

Контрольная работа № 3.

Вариант №1.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркнув в них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A lot of raw materials are exported on a commercial basis.
2. In 1991 Asian countries consumed 23% of the world's energy.
3. The chief engineer has taken the representatives of the firm to the plant.

II. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните Participle II и укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. World trade is growing very rapidly.
2. The price at which the currency is exchanged for another is the "ex-change rate".
3. He thought that increased efficiency would result from specialization.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You can see our equipment at the plant.
2. He economist's methods should be strictly objective and scientific.
3. Business must pay a tax on profits.

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Письменно переведите первый, второй и третий абзацы.

The emergence of entrepreneurship.

1. In preindustrial America, firms were very small and owner-managers had daily personal contact with their employees, supervising as they worked alongside them. Manufacturing establishments were craft shops in which the owners directly supervised journeymen and apprentices.

Large firms did not replace small business. Wholesale and retail trade, finance and service activities remained in small owner-manager firms. The appearance of large enterprises enhanced competition.

2. Gradually, as entrepreneurs increased in number it became acceptable for individuals to pursue their economic self-interest.

3. A market-oriented society began to emerge. Competitions appeared and it became tougher for any firm to gain a strategic position for its own advantage. The market became a contest where buyers wanted to pay as little as possible for commodities and sellers wanted to extract as high a price as buyers would pay.

4. As late as the 1870s, the major business enterprises were engaged in servicing an agrarian economy. The leading firms processed agricultural products and provided farmers with food and clothing.

5. These firms were generally small by today's standards – even though they utilized what then were mass production technologies. They bought their raw materials locally and for the most part they sold their goods locally. Where they manufactured for a market more than a few miles away, they distributed their goods through agents who handled the business of several other similar firms.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопрос к пятому абзацу: How did firms distribute their goods?

Использованная литература:

- 1) Учебник английского языка, автор Н.А. Бонк. Москва, 2013г.
- 2) Учебник «Английского языка для деловых людей». Автор С.Н Любимцева, Москва, 2013г.
- 3) Бизнес-курс английского языка. автор И.С. Богацкий, Киев 2013г.
- 4) Английский язык для экономистов. автор Н.М. Дюканова, 2014г.

Контрольная работа №3

Вариант №2.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркнув в них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The company has studied our offer.
2. Delivery dates were considered at yesterday's talks.
3. Norway is prospering as never before.

II. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните Participle II и укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Production of material values is perfected constantly.
2. The company didn't just imitate established styles in jewellery.
3. Great Britain was the first trading country.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I was unable to attend the talks due to the business trip.
2. The society is to decide now to divide the total output among its members.
3. We must have the films reply by the end of the week.

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Письменно переведите 2, 3 и 4 абзацы.

The industrial capitalist.

1. Between 1870 and 1900 a new form of business enterprise appeared, headed by an entirely new breed of entrepreneur – the industrial capitalist. Industrial capitalists, who tender to be very interested in expansion, in growth, and in technological progress, often had a special aptitude for innovation. Factories were their instruments of production.

2. Typically, industrial capitalists did not immerse themselves in day-to-day operational problems inside the factory. These were relegated to salaried production experts – second – echelon plant managers. This left the industrial capitalist free to oversee the whole enterprise, to seek new ways to increase production efficiencies, to devise financial plans, to seek new ways to increase production efficiencies, to devise financial plans, to raise capital, to implement new marketing strategies, and to outmaneuver the competition. Above all, the industrial capitalist was an innovator in both production and distribution techniques.

3. A small class of industrial capitalists came to dominate the business environment during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

4. The regime of the industrial capitalist brought a profound change in the form of business enterprise and the structure of markets.

5. Within 30 years, the size and complexity of business enterprise was radically enlarged. Large-scale enterprise spread steadily in the areas of manufacturing and transportation, but less in trade and service. By 1900 the average manufacturing establishment was doing three times as much business as in 1850.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопрос к первому абзацу: What were entrepreneurs interested in?

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- 2) Учебник «Английского языка для деловых людей». Автор С.Н Любимцева, Москва, 2013г.
- 3) Бизнес-курс английского языка. автор И.С. Богацкий, Киев 2013г.
- 4) Английский язык для экономистов. автор Н.М. Дюканова, 2014г.

Вариант №3.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркнув в них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The contract was signed by the President of the company.
2. The roles of taxes in the market economy have always been great.
3. Some Mexican companies are being bought by American competitors.

II. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните Participle II и укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The leading foreign exchange markets are London, New York and Tokyo.
2. This is the company based in Switzerland.
3. The applicants were interviewed by the General Director.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We can meet next week to discuss prices.
2. Before a corporation may do business, it must apply for and receive a charter from the state.
3. For every buyer there has to be a seller.

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Письменно переведите 2, 3 и 4 абзацы.

The economy of Great Britain.

1. Britain was a pioneer in the industrial revolution and has retained a manufacturing base of fundamental importance to economy, in spite of a rapid growth in the services sector (nearly two-thirds of GDP). Petroleum and natural gas now account for 4 per cent of GDP and agriculture for 2 per cent (supplying more than half country's food). Britain has become self-sufficient in oil with the development of resources in the contributed to problems of economic adjustment: the external value of sterling is partially influenced by the position in the international oil market, and this may cause strains in Britain's international trade.

