**Дисциплина Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык**

**Специальность 5В 51300 Мировая экономика**

Курс 4, к/о, осенний семестр, 3 кредита, 2 вариант

**Grammar test Задание 1: грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов):**

1. **Every student has to register, . . . ?**A. doesn't he B. didn't he С isn't he
2**. The letter was short and we couldn't get. . . news.**A. many B. much C. few
3. **Some of these T-shirts are white,... are blue, and the rest are yellow.**A. others B. another С other
4. **I have forgotten their ....**A. telephone number B. telephone's number С telephone numbers

5. **Of all of the applicants, Alex is probably ....**A. qualified B. the most qualified С most qualified
6. **We chose Keith . . . Terry as our representative.**
A. instead B. instead of С not
7. **Maggie took pictures, and . . . .**
A. 1 did so B. also I did С so did I
8. **Never again ... at that hostel.**
A. they will stay B. they won't stay С will they stay

9. **The man who . . . next door used to help me much, before he died.**
A. had lived B. lives C. lived
10. **Pat is a kind of person . . . likes social events.**A. which B. who С whom
1 l.**Alan is young, enthusiastic, and . . .** .
A. has talent B. talent С talented
12.**My mother always forgets where she . . . her hat.**A. lays B. lay С lies
13.**While in Poland, did you . . . ?**A. make any profit B. do any profit С make profit
14.**The plane took ... at 5 p.m.**A. up B. out С off
15.**We must accept the . . . that we might be wrong.**
A. possible B. possibility С possibly
16. **Library cards will *expire* when they are not used.**A. cost more money B. cease to be effective С be mailed to the holder's address 17.**Our English examination will begin *precisely* at nine.**
A. exactly B. usually С occasionally
18. **His retail business in Georgetown is *expanding* now**.
A. getting faster B. getting larger С getting smaller
19. **City taxes are based on *an estimate of the value* of one's property**.
A. appraisal B. forecast С diagnosis
20. **Everyone was *surprised by* the results of the final examination.**A. encouraged B. delighted С astounded

**2 LEXICO- GRAMMAR TEST лексико- грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов):**

1. **Law of demand**
	1. as price rises, people buy more
	2. as quantity increases, consumer buy less
	3. as price falls people buy larger quantities
2. **Supply is schedule of quantities of a good or service that people are willing and able to sell at different price**
	1. demand
	2. supply
	3. production
3. **All other things being equal, price and quantity supplied are directly related**
	1. law of supply
	2. law of demand
	3. statement of equilibrium

**4 Law of supply**

* 1. as price rises, people sell larger quantities
	2. as quantity increases, consumer buy less
	3. as price falls people buy larger quantities
1. **Equilibrium is**
	1. the demand and supply curves do not cross
	2. quantity demanded equals quantity supplied
	3. consumer’s expenditures equals seller’s expenditures
2. **What is the effect of an increase in supply on equilibrium price and quantity**
	1. price and quantity will increase
	2. price and quantity will decrease
	3. price will decline and quantity will rise
3. **What is the effect of increase in demand on equilibrium price and quantity**
	1. price and quantity will increase
	2. price and quantity will decrease
	3. price will decline and quantity will rise
4. **What is the effect of decrease in demand on equilibrium price and quantity**
	1. price and quantity will increase
	2. price and quantity will decrease
	3. price will decline and quantity will rise
5. **What is the effect of a decrease in supply on equilibrium price and quantity**
	1. price rise and quantity declines
	2. price and quantity will increase
	3. price and quantity will decrease
6. **When market price is above equilibrium price than**
	1. quantity of supplied declines
	2. buyers will be unhappy
	3. the market price will fall to equilibrium price
7. **When market price is below equilibrium price than**
	1. a surplus and dissatisfied sellers are
	2. deficit
	3. deficit and dissatisfied buyers are
8. **When market price is above equilibrium price than**
	1. a surplus and dissatisfied sellers are
	2. deficit
	3. deficit and dissatisfied buyers are
9. **The additional utility derived from consuming one more unit of some good or service**
	1. marginal utility
	2. consumer supply
	3. total utility
10. **As we consume increasing amount of good or service, we diminishing utility, or satisfaction, from each additional unit consumed**
	1. the law of diminishing marginal utility
	2. law of consumer supply
	3. law of total utility
11. **The utility people derive from consuming a certain number of units of a good or service**
	1. marginal utility
	2. consumer supply
	3. total utility
12. **The difference between what people pay for some good or service and what people would have been willing to pay**
	1. marginal utility
	2. consumer supply
	3. total utility
13. **If we know a person’s demand schedule, we can find**
	1. her marginal activity, but not her total utility
	2. her total utility, but not her marginal utility
	3. both her total utility and her marginal utility
14. **If a service is free, you will consume more and more of it until**
	1. your marginal utility is zero
	2. your total utility is zero
	3. both your marginal utility and your total utility are zero
15. **The owners must have papers drawn up and pay a fee for a charter and this firm must pay income tax is disadvantage of**
16. partnership
17. sole proprietorship
18. corporation
19. **The objective of every business firm is to**
	1. satisfy demand
	2. market equilibrium
	3. maximize profit
20. **All other things being equal, price and quantity demanded are inversely related**
	1. law of supply
	2. law of demand
	3. statement of equilibrium

