

**Вопросы к экзамену
по дисциплине «Профессиональный иностранный язык»**

1. Артикль, употребление артикля
2. Множественное число существительных
3. Притяжательный падеж существительного
4. Личные и притяжательные местоимения
5. Сравнительная степень прилагательных
6. Превосходная степень прилагательных
7. Наречия. Степени сравнения наречий
8. Виды вопросов: общие, альтернативные и специальные
9. Настоящее простое время (Present Simple)
10. Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple)
11. Будущее простое время (Future Simple)
12. Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous)
13. Прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous)
14. Будущее длительное время (Future Continuous)
15. Условные предложения 1 тип
16. Условные предложения 2 тип

Устные темы:

1. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире
2. Управление сегодня
3. Москва и муниципалитет
4. Мой родной город
5. Американский вариант управления
6. Популярные праздники
7. Сертификация и контроль качества
8. Командировки и расходы
9. Управленческий анализ

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

THE ECONOMY OF CANADA

The Canadian economy is among the world's soundest. Canada is the seventh-largest trading nation among the industrialized market economies and an active partner in international investment.

Canada is a trading nation. About 26 per cent of the country's total output of goods and services (GDP) is exported — mostly to the United States, which is by far the country's biggest market, and supplying 66 per cent of its imports. In fact, Canada and the United States are each other's most important trading partners.

Although Canada is known worldwide as a rich source of raw materials and primary products such as wheat, oil, lumber and minerals, in recent years the structure of the Canadian economy has changed. Over the past quarter-century, resource exports have become a less important part of Canada's trade mix, representing just over one-fifth of Canadian exports now. **Fewer than 13 per cent of Canadian workers are now employed in primary industries.** A similar trend has been occurring in manufacturing.

The services sector (community, business and personal) is now paramount, employing over 70 per cent of the Canadian work force. The growing role of knowledge-based activity is forcing re-examination of educational priorities and retraining programs.

2. Поставьте вопросы к выделенному предложению.

3. Выберите глагол в правильной видовременной форме.

Переведите предложения.

1. The prices were (to reconsider, to be reconsidered).
2. They (have increased, are increasing) production 4 per cent this month as compared the same month last year.
3. The Department of Employment (declared, had declared) a new policy by the end of last year.
4. Little by little the sales (have increased, has increased).
5. Economics as a science (is consisting, consists) of two disciplines.

4. Закончите следующие предложения.

1. To stabilize the economy...
2. The foreign exchange market is made up of ...
3. The earning will increase if ...

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

THE ECONOMY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has a market economy that depends greatly on international trade, mainly with Australia, the European Union, the United States, China, South Korea and Japan. It has only small manufacturing and high-tech sectors, being strongly focused on tourism and primary industries such as agriculture. Free-market reforms over recent decades have removed many barriers to foreign investment, and the World

[Bank](#) in 2005 praised New Zealand as being the most business-friendly country in the world, before Singapore.

New Zealand's economy has been based on a foundation of exports from its very efficient agricultural system. Leading agricultural exports include meat, dairy products, forest products, fruit and vegetables, fish, and wool. New Zealand was a direct beneficiary of many of the reforms achieved under the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, with agriculture in general and the dairy sector in particular enjoying many new trade opportunities in the long term. The country has substantial hydroelectric power and sizeable reserves of natural gas, much of which is exploited due primarily to major [Keynesian import substitution](#)-oriented [industrial projects](#).

Leading manufacturing sectors are food processing, metal fabrication, and wood and paper products. Some manufacturing industries, many of which had only been established in a climate of import substitution with high [tariffs](#) and [subsidies](#), such as car assembly, have completely disappeared, and manufacturing's importance in the economy is in a general decline.

2. Поставьте вопросы к выделенному предложению.

3. Выберите глагол в правильной видовременной форме.

Переведите предложения.

1. Microeconomics as the branch of economics (has studied, studies) producers, consumers, or markets.
2. A lot of people (employ, are employed) in this industry.
3. Real facts often (contradict, have been contradicted) the theory.
4. They (will discuss, will be discussed) monetary policy next week.
5. The spokesman underlined 300 people (had lost, lost) their jobs.

