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ДІЛОВА АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
Навчальний посібник
для студентів факультету заочного навчання

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Посібник складається з трьох розділів, що містять деякі основи економічних знань у вигляді текстів і практичних завдань з обробки тематичної лексики. Кожний із розділів включає основний текст, лексичні та граматичні вправи, а також контрольну роботу, націлену на перевірку набутих знань.

Для студентів факультету заочного навчання V-VI курсів економічних спеціальностей.

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UNIT 1

THE SCIENCE OF ECONOMICS



WARMING-UP

Answer the following questions:

1. What commodities do you need to live happily?
2. What important things do you use every day?
3. Is it possible to have everything you want? Why?

PRE-READING

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What sciences do you know?
2. What does the economist do?
3. Do economists study essential or non-essential goods and services?
4. What are economic resources?

II. Complete these definitions with the words below:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| A. a social science of the description and analysis of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services | 1. economy |
| B. a structure of economic life in a country | 2. economist |
| C. a particular way of doing something | 3. economics |
| D. a person who studies, teaches, or writes about economics | 4. method |

III. Read the following text and check your answers:

ECONOMICS

Economics is a science. It is a part of our everyday lives because we live in the economic system and every day we *take part* in economic activities.

Economists study our everyday lives and the general life of our communities in order to understand the whole economic system. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live, and explain how it all works. The economists use of course strictly *objective* and scientific methods.

We need food, clothes and shelter. We probably will not work if we can satisfy these basic needs without working. But even when we have

such essential commodities, we still want other things. Our life is more *enjoyable* if we have such goods as Walkmans, computers and cars.

The science of economics is concerned with all our material needs: with the desire to have a computer as well as the basic *necessity* of having enough food to eat.

Human beings certainly have a wide and very complex *range* of wants. The problem is that our wants are not limited. They are always growing and changing. It seems that there is no limit to people's wants and no limit to new ideas for satisfying them. At any moment in time, however, there may be a limit to the amount of goods and services, which people produce.

Land, labour, materials, factories, machinery are economic resources. They are also limited. It is true that, technical progress *enables* us to produce more of the things people want. The problem is that our wants seem to grow faster than our ability to produce goods and services.

The basic problem of economics, therefore, is that economic resources are limited but people's wants are *unlimited*.

PRACTICE

I. In the text find single words in italics for which these words and word combinations can be substituted:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) factual | 5) variety |
| 2) need | 6) participate |
| 3) give a chance | 7) pleasant |
| 4) people | 8) unrestricted |

II. Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F), and if they are false say why.

1. Economics is a science, which is based upon the facts of our everyday lives.
2. Economists try to understand only a part of the economic system
3. If we can satisfy our basic needs without working, we will still work.
4. Radios, books, and toys are basic commodities.
5. The range of human wants is very complex.
6. The economic resources are unlimited.
7. Economic studies are essentially non-scientific.
8. The more you have, the more you want.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is economics?
2. What do economists study?
3. What do we need to survive?
4. What makes our life more pleasant?

5. Why is technical progress so important for people?
6. Whose wishes is it impossible to satisfy?
7. What other economic resources can you think of?

IV. Look through the text again and give Ukrainian/Russian equivalents to the following English words and word combinations:

Basic needs, general life, to be concerned with, an economist, economics, enjoyable, food, human beings, shelter, limited economic resources, to be based upon, to produce goods and services, to enable, a community, a desire, general life, unlimited wants.

V. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

Брати участь, наука, одяг, технічний прогрес, суворо, об'єктивні та наукові методи, складні бажання, товари не першої необхідності, житло, задовольняти, кількість товарів і послуг, можливість, народне господарство, необхідність, повсякденне життя, впливати, пояснювати, суспільство.