**Section 3: Reading Read the text below**.**(10 вопросов, 1 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 20 баллов):**

**ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**

 There are a number of ways in which a government can organize its economy and the type of system chosen is critical in shaping environment in which businesses operate. An economic system is quite simply the way in which a country uses its available resources (land, workers, natural resources, machinery etc.) to satisfy the demands of its inhabitants for goods and services. The more goods and services that can be produced from these limited resources, the higher the standard of living enjoyed by the country's citizens There are three main economic systems: Planned economics Planned economies are sometimes called "command economies" because the state commands the use of resources (such as labor and factories) that are used to produce goods and services as it owns factories, land and natural resources. Planned economies are economies with a large amount of central planning and direction, when the government takes all the decisions, the government decides production and consumption. Planning of this kind is obviously very difficult, very complicated to do, and the result is that there is no society, which is completely a command economy. The actual system employed varies from state to state, but command or planned economies have a number of common features. Firstly, the state decides precisely what the nation is to produce. It usually plans five years ahead. It is the intention of the planners that there should be enough goods and services for all. Secondly, industries are asked to comply -with these plans and each industry and factory is set a production target to meet. If each factory and farm meets its target, then the state will meet its targets as set out in the five-year plans. You could think of the factory and farm targets to be objectives which, if met, allow the nation's overall aim to be reached. A planned economy is simple to understand but not simple to operate. It does, however, have a number of advantages: Everyone in society receives enough goods and services to enjoy a basic standard of living. Nations do not waste resources duplicating production. The state can use its control of the economy to divert resources to wherever it wants. As a result, it can ensure that everyone receives a good education, proper health care or that transport is available. Several disadvantages also exist. It is these disadvantages that have led to many nations abandoning planned economies over recent years: There is no incentive for individuals to work hard in planned economies. Any profits that are made are paid to the government.  Citizens cannot start their own businesses and so new ideas rarely come forward. As a result, industries in planned economies can be very inefficient. A major problem faced by command or planned economies is that of deciding what to produce. Command economies tend to be slow when responding to changes in people's tastes and fashions. Planners are likely to under produce some items as they cannot predict changes in demand. Equally, some products, which consumers regard as obsolete and unattractive, may be overproduced. Planners are afraid to produce goods and services unless they are sure substantial amounts will be purchased. This leads to delays and queues for some products.

***I. True or false***

1) There are four main economic systems

2) Everyone in society receives enough goods and services to enjoy a basic standard of living

3) A planned economy is not simple to understand but simple to operate

4) Citizens can start their own businesses and so new ideas rarely come forward

5) Any profits that are made are paid to the government

***II. Fill in the gaps with the words and expressions from the text***

1. An economic system is quite simply the way in which a country uses its available to satisfy the demands of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for goods and services.

2. The actual system employed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from state to state, but command or planned economies have a number of common features.

3. Planned economies are economies with a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of central planning and direction, when the government takes all the the decisions, the government decides production and consumption.

4. The state can use its control of the economy to divert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wherever it wants.

5. This leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and queues for some products.

**Ключи 2 вариант 1 курс МЭ Иностранный язык**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | Блок 1 grammar test | Блок2  | Блок 3 |
|  | A doesn't he  | b) as quantity increases, consumer buy less | 1.false  |
|  |  B much  | c) supply | 2.true  |
|  | A others  | b) law of demand | 3.false  |
|  | C telephone numbers | a) as quantity increases, consumer buy less | 4.false  |
|  | B the most qualified  | * 1. price and quantity will increase
 | 5.true |
|  | B instead of  | c) price will decline and quantity will rise | 1 inhabitants  |
|  | C so did I | a) price and quantity will increase | 2.varies  |
|  | C will they stay | * 1. price and quantity will increase
 | 3.amount  |
|  | A had lived  | 1. quantity of supplied declines
 | 4.resources  |
|  | B who  | A) a surplus and dissatisfied sellers are |  |
|  | C talented | 1. a surplus and dissatisfied sellers are
 |  |
|  | A lays  | * 1. total utility
 |  |
|  | A make any profit  | 1. the law of diminishing marginal utility
 |  |
|  | C off  | 1. marginal utility
 |  |
|  | B possibility | C) total utility |  |
|  | B cease to be effective  | B) her total utility, but not her marginal utility |  |
|  |  A exactly  | C) both your marginal utility and your total utility are zero |  |
|  |  B getting larger  | * + - 1. partnership
 |  |
|  | A appraisal | c) maximize profit |  |
|  | С astounded | c) statement of equilibrium  |  |