survive and make the largest profits.

For an exchange to take place, four conditions must exist. First, an exchange requires participation by two or more individuals, groups, or organizations. Second, each party must possess something of value that the other party desires. Third, each must be willing to give up its 'something of value' to receive the 'something of value' help by the other. The objective of a marketing exchange is to receive something that is desired more than what is given up to get it, that is, a reward in excess of costs. Fourth, the parties to the exchange must be able to communicate with each other to make their 'something of value' available. Note, though, that an exchange will not necessarily take place just because these four conditions exist. However, even if there is no exchange, marketing activities still have occurred. The 'something of value' held by the two parties are most often products and / or financial resources such as money or credit. When an exchange occurs, products are traded for either other products or financial resources.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Mistakenly – по ошибке, неуместно, ошибочно

Western business – западный бизнес

Stiff competition – жестокая конкуренция; жёсткая конкуренция

Give up – отступать, жертвовать, разводить руками, бросать

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. a..... and selling
2. marketing f.....
3. basic c.....
4. h..... needs
5. something of v.....
6. m..... exchange
7. c..... with
8. marketing a.....
9. f..... resources
10. money or c.....
11. f..... stiff
12. western b.....

3. Underline the two verbs that you could use to complete each sentence.

Подчеркните два глагола, чтобы завершить каждое предложение.

Підкресліть два дієслова, щоб завершити кожне речення.

1. They good service at a reasonable rate.
a offer b take c provide
2. I products for my computer.
a give b purchase c buy
3. We new products every season.
a create b design c imagine
4. When you a company it is good idea to get financial advice.
a invest b set up c found
5. Does Jill still..... the IT department?
a run b close c manage

4. Choose a prefix (in-, im-, il-, ir-, un-) to make the opposite of these adjectives.

Выберите приставку (in-, im-, il-, ir-, un-), чтобы составить противоположное значение к прилагательным.

Оберіть префікс (in-, im-, il-, ir-, un-), щоб скласти протилежне значення до прикметників.

- acceptable_____
- correct_____
- legal_____
- polite_____
- regular_____
- different_____

5. Complete the sentences with a word from the box below.

Закончите предложения словами из таблицы ниже.

Завершіть речення словами із таблиці нижче.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Recycling | pollution | environmentally | disposable |
| environmental | dispose | recyclable | pollutants |

- Most types of paper are _____
- There are six main air _____
- We are setting up an _____ management system.
- We need to find a better way to _____ of our waste.
- It's an _____ friendly product.
- We have an office-paper _____ scheme in our company.
- _____ is having an effect on the world climate.
- They manufacture cheap _____ cigarette lighters.

6. Rearrange these words to form questions.

Переставьте слова, чтобы составить вопросы.

Переставте слова, щоб скласти питання.

- plastic/ how/ be/ can/ recycled?

- you/ limits/happens/ if/ permitted/ the/ what/ exceed?

- of/ you/ waste/ how/ products/ your/ dispose/ do?

- VOCs/ explain/ are/ can/ you/ what?

- affected/ recent/ your/ been/ by/ company/ much/ legislation/ has?

- you/ of/ what/ sources/ use/ other/ energy/ do?

- ways/ environmentally/ products/ are/ in/ your/ what/ friendly?

- does/ ozone/ environment/ what/ do/ the/damage/to?

- heat/ explain/ is/ recovery/ what/ could/ you?

7. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английского языка на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

1. The strength of the pound may explain why a CD or a mobile phone bought in France is cheaper than in the UK.
2. Sony Trinitron TV costs \$77 more in London than in Paris.
3. Self-price companies are misleading.
4. I would be reluctant to change suppliers, but if the situation does not improve I will be forced to look elsewhere.
5. Nestle, whose head office is in Vevey on the shores of Lake Geneva, is the world's largest food company.
6. There is an unexplained loss of \$1.5 million in the company account and the finance has been absent from work for the last eight days.
7. The director suddenly bought a huge block of shares when everybody else was selling theirs.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Rewrite sentences 1-6 in the passive and 7-11 in the active.

Перепишите предложения 1-6 в страдательном, а 7-11 – в действительном залоге.

Перепишіть речення 1-6 у пасивному, а 7-11 – у дійсному стані.

1. Grandfather is telling the children a story.
 - a) A story is being told to the children by grandfather
 - b) The children are told a story by grandfather.
 - c) A story is told by grandfather to the children.
2. I don't like when people laugh at me.
 - a) I don't like when I am laugh at.
 - b) I don't like when I am laughed at.
 - c) I don't like when I am laughed at me.
3. They are raising money for the baby's operation in America.
 - a) Money for baby's operation are raised in America.
 - b) Money for baby's operation are being raised in America.
 - c) Money for baby's operation is being raised in America.
4. They made him confess to the robbery.
 - a) Him was made to confess to the robbery.
 - b) He was made to confess to the robbery
 - c) They were made him to confess to the robbery
5. They speak highly of this book.
 - a) This book is highly spoken of.
 - b) This book is highly spoken by.
 - c) This book be highly spoke of.
6. Nobody has slept in this room lately.
 - a) In this room has slept in nobody lately..

- b) This room has slept in by nobody lately.
 c) This room has been slept by nobody lately.
7. The bill must be paid immediately.
 a) He must pay the bill immediately.
 b) The bill must pay immediately.
 c) I must be paid the bill immediately
8. Many interesting books have been published by the company this year.
 a) The company have published many books this year.
 b) The company has published many books this year.
 c) The company has been published many books this year.
9. This letter must have been sent by Jack.
 a) Jack must have sent the letter.
 b) Jack must have been sent the letter.
 c) Jack must has been sent the letter.
10. A great deal of property is destroyed by tornadoes every year.
 a) Tornadoes destroyed a great deal of property every year.
 b) Tornadoes are destroyed a great deal of property every year.
 c) Tornadoes destroy a great deal of property every year.
11. The child will have been fed.
 a) They will have been fed the child.
 b) The mother will have fed the child.
 c) The mother will has fed the child.

2. Translate into English using Passive Voice.

Переведите на английский язык, используя страдательный залог.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи пасивний стан.

1. Ему предложили хорошую работу, но он отказался.
 a) He was offered good job but he refused.
 b) Him was offered good job but he refused.
 c) Him has been offered good job but he refused.
2. Самые важные новости печатаются в утренних газетах.
 a) The most important news are published in the morning newspapers
 b) The most important news is being published in the morning newspapers
 c) The most important news is published in the morning newspapers.
3. Вещи уже упакованы, не так ли? - Да, чемоданы уже собраны, а сумку сейчас упаковывают.
 a) The things have been already packed? - Yes, the suitcases are been packed and the bag is packed now.
 b) Have the things been already packed? - Yes, the suitcases have already been packed and the bag is being packed now.
 c) Are the things been already packed? - Yes, the suitcases have already been packed and the bag is being pack now.
4. Интересно, какому языку его учили в детстве.
 a) I wonder what language he was taught in childhood.

- b) I wonder what language was he taught in childhood.
 - c) It is interesting what language he was taught in childhood.
5. Этот вопрос можно отложить до следующего совещания
- a) This question may put off to the next meeting.
 - b) This question can been put off to the next meeting.
 - c) This question can be put off to the next meeting.

3. Put in the right preposition.

Вставьте правильный предлог.

Вставьте правильный приименник.

1. He got angry and shouted ... me.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) for
2. Have you read any books ... James Hudson?
 - a) of
 - b) by
 - c) from
3. James Hudson? I've never heard ... him.
 - a) of
 - b) about
 - c) to
4. She smiled to me as she passed me by ... the street.
 - a) in/on
 - b) at
 - c) above
5. What happened the picture that used to be on that wall?
 - a) at
 - b) to
 - c) by
6. I don't know whether I go ... tonight. It depends on how I feel.
 - a) to
 - b) up
 - c) out
7. The police are responsible ... maintaining law and order.
 - a) at
 - b) for
 - c) before
8. He usually drives ... a great speed.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) down
9. I arrived to the airport just ... time to see my friends off .
 - a) at
 - b) to
 - c) in
10. He insisted ... visiting Peter.
 - a) of
 - b) upon
 - c) on

Variant II

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

Is price all that matters?

'Price cutting', it has been said, 'is a technique for slitting someone else's throat and bleeding to death yourself.' Price cutting wars erode profits right across the industry in which they are waged, and are often started by a wholly unnecessary panic reaction to price competition.

The view that a competitor's prices must always be matched in order not to lose market share is unduly pessimistic one, based on the false assumption that the customer is only interested in price.

Even in price sensitive industrial commodity markets this is so far from being the case that price is not even the most important marketing variable in the eyes of customers. Surveys in the UK and elsewhere have shown that in excess of 60 % of DMUs would not change their best supplies for a drop of 5% plus, and for some the figure would be 10%.

Sulphuric acid, for instance, is a bulk commodity that can be described as price sensitive. The large buyer is likely to be involved in running a continuous process. The acid cannot be stored in large quantities, except at prohibitive expense, because it is corrosive, and so if the supply is interrupted for any length of time customer has to stop production. For this reason he 'multisources' – that is, buys from several suppliers. Even so, supplies are far from guaranteed because at peak business period they will all be stretched. So the wise customer chooses suppliers primarily for reliability, not price.

The example demonstrates an important principle: 'The cost to my customer is not necessarily the price I charge.' The customer's costs include the risk of interrupted supply, poor quality, ordering difficulties, and so forth. The buyer's decision, in other words, relates to many more factors than price alone.

It follows that knowledge of precisely which factors it is that customers regard as of greatest importance, will enable the marketer to concentrate attention on these points, and steer the buying decision away from price.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Price cutting – снижение цены

Slitting – рваться; расщеплять; раскалывать; сужать; разрезать

Erode – фактически уменьшать активы/доходы

Wage – вести; проводить (кампанию); осуществлять; бороться

Wholly – полностью; целиком; вполне

Assumption – принятие на себя (ответственности, обязанности);

присвоение; высокомерие; самонадеянность; предположение;

Sulphuric acid – серная кислота

Bulk commodity – массовые товары; насыпной груз

Prohibitive expense – запрещающие затраты

Corrosive – разъедающий; едкий; губительный

Interrupted – прерванный

Precisely – точно; определенно; ровно

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. p..... cutting
2. price c.....
3. m..... share
4. i..... in price
5. false a.....
6. industrial c.....
7. s..... acid
8. bulk c.....
9. p..... business
- 10.important p.....
- 11.o..... difficulties
- 12.customers r.....

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

Соедините две части предложения.

Об'єднайте дві частини речення.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. You can be fined | • by using a heat recovery process. |
| 2. Our products minimize damage | • for breaking pollution laws. |
| 3. Most plastics don't bio-degrade | • to the environment. |
| 4. We're hoping to use more energy | • in the environment. |
| 5. We can save energy | • from alternative sources. |

4. Complete the sentences with words from the box below.

Завершите предложения словами из таблицы ниже.

Завершіть словами із таблиці нижче.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|---------|
| when | you | mind | oil | tools | out | don't | careful |
| | hot | sharp | | floor | | low | |

- Mind don't trip. There are lotslying around.
- Be! Don't touch the blades. They're very.....
- Mind! Someone's left some boxes on the
-your heads! The doorway is very.....

- Be careful.....you walk across the factory. There are often patches ofon the floor.
- Mind you burn yourself. The metal is very

5. Choose It or There.

Выберите It или There.

Оберіть It чи There.

-might be slippery.
-might be very noisy.
-might be a lot of dust.
-might be very sharp.
-might be trucks unloading.
-might be bits of broken glass on the floor.
-might be live.

6. Rearrange these words to form questions.

Сформируйте вопросы.

Зформуйте питання.

- it/where/hurt/does?
- move/arm/you/can/your?
- happen/it/did/how?
- get/the/I/shall/ first-aider?
- keep/first aid/ where/we/ box/ do/the?
- injured/ anyone/ been/ has?
- anyone/ ambulance/ has/ yet/ called/ an?
- your/to/ what/ done/ have/you/hand?

7. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английский язык на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

- Commodity money refers to the use of some commodity as money. Many commodities – such as stones, shells, various crops, metal and paper – have served as money in various countries of the world.

- There are two basic types of modern money, each of considerable importance: token money and paper money.

- Token or metallic money consists of coins – a special type of commodity money which a metal such as gold, silver, or copper is used.

- Paper money takes the form of bills and notes. It may or may not be backed by gold and silver.