2. The economy is based largely on private enterprises but has some major publicly owned industries (notably coal, steel, gas, electricity and railways) and a few joint enterprises. The Government is reducing the size of the public sector, returning parts of the steel, transport, telecommunications and aerospace industries, for example, to private enterprise.

3. The working population is just over 26 million (in a total population of 56 million) of which 7 per cent are self-employed. Just under 40 per cent are women. Unemployment has risen to around 3 million.

4. Britain exports over 30 per cent of its GDP. Machinery and transport equipment account for about one-third of exports while finished manufactures comprise over one-third of imports.

5. Earnings from invisible exports, including financial and other services, are about half as much as those from visible exports.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопрос к третьему абзацу: How many people are unemployed in Great Britain?

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- 2) Учебник «Английского языка для деловых людей». Автор С.Н Любимцева, Москва, 2013г.
- 3) Бизнес-курс английского языка. автор И.С. Богацкий, Киев 2013г.
- 4) Английский язык для экономистов. автор Н.М. Дюканова, 2014г.

Вариант №4.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркнув в них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The Irish government has announced a jump in the number of Irish unemployed.

2. The U.K. became one of Nissan's main export markets.

3. Mail is sent and received every day.

II. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните Participle II и укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. At the exchange markets national currencies are exchanged for one another..

2. Great Britain established a trading network all over the world.

3. Monetary authorities use occasional surveys.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The delegation must go to New York to take part in the seminar on trade.

2. Economic anarchy may cause instability of international banks involved in foreign exchange transactions.

3. We could deliver the equipment within 12 months from date of signing the contract.

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Письменно переведите 2, 3 и 4 абзацы.

Partnerships.

1. Partnerships comprise between two and twenty people who contribute capital and expertise to a common enterprise. Only in special circumstances can the number of partners exceed twenty. The legal rules under which partnerships must be established were set out in the Partnerships Act 1890.

2. It is usual when setting up a partnerships to draw up a legal document stating how much capital has been contributed to the business by each partner, the share of profits they shall receive and rules for electing new partners.

3. A partnership offers a number of advantages to businesses. A group of partners will be able to raise more capital than an individual sole trader. Partnerships also benefit from a greater range of expertise. We commonly find partnerships in the professions, such as accountants, solicitors and state agents. It could be that some of the partners are "sleeping partners" – that is, they contribute capital to the business but take no part in the running of it.

4. Partnerships reduce the pressure on the owners of the business. Decisions can be taken jointly.

5. However, they suffer from a number of disadvantages. There is a limit to the amount of capital that even twenty partners can raise. Partnerships are often short of capital when expansion is being considered. As with sole traders, most partnerships suffer from unlimited liability with all the risks for partner's private possessions. The exceptions are limited partnerships which can exist so long as at least one partner has unlimited liability.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопрос к четвертому абзацу: What is the number of people in a partnership?

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- 1) Учебник английского языка, автор Н.А. Бонк. Москва, 2013г.
- 2) Учебник «Английский язык для экономистов» Автор С.И. Лебедева, Москва, 2013г.
- 3) Бизнес-курс анг
- 4) Английский язык для экономистов. автор Н.М. Дюканова, 2014г.

Вариант №5.

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркнув в них глагол-сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We are going to send a group of specialists to the plant.
2. The prices will be settled by 2 parties.
3. The government said again that tax collection had improved by the end of the year.

II. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните Participle II и укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. David Ricardo's work contained a pioneering statement of the principles of international trade.
2. The value of skilled labour can't be over-estimated.
3. The population of the most developing nations is growing rapidly.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Our new proposal can be ready in a day or two.
2. Many people have ideas of what products other people need, but few people can organize a business.
3. The sellers are to deliver the goods on FOB terms.

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Письменно переведите 2, 3 и 4 абзацы.

The trade of Great Britain.

1. International trade has always been important to Britain. Exports of goods and services now account for nearly a third of gross domestic product.

The fifth largest trading nation in the world, the country is a major supplier of aerospace products, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, chemicals, textiles and most types of machinery, and is a growing oil exporter.

2. Manufactured goods account for about three-quarters of exports of goods. The most important group is machinery and transport equipment. The share of fuels rose from 4 to 14 per cent in 1980 when, for the first time, exports of North Sea oil exceeded imports of crude oil.

3. An increasing proportion of trade has been with other European Community member countries. They account for six of the top ten export markets, taking 43 per cent of British exports in 1980. Britain's largest single export market was Germany and the largest single supplier of imports was the United States.

4. Britain has taken a leading part in the activities of such organizations as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund. Britain maintains few restrictions on its international trade. Most goods may be imported freely and only a narrow range of goods is subject to export control.

5. Invisible trade (which includes payments and receipts for services such as shipping, travel and civil aviation, insurance and interest profits and dividends arising out of overseas investment, and transfers between Britain and other countries) is of great significance to the economy, accounting for one-third of overseas earnings.

V. Ответьте письменно на вопрос к третьему абзацу: What are the British major trading partners?

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