VI. Cross out an odd word:

1. desire / want / need / wish
2. toy / house / car / book
3. unlimited / objective / factual / scientific
4. enjoyable / pleasant / nice / sad
5. goods / commodities / clothes / products
6. earn / produce / make / manufacture

VII. Match a word from column A with one from column B. Then make a sentence for each word partnership:

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1. <i>basic</i>	a) range
2. everyday	b) methods
3. objective	c) <i>needs</i>
4. unlimited	d) life
5. complex	e) resources
6. limited	f) wants

VIII. Complete the following sentences with words or word combinations from the text:

1. Economics is a
2. Study the system which affects our lives...
3. The economists' methods should be ... and ...
4. The science of economics is ... with all our wants...

5. We can't get ... without working...
6. The human range of wants is ...
7. People can't... basic needs if they don't work...
8. Things like radios, books and toys for children make life more
9. Land, labour, machinery are ...

IX. Supply the missing prepositions where necessary:

1. Economics is based ... the facts ... our everyday lives.
2. Economists study the system, which affects ... our lives.
3. They describe the facts of economy ... which we live.
4. We cannot get essential things ... working.
5. The science ... economics is concerned ... all our needs and wants.
6. There is no limit... new ideas ... satisfying people's wants.
7. The economic resources available ... any time cannot supply enough goods and services to fully satisfy human wants.

X. Notice in the text how the following words are used:

economics, economy, economic, economist

XI. Arrange the words to make up sentences:

1. economics / everyday / is / The science / based / upon / of/ of/ our / the facts / lives.
2. tries / He / to / how / works / explain / the / system.
3. His / scientific / be / objective / methods / and / should.
4. without / We / food, / can't / clothes / and / get / shelter / working.
5. we / have / we / essential / things / want / other / things / When.
6. is / Economics / concerned / needs / with / basic.
7. books / and / can / make / toys / Radios, / life / enjoyable / more.
8. economist / The / tnes / to / economy / facts / the / describe / the / of.

XII. Spot mistakes:

1. Some people live in the economic system.
2. Basic needs are growing and changing.
3. Human wants are the same but the ability to manufacture goods is growing.
4. Life doesn't change if we have things that provide us with particular personal satisfaction.
5. There is no limit to the economic resources.
6. The science of economics is concerned only with technical progress.
7. Jeans and fur coats are non-essential human needs.
8. Food, clothes and shelter are economic resources.

XIII. Complete the dialogue, translating Ukrainian sentences into English:

1. - Where do you want to study?
 - У Національному аерокосмічному університеті, на економічному факультеті.
2. - What are you going to become?
 - Я хочу бути економістом, щоби вивчати повсякденне життя людей і розуміти, як працює економічна система.
3. - Do you know what the basic economic problem is?
 - Так, задовольнити необмежені потреби за допомогою обмежених ресурсів. Потреби завжди зростають швидше від виробничих можливостей.
 - Why do they grow so fast?
 - Люди мають різноманітне коло бажань; їх бажання постійно змінюються.
 - Виробництво не може задовольнити всі потреби населення.

XIV. Translate into English:

1. До людських основних потреб відносять їжу, одяг і житло.
2. Економісти вживають економічні терміни, такі, як “економічна система”, “економічні ресурси”, “наука економіка”.
3. Мій сусід дуже заощадлива людина, він завжди планує свої покупки.
4. Повсякденне життя студентів дуже різноманітне та цікаве.
5. Наука та мистецтво складають культуру будь-якої країни.
6. Ця теорія базується на обмеженні економічних ресурсів.
7. Людина не може жити без предметів першої необхідності – їжі, житла та одягу.
8. Економісти вивчають наше повсякденне життя для того, щоби з’ясувати, як працює економічна система.
9. Наше життя стає цікавішим, коли ми маємо не тільки необхідні товари, але й ходимо до театру, читаємо книжки, купуємо іграшки.
10. Методи вчених мають бути об’єктивними та науковими.