- Representative money is money (usually paper) that serves in place of commodity money.

- The government sometimes issued fiat money, which is backed only by the promise of the government to redeem it or to exchange it for other types of money.

- Spanish coins circulate freely in the colonies in both North and South America.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Rewrite sentences 1-6 in the passive and 7-11 in the active.

Перепишите предложения 1-6 в страдательном залоге, а 7-11 – в действительном.

Перепишіть речення 1-6 у пасивному стані, а 7-11 – у дійсному.

- The robbers stole \$2mln from the bank yesterday.
 - \$2mln was stole from the bank by the robbers yesterday.
 - \$2mln were stolen from the bank by the robbers yesterday.
 - \$2mln were stolen from the bank by the robbers yesterday.
- This company has designed a new car model recently.
 - A new car model has been designed by this company recently.
 - A new car model have been designed by this company recently.
 - A new car model has be designed by this company recently.
- A friend of mine is looking after my children at the moment.
 - After my children are looked by a friend of mine at the moment.
 - My children are looking after by a friend of mine at the moment.
 - My children are being looked after by a friend of mine at the moment.
- They will hold the funeral in Westminster Abbey.
 - The funeral will be held in Westminster Abbey.
 - The funeral will be hold in Westminster Abbey
 - The funeral will is held in Westminster Abbey
- The boys are always laughing at John.
 - At John is always laughed by the boys.
 - John are always laughing by the boys at.
 - John is always beinglaughed at by the boys.
- They take good care of their grandmother.
 - Of their grandmother is taken good care by them.
 - Their grandmother is taken good care of by them.
 - Their grandmother is taken good care by them.
- She was to be operated on Tuesday.
 - The doctor was to operated her on Tuesday.
 - The doctor was to be operated her on Tuesday.
 - The doctor was to operate her on Tuesday.
- The case is being opened again as they aren't satisfied with the verdict.
 - They are opening the case again as they aren't satisfied with the verdict.
 - They is opening the case again as they aren't satisfied with the verdict.
 - They open the case again as they aren't satisfied with the verdict.

9. The origin of the Universe will never be explained.
 a) We will never explain the origin of the Universe.
 b) We will never explained the origin of the Universe.
 c) We never explain the origin of the Universe.
10. Some new equipment has been ordered by the company.
 a) The company has ordered some new equipment.
 b) By the company has ordered some new equipment.
 c) The company have ordered some new equipment.
11. They had been washed before you came to fetch them.
 a) Before you came to fetch them they had wash them.
 b) She had washed them before you came to fetch them.
 c) She had been wash them before you came to fetch them.

2. Translate into English using Passive Voice.

Переведите на английский язык, используя страдательный залог.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи пасивний стан.

1. Когда я купалась, у меня украли всю одежду.
 a) When I was swimming (bathing) all my clothes were stolen.
 b) When I was swimming (bathing) all my clothes was stolen.
 c) When I was swimming (bathing) all my clothes had been stolen.
2. Преступник уже пойман?
 a) Is the criminal caught?
 b) Did the criminal been already caught?
 c) Has the criminal been already caught?
3. В нашем районе строятся сразу два новых дома.
 a) In our district two new buildings are built at once.
 b) Two new houses are being builded in our district at once.
 c) Two new houses are being built in our district at once.
4. Эту картину не собираются продавать.
 a) This picture is to be going to sell.
 b) This picture is not going to be sold.
 c) This picture is not going to be seld.
5. За маленькими детьми нужно смотреть каждую минуту.
 a) Little children need to be looked after (watched) every minute.
 b) After small children need to be looked every minute.
 c) Little children need to see every minute.

3. Put in the right preposition.

Вставьте правильный предлог.

Вставте правильный прийменник.

- 1) I advertised several times ... someone to mow the lawn....me, but the end I did it myself.
- | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|
| a) by | b) for | c) to |
| a) to | b) from | c) up |
| a) of | b) at | c) in |

2) St. Petersburg is pleasant ... summertime, especially early ...the morning and ... peaceful evenings.

- | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|
| a) of | b) at | c) in |
| a) in | b) from | c) up |
| a) by | b) in | c) to |

3) A stranger approached ... me ... the street and asked me ... money.

- | | | |
|-------|----------|-------|
| a) to | b) from | c) up |
| a) at | b) on/in | c) to |
| a) by | b) for | c) to |

4) I had to care ... my sister day and night, I took her ... a walk, carrying her ... my arms.

- | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|
| a) by | b) at | c) of |
| a) to | b) for | c) along |
| a) by | b) in | c) to |

5) There's no use ... looking ... him ... this address. He doesn't live here any longer.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|
| a) for | b) up | c) in |
| a) to | b) for | c) along |
| a) of | b) at | c) in |

6) Children always get presents for their birthdays.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|
| a) from | b) at | c) for |
|---------|-------|--------|

7) I'm looking ... arriving ... Moscow.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| a) along to | b) forward to | c) from of |
| a) from | b) to | c) in |

8) I'm interested ...football, but I'm not very good basketball.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| a) in | b) on | c) at |
| a) for | b) in | c) at |

9) The monster is supposed to live ... the bottom ... the lake.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|
| a) on | b) at | c) upon |
|-------|-------|---------|

10) We arrived ... London ... the beginning ... spring.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|
| a) in | b) at | c) to |
| a) in | b) at | c) till |
| a) of | b) up | c) for |

Variant III

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

The Market in London

The bulk of foreign exchange business in London is accounted for by trading between banks. However, customers, such as multinational corporations, pension and investment funds, have come to account for a larger share of turnover in recent years and now account for nearly a quarter of total foreign exchange trade in London.

Meanwhile, although the share of business transacted through brokers has declined modestly in recent years, brokers remain an important part of the market and intermediate in about a third of all foreign exchange transactions done in London.

Spot, Forward, Futures and Options Markets

Over the years spot business has not grown as fast as forward business so that spot transactions now account for about only half of total foreign exchange turnover.

Forward transactions — mainly swaps — account for most of the rest; futures and options business has grown rapidly but remains a relatively small part of total market turnover.

Currency composition

The most traded currency pairs are £/US\$ and US\$/DM; but their combined share has declined as non-US\$ currency trading has grown, particularly involving the D-Mark. Overall, the range of actively traded currencies is wider in London than in other major centres. In fact, foreign exchange market in London is so large and well developed that more trading in US dollars and D-Marks takes place in the UK than in the US and Germany respectively.

Market share of overseas banks

About 20% of the foreign exchange business transacted in London by Banks is done by UK institutions and the remaining 80% by foreign-owned banks. US and Canadian banks are the most active, with a combined share of about 40%. Japanese banks have roughly a 10% share as do EC banks (excluding the UK).

Source: 1992 national survey

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL BANKS

Not only is the exchange rate influenced by real economic variables but its level and volatility also have an impact (both direct and indirect) on these same economic factors. Even modest changes in the value of a currency can have significant effects on business and the national economy more generally. If a currency were to weaken excessively, it would put upward pressure on domestic inflation as imports and internationally tradable goods produced domestically

rose in price. Conversely, a strengthening currency might lead to a fall in import prices and lower domestic inflation. Domestic producers would need to contain their costs in order to remain internationally competitive. Otherwise their profitability and the level of activity in the economy as a whole might be adversely affected.

The pound sterling is currently allowed to "float" freely against all other currencies. This means that the authorities are not committed to maintaining the market value of sterling within a pre-announced range against any other currency. Sterling was a member of the Exchange Rate Mechanism of the European Monetary System from 8 October 1990 until 16 September 1992. During this period sterling's ability to fluctuate against the currencies of the European Community was constrained by a commitment by the authorities to hold sterling within a margin of 6% on either side of its agreed central rates against each of the other participating currencies. (For further information, see the Fact Sheet on Economic and Monetary Union in Europe.)

The authorities have a number of means of influencing the exchange rate. The Bank of England can intervene in the foreign exchange market by buying or selling pounds, using the government's foreign exchange reserves. This acts directly on the demand for or supply of sterling. In addition, because the Bank of England acts on behalf of the Treasury, news of the Bank's operations, if detected by the market, can convey a message as to the government's overall stance on exchange rate policy and may generate supporting deals from the market which can magnify the effect of the intervention. However, although intervention can be effective in smoothing short-term fluctuations in the value of the pound, it cannot resolve underlying economic problems, which may need to be addressed by more fundamental policy measures.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Spot transactions – сделка на наличный товар; сделка с немедленным расчётом

Swaps – мена; сделка; взаимопоставки; операция своп; покупка или продажа валюты на условиях "спот" с одновременным заключением обратной форвардной сделки; обмен обязательствами или активами

Rapidly – быстро; стремительно

Volatility – непостоянство; нестабильность

Upward pressure – повышающее воздействие; факторы на повышение; тенденция к повышению

Fluctuate – колебаться

Constrained – вынужденный; принуждённый; напряжённый; стеснённый; несвободный; натянутый;

Margin – маржа; дополнительная сумма; прибыль

Intervene – вмешиваться; вступаться; посредничать;

Fundamental – основной; существенный; непреходящий; фундаментальный

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. f..... exchange
2. multinational c.....
3. i..... funds
4. spot b.....
5. m..... turnover
6. combined s.....
7. e..... variables
8. modest c.....
9. d.....inflation
- 10.internationally c.....
- 11.pre-..... г.....
- 12.f..... policy

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

Завершите предложения необходимой формой глагола.

Завершіть речення необхідною формою дієслова.

- a. You'll need to(drain) the system completely.
- b. Why don't you(phone) the banker?
- c. I think you should(switch off) the power.
- d. You'll have to(upgrade) you software.
- e. Have you tried(replace) the neighbour?
- f. Quick,(close) the valve!
- g. The power keeps(cut out).

4. Complete these pairs of opposites with the words from the box.

Закончите фразы противоположности словами из таблицы.

Завершіть фрази протилежності словами з таблиці.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|
| be down | be stable | decrease | shrink | fall |
| get worse | go down | hit a low | | |

- a. To go up/to _____
- b. To rise/to _____
- c. To improve/ to _____
- d. To reach a peak/to _____
- e. To increase/to _____
- f. To grow/to _____
- g. To be up/to _____
- h. To fluctuate/to _____

5. Complete the sentences with one of these words: *gradually, sharply, significantly, slightly, slowly, steadily*.

Завершите предложения одним из данных слов: *gradually, sharply, significantly, slightly, slowly, steadily*.

Завершіть речення одним із поданих слів: *gradually, sharply, significantly, slightly, slowly, steadily*.

- a) Sales increased *slowly* (not so fast)
- b) Sales increased _____ (suddenly)
- c) Sales increased _____ (a little)
- d) Sales increased _____ (slowly over a long time)
- e) Sales increased _____ (noticeably)
- f) Sales increased _____ (gradually and regularly)

6. Complete the sentences with one of these words: *by, by, for, from, in, of, since, to*.

Завершите предложения одним из данных слов: *by, by, for, from, in, of, since, to*.

Завершіть речення одним із поданих слів: *by, by, for, from, in, of, since, to*.

- 1) Sales increased _____ 3 %.
- 2) There was an increase _____ 3%.
- 3) There was a 3% increase _____ sales.
- 4) Sales increased _____ 15,000 _____ 17,500 – so they increased _____ 2,500.
- 5) Sales have been increasing _____ January/ _____ six months.

7. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английского языка на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

- Miners have staged a two-hour token stoppage to demand better pay and conditions.
- Customers have to make a down payment of 10% when they buy expensive goods on financing.
- Banks are closely concerned with the flow of money into and out of the economy.
- Banks originated as places to which people took their valuables for safe-keeping, but today the great banks of the world have many functions in addition to acting as guardians of valuable private possessions.
- The bank of England disciplined its subordinate banks by presenting their notes systematically for collection in silver or gold.
- The most important instrument of monetary management is the Federal Reserve open – market operations.
- Banks are told to check carefully when they are asked to open account with more than \$67,800 of cash or precious metals.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Rewrite sentences 1-6 in the passive and 7-11 in the active.

Перепишите предложения 1-6 в страдательном залоге, а 7-11 – в действительном.

Перепишіть речення 1-6 у пасивному стані, а 7-11 – у дійсному.