4. Закончите следующие предложения.

1. A higher interest will be paid when ...
2. The figures published represent ...
3. They allocated a much bigger sum than ...

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

THE ECONOMY OF AUSTRALIA

Australia is rich in minerals. Gold played an important part in the early settlement of Australia and even now makes up 25% of Australian minerals. Coal is mined in many places, and the coalfield near Sydney is the largest in the country. Silver, iron and other metals are also mined in different parts mostly in New South Wales. Coober Pedy, which is about 960 kilometers north-west of Adelaide, is an extraordinary place. Opals were first found here in 1915, and now 90% of the world's opals come from here.

Most factories are concentrated in or around the big cities. The most important branches of industry are metal works, motor-car and machine-building industries, and

clothing and food industries. Wood-working is also important in a country with big forests where most of the houses are of wood.

To the rest of the world Australia is mainly a producer of three things: wool, wheat and gold. Besides these, Australia exports minerals, meat, leather, butter, fresh and dried fruits. Most of Australia's exports are sent to Japan, which is the biggest importer of Australian goods, especially wool, wheat and food products. The USA and the UK come next, buying wool, gold and minerals. Moreover, the main cities of Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth are the country's main ports. Through these ports, Australia imports clothing, motor-cars, machines, metal goods and oil products.

Agriculture is the main occupation in Australia. Wheat is the country's principle crop but oats and maize are also cultivated in the south and in the grassland regions.

Sugar is produced along the north-east coast, while fruit-growing is developed in the south.

Australia is famous for its sheep. There are sheep-farms in many parts of the country and they produce a lot of wool for export. Cattle farming is also developed in the Northern Territory, along the east coast and in the south.

2. Поставьте вопросы к выделенному предложению.

3. Выберите глагол в правильной видовременной форме.

Переведите предложения.

1. Many factors (affect, is affecting) the prices, wages and earnings.
2. Macroeconomics as the branch of economics (will study, studies) the economy as a whole.
3. They announced inflation (will reach, had reached) the record level.
4. The prices (go up, have gone up) significantly since the beginning of the year.
5. Many countries (are cooperating, has cooperated) in economics.

4. Закончите следующие предложения.

1. The target figures were much lower than...
2. In order to finance this project ...
3. The company expects to ...

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

THE ECONOMY OF THE USA

The American economy is described as a free enterprise system, which allows private business the freedom to operate for profit with minimum government regulation. The theoretical foundation of the American economic system was provided by Adam Smith whose economic ideas of so-called "laissez-faire" or free competition influenced the development of capitalism. From his standpoint, the more people manufacture and trade the greater the competition.

The USA is the leading producer of electrical energy, aluminum, copper, sulphur and paper, and one of the top producers of natural gas and automobiles. No other nation exports as much high technology as the USA.

Technological advancement has accelerated changes in American agriculture.

Farming is highly mechanized and commercialized, but at the same time, it requires much investment. In productive terms, the achievements of this sector of the economy are extraordinary. U. S. farmers produce enough food for domestic consumption and still supply 15% of the world's food need.

Besides agricultural products are the most part of the U. S. export occupy machinery, automotive products, aircraft and chemicals. The leading U. S. imports are petroleum products, food and beverages machinery, iron and steel products. The USA is the world's largest importer and exporter.

The country's reliance on private initiative and enterprise has produced impressive growth. The USA today is a leading economic power with a high standard of living and enormous productivity in industry and agriculture.

It is the most affluent nation in the world. 60% of all families and individuals are in the middle-income or high-income rank.

2. Поставьте вопросы к выделенному предложению.

3. Выберите глагол в правильной видовременной форме.

Переведите предложения.

1. Economics (attempt, attempts) to find laws and principles.
2. The business (has been sold off, was sold off) by early this month.
3. Before they made the decision they (will discuss, had discussed) all the details.
4. The quality of their goods (is, are) rather low.
5. Output of cars (continues, have continued) to climb.

4. Закончите следующие предложения.

1. In order to economize finance ...
2. The company expected to take advantage ...
3. To dominate the market they reduced ...