Vocabulary

English	Ukrainian	Russian
Ability	Можливість	Возможность
As well as	Так само як і	Так же как и
Amount	Кількість	Количество
Basic necessity	Предмети першої необхідності	Предметы первой необходимости
Basic needs	Основні потреби	Основные потребности
To be based upon	Базуватися на чомусь, ґрунтуватися	Базироваться (основываться) на чём-либо

To be concerned with	Мати відношення до	Иметь отношение к...
To change	Змінюватися	Изменяться
Clothes	Одяг	Одежда
Community	Суспільство	Общество
Complex	Складний	Сложный
To describe	Описувати	Описывать
Desire	Бажання	Желание
Economic (adj)	Економічний	Экономический
Economical (adj)	Заощадливий, економний	Экономный
Economics (n)	Економіка (навчальна та наукова дисципліна); економічна теорія	Экономика (учебная и научная дисциплина); экономическая теория
Economist (n)	Економіст	Экономист
Economy (n)	Економіка (країни), народне господарство; економія	Экономика (страны), народное хозяйство; экономия
To enable	Давати право, можливість	Давать право, возможность
Enjoyable	Приємний	Приятный
Enough	Достатньо	Достаточно
Everyday lives	Повсякденне життя	Повседневная жизнь
To explain	Пояснювати	Объяснять
Food	Їжа	Еда
General life	Життя в цілому	Жизнь в целом
To grow	Зростати	Увеличиваться, расти
Human being	Людська істота, людина	Человек
Labour	Труд	Труд
Limit	Обмеження	Ограничение
Limited	Обмежений	Ограниченный
Machinery	Машинне устаткування; машини	Машинное оборудование; машины
Resources	Ресурси	Ресурсы
To satisfy	Задовольняти	Удовлетворять
Science (n)	Наука	Наука
Scientific (adj)	Науковий	Научный
Shelter	Житло	Жилище
Strictly	Суворо	Строго
To take part in smth	Брати участь у чомусь	Принимать участие в чём-либо
Walkman	Плеєр	Плейер

UNIT 2 DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SYSTEMS



WARMING-UP

1. Where do you come from?
2. What is your nationality?
3. What part of the world is your country in?
4. Are there many industrial cities in your country? What are they?
5. What are basic goods and services that people provide in your native city?

THE WORK THE PEOPLE DO

1. Think of the most popular jobs in the XX century and compare your answers.
2. Look at this list of jobs. Are they popular nowadays?
Accountant, baker, banker, coal-miner, computer programmer, farmer, manager, lawyer, shoemaker.
Add any jobs you can think of and comment on their popularity.
3. There are descriptions of professions. Name them.
Someone who...
 - 1) grows fruit and vegetables;
 - 2) who advises people on legal matters;
 - 3) who directs a bank;
 - 4) who makes bread and cakes;
 - 5) who programs computers;
 - 6) who helps you to learn;
 - 7) who looks after people's health.
 - 8) who directs or organizes smth.

PRE-READING

I. Discuss the following questions in small groups.

1. What do your parents do?
2. Do they produce goods or services?
3. Why do they work? List as many reasons as possible.

II. Read the text: The Work People Do

Most people *work* in order to earn their living.

They produce goods and services. They produce goods either on farm, such as milk and potatoes, or in the factories, like paper or *computers*. Goods are agricultural (milk and potatoes) or *manufactured* (paper or computers).

Services are such things as education, medicine and commerce. Some people *provide* goods; some provide services. Some provide both goods and services.

For example, the same company provides computers and some service *to maintain* them.

The work that people do is their economic activity.

Economic activities make up the economic system of a town, a city, a country or the world. Such an economic system is the *sum-total* of what people do and what they want.

The work which people do provides what they need and provides them with money. People buy *essential* commodities with the money they earn. They buy things to eat like bread and meat, jeans and shirts to wear, flats and houses to live in.

Of course, most people hope to earn enough money to buy commodities and services which are non-essential.

Non-essential commodities provide people *with particular personal* satisfaction, like CDs, hi-fi systems, books, visits to the cinema and theatre.

PRACTICE

I. The following are dictionary definitions of words in italics from the text.

Guess what these words are.

1. special;
2. to keep in good working order;
3. goods made by manual labour or by machinery;
4. produce, give;
5. to get money by working;
6. total of numbers added together;
7. a thing sold;
8. electronic machine which calculates and keeps information automatically;
9. absolutely necessary, indispensable;
10. private.

II. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Say why.

1. Most people work in order to get satisfaction.
2. Services are either agricultural or manufactured.
3. Schools and hospitals provide education and medicine.

4. The same company may produce both goods and services.
5. Milk and potatoes are agricultural goods.
6. Paper is a non-agricultural commodity.
7. The work that people do is their economic system.
8. Every town has its own economic activity.
9. Economic activity is the sum-total of what people do and want.
10. Most people do not want to buy non-essential commodities.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Who works in order to earn a living?
2. What do people produce?
3. What types of goods do they produce?
4. What is economic activity?
5. What is the economic system the sum-total of?
6. What provides people with money?
7. What can people buy with money?

IV. Look through the text again and give Ukrainian/Russian equivalents to the following English words and word combinations:

To earn a living, to produce, manufactured, to provide goods and services, to maintain, economic activity, to make up, the sum-total of, non-essential commodities, personal satisfaction, Hi-Fi systems.

V. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

сільськогосподарські товари, товари першої необхідності, купувати товари та надавати послуги, мати потребу в чомусь, заробляти достатньо грошей, освіта, комерція, економічна система, забезпечувати кого-небудь грошима, надавати послуги, медицина, праця, яку виконують люди; купувати за гроші, більшість людей, особистий, наприклад.

VI. In each of the sentences a word is missing. Provide a word or word combinations from the text:

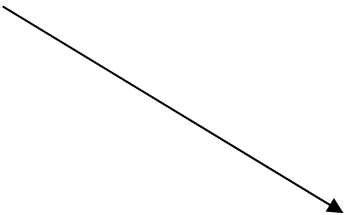
1. Schools, hospitals and banks provide people with important ...
2. He works in order...
3. Milk and corn are ... goods. Paper and cars are...goods.
4. A city has its own...
5. The money he earns is enough only for...
6. Such goods like newspapers, toys for children are ...
7. Economic ... is the work people do.
8. Look at the ... and then do the exercises.

9. There is usually a lot of ... at the railway station or airport that handles a lot of traffic.
10. All our sales information is on...
11. It was ... for him to go to buy most of the things they needed.
12. It was a ... matter and he did not want to tell anyone else about it.
13. I don't like that... restaurant.

VII. Spot mistakes in the following sentences and correct them:

1. Not many people work in order to earn their living.
2. Services are such things as education and agriculture.
3. You can't buy services and goods in the same company.
4. People hope to earn little money to buy everything they need.
5. Doctors provide us with essential goods.
6. CDs, hi-fi systems are essential commodities.
7. You can buy everything you want without money.

VIII. Match the verbs with the nouns. The first has been done for you as an example:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to maintain | a) essential commodities |
| 2. to buy | b) a living |
| 3. to produce | c) economic system |
| 4. to earn | d) goods |
| 5. to provide | e) computers |
| 6. to make up | f) services |
- 

Find adjectives in the text to the following nouns:

1. a) system
2. b) goods
3. c) activity
4. d) commodities
5. c) satisfaction

IX. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. We buy things to eat... potatoes, bread and milk.
2. Most people buy essential commodities ... shops.
3. We work to earn a living.
4. People buy goods and services ... money.
5. These marks are the sum-total ... what you know.
6. Make ...your own answer.
7. He makes ... money ... to provide his children ...education.
8. He walks and talks ... an old man.

X. Combine some of the words in these sentences in order to make new compound nouns:

EXAMPLE: *He owns a house. - So he is a house-owner.*

1. He owns a car.
2. They breed horses.
3. These men mine for coal.
4. Those women grow fruit.
5. Mr. Steel works with steel.
6. They pack meat in that factory.
7. Mr. Shoe makes shoes.
8. They breed pigs.
9. We work in the factory.
10. He programs computers.