1. Everyone knows she is a successful business woman.
 - a) She is known as a successful business woman.
 - b) She is a successful business woman known by everyone.
 - c) She knows as a successful business woman by everyone.
2. You can buy washing machines like this one anywhere.
 - a) Washing machines like this can buy one by you anywhere
 - b) Washing machines like this one can be bought anywhere.
 - c) Washing machines like this one can be buy anywhere.
3. He wants to present her something special.
 - a) Something special is wanted to present by he to her
 - b) Something special wants to present by him to her
 - c) Something special wants to be presented by him to her.
4. They listened to the lecturer very attentively.
 - a) The lecturer listened to very attentively.
 - b) To the lecturer was listened very attentively.
 - c) The lecturer was listened to very attentively.
5. Are you trying to say lie?
 - a) Is lie trying to be said by you?
 - b) Is lie to try to be said by you?
 - c) Are lie tries to be said by you?
6. Newspapers always write about famous people.
 - a) About famous people are always written in newspapers.
 - b) Famous people always written in newspapers about.
 - c) Famous people are always written about in newspapers.
7. As she had been stung by bees, she has no love of insects.
 - a) As bees had stung her, she has no love of insects.
 - b) As bees had stung her, she has no love of insects.
 - c) As bees had stung her, she has no love of insects.
8. The form has to be signed immediately.
 - a) The director has to be sign the form immediately.
 - b) The director have to signed the form immediately.
 - c) The director has to sign the form immediately.
9. The wallet has been stolen from my pocket.
 - a) The robber has stolen the wallet from my pocket.
 - b) The robber has been stolen the wallet from my pocket.
 - c) The robber stolen the wallet from my pocket.

10. The garbage needs to be taken out.

- a) He needs to taken out the garbage.
- b) He need to be take out the garbage.
- c) He needs to take out the garbage.

11. Has he been informed about our meeting?

- a) Has they informed about our meeting?
- b) Have they informed about our meeting?
- c) Have they been informed about our meeting?

2. Translate into English using Passive Voice.

Переведите на английский язык, используя страдательный залог.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи пасивний стан.

1. А где моя ваза? - Ее разбили совсем недавно.

- a) And where my vase is? - It has been brake quite recently.
- b) And where is my vase? - It was broken quite recently.
- c) And where is my vase? - It has been broken quite recently.

2. Здесь ботинки и туфли ремонтируются отцом известного лорда.

- a) Here boots and shoes are repaired by the famous lord's father.
- b) Here boots and shoes are being repaired by the famous lord's father.
- c) Here boots and shoes is repaired by the famous lord's father.

3. Сейчас нам показывают старинную крепость.

- a) Now we are shown an ancient fortress.
- b) Now we are being shown an ancient fortress.
- c) Now we are being show an ancient fortress.

4. Ее молитвам нельзя было отказать.

- a) Her prayers could not be refused.
- b) Her prayers could not be refusing.
- c) Her prayers could not refused.

5. Девушка сделала, как ей сказали.

- a) The girl did as she was told.
- b) The girl do as she have been told.
- c) The girl did as she had been told.

3. Put in the right preposition.

Вставьте правильный предлог.

Вставте правильний прийменник.

1. Why is he always laughing ... me?

- a) at
- b) on
- c) to

2. I'm not listening ... the radio. You can turn it off.

- a) for
- b) to
- c) on

3. We should look ... our planet.

- a) for
- b) in
- c) after

4. Usually I go to work ... metro.

- a) in
- b) by
- c) under

5. Have you ever read any poems ... Byron?
a) by b) of c) for
6. He has never been ... Egypt.
a) on b) in c) to
7. When we arrived ... the station, our friends met us.
a) at b) to c) from
8. ... Sunday evening we're going to the theatre.
a) at b) in c) on
9. We usually have family parties ... the weekend.
a) for b) at c) up
10. Why are you always late? Why do you never come ... time?
a) for b) till c) in

Variant IV

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

Money in the USA

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

Money is a medium of exchange that is generally acceptable by all persons within the immediate community. For you, the immediate community is the United States and its territories and possessions. In addition to serving as a medium of exchange, money serves as:

- a store of value (your savings)
- a unit of account (your means of comparing prices of goods and services)
- a standard of deferred payment (your claim on goods and services that can be exercised now or in the future)

KEY LEGISLATION

The Constitution outlines only the broadest provisions for United States money, assigning ultimate power ‘to coin money’ and ‘regulate the value thereof’ to Congress. Over the years, Congress has deliberated upon and enacted more than 60 key statutes to shape our present monetary system.

The earliest monetary statute, the so-called ‘Mint Act’ of April 2, 1792, established that ‘the money of account of the United States will be expressed in dollars or units’ and that principal subsidiary parts of the dollar be expressed in ‘dimes (sic) or tenths, cents or hundredths, and milles or thousandths’ and that ‘all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States will be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.’ By this action, the United States became the first of the present community of nations to adopt the decimal system for its currency. Another key statute was the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (and its various amendments), which created the Federal Reserve System and, among other things, directed the Federal Reserve to manage the nation’s supply of money and credit in such a way as to help achieve the basic economic goals of high employment and stable prices.

POLICY DEFINITION OF MONEY

As part of its responsibility for the nation’s monetary system the Federal Reserve periodically publishes the definitions of money. The most recently published definitions attempt to distinguish between money that is oriented toward transactions and money that includes other highly liquid balances that serve a variety of purposes. The narrowest of these definitions – M1 – is designed to include balances that are commonly used in payment for purchases of goods and services – that is, assets thought to be held primarily to carry out transactions. Thus, M1 consists of currency, travellers checks issued by nonbanking firms, demand deposits, and interest-bearing accounts with unlimited checking authority. In addition to its reference as the narrowest definition of money, M1 is also known as the narrowest measure of our money stock. Other measures of our money stock are referred to as M2 and M3.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Immediate community– срочное содружество/общество

Provision– снабжение; обеспечение; заготовление; заготовка; запас

Conformity – соответствие; согласованность;

Economic goals– экономические цели/задачи

Liquid balances – ликвидный/ценный баланс/сальдо

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. i..... community
2. unlimited p.....
3. coin m.....
4. m..... system
5. stable p.....
6. e..... goals
7. l..... balances
8. n..... firms
9. demand d.....
- 10.i..... b..... accounts
- 11.unlimited c..... a.....
- 12.travelers c.....

3. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

Завершите предложения словами и фразами из таблицы.

Завершіть речення словами та фразами із тексту.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| appropriate | audience | AV aids | feedback |
| informative | objectives | structure | |

1. Make sure your presentation is _____ - most people want to learn something new.
2. Your presentation will be easy to understand if it has a clear _____
3. I'm very nervous; there are over a hundred people in the _____
4. At the start, explain your _____ so people know why you are talking to them.
5. Knowing your audience will help you choose material that is _____ for their interests.
6. Using _____ is a good way to help communicate your ideas.

4. Organize the words into sentences.

Организуйте слова в предложения.

Організуйте слова у речення.

- Pay/purchase/ by check/ or/ the/ with your credit card/ can/ in cash/ you/ for.
- If/ bounce/ you/ you/ your/ changes/ check/ a/ penalty/ a/ bank.
- How/ refrigerator/ much/ was/ down/ payment/ the/ for/ the?
- Think/ buy/ on/ I / this/ financing/ machine/ the/ can/ washing/ we.
- They/ cards/ they/ why/ I / credit/ accept/ say/ don't.
- Make/ on/ don't/ purchases/ like/ credit/ to/ I.

5. Translate from English into Russian.

Переведите с английского языка на русский.

Перекладіть з англійської мови російською.

- Inflation risk – if you wait to buy a car until next year, you accept the possibility that the price may increase.
 - Interest rate risk – interest rates go up or down, which may affect the cost of borrowing or the profits you earn when you save or invest.
 - Income risk – you may lose your job due to unexpected health problems, family problems, an accident, or changes in your field of work.
 - Personal risk – driving for eight hours on icy mountain roads may be hazardous. The risk may not be worth the money you would save on airfare.
 - Liquidity risk – liquidity is the ability to easily convert financial assets into cash without loss in value. Some long-term investment, such as a house, can be difficult to convert quickly.
 - Short-term goal take one year or less to achieve (such as saving to buy a computer).
 - Intermediate goal take two or five years to achieve (such as saving for a down payment on a house).
 - Long-term goal take more than five years to achieve (such as planning for retirement).

6. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Завершите предложения словами из таблицы.

Завершіть речення словами із тексту.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| financial | need | time | well-being | basis | education | |
| health | durable | soda | add up | good | haircut | shampoo |

The _____ to have your hair cut at a salon is different from the need to buy a new car. A _____ is a service or a task that a person or a machine performs for you. A new car is _____ or a physical item that is produced and can be weighted or measured. You might buy a _____ every day. You might buy a new car five or six years. How you establish and reach your _____ goal will

depend on whether a goal involves the need for consumable goods (such as a soda), durable goods (such as a car), or intangible items (such as _____):

- Consumable goods are purchases that you make often and use up quickly. Food and products, such as _____ and conditioner, are in this category. Although the cost of such items may not equal the cost of a car, the costs of consumable goods _____.

- _____ goods are expensive items that you do not purchase often. Most durable goods, such as cars and large appliances, will last three years or more when used on a regular _____.

- Intangible items cannot be touched but are often important to your _____ and happiness. Examples of intangibles include your personal relationships, _____, education, and free _____. Intangible are overlooked but can be expensive.

7. Translate sentences from Russian into English.

Переведите с русского языка на английский.

Перекладіть з російської мови англійською.

- Некоторые старые телефоны-автоматы до сих пор принимают только жетоны.

- После уплаты налогов наш доход значительно уменьшился.

- К каждой записи по дебету должна существовать корреспондирующая запись по кредиту и наоборот.

- Требуется дополнительная проводка, чтобы вернуть товары на счет запасов, дебетовать счет запасов и провести кредитовую запись по счету себестоимости реализованной продукции.

- Компании, которые теряют доверие потребителей и инвесторов, рискуют потерять много больше.

- Продавец не обязан продавать в кредит клиенту.

- Компании было предоставлено право торговать на оккупированной территории.

- Законодательное собрание не решилось дать разрешение на создание корпорации.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Rewrite sentences 1-6 in the passive and 7-11 in the active.

Перепишите предложения 1-6 в страдательном залоге, а 7-11 – в действительном.

Перепишіть речення 1-6 у пасивному стані, а 7-11 – у дійсному.

1. Grandfather was telling the children a story.

a) A story was being told to the children by grandfather

b) The children were told a story by grandfather.

c) A story was told by grandfather to the children.

2. I don't like when people laugh at me.
 - a) I don't like when I am laugh at.
 - b) I don't like when I am laughed at.
 - c) I don't like when I am laughed at me.
3. They will be raising money for the baby's operation in America.
 - a) Money for baby's operation will raised in America.
 - b) Money for baby's operation will being raised in America.
 - c) Money for baby's operation will be raised in America.
4. They made him confess to the robbery.
 - a) Him was made to confess to the robbery.
 - b) He was made to confess to the robbery
 - c) They were made him to confess to the robbery
5. She speaks highly of this book.
 - a) This book is highly spoken of by her.
 - b) This book is highly spoken by her.
 - c) This book be highly spoke of by her.
6. Nobody has slept in this room lately.
 - a) In this room has slept in nobody lately.
 - b) This room has slept in by nobody lately.
 - c) This room has been slept by nobody lately.
7. The house must be sold immediately.
 - a) He must sell the house immediately.
 - b) The house must sell immediately.
 - c) I must be sold the house immediately
8. Many interesting books have been published by the company this year.
 - a) The company have published many books this year.
 - b) The company has published many books this year.
 - c) The company has been published many books this year.
9. This book should have been given by Jack.
 - a) Jack should have given the book.
 - b) Jack should have been given the book.
 - c) Jack should has been given the book.
10. A great deal of property is destroyed by tornadoes every year.
 - a) Tornadoes destroyed a great deal of property every year.
 - b) Tornadoes are destroyed a great deal of property every year.
 - c) Tornadoes destroy a great deal of property every year.
11. The child will have been fed.
 - a) They will have been fed the child.
 - b) The mother will have fed the child.
 - c) The mother will has fed the child.

2. Translate into English using Passive Voice.

Переведите на английский язык, используя страдательный залог.

Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи пасивний стан.

1. Ему предложили хорошую работу, но он отказался.

- a) He was offered good job but he refused.
- b) Him was offered good job but he refused.
- c) Him has been offered good job but he refused.

2. Самые важные вещи уже были собраны.