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

VALUE

It could be argued that beneath an economic theory is a theory of value. Value can be defined as the underlying activity which economics describes and measures. It is what is "really" happening.

Representative money like this 1922 [US](#) \$100 gold note could be exchanged by the bearer for its face value in [gold](#).

Adam Smith defined "labor" as the underlying source of value, and "the labor theory of value" underlies the work of [Karl Marx](#), David Ricardo and many other classical economists. The "labour theory of value" argues that a good or service is worth the labor that it takes to produce. For most, this value determines a commodity's price. This labour theory of price and the closely related cost-of-production theory of value dominates the work of most classical economists, but those theories are far from the

only accepted basis for "value". For example, neoclassical economists and Austrian School economists prefer the ;line-height: 100% "> "Market theory" argues that there is no "value" separate from price, that the market incorporates all available information into price and that so long as markets are open, that price and the value are one and the same. This theory rests on the idea of the "rational economic actor". This was originally asserted by Mill.

Another set of theories rests on the idea that there is a basic external scarcity, and that "value" represents the relationship to that basic scarcity (or lack thereof). These theories include those based on economics being limited by energy or based on a "[gold standard](#)".

All of these value theories are used in current economic work with varying degrees of acceptance.

2. Составьте и напишите пересказ текста, используя данные ниже клише. Будьте готовы передать основное содержание текста на английском языке на основе составленного пересказа устно.

The headline of this text is ... It deals with ...

The author starts by telling the reader that ... According to the text ... The text also includes ... Further the author states that ... The text goes on to say that ... In conclusion ...

I think the text is addressed to ... It will be particularly useful for those who ...

3. Перепишите текст и переведите его письменно на английский язык.

Что такое рынок? В экономике не существует общепринятого определения термина «рынок». Первоначально этот термин обозначал специальное место (обычно, главную площадь в самой большой деревне в округе), в котором продавали и покупали продукты раз в неделю.

В настоящее время рынок – это физическая или виртуальная область, в которой покупатели и продавцы осуществляют сделки. Кроме того, большинство рынков включают в себя группы людей, которые выступают посредниками между производителем и конечным покупателем.

1.Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The [supply and demand](#) model describes how prices vary as a result of a balance between product availability and demand.

In microeconomic theory supply and demand attempts to describe, explain, and predict the price and quantity of goods sold in perfectly competitive [markets](#). It is one of the most fundamental economic models, ubiquitously used as a basic building block in a wide range of more detailed economic models and theories.

To define, demand is the quantity of a product that a consumer or buyer would be willing and able to buy at any given price in a given period of time. Demand is often represented as a table or a graph relating price and quantity demanded. Most economic models assume that consumers make rational choices about how much to buy in order to maximize their utility - they spend their income on the products that will give them the most happiness at the least cost. The law of demand states that, in general, price and quantity demanded are inversely related. In other words, the higher the price of a product, the less of it consumers will buy.

Supply is the quantity of goods that a producer or a supplier is willing to bring into the market for the purpose of sale at any given price in a given period of time. Supply is often represented as a table or a graph relating price and quantity supplied. Like consumers, producers are assumed to be utility-maximizing, attempting to produce the amount of goods that will bring them the greatest possible profit. The law of supply states that price and quantity supplied are directly proportional. In other words, the higher the price of a product, the more of it producers will create.

The theory of supply and demand is crucial to explaining the market economy in that it explains the mechanisms by which prices and levels of production are set.

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В экономике термин инвестиция обозначает затрату капитала на материальные активы, такие как машиностроение, строение заводов, дорог, мостов, домов и фондов. Как правило, реальные инвестиции включают в себя так называемые материальные (реальные) активы.

Как финансовый термин, инвестиция предполагает покупку ценных бумаг на фондовой бирже или депозитные вклады в банке, организацию сообществ или других финансовых институтов с целью получения дохода, и, соответственно, прироста капитала.

Пользователи капитала, начиная с правительства и заканчивая различного рода промышленными или коммерческими акционерными обществами, зависят в вопросах источников финансирования от тех, кто хочет вложить свои деньги, иными словами, от инвесторов.