XI. Paraphrase the following sentences, substituting the words from your active vocabulary for the underlined words:

1. Bankers and lawyers give services. Farmers and coal-miners make goods.
2. People may either make such things as bread, milk, paper and cars or they may maintain your computer or teach you English.
3. There are some things that we can't live without.
4. People work in order to provide their families with everything they need.
5. Computer programmer helps you to keep your computer working.
6. People work to get more money to satisfy their additional wants.
7. The whole country is a special system which consists of all our needs and actions.

XII. Make up sentences:

1. Economic / town / system / activities / make / the / up / a / economic / of.
2. earn / work / living / to / People / in / a / order.
3. The / the / work / people / is / economic / do / system / that.
4. provide / Non-essential / with / people / satisfaction / particular / commodities / personal.
5. services / produce / provide / People / and / goods.
6. to / money / satisfy / needs / earn / I / enough / essential.
7. my / computer / the / of / This / is / sum-total / work.
8. good / Milk / are / a / and / of / agricultural / example / meat / goods.
9. don't / manufactured / Farmers / produce / goods.
10. them / shoes / A / makes / and / shoemaker / maintains.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Багато людей виробляють і товари, і послуги.
2. Машини та папір - виробничі товари.

3. Робота, яку виконують люди, називається економічною діяльністю.
4. Робота, яку виконують люди, забезпечує їх грошима. На ці гроші вони можуть купувати товари першої необхідності.
5. Молоко та картопля - сільськогосподарські товари.
6. Економічна діяльність, яку виконують люди, складає економічну систему країни.
7. Економічна система—це сукупність діяльності людей.
8. Люди також купують такі товари, як книжки, музикальні центри, комп'ютери.
9. Медицина, освіта та комерція надають людям послуги, які їм потрібні.
10. Наша компанія сама виробляє електронні товари та надає послуги по їх експлуатації.

XIV. How many sentences can you make with the words in the box? You can use each word more than once.

People	Essential	to produce	to earn a living
Services	Agricultural	do	activity
Is	Work	system	to produce
Economic	sum-total	goods	what
in order	Manufactured	they	are
Commodities	To maintain	make up	them

Vocabulary:

English	Ukrainian	Russian
Accountant	Бухгалтер	Бухгалтер
Activity	Діяльність	Деятельность
Agricultural	Сільськогосподарський	Сельскохозяйственный
Baker	Пекар	Пекарь, булочник
Coal miner	Шахтар	Шахтер
Computer programmer	Програміст	Программист
To earn a living	Заробляти на життя	Зарабатывать на жизнь
Economy	Народне господарство, економіка	Народное хозяйство, экономика
Essential commodity	Товар першої необхідності	Товар первой необходимости
Goods (n)	Товари	Товары
Lawyer	Адвокат	Адвокат
To make up	Утворювати, складати	Образовывать, составлять

To maintain	Ремонтувати, обслуговувати	Ремонтировать, обслуживать
Manager	Керівник, менеджер	Управляющий, менеджер
Manufactured	Виробничий	Производственный
Non-essential commodity	Товар не першої необхідності	Товар не первой необходимости
Particular	Особливий	Особый
Personal	Особистий	Личный
To produce smth	Виробляти що-небудь	Производит что- нибудь
To provide smth	Забезпечувати, надавати	Обеспечивать, предоставлять
To provide smb with smth	Забезпечувати кого- небудь чим-небудь	Обеспечивать кого- либо чем-нибудь
Satisfaction	Задоволення	Удовольствие
Service	Послуга	Услуга
Shoemaker	Швець, чоботар	Сапожник
The sum-total of	Сукупність, результат, підсумок чого-небудь	Совокупность, результат, итог чего-либо

RE-READING

I. Answer the questions:

1. What economic systems do you know?
2. What economic systems are prevailing in the countries mentioned above?
3. What economic system does your country have?

II. Complete these definitions with the word combinations below:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. stock, store, amount of something provided or obtainable | 1. enterprise |
| 2. thing(s) owned; possession; land, houses | 2. public ownership |
| 3. business firm or venture | 3. supplies |
| 4. state ownership of the means of production, distribution, or exchange | 4. property |

UNIT 3

DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Read the text: Economic systems.