- a) The most important clothes have already been gather.
- b) The most important clothes has already been gathered.
- c) The most important clothes have already gathered.

3. Вещи уже упакованы, не так ли? - Да, чемоданы уже собраны, а сумку сейчас упаковывают.

a) The things have been already packed? - Yes, the suitcases are been packed and the bag is packed now.

b) Have the things been already packed? - Yes, the suitcases have already been packed and the bag is being packed now.

c) Are the things been already packed? - Yes, the suitcases have already been packed and the bag is being pack now.

4. Интересно, каким языкам сейчас учат в школах.

- a) I wonder what languages they are taught at schools now.
- b) I wonder what languages are they being taught at schools now.
- c) It is interesting what languages they are taught at schools now.

5. Этот вопрос можно отложить до следующего совещания

- a) This question may put off to the next meeting.
- b) This question can been put off to the next meeting.
- c) This question can be put off to the next meeting.

3. Put in the right preposition.

Вставьте правильный предлог.

Вставте правильный приименник.

1. He got angry and shouted ... me.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) for

2. Have you read any books ... James Hudson?

- a) of
- b) by
- c) from

3. James Hudson? I've never heardhim.

- a) of
- b) about
- c) to

4. She smiled to me as she passed me by ... the street.

- a) in/on
- b) at
- c) above

5. What happened the picture that used to be on that wall?

- a) at
- b) to
- c) by

6. I don't know whether I go ... tonight. It depends on how I feel.

- a) to
- b) up
- c) out

7. The police are responsible maintaining law and order.

- a) at
- b) for
- c) before

8. He usually drives ... a great speed.

a) at b) on c) down

9. I arrived to the airport just ... time to see my friends off .

a) at b) to c) in

10. He insisted ... visiting Peter.

a) of b) upon c) on

Module IV

Variant I

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

International trade

Without international trade we would all be much poorer. There would be some items like pineapples, coffee, cotton clothes, foreign holidays and uranium that we would simply have to go without. Then there would be other items like wine and spacecraft that we could only produce very inefficiently.

International trade has the potential to benefit all participating countries.

Totally free trade, however, may bring problems to countries or to groups of people within those countries. Many people argue strongly for restrictions on trade. Textile workers see their jobs threatened by cheap imported cloth. Car manufacturers worry about falling sales as customers switch to Japanese models or to cheap Eastern European ones. The chapter therefore also examines the arguments for restricting trade. Are people justified in fearing international competition, or are they merely trying to protect some vested interest at the expense of everyone else?

The advantages of the trade. Specialization as the basis for trade.

Why do countries trade with each other, and what do they gain out of it? The reasons for international trade are really only an extension of the reasons for trade within a nation. Rather than people trying to be self-sufficient and do everything for themselves, it makes sense to specialize.

Individuals specialize in the jobs they do, and with the money they earn from selling their labour they buy the goods they need: goods that other people have specialized in producing.

Firms specialize in producing certain goods. This allows them to gain economies of scale and to exploit their entrepreneurial and management skills and the skills of their labour force. It also ownership of any particular capital equipment or other assets they might possess. With the revenues firms earn, they buy in the inputs they need from other firms and the labour they require. Firms thus trade with each other.

Countries also specialize. They produce more than they need of certain goods. What is not consumed domestically is exported. The revenues earned from the exports are used to import goods which are not produced in sufficient amounts at home.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Uranium – уран; урановый

Restrictions – ограничения

Self-sufficient – независимый; самостоятельный; самоуверенный;

экономически самостоятельный

Exploit– использовать в своих интересах
Entrepreneurial skills– предпринимательские навыки
Revenues– доход; государственные доходы; годовой доход
Consumed domestically– израсходованный на внутреннем рынке

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. i..... trade
2. textile w.....
3. c..... manufacturers
4. certain g.....
5. m..... skills
6. labour f.....
7. c..... equipment
8. self-s.....
9. v..... interest
10. international c.....
11. p..... countries
12. free t.....

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct idioms.

Завершите предложения верными идиомами.

Завершіть речення вірними ідіомами.

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| to hit it off | to break the ice | to get along with |
| | to get to know | to warm up to |

- At first the employees were nervous about the new director. They thought she was too strict, but after a few month they realized she just wanted the best for the project and they _____ her.
- I met a lot of people at the conference but I was too busy to _____ anyone very well. I hope this year I can follow up and meet with some of these contacts.
- They met at a stockholders' meeting and _____. Within weeks, they were planning a new venture together.
- The new head of sales does not _____ with his employees. This will have a bad effect on the whole department.
- On the first day of the seminar the participants all had dinner together_____.

4. Match the words (1-8) with the similar meanings (a-h).

Подберите к словам (1-8) соответствующее значение (a-h).

Підберіть до слів (1-8) відповідне значення (a-h).

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. fix | a. repair |
| 2. set up | b. depend on |
| 3. build | c. make |
| 4. create | d. construct |
| 5. afford | e. start |
| 6. rely on | f. pay for |
| 7. maintain | g. give work to |
| 8. employ | h. look after |

5. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Выберите правильную форму слова в скобках.

Оберіть правильну форму слова у дужках.

- You need to _____ it by another two meters. (wide)
- How _____ is the tank? (wide)
- What's the _____ of the room? (wide)
- How _____ is the axle? (long)
- Can you _____ this workbench? (long)
- I think we need to adjust the _____ of the shelves. (long)
- Do you know how _____ the reservoir is? (deep)
- I can't reach that shelf. It's too _____ (high)
- We might to increase the _____ of the new shed. (high)

6. Complete the sentences using the words from the box below.

Завершите предложения словами из таблицы.

Завершіть речення словами з тексту.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|----------|-----------|------|------|------|
| services | charge | suppliers | deliver | tolerance | bust | deal | peak |
| reputation | conditions | comprehensive | approved | | | | |

1. If we don't this order on time, we will lose the contract.
2. We're thinking of changing our raw material
3. It's a very warranty. It covers everything.
4. I work in the Lab. I don't usuallywith our customers directly.
5. We supply a wide range of goods and
6. We operate to very tight.....levels.
7. It's important to have a goodin business.
8. Is the company on ourtimes.
9. I've just heard that our main supplier has gone.....
10. Are you sure you've read the terms and.....carefully?
11. We guarantee to replace it free of.....

7. Choose the right preposition.

Выберите правильный предлог.

Оберіть правильний прийменник.

- The warranty runs out within/in/until September.
- It's due for renewal at/on/in the beginning of the month.
- The guarantee runs for/until/in next June.
- We must have that part on/by/in next Friday.
- If the machine breaks down on/during/for the guarantee period, we offer an immediate replacement.
- We guarantee delivery for/by/within three working days.
- We usually take on extra fitters on/within/at peak times.
- We can't deliver the part until/on/during next Monday.
- If the job is urgent, we will get to you for/during/within a couple of hours.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Translate into English.

Переведите на английский язык.

Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Не волнуйся, если я потеряю эту книгу, я куплю тебе новую.
 - a) Don't worry, if I lose this book, I will buy you a new one.
 - b) Don't worry, if I will lose this book, I buy you a new one.
 - c) Don't worry, if I will lose this book, I will buy you a new one.
2. Даже если бы вы позвонили мне вчера, я не смог бы прийти.
 - a) Even if you rang me yesterday I could not come
 - b) Even if you had rung me yesterday I could not have come.
 - c) Even if you had rung me yesterday I could come
3. Если бы не больное горло, я бы тоже искупался.
 - a) If I do not have a sore throat, I would have bathed too.
 - b) If I did not have a sore throat, I would bathed too.
 - c) If I did not have a sore throat, I would bath too.
4. На вашем месте я бы ушел раньше.
 - a) If I was you, I would leave earlier.
 - b) If I were you, I would leave earlier.
 - c) If I were you, I would left earlier.
5. Если бы он не был таким рассеянным, он бы не забыл о нашей встрече.
 - a) If he were not so absent-minded, he would not have forgotten about our meeting.
 - b) If he was not so absent-minded, he would not have forgotten about our meeting.
 - c) If he were not so absent-minded, he would not forget about our meeting.
6. Если бы мне было все равно, меня бы здесь сейчас не было.
 - a) If it were the same for me, I would not be here.

b) If it was the same for me, I would not have been be here.

c) If it was the same for me, I would not be here.

7. Если идет дождь, то дороги становятся скользкими.

a) If it rain, the roads become wet.

b) If it rains, the roads become wet.

c) If it is raining, the roads become wet.

8. Она не уверена, придет ли он на свидание, но если придет, она его простит.

a) She is not sure if he come son the date, but if he comes she will forgive him.

b) She is not sure if he will come on the date, but if he will come she will forgive him.

c) She is not sure if he will come on the date, but if he comes she will forgive him.

9. Мы бы сейчас пожалели, если бы не последовали его совету тогда.

a) We would be sorry now, if we had not followed his advice.

b) We would be sorry now, if we did not followed his advice.

c) We would have been sorry now, if we have not followed his advice.

10. Если у меня будет своя компания, я буду заниматься торговлей.

a) If I will have my own company, I will be dealing with trade.

b) If I will have my own company, I am dealing with trade.

c) If I have my own company, I will be dealing with trade.

2. Open the brackets, using necessary type of Conditional Sentences (Subjunctive Mood).

Раскройте скобки, используя необходимый тип Условных Предложений

Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи необхідний тип Умовних Речень.

1. If I (have) a computer, I (take) up Computer Studies.

a) If I had a computer, I would take up Computer Studies.

b) If I had a computer, I took up Computer Studies.

c) If I have a computer, I will take up Computer Studies.

2. If he (lose) my library book, I (have to) buy a new one.

a) If he lose my library book, I will have to buy a new one.

b) If he will loses my library book, I will have to buy a new one.

c) If he loses my library book, I will have to buy a new one.

3. What we (to do) if the Sun (not to shine)?

a) What will we do if the Sun does not shine?

b) What would we do if the Sun did not shine?

c) What would we do if the Sun does not shine?

4. If I (to have) the soul of a true artist, I (to die) rather than do such a thing.

a) If I had the soul of a true artist, I would die rather than do such a thing.

b) If I have the soul of a true artist, I will die rather than do such a thing.

c) If I had had the soul of a true artist, I would die rather than do such a thing.

5. If I (to have) much money, I (to travel) everywhere.
 - a) If I have much money, I will travel everywhere.
 - b) If I had much money, I would travel everywhere.
 - c) If I had much money, I would have travelled everywhere.
6. If we (can) pay out our debts, we (not to lose) our lands.
 - a) If we could have paid out our debts, we would not have lost our lands.
 - b) If we could pay out our debts, we would not lost our lands.
 - c) If we could paid out our debts, we will not lose our lands.
7. If you (to go) to work by helicopter, how long it (to take)?
 - a) If you go to work by helicopter, how long will it take?
 - b) If you had gone to work by helicopter, how long would it take?
 - c) If you went to work by helicopter, how long would it take?
8. If you (not to interrupt) him at that meeting, he (to finish) his report successfully.
 - a) If you did not interrupt him at that meeting, he would finish his report successfully.
 - b) If you had not interrupted him at that meeting, he would have finished his report successfully.
 - c) If you had not interrupted him at that meeting, he would finish his report successfully.
9. If you (to believe) me that time, I (not to have) such life now.
 - a) If you had believed me that time, I would not have such life now.
 - b) If you believed me that time, I would not have such life now.
 - c) If you believe me that time, I will not have such life now.
10. If you (to interrupt) people, they (to get angry).
 - a) If you interrupted people, they would get angry.
 - b) If you will interrupt people, they get angry.
 - c) If you interrupt people, they get angry .

Variant II

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

London and Finance

London, the capital of the United Kingdom, is a political, cultural, commercial, industrial and financial centre of the country. At the same time London is one of the world's financial capitals. The business centre of London is the City, where numerous banks, various exchanges, insurance offices, shipping and other companies have their head offices.

At the heart of the City is the London Stock Exchange where millions of shares and securities are traded daily. There are also exchanges in several other cities of the United Kingdom but the London Stock Exchange is the most important. Here through the Exchange members the investor can buy or sell shares in any of the thousands of companies which are quoted on the Exchange and many more companies which are quoted on recognized exchanges overseas. The London Stock Exchange offers the largest range and number of securities quoted on any Stock Exchange in the world. In volume of business it ranks third to New York and Tokyo.

London is also the headquarters of many prominent international banking and insurance concerns which deal in foreign shares, insurance and bonds and handle English investments in other countries.