Not all economic systems are the same. They differ from country to country, each has its own particular features. Nevertheless, some of the systems are very similar to one another. The economists classify them into three groups: market economies, command economies and mixed economies.

The economic principles of different nations may contrast rather strongly. The economic system of the United States of America is very different from the economic system of China. The American system is based on private enterprise with private ownership of the means of production. The Chinese system is based on the ideas of Karl Marx. He was a political economist who lived in the 19th century.

The American system is capitalist, while the Chinese system is socialist. The economic ideologies of these two countries differ greatly from one another.

The economic system of Great Britain is similar to the American system. It is based on private enterprise and private supplies of capital. We can define it as a surplus income available for investment in new business activities.

In Great Britain and the United States individual citizens can own private property.

They can exercise considerable economic freedom of choice. They can choose what they want to do and how they want to earn their living. But Americans and Britains are not of course *entirely* free. They must obey the law. However, they can use their time, money and effort as they wish.

PRACTICE

I. In the text find single words in italics for which these words and word combinations can be substituted:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. stores | 6. prefer |
| 2. use | 7. completely |
| 3. selection | 8. follow |
| 4. personal | 9. single |
| 5. extra | 10. venture |

II. Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F), and if they are false say why.

1. The economic systems of the United States and China are the same.
2. The US citizens own the means of production.
3. Karl Marx was an eighteenth century economic theorist.

4. The British system is based on the socialist principles.
5. Because Britain has a system of private enterprise, we can say that its economy is similar to the American economy.
6. Capital is essentially surplus income which is used for new business activities.
7. Individual citizens in Britain and the United States have complete economic freedom.
8. British citizens can choose what they want to do as long as they obey the law.

III. Answer the questions:

1. What types of economic systems do the economists classify?
2. What is the American system based on?
3. What is the Chinese system based on?
4. What economic system is the British system similar to?
5. What two things is the British system based on?
6. What can citizens in the United States and Britain own?
7. What three things can Britains and Americans do as they wish?

IV. Look through the text again and give Ukrainian/Russian equivalents to the following English words and word combinations:

an economic system, to be based on, to differ from, to be similar to, private supplies of capital, socialist, ideology, an individual citizen, principles, freedom of choice, to be the same, Chinese system, to contrast strongly, surplus income, to be available for, business activities, ideas, to exercise economic freedom, to be entirely free, private ownership, command economy.

V. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

Бути однаковим, приватна власність, приватне підприємство, володіти, підкорятися закону, відрізнятися, бажати, зусилля, держава, повна свобода, різні економічні системи, засоби виробництва, соціалістичний, інвестиції, капіталістичний, принципи Карла Маркса, політичний економіст, значна економічна свобода, користуватися, ринкова економіка.

VI. Cross out an odd word:

1. produce / provide / manufacture / undertake
2. education / farm / medicine / commerce
3. city / town/ system/ country
4. economic / economist / economy / economics
5. scientific / logical / objective/ essential
6. food / clothes / community / shelter

7. British / American / Chinese/ Australian
8. enterprise / freedom / supplies / ownership

VII. In each of the sentences there is a word/ words missing. Provide them from the text:

1. Most people ... to earn a living.
2. They ... goods and services.
3. All economic activities ... the economic system.
4. Economic system ... greatly.
5. Socialist system ... on the ideas of Karl Marx, and capitalist system ... on private enterprise.
6. American and British people can have ...
7. They can ... their money, ..., effort as they wish if they ... the law.
8. In socialist states like China and Mongolia people can't ... private property.
9. All the ... is public in these countries.

VIII. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. Individual citizens exercise considerable freedom ... choice.
2. An important form ... capital is surplus income available ... investment ... new business companies.
3. The science ... economics is concerned ... all people needs.
4. Capitalist and socialist systems contrast ... strongly.
5. There is a shortage ... means production in our company.
6. Do you obey ... the law?

IX. Match a word from column A with one from column B. Then make a sentence for each word partnership:

- | A | B |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. capitalist | a) satisfaction |
| 2. economic | b) Chinese system |
| 3. personal | c) necessities |
| 4. socialist | d) range |
| 5. political | e) commodities |
| 6. scientific | f) methods |
| 7. basic | g) American system |
| 8. complex | h) economist |
| 9. essential | i) ideologies |
| 10. business | j) enterprise |
| 11. private | k) income |
| 12. private | l) freedom |

X. Spot the mistakes:

1. The Chinese economy system is similar to the American system.
2. Citizens must use the law as they wish.
3. The British system is based on investment from the USA.
4. The economic system of their country is based on private property and private supplies of capital.
5. Ukrainian people are of course entirely free.
6. The economic ideologies of capitalistic and communistic nations are the same.
7. The German system is socialist these days.

XI. Rearrange the words to make up sentences:

1. both / Some / goods / people / services / provide / and.
2. changes / lives / our / affect / Economic.
3. use / describe / capital / how / Economists/ businessmen.
4. people / flats / own / Some / some / and / houses / own.
5. undertakes / useful / He / the / non-essential / but / work / is.
6. get / do / money / Citizens / for / work / the / they.
7. changes / our / affect / Economic / lives.

XII. Translate the following sentences:

- Why do people work?
- Некоторые люди не любят работать, но им приходится зарабатывать себе на жизнь и обеспечивать друг друга товарами и услугами.
- Why do people buy not only essential commodities?
- Когда у людей есть все товары первой необходимости, они покупают товары не первой необходимости, чтобы удовлетворить свои личные желания и сделать свою жизнь более приятной.
- Why should economic methods be objective and scientific?
- Экономика - это наука, а научные методы должны быть объективными и научными.
- Why must citizens obey the law?
- Люди должны следовать закону, чтобы сохранить порядок в стране.
- Why can British and American people own private property?
- Граждане этих стран могут иметь частную собственность, так как они живут в капиталистических системах.
- Why is the socialist system different from the capitalist one?
- Капиталистическая система основывается на частной собственности и частном предпринимательстве, а социалистическая - на коллективной собственности и общем труде. В этом их основное различие.

XIII. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English:

1. Наша компанія докладає багато зусиль, щоби збільшити капітал.
2. Окремі громадяни, а не держава володіють засобами виробництва у капіталістичних країнах.
3. Мої друзі вклали значну суму грошей у приватне підприємство.
4. Зарубіжні інвестиції необхідні для відродження економіки України.
5. Економічні системи не можуть повністю відрізнятись, вони обов'язково мають щось спільне.
6. Додатковий прибуток компанії багато в чому залежить від її керівництва.
7. Україна і Російська Федерація різняться територіальним устроєм, але народи цих країн схожі мовами, якими вони розмовляють.
8. Ідеологія країн Сходу та Заходу не схожа.
9. Ринкова економіка основана на приватній власності та приватному накопиченні капіталу.
10. Не має жодної країни в світі, де громадяни користуються повною економічною свободою.

Vocabulary:

English	Ukrainian	Russian
To be available	Бути доступним	Быть доступным
To be based on	Бути оснований	Быть основанным
To be different from	Відрізнятись, бути різними	Отличаться
To be the same	Бути таким же	Быть таким же
Capitalist (adj.)	Капіталістичний	Капиталистический
Citizen (n.)	Громадянин	Гражданин
Complete freedom	Повна свобода	Полная свобода
To contrast strongly	Сильно відрізнятись, протистояти	Сильно отличаться, противостоят
To define (v.)	Визначати	Определять
To differ from (v.)	Відрізнятись від чого-небудь	Отличаться от чего-либо
To differ from each other	Відрізнятись один від одного	Отличаться друг от друга
Effort (n.)	Зусилля	Усилия
To exercise freedom	Користуватись свободою	Пользоваться свободой
Individual (adj.)	Окремий	Отдельный
Investment (n.)	Інвестиція	Инвестиция
Means of production	Засоби виробництва	Средства производства