The central feature of government finance is the Bank of England, founded under a royal charter as a private company in 1694 to provide loans to the Government and nationalized in 1946 by Act of Parliament. The Bank of England is the country's national bank, it carries out government monetary policies and acts as the 'banker's bank' for privately owned banks and other Commonwealth nations.

Most domestic banking operations of the United Kingdom are carried on by the commercial clearing banks. The main commercial banks are Lloyds Bank, Barclays Bank, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank, often referred to as 'the Big Four'.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Numerous – многочисленный; обширный;

Shares and securities – акции и ценные бумаги;

Quoted – приведённый; указанный

Prominent international banking – выдающаяся внешнеэкономическая банковская деятельность

Insurance concerns – страховой интерес

Royal charter – королевская привилегия

Commonwealth nations – страны Британского содружества

Commercial clearing banks – промышленный/торговый расчётный банк

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. f..... centre
2. business c.....
3. n..... banks
4. various e.....
5. i..... offices
6. head o.....
7. i..... concerns
8. foreign s.....
9. g..... monetary
- 10.royal c.....
- 11.c..... nations
- 12.domestic b..... o.....

3. Are these sentences correct or incorrect? Correct the verbs that are wrong.

Предложения верные или неверные? Исправьте неправильные глаголы.

Речення вірні чи невірні? Виправте невірні дієслова.

- Have you ever be to Korea?
- When did he took over the company?
- Where have you been yesterday?
- She has left the company last year.
- They have worked for the company for two years.
- We have started flexible working hours six months ago.
- I worked here since last March.
- I've finished my report. Let's go.
- What time have you arrived this morning?
- Recent reward schemes have improved staff motivation.

4. Complete the sentences using words or phrases from the box.

Завершите предложения словами и фразами из таблицы.

Завершіть речення словами та фразами із тексту.

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|---------|-------|------------|----|
| that | order | because | means | because of | so |
|------|-------|---------|-------|------------|----|

- I wasn't sure _____ I haven't heard from you.
- We have another two staff leaving this week, _____ I need six now.
- This _____ that there might be some errors in the original information.
- In _____ to check this, do you mind if I go over some of the job details?

- It's probably _____ the low salary that there hasn't been any interest.
- I've just got a few more questions, so _____ we can be sure that all the information is correct.

5. Circle the words that are most similar in meaning to the words that underline.

Обведіте слова, найбільше підходять по значенням до підкресненого.

Обведіть слова, які найбільше підходять за значенням до підкресленого.

• A young but successful communications company in the US wanted to get the account to develop a new computer system for the bank.

- businessman
- money
- job

• He had an excellent background in US sales.

- experience
- time
- interest

• Peter Knolls started to look for the right person to contact.

- touch
- speak to about the business
- be friends with

• He called several people in the US bank but wasn't able to get a hold of the person in charge of the account.

- understand
- hug and kiss
- speak to

• This association acts as a third party to introduce business contacts.

- independent group
- large dinner
- businessperson

• The association identified Roberto Coronas of the US bank as the key contact for the account.

- person who introduces
- person who gives information
- most important person

• He sent the company's credentials.

- description of qualifications
- credit cards
- description of beliefs

6. Match the idioms with their definitions (relationships).

Подберите идиомы с их значением (взаимоотношения).

Підберіть ідіоми з їх значенням (взаємовідношення).

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. to hit it off | a. to like someone immediately |
| ___ 2. to break the ice | b. to have a good relationship |
| ___ 3. to get along with | c. to get past the beginning of an introduction |
| ___ 4. to get to know | d. to begin to like a person |
| ___ 5. to warm up to | e. to learn more about a person |

7. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

Виправте помилки у реченнях.

- London are the capital of the United Kingdom, was a political, cultural, commercial, industrial and financial centre of the country.
- The business centre of London is the City, where numerous bank, would various exchanges, insurance office, shipping and other companies have there head offices.
- At the heart of the City is the London Stock Exchange where million of shares and securities had traded daily.
- There was also exchanges in several others cities of the United Kingdom but the London Stock Exchange is more important.
- Here through the Exchange members the investor had bought or sell shares in any of the thousand of companies which were quoted on the Exchange and many more companies which are quoted on recognized exchanges oversees.
- The London Stock Exchange offers are the largest range and number of securities quoted on any Stock Exchange in the word.
- London is also the headquarters of many prominent international banking and insurances concerns which deals in foreign shares, insurance and bonds and handle English investments in other countries.
- The central feature of government finance has the Bank of England, founded under a royal charter was a private company in 1694 to provide loan to the Government and nationalized in 1946 by Act of Parliament.
- The Banks of England is the country's national bank, is carries out government monetary policies and acts as the 'banker's bank' for privately owned banks and other Commonwealth nations.
- Most domestic banking operations of the United Kingdom are carries on by the commercial clearing banks. The main commercial banks had been in Lloyds Bank, Barclays Bank, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank, often reffer to as 'the Big Four'.

8. Test

Test

Тест

1. Translate into English.

Переведите на английский язык.

Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Если бы ты поступил в университет в прошлом году, то сейчас был бы уже на втором курсе.

a) If you had entered the University last year, you would be on the second course already now.

b) If you entered the University last year, you would be on the second course already now.

c) If you had entered the University last year, you would have been on the second course already now.

2. Вы не сможете мне помочь, даже если вы доктор.

a) You can not help me, even if you are a doctor.

b) You will not be able to help me, even if you are a doctor.

c) You will not can help me, even if you are a doctor.

3. Если бы ты повернул на мою полосу, ты бы меня убил.

a) If you turned to my line, you killed me.

b) If you had turned to my line, you would have killed me.

c) If you turned to my line, you would kill me.

4. Если бы вы меня тогда окликнули, мы бы сейчас были вместе.

a) If you cried to me then, we would be together now.

b) If you had cried to me then, we would have been be together now.

c) If you had cried to me then, we would be together now.

5. Если вы меня слушаете, я вам расскажу историю своей жизни.

a) If you listen to me, I will tell you the story of my life.

b) If you will listen to me, I tell you the story of my life.

c) If will you listen to me, I will tell you the story of my life.

6. Если бы вы интересовались искусством, вы бы меня поняли.

a) If you was interested in art, you would understand me.

b) If you were interested in art, you would understand me.

c) If you were interested in art, you would understood me.

7. Если бы они использовали мою рекламу, то продали бы сейчас намного больше.

a) If they had used my advertisement, they would sell much more now.

b) If they used my advertisement, they would sell much more now.

c) If they had used my advertisement, they would have sold much more now.

8. Если у вас нет юридического образования, вы не имеете права работать адвокатом.

a) If you don't have a law (juridical) education, you don't have a right to work as a lawyer.

b) If you don't have a law (juridical) education, you will not have a right to work as a lawyer.

c) If you don't have a law (juridical) education, you wouldn't have a right to work as a lawyer.

9. Если бы я не был уверен, что умираю, то не рассказал бы вам эту историю.

a) If I were not sure that I am dying, I would not tell you the story

b) If I was not sure that I am dying, I would not tell you the story

c) If I were not sure that I am dying, I would not have told you the story

10. Если бы мы переехали за город, то смогли бы купить небольшой домик.

a) If we moved to the country, we could have bought a small house.

b) If we moved to the country, we could buy a small house.

c) If we had moved to the country, we could buy a small house.

2. Open the brackets, using necessary type of Conditional Sentences (Subjunctive Mood).

Раскройте скобки, используя необходимый тип Условных Предложений

Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи необхідний тип Умовних Речень.

1. He (not to insist) on that idea, if he (not to know) the truth.

a) He did not insist on that idea, if he had known the truth.

b) He would not insist on that idea, if he had known the truth.

c) He would not have insisted on that idea, if had known the truth.

2. If the computer (to work) today, we (to send) our e-mail.

a) If the computer worked today, we would send our e-mail.

b) If the computer works today, we would send our e-mail.

c) If the computer would work today, we would send our e-mail.

3. If I (to win) a lottery, I (to buy) a yacht and a plane.

a) If I win a lottery, I will buy a yacht and a plane

b) If I won a lottery, I would buy a yacht and a plane

c) If I won a lottery, I would have bought a yacht and a plane

4. If you (to be) had been more careful, you (not to make) wouldn't have made such a big mistake.

a) If you were more careful, you would not make such a big mistake.

b) If you had been more careful, you would not make such a big mistake.

c) If you had been more careful, you wouldn't have made such a big mistake.

5. If it (not to rain) last Sunday, we (to go) to the country.

a) If it hadn't rained last Sunday, we would have gone to the country.

b) If it did not rain last Sunday, we would have gone to the country.

c) If it hadn't rained last Sunday, we would go to the country.

6. If you (not to advice) me yesterday, I (not to know) how to act today.

a) If you did not advice me yesterday, I would not know how to act today.

b) If you had not advised me yesterday, I would not know how to act today.

c) If you had not advised me yesterday, I would not have known how to act today.

7. If I had had time yesterday, I would have gone with you, but I was busy.
- a) If I had had time yesterday, I would have gone with you, but I was busy.
 - b) If I had time yesterday, I would go with you, but I was busy.
 - c) If I had had time yesterday, I would go with you, but I was busy.
8. If I (to be) you, I (to go) to the dentist at once.
- a) If I was you, I would go to the dentist at once.
 - b) If I had been you, I would have gone to the dentist at once.
 - c) If I were you, I would go to the dentist at once.
9. If you often (to tell lie), people (not to believe) you.
- a) If you often tells, people don't believe you.
 - b) If you often tell lie, people don't believe you.
 - c) If you often will tell, people will not believe you.
10. If you (to be fired), what you (to do) then?
- a) If you were fired, what would you do then?
 - b) If you had been, what would you do then?
 - c) If you are fired, what will you do then?

Variant III

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

The Economy of Japan

Natural Resources

Japan's industrial complex is built on one of the world's weakest resource bases. Although in variety Japan's resources are surprisingly rich, their amount, availability, and quality limit domestic production to a fraction of the country's needs.

The degree of Japan's dependence on imported raw materials is illustrated by the following import figures from 1989: petroleum, 99.7 per cent; coal, 91.4 per cent; bauxite, 100 per cent; nickel, 100 per cent; iron ore, 99.8 per cent; copper, 98.4 per cent; and lead, 90.0 per cent. Japan also relies on outside sources for 100 per cent of its raw cotton, wool, and rubber, as well as large and growing amounts of forest products, agricultural commodities, and seafood. Japan's exceptionally high rate of economic and industrial growth since the 1960s has resulted in ever greater reliance on foreign sources.

Resources, especially sources of energy, have also been strained by the rising affluence on Japanese society. In addition to industrial growth rates of 20 per cent or better during some years, the purchase of major household appliances by Japanese families has greatly increased the demand for energy. Periodic shortages along with sharp rises in production costs have given the energy industries top priority in government planning.

Structure of National Income

The Japanese economy can be understood by examining three aspects of the national income: production, distribution, and disposition. Regarding production, primary industry (agriculture, forestry, and fishing), which accounted for 26.0 per cent of the GDP in 1950, shortly after the war, fell to 2.4 per cent in 1990, while the share of secondary industry (manufacturing) rose from 31.8 per cent to 36.9 per cent, and tertiary industry (services) rose from 42.3 per cent to 60.7 per cent in the same year.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Petroleum – нефть; бензин

Bauxite – боксит; алюминиевая руда

Iron ore – железная руда

Rubber – каучук; резина; ластик

Exceptionally – исключительно

Reliance – доверие; уверенность

Disposition – размещение; продажа; расположение

Tertiary industry – сфера услуг; третичное производство

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. d..... production
2. o.....sources
3. raw m.....
4. r..... affluence
5. agricultural e.....
6. major h.....
7. p..... shortages
8. regarding p.....
9. i..... rise
- 10.tertiary i.....
- 11.n..... income
- 12.foreign s.....

3. Complete the phrases with words from the box.

Завершите предложения словами из таблицы.

Завершіть речення словами із тексту.

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| time quality up-to-date assembly cut shortage | | | | | |
| 1. _____ control | 4. _____ management | | | | |
| 2. _____ line | 5. _____ technology | | | | |
| 3. staff _____ | 6. _____ costs | | | | |

4. Complete the table.

Заполните таблицу.

Заповніть таблицю.

| Verb | Noun | Adjective |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | 1. | 1.innovation |
| 2. | 2.imagination | 2. |
| 3.creat | 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. | 4.competitive |
| 5. | 5.pofit | 5. |
| 6.succeed | 6. | 6. |
| 7. | 7. | 7.economical |

5. Choose the correct word (a-c) to complete each of the sentences.

Выберите верное слово (а-с), чтобы завершить таблицу.

Оберіть вірне слово (а-с), щоб завершити таблицю.

- 1) We ran _____ James at the restaurant.
 - a. away
 - b. into
 - c. out
- 2) Miles Ashcroft has taken _____ as the head of the product development.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. over
- 3) Are you working _____ the new web design?
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. off
- 4) Orders went _____ after our competitor launched a cheaper model.
 - a. on
 - b. down
 - c. over
- 5) We'll need to bring _____ the deadline; they want it a week earlier.
 - a. forward
 - b. back
 - c. off

6. Underline the odd one out in each group.

Подчеркните лишнее слово в каждой группе.

Підкресліть зайве слово у кожній групі.

1. a encourage b praise c criticise
2. a help b order c support
3. a competitive b teach c instruct
4. a stimulating b interesting c friendly
5. a promotion b talent c skill
6. a ambitious b responsible c determined

7. Correct the mistakes in the sentences from the text.

Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

Виправте помилки у реченнях.

- Although in variety Japan's resources are surprisingly rushed, their amount, availability, and quality limit domestic production to fraction of the country's needs.
- Japan also rely on outsides sources for 100 percent of their row cotton, wool, and rubber, as well us large and growing amounts of forest products, agricultural commodities, and seafood.
- Japan's will exceptionally high rates of economic and industrial grown since the 1960s have resulted in greater reliance on foreign sources.

- Resources, especially are sources of energy, has also been strained by the rising affluence on Japanese society.
- In addition to industrial are growth rate of 20 per cent or better during same years, the purchase of major housewife appliances by Japanese family has greatly increased the demand for energy.
- Periodic shortage along with sharp rises in production costs had given the energy industries top priority in government planning.
- The Japanese economy can be understood by examining three aspects of the national income: production, distribution, and disposition.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Translate into English.

Переведите на английский язык.

Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Если бы я не получил в детстве приз за лучший рисунок, родители бы не учили меня живописи.
 - a) If I had not got the prize for the best drawing, my parents would not have taught me art.
 - b) If I had not got the prize for the best drawing, my parents would not teach me art.
 - c) If I did not got the prize for the best drawing, my parents would not teach me art.
2. Я бы не начал свое дело, если бы не был великим художником.
 - a) I wouldn't begin my own business, if I was not a great artist.
 - b) I wouldn't begin my own business, if I were not a great artist.
 - c) I wouldn't have begun my own business, if I were not a great artist.
3. Если у меня будут жена и дети, я буду о них заботиться.
 - a) If I have a wife and children, I will take care of them.
 - b) If I will have a wife and children, I will take care of them.
 - c) If I will have a wife and children, I take care of them.
4. Если бы ты вел машину более внимательно, ты бы не попал в аварию.
 - a) If you had driven the car more attentively, you wouldn't got into the accident.
 - b) If you drove the car more attentively, you wouldn't have got into the accident.
 - c) If you had driven the car more attentively, you wouldn't have got into the accident.
5. Если уничтожить леса, то нам нечем будет дышать.
 - a) If one destroy forests (woods), we do not have air to breathe.
 - b) If one destroys forests (woods), we will not have air to breathe.
 - c) If one will destroy forests (woods), we will not have air to breathe.
6. Если бы я не бросил борьбу, я был бы сейчас известным.
 - a) If I had not given up the fighting, I would be very famous now.
 - b) If I had not given up the fighting, I would have been very famous now.
 - c) If I did not give up the fighting, I would be very famous now.

7. Если бы ты знал, кто перед тобой находится, ты бы так не разговаривал.
- If you would knew who is in front of you, you wouldn't speak like that.
 - If you know who is in front of you, you wouldn't speak like that.
 - If you knew who is in front of you, you wouldn't speak like that.
8. Если бы у нас были билеты, мы могли бы пойти на концерт.
- If we had tickets, we could go to the concert.
 - If we had had tickets, we could go to the concert.
 - If we had tickets, we could have gone to the concert.
9. Если бы она не спешила так тогда, она могла бы остаться еще немного.
- If she were not in such a hurry, she could stay a little more.
 - If she had not been in such a hurry, she could have stayed a little more.
 - If she was not in such a hurry, she could have stayed a little more.
10. Если бы Джона взяли в команду, он бы старался изо всех сил.
- If John were taken to the team, he would do his best
 - If John was taken to the team, he would have done his best
 - If John was taken to the team, he would do his best

2. Open the brackets, using necessary type of Conditional Sentences (Subjunctive Mood).

Раскройте скобки, используя необходимый тип Условных Предложений

Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи необхідний тип Умовних Речень.

- If you (not to help) me that time, I (not to finish) the work today.
 - If you did not help me that time, I wouldn't finish the work today.
 - If you had not helped time, I wouldn't have finished the work today.
 - If you had not helped me that time, I wouldn't finish the work today.
- I (to give) you some advice, if I (to have) any experience in this field.
 - I would give you some advice, if I had any experience in this field.
 - I would give you some advice, if I have any experience in this field.
 - I gave you some advice, if I would have any experience in this field.
- If you (to wait) for some more minutes yesterday, he (to accept) you.
 - If you waited for some more minutes yesterday, he would accept you.
 - If you had waited for some more minutes yesterday, he would have accepted you.
 - If you were waiting for some more minutes yesterday, he would have accepted you.
- If he only (to ask), she (to give) her permission, but he didn't.
 - If he only had asked, she would have given her permission, but he didn't.
 - If he only asked, she would give her permission, but he didn't.
 - If he only asked, she would have given her permission, but he didn't.
- If he (to be re-elected) once more, it (to be) a great disappointment for them.
 - If he will be re-elected once more, it will be a great disappointment for them.
 - If he is re-elected once more, it is a great disappointment for them.
 - If he is re-elected once more, it will be a great disappointment for them.

6. If you (to be) more attentive, you (to do) fewer mistakes in that dictation.

a) If you were more attentive, you would have made fewer mistakes in that dictation.

b) If you had been more attentive, you would made fewer mistakes in that dictation.

c) If you had been more attentive, you would have made fewer mistakes in that dictation.

7. I (to buy) a car, if I (to win) the money.

a) I bought a car, if I won the money.

b) I would buy a car, if I won the money.

c) I will buy a car, if I win the money.

8. If he (to come), tell him I (to wait) him in the meeting room.

a) If he comes, tell him I will be waiting him in the meeting room.

b) If he come, tell him I am waiting him in the meeting room.

c) If he will come, tell him I will be waiting him in the meeting room.

9. I (to accept) that offer, if I (to be) you.

a) I would accept that offer, if I were you.

b) I would have accepted that offer, if I was you.

c) I would have accepted that offer, if I were you.

10. If you (to be) hungry, you (to go) to the restaurant or some other place to eat.

a) If you is hungry, you will go to the restaurant or some other place to eat.

b) If you are hungry, you go to the restaurant or some other place to eat.

c) If you are hungry, you will go to the restaurant or some other place to eat.

Variant IV

1. Rewrite the text and translate it into your native language.

Перепишите текст и переведите его на родной язык.

Перепишіть текст і перекладіть його рідною мовою.

Buying the future

Fifty years ago, when products were more individual, manufacturers had the upper hand. They could change a lot for successful items because they were made in small quantities. As competition increased and became more global, there were more products to choose from and they increasingly resembled each other. This gave retailers the advantage because they could pick and choose which products to sell, and demand the best prices from suppliers. Now the consumer is taking command.

The arrival of the internet is one of the things responsible for the big shift in power. The web makes it easy for people to discover who offers the best deal. This could still be a retailer, but it could also be a manufacturer selling directly to consumers, or a trader on eBay.

The group to watch closely is the younger generation. 18 to 34-year-olds see the internet as one of their most important sources of information and entertainment. For this age group, the internet will remain the dominant medium in their lives, as it will be for the following generation. This does not mean they will reject the tradition retail environment entirely. Shops will be as much part of their scene as they have been for their parents or grandparents. But some shops may be used in different way. One indication is the growth of brand showrooms, such as the Apple and Sony stores. Their main role is to demonstrate a range of the company's products, with knowledgeable and enthusiastic staff on hand who are under no pressure to clinch a sale. Where people actually buy the product in the end becomes of secondary importance.

As media become increasingly interactive, consumers will be able to exercise more choice. Getting advertising will be optional – so it will need to be good, useful and relevant to their lives. But traditional mass-media advertising will continue to have a role, at least for the foreseeable future.

Learn new words

Запомните новые слова

Запам'ятайте нові слова

Upper hand – верх; власть

Age group– возрастная группа

Dominant medium– главный/доминирующий путь/ средство

Reject– отклонять; браковать

Entirely– всецело; вполне; совсем; совершенно; исключительно

Showrooms– выставочный зал; магазин-салон; выставка образцов;

Enthusiastic staff– полный энтузиазма коллектив

Pressure– безотлагательность ; воздействие; неотложность;

затруднительное обстоятельство

Clinch a sale– исход продаж, решающая продажа, заключить сделку
продаж

Foreseeable future– обозримое будущее

2. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

Найдите слово в тексте, чтобы составить фразы.

Знайдіть слово у тексті, щоб скласти фрази.

1. u..... hand
2. successful i.....
3. b..... deal
4. younger g.....
5. m..... selling
6. important s.....
7. i..... and enter.....
8. dominant m.....
9. retail e.....
- 10.k..... and e..... staff
- 11.secondary i.....
- 12.i..... interactive

3. Choose one of the words (a-c) to complete each of the sentences.

Выберите верное слово (a-c), чтобы завершить таблицу.

Оберіть вірне слово (a-c), щоб завершити таблицю.

1. The _____ should not trade any products that are poor quality.
A buyer b seller c warehouse
2. You should buy your new laptop in the _____. They're selling last year's models very cheaply.
A sell b sold c sale
3. My customers know what they want and they don't like to be pressurized – so I don't need to use any _____ sell.
A strong b hard c heavy
4. Yes it's very popular – in fact it's our _____ selling design.
A top b high c lead
5. We don't have an aggressive sales style. We prefer to use _____ sell to encourage consumers to buy our products.
A kind b nice c soft
6. I'm afraid we _____ out of that style last week. Would you like me to order one for you?
A lost b sold c bought

4. Underline the odd one out in each group.

Подчеркните лишнее слово в каждой группе.

Підкресліть зайве слово у кожній групі.

1. a trader b retailer c client
2. a vendor b commercial c advertisement

3. a consumer b pay for c consumer
 4. a buy b value c purchase
 5. a shop b store c promotion
 6. a outlet b price c cost

5. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Завершите предложения словами из таблицы.

Завершіть речення словами із тексту.

| |
|---|
| free see busy arrange make say meet |
|---|

- I'd like to _____ an appointment with you, please.
- Are you _____ on Monday?
- Can we _____ next week?
- I can't _____ Thursday I'm afraid.
- I'm afraid I'm _____ on Tuesday.
- Let's _____ 9:30?
- I'll _____ you at 9:30 on Wednesday then.

6. Match the types of the work with the definitions.

Подберите типы работы с их значением.

Підберіть типи роботи з їх значенням.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. full-time | • work from home using a computer |
| 2. part-time | • work that needs special training |
| 3. flexi-time | • start and finish work at convenient times |
| 4. job-share | • work shorter hours or fewer days each week |
| 5. contract work | • sometimes work at night and sometimes work in the day |
| 6. teleworking | • go to a place of work five full days a week |
| 7. shift work | • work for a company for a fixed time until a project is finished |
| 8. skilled work | • divide a job between you and another person |

7. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

Виправте помилки у реченнях.

- As competition increasing and become more global, there are most products to choose fro and they increasingly resembled other.
- The arrival for the internet is one of the things responsible for the big shaft in power.
- These could still be a retailer, but it can also be a manufacturer selling directly to consumers, or a trader on eBay.
- For this age group, the internet would remain the dominant medium in their lives, as it will be for the followed generation.

- Their main role was to demonstrate a range of the company's products, with knowledgeable and enthusiastic staff on hand who is under no pressure to clinch a sale.
- When people actually bought the product in the end becomes of secondary importance.
- As media become increasingly interactive, consumers will be able to exercise more choice.
- Getting advertising will be optional – so it will need to be well, useful and relevant to their lives.
- But traditional mass-media advertising is continuing to have a role, at least for the foreseeable future.

8. Test

Тест

Тест

1. Translate into English.

Переведите на английский язык.

Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Если бы только была хорошая погода, мы бы могли поехать на пикник.
 - a) If it were good weather, we could go for the picnic.
 - b) If it were good weather, we would go for the picnic.
 - c) If the weather were good, we could go for the picnic.
2. Если у меня сегодня будет время, я закончу читать роман.
 - a) If I have time today, I will finish reading the novel.
 - b) If I will have time today, I will finish reading the novel.
 - c) If I will have time today, I am finish reading the novel.
3. Если бы они тяжело работали весь день, то не смогли бы целую ночь кататься на машине.
 - a) If they worked hard all day long, they couldn't drive a car all the night.
 - b) If they were working hard all day long, they couldn't be driving a car all the night.
 - c) If they had been working hard all day long, they couldn't be driving a car all the night.
4. Если бы вы уехали в 6, у нас был бы весь день для прогулок.
 - a) If you have left at 6, we would have the whole day for walking.
 - b) If you left at 6, we would have the whole day for walking.
 - c) If you had left at 6, we would have had the whole day for walking.
5. Если бы вы вели себя вежливо вчера, я бы уже сегодня починил машину.
 - a) If you had behaved polite yesterday, I would fix (repair) the car already today.
 - b) If you behaved polite yesterday, I would fix (repair) the car already today.
 - c) If you had behaved polite yesterday, I would have fixed (repaired) the car already today.
6. Если кто-то спросит, то я в столовой.
 - a) If someone will asks, I am at the canteen.

b) If someone asks, I am at the canteen.

c) If someone will ask, I will be at the canteen.

7. Если бы вы работали по выходным, я бы вам хорошо платил.

a) If you worked at the weekends, I would pay you well.

b) If you had worked at the weekends, I would pay you well.

c) If you worked at the weekends, I would have paid you well.

8. Если бы ты закончил работу в срок, то сейчас бы отдыхал в горах.

a) If you finished the work in time, you would rest in the mountains now.

b) If you had finished the work in time, you would have been resting in the mountains now.

c) If you had finished the work in time, you would rest in the mountains now.

9. Если бы он не приехал, мы бы остались без квартиры.

a) If he did not come, we would leave without a flat.

b) If he had not come, we would have left without a flat.

c) If he had not come, we would have been leaving without a flat.

10. Если бы у меня была машина, я бы всех друзей катал.

a) If I had a car, I would drive all the friends.

b) If I had had a car, I would drive all the friends.

c) If I have a car, I would drive all the friends.

2. Open the brackets, using necessary type of Conditional Sentences (Subjunctive Mood).

Раскройте скобки, используя необходимый тип Условных Предложений

Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи необхідний тип Умовних Речень.

1. I (to congratulate) my colleague, if I (to have) his telephone number.

a) I would have congratulated my colleague, if I had his telephone number.

b) I would congratulate my colleague, if I had his telephone number.

c) I would congratulate my colleague, if I had his telephone number.

2. If one (to have) fever, he or she (to take) some medicine.

a) If one has fever, he or she will take some medicine.

b) If one had fever, he or she takes some medicine.

c) If one has fever, he or she takes some medicine.

3. If the man (not to be) so nervous at that meeting, he (to be) a success.

a) If the man had not been so nervous at that meeting, he would have had a success.

b) If the man was not so nervous at that meeting, he would have a success.

c) If the man were not so nervous at that meeting, he (would have) a success.

4. I (to put) the suit on, if it (not to be) dirty.

a) I would put the suit on, if it had not been dirty.

b) I would have put the suit on, if it was not dirty.

c) I would put the suit on, if it were not dirty.

5. If you (not to make) me angry last week, I (not to treat) you like this now.

a) If you did not make me angry last week, I would not treat you like this now.

- b) If you had not made me angry last week, I wouldn't treat you like this now.
- c) If you had not made me angry last week, I would not have treated you like this

now.

6. If they (to make) an appointment on Friday, I (not to be able) to agree.

- a) If they made an appointment on Friday, I would not be able to agree.
- b) If they will make an appointment on Friday, I will not be able to agree.
- c) If they make an appointment on Friday, I will not be able to agree.

7. All the children (to sledge), if it (to snow) now. But there is no snow.

- a) All the children would sledge, if it were snowing now. But there is no snow.
- b) All the children would have sledged, if it snowed now. But there is no snow.
- c) All the children would sledge, if it had been snowing now. But there is no

snow.

8. If I (to be interested) in this matter that time, you (to get) good interest now.

- a) If I were interested in this matter that time, you would get good interest now.
- b) If I had been interested in this matter that time, you would get good interest

now.

c) If I was interested in this matter that time, would get good interest now.

9. If I (to be) you, I (to postpone) the trip and (to stay) for a while.

- a) If I was you, I would postpone the trip and would stay for a while.
- b) If I were you, I would have postponed the trip and would have stayed for a

while.

c) If I were you, I would postpone the trip and would stay for a while.

10. She (not to forgive) will not forgive him any more, if he (to lie) lies again.

- a) She will not forgive him any more, if he lie again.
- b) She will not forgive him any more, if he lies again.
- c) She does not forgive him any more, if he lies again.

APPENDIX

Module I

Причастия (The Participles)

В английском языке имеются причастие I и причастие II (**Participle I, Participle II**). Первое образуется путем добавления к основе суффикса **-ing**, второе - суффикса **-ed** и, таким образом, имеет внешне сходную форму с прошедшим временем Past Indefinite, от которого Participle II отличается по функции в предложении. Для образования Participle II нестандартных глаголов берется III форма.

1. Формы причастия

| Participle | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Participle I | examining | being examined |
| Participle II | - | examined |
| Perfect Participle | having examined | having been examined |

Participle I (Present Participle) выражает действие, одновременное с действием, выраженным сказуемым:

| | |
|--|--|
| Speaking about the new method the engineer told us many interesting things. | Говоря о новом методе, инженер рассказал нам много интересного. |
|--|--|

Participle II (Past Participle) выражает действие, законченное по отношению к действию, выраженному сказуемым:

| | |
|---|--|
| The results obtained are very important. | Полученные результаты очень важны |
|---|--|

Perfect Participle выражает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному сказуемым:

| | |
|---|---|
| Having been made carelessly the experiment proved useless. | Так как опыт был сделан небрежно , он оказался бесполезным |
|---|---|

2. Функции Participle I

| Функция | Пример и перевод |
|---|--|
| Определение | They were watching the moving particles Они наблюдали за движущимися частицами |
| | The substance being investigated was brought to the laboratory Исследуемое вещество принесли в лабораторию |
| Обстоятельство (времени, причины, образа действия - часто с союзами when или while). | When carrying out the experiment the scientist encountered many difficulties При проведении эксперимента (проводя эксперимент) ученый столкнулся со многими трудностями |
| Часть простого глагольного сказуемого | He is carrying out the experiment now Сейчас он проводит эксперимент |

3. Функции Participle II

| Функция | Пример и перевод |
|--|--|
| Определение (левое и правое) | The results obtained are of great importance for the radio engineer Полученные результаты очень важны для радиоинженера The designed device was used in radio engineering Сконструированный прибор использовался в радиотехнике |
| Обстоятельство (часто с союзами when, if, unless) | When designed the device was given to the laboratory Когда прибор был сконструирован, его отдали в лабораторию |
| Часть простого глагольного сказуемого | The device was designed by the engineer Прибор был сконструирован инженером |

4. Независимый причастный оборот (Absolute Participial Construction)

Независимый причастный оборот состоит из существительного в общем падеже (или местоимения в именительном падеже) и причастия. Характерным признаком независимого причастного оборота является наличие запятой, отделяющей оборот от остальной части предложения. Аналогичной конструкции в русском языке нет. Оборот переводится на русский язык придаточными предложениями, которые вводятся союзами так как, поскольку, хотя, после того как, когда, причем, а, если.

| | |
|---|--|
| The engineers having tested this device, we can use it. | После того как инженеры испытали этот прибор, мы можем его использовать |
| New machines were brought to the plant, all of them being in good order. | Новые машины были привезены на завод, причем все они были в хорошем состоянии |
| The signal given, the rocket starts immediately. | Когда (как только) дается сигнал, ракета сразу взлетает Так как в зале было много народу, мы не могли войти |

**Модальные глаголы, выражающие вероятность,
возможность, сомнение**

**Формирование времени
(после модальных глагола)**

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Present Indefinite / Future Indefinite | Usually, every day Tomorrow, next week | do (I форма) |
| 2. Present Continuous | Now | be + doing |
| 3. Past Indefinite / Present Perfect | Yesterday, last week Already, yet, recently | have + done (3 форма) |
| 4. Past Continuous / Present (Past) Perfect Continuous | At that moment For, since | have + been + doing |

Can / Could

| Неужели он ... | Не может быть, что (бы) он... | Неужели он не ... |
|---|--|---|
| Can + he + глагол? | He + can not + глагол | Can + he + have failed + to + глагол (I форма) |
| Пример | | |
| <p>1. Can he know 2 languages? – Неужели он знает 2 языка?</p> <p>2. Can she be flying to Italy now? – Неужели она летит сейчас в Италию?</p> <p>3. Can they have already arrived? – Неужели они уже приехали?</p> <p>4. Can you have been waiting for her for 2 hours? – Неужели ты ее ждал 2 часа?</p> | <p>1. She cannot train every day. – Не может быть, что она тренируется каждый день</p> <p>2. They cannot be sleeping now. – Не может быть, что они спят сейчас</p> <p>3. I cannot have already passed all exams. – Не может быть, чтобы я сдала уже все экзамены</p> <p>4. You cannot have been watching all this for all evening. – Не может быть, чтобы вы все это наблюдали весь день</p> | <p>He cannot have failed to notice you? – Неужели он тебя не заметил?</p> |

Must

(должен был, должно быть, вероятно, очевидно, наверное)

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | She must be very smart | Должно быть, она очень умная |
| 2. | They must be playing now | Вероятно, они сейчас играют |
| 3. | She must have already sold the flat. | Очевидно, она уже продала квартиру |
| 4. | You must have been holding the excursion all over the city | Наверное, вы проводили экскурсию по всему городу |

May / Might

(возможно, может быть)

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Может быть, она будет рада Вас видеть | She may be glad to see you. |
| 2. | Возможно, они сейчас работают дома | They may be working now . |
| 3. | Может быть, она еще не уехала | She might have not left yet . |
| 4. | Возможно, я проверяла все слишком долго | I may have been checking everything too long. |

Module II

The Infinitive Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола)

| | Active | Passive |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Indefinite | to emit | to be emitted |
| Continuous | to be emitting | - |
| Perfect | to have emitted | to have been emitted |
| Perfect Continuous | to have been emitting | - |

Перевод инфинитива на русский язык зависит от его функции в предложении и от его формы.

Memorize the following expressions:

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>To cut a long story short To tell (you) the truth To put it mildly To begin with To say the least of it To say nothing of He is hard to please He is hard to speak with She is pleasant to look at He is pleasant to deal with His story is difficult to believe Your work leaves much to be desired</p> <p>It is out of question to buy this house</p> <p>I have something to tell you There is nothing to be gained by it. There is nothing to be done. There is much to be done. There is nothing left to do but wait.</p> <p>To see is to believe. I have nothing to read. Mother is the first to get up. She is the last to come to school. You are the first to tell me about it.</p> <p>Who is to blame? I am not to blame. What is to be done? Be sure to come.</p> | <p>Короче говоря Сказать (вам) по правде Мягко выражаясь Начнем с того, что По крайней мере Не говоря уже о Ему трудно угодить С ним трудно разговаривать На нее приятно смотреть С ним приятно иметь дело Его рассказу трудно поверить Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего</p> <p>О том, чтобы купить этот дом, не может быть и речи.</p> <p>Мне нужно вам кое-что сказать Этим ничего не добьешься Ничего не поделаешь Нужно многое сделать Единственное, что остается - это ждать.</p> <p>Видеть значит верить Мне нечего читать Мама встает первая Она приходит в школу последняя Вы первый человек, который говорит мне об этом.</p> <p>Кто виноват? Я не виноват Что делать? Обязательно приходите</p> |
|--|---|

The Gerund Герундий

Герундий — неличная форма глагола, которая, как и причастие I, образуется с помощью суффикса **-ing**, добавляемого к основе глагола. Герундий обладает как свойствами глагола, так и существительного. Аналогичной формы в русском языке нет, но по значению герундию близки отглагольные существительные типа *хождение, чтение* и т.п.

Герундий может иметь перед собой предлог, определение, выраженное притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже.

| | |
|---|---|
| The engineer insisted on experimenting as the best method to solve this problem. | Инженер настаивал на экспериментировании как лучшем способе решения этого вопроса. |
| The method of <i>Kurchatov's</i> experimenting usually gave excellent results. | Метод экспериментирования Курчатова давал хорошие результаты |

Обладая свойствами глагола, герундий может иметь дополнение и определяться наречием.

| | |
|---|---|
| Studying <i>the results</i> of the experiment took me a week. | Изучение результатов эксперимента заняло у меня неделю |
| The professor insisted on our designing a new type of semiconductor radio set. | Профессор настаивал на том, чтобы мы сконструировали новый тип полупроводникового радиоприемника |

1. Формы герундия

| | Active | Passive |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Indefinite Perfect | examining having examined | being examined having been examined |

Indefinite Gerund (Active и Passive) обычно выражают действия, происходящие *одновременно* с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым в предложении в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

| | |
|---|--|
| In describing the experiment he gives every detail of the process. | При описании эксперимента, он дает все подробности процесса |
|---|--|

Perfect Gerund (Active и Passive) выражает действие, которое *предшествует* действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым.

| | |
|--|---|
| I know of your having described the experiment. | Я знаю, что вы описали эксперимент |
|--|---|

2. Функции герундия в предложении

| Функция | Пример и перевод |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Подлежащее | Measuring temperature is necessary in many experiments. Измерение температуры необходимо при проведении многих экспериментов |
| Прямое дополнение | He had to stop experimenting. Он вынужден был прекратить экспериментирование |
| Предложное дополнение | He succeeded in obtaining reliable results. Ему удалось получить надежные результаты |
| Определение (с предлогом of) | These devices have the advantage of being cheap. Эти приборы имеют то преимущество, что они дешевые |
| Обстоятельство (всегда с предлогом) | The engineer could solve this problem only <i>after</i> experimenting. Инженер мог решить этот вопрос только <i>после</i> экспериментирования |

3. Герундиальный оборот (Gerundial Construction)

Сочетание герундия с предшествующим ему притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном или общем падеже образует сложный герундиальный оборот, который переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением. Такой оборот часто вводится словами то, что, того, что, что, чтобы и т.п.

| | |
|--|--|
| His taking part in the development of the new cooling system was of great help to us. | То, что он принимал участие в разработке новой системы охлаждения, было для нас большой помощью |
| Kurchatov's having devoted all his life to nuclear physics is known to everybody. | То, что Курчатов посвятил всю свою жизнь ядерной физике, известно всем |

4. Сравнение функций Participle I и Gerund

| Члены предложения | Participle I | Gerund |
|---|---|---|
| Подлежащее | Не употребляется | Testing a new device is a difficult task. Испытание нового прибора — трудное дело |
| Дополнение (прямое или предложное) | Не употребляется | He likes testing new devices. Ему нравится испытывать новые приборы. He thought of testing this device later. Он думал о том, чтобы испытать этот прибор позже |
| Часть простого сказуемого | The engineer is testing this new device now. Инженер испытывает этот прибор сейчас. She has been working at this plant since 1955. Она работает на этом заводе с 1955 года | Не употребляется |
| Часть составного глагольного сказуемого | Не употребляется | He began these parts. Он начал обработку этих деталей |
| Определение | The man testing new devices is our engineer. Человек, испытывающий новые приборы, наш инженер | This method of testing new devices is quite good. Этот метод испытания новых приборов довольно хороший |
| Обстоятельство | (While) testing a new device the engineer used a new method. Испытывая новый прибор, инженер применил новый метод | Upon testing a new device the engineer put down the data. После испытания нового прибора инженер записал данные |

Remember and learn by heart the following verbs after which the Gerund is required:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>to avoid (избегать) cannot help (не могу не) to feel like (не хочется) to deny (отрицать) to enjoy (наслаждаться) to mind (быть против) to finish (заканчивать) to stop (прекращать) to thank for (благодарить за) to forgive for (прощать) to excuse for (просить прощения) to be sorry for (сожалеть о)</p> | <p>to accuse of (обвинять в) to approve of (одобрять) to be afraid of (бояться) to complain of (жаловаться на) to give up the idea of (отбросить мысль о) to think of (думать о) to suspect of (подозревать в) to depend on (зависеть от) to rely on (полагаться на) to continue (продолжать) to go on (продолжать) to keep (on) (продолжать)</p> |
| <p>to insist on (настаивать на) to persist in (настаивать на) to succeed in (преуспеть в) to burst out (разразиться) to give up (бросить делать что-то) to postpone (отложить) to put off (отложить) to prevent from (предупредить о) to agree to (согласиться на) to look forward to (ждать с нетерпением) to object to (возражать против)</p> | |

Module III

The Passive Voice Страдательный (пассивный) залог

| Вид | Время | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | <i>Present</i> (<i>Настоящее</i>) | <i>Past</i> (<i>Прошедшее</i>) | <i>Future</i> (<i>Будущее</i>) |
| <i>Indefinite</i> (<i>простое</i>) | am is supplied are | was supplied were | will be supplied |
| <i>Continuous</i> (<i>длительное</i>) | am is being supplied are | was being supplied were | will be supplied |
| <i>Perfect</i> (<i>завершенное</i>) | have been supplied has | had been supplied | will have been supplied |

Prepositions
Предлоги

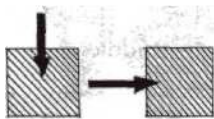
| In (в, на) | At (в, на) | On (на) |
|---|---|--|
| in a room in a shop in a car in the water in a garden in a town in the city centre in France in the kitchen in that bag in a bank in a factory in the river in the sea. in a town in the country in bed in hospital in prison in a street in the sky in the world in a newspaper in a book in a photograph in a picture in a car in a taxi in the middle (of...) | at the bus stop at the door. at the traffic lights. at her desk. at the top at the bottom at the end (of...) at the top of the page. at home at work at school at university at college at the station at the airport | on a shelf on a plate on a balcony on the floor on a wall on a door on the ceiling on the grass. on the envelope. on a horse on a bicycle on a motor-bike on a bus on a train on a plane on a ship on the ground floor on the first floor on the way (to on the way home on the left/right |

**Также *in or at* можно употреблять для зданий (hotels, restaurants
at a nice hotel *or* in a nice hotel.**

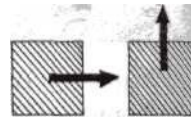
| To (к, по направлению к) | In (в) | At (в, на) |
|---|--|--|
| go/come/return/walk to get to (a place) БЕЗ ПРЕДЛОГА get home / arrive home | be/stay/do something in arrive in a country or town | be/stay/do something at arrive at other places (arrive at the station / arrive at work) |

| next to (beside) | between | in front of | behind | opposite | by (= next to) | under | above | below |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| рядом, сбоку | между | перед | позади | напротив | у, возле | под | выше | ниже |

| from | up | down | by (car) | with | without | back |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| из | вверх | вниз | на | с | без | назад |



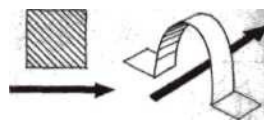
into (in) (в, внутрь)



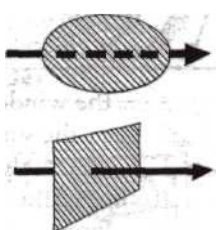
out of (из)



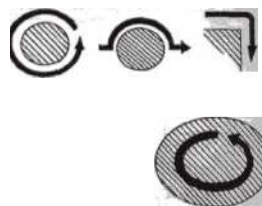
over (над)



under (под)



through (через)





along (вдоль)



across (через)

past (мимо)



| | |
|--|---|
| <p>afraid of... angry with somebody angry about something</p> <p>different from ... fed up with ...</p> <p>full of... good at ... / bad at ...</p> <p>interested in ... married to ... nice/kind of somebody to ... (be) nice/kind to (somebody) sorry about (something) sorry for (doing something)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you afraid of dogs? • Why are you angry with me? What have I done? • Are you angry about last night? (= something that happened last night) • Ann is very different from her sister. • I'm fed up with my job. I want to do something different. (= I've had enough of my job) • The room was full of people. • Are you good at maths? • Tina is very bad at writing letters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm not interested in sport. • Sue is married to a dentist. (= her husband is a dentist) • It was kind of you to help us. Thank you very much. • David is very friendly. He's always very nice to me. • I'm afraid I can't help you. I'm sorry about that. • I'm sorry for not phoning you yesterday, (or I'm sorry I didn't phone you) |
|--|---|

After a preposition (**at/with/for** etc.), a verb ends in **-ing**:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>ask (somebody) for belong to happen to listen to speak/talk to somebody about something thank somebody for think about smth think of doing smth wait for write to look at look for look after</p> | <p>fill in (a form) = complete (a form) put out (a fire / a cigarette): cross out (a mistake / a word etc.) try on (clothes) = put on clothes to see if they fit you give up = stop something you do ring up = (tele)phone smb look up (a word in a dictionary etc.) turn up = make louder (TV, radio) knock down (a building) = demolish turn down = make more quiet (TV) throw away (rubbish) put away = put something in the place where you usually keep it</p> |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>depend on put on take off go in fall off wake up = stop sleeping speak up = speak more loudly grow up = become an adult give up = stop trying slow down = go more slowly break down = stop working (<i>for cars</i>) fall over = lose your balance run away</p> | <p>pay somebody back (money that you borrowed) knock over (a cup/a glass/a person) show (somebody) round/around = take somebody on a tour of a place look out / watch out = be careful come on = be quick / hurry hold on = wait carry on = continue = go on /walk on drive on etc. = continue going get on = manage (in a job, at school) take off = leave the ground (<i>for planes</i>) hurry up = do something more quickly wash up = wash the plates</p> |
|---|--|

Module IV
Subjunctive Mood (Условные Предложения)

| Тип | Отно- сится | Дейст- вие | Предложение | Пример |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 0 | Насто- ящее время (Present) | Реаль- ное | If + Present Indefinite (настоящее) (Present Continuous) + Present Indefinite (Present Continuous) (настоящее) | If it rains the roads are wet . Если идет дождь, то дороги мокрые |
| 1 | Будущее время (Future) | Реаль- ное | If + Present Indefinite(настоящее) (Present Continuous) + Future Indefinite (Future Continuous) (будущее) | If the weather is fine tomorrow we will go to the country. Если погода будет хорошая завтра , мы поедем за город |
| 2 | Насто- ящее время (Present) Будущее время (Future) | Нереаль- ное бы | If + Past Indefinite (прошедшее) (Past Continuous) + would (бы) или could (мог бы) + глагол (I форма) | If I had one million now I would buy a plane. Если бы у меня сейчас был миллион, я бы купил самолет. If I were (для всех местоимений) you I wouldn't go there today . На твоём месте я бы туда сегодня не ходил |
| 3 | Прошед- шее время (Past) | Нереаль- ное бы | If + Past Perfect (предпрошедшее) (Past Perfect Continuous) + would (бы) или could (мог бы) + have + глагол (3 форма) | If I had known his address then I would have sent him an invitation. Если бы я знал его адрес тогда , я бы прислал ему приглашение |
| сме- шан- ный | Насто- ящее время (Present) + Прошед- шее время(Past) | Нереаль- ное бы | If + Past Perfect (предпрошедшее) (Past Perfect Continuous) + would (бы) или could (мог бы) + глагол (I форма) | If you had told me then I would study here now . Если бы ты мне сказал тогда , я бы учился здесь сейчас |

Навчальне видання

*Радіус Олена Анатоліївна
Шамановська Ірина Михайлівна*

Global Economics

Навчальний посібник

Здано в набір 16.07.2010 Підписано до друку .0 .2010

Формат 60x90/16 Зам. № 42

Тираж 200 прим. Обсяг 8,0 друк. арк.

Віддруковано на видавничому устаткуванні фірми RISO

у друкарні редакційно-видавничого центру ОНАЗ ім. О.С. Попова
м. Одеса, вул. Старопортофранківська, 61

Тел. 720-78-94

ОНАЗ, 2010