To obey the law	Підкорятися закону	Подчиняться закону
To own (v.)	Володіти	Владеть
Private enterprise	Приватне підприємство	Частное предприятие
Private ownership	Приватна власність, володіння	Частная собственность, владение
Private supplies of capital	Приватне накопичення капіталу	Частное накопление капитала
Property (n.)	Власність, майно	Собственность, имущество
The pros and cons	За і проти	За и против
Socialist (adj.)	Соціалістичний	Социалистический
Surplus income	Додатковий прибуток	Прибавочный доход
To underlie (v.)	Лежати в основі	Лежать в основе
To use (v.)	Користуватися	Пользоваться
To wish (v.)	Бажати	Желать

UNIT 4

WHAT IS ECONOMIC FREEDOM

WARMING-UP

Answer the questions:

1. What comes to your mind when you think of limits?
2. Are you free to do what you wish?
3. Is it possible to be economically free?
4. How do you understand freedom?

PRE-READING

I. Complete the definitions with the words unemployment, wages, labour:

1. money earned for an hour's or day's or week's work (by shop and factory workers).
2. the work that provides goods or services; the workforce;
3. the situation in which there are not enough jobs available for the people looking for them.

II. Read the text and check your answers:

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

If a person can do what he wishes with his own property, time and efforts, then the economists say that he is "economically free". In all *communities*, of course, the governments set *limits* upon the personal *freedom* of citizens. In some cases the limits are very complex; in others they are relatively simple. The governments require all individuals *to conform to* the laws which they make.

Various individuals *exercise* their freedom of action and their freedoms may *conflict*. That is why the economists say that complete economic freedom may cause great difficulties.

Just try to imagine that there is no system of control. Employers and employees are completely free. What could happen?

For example, landowners could build their factories in *unsuitable* places or factory-owners could make their employees work too long each day.

Workers may stop working as soon as they get their first pay. They would come back to do more work only when they needed more money.

As you can see, such economic freedom could *create* a very unstable, economy. Such economic *anarchy* could cause instability (unemployment; loss of production etc.) in the whole economy of a country.

Economic laws are concerned with *contracts* between employers and employees. Sometimes they are concerned with worker's health, wages and

pensions. They also may be concerned with the location of places of work. Sometimes they help the employers; sometimes they protect the interests of the workers. The government policy towards both employees and employers depends very much upon the political and economic ideology that the government adopts. It may be beneficial towards employers and capital on the one hand, or workers and the problems of labour on the other hand.

PRACTICE

I. Find words in the text for which these words and word combinations can be substituted:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. societies; | 7. to come into disagreement; |
| 2. the right to exercise one's powers, desires; | 8. lawlessness; |
| 3. unsatisfactory; | 9. regular pay in old age; |
| 4. written agreements; | 10. to obey; |
| 5. cause; | 11. use. |
| 6. restrictions; | |

II. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Say why.

1. Economists say that a man is economically free if he can do what he wishes with his own property, time and energy.
2. Governments usually require all individuals to conform to the laws which they make.
3. Complete economic freedom doesn't create many difficulties.
4. Freedoms of various individuals may conflict.
5. Complete economic freedom can lead to economic anarchy.
6. Anarchy is a satisfactory and desirable thing in any economic system.
7. Economic laws are sometimes concerned with the wages and health of the employers.
8. These laws usually protect the interests of the workers but not the employers.
9. Government policy does not depend on the political and economic ideology of the country.
10. Some ideologies are beneficial towards labour and others towards capital.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Under what condition is a person economically free?
2. What do the governments require all citizens to do?
3. Why does complete economic freedom of action cause great difficulties?
4. What can workers and employers do under the condition they are free?
5. What kind of economy may complete economic freedom create?
6. What workers' needs are economic laws concerned with?

7. Whose interests do these laws protect?
8. What does the government policy towards the employers or employees depend on?

IV. Look through the text again and give Ukrainian/Russian equivalents to the following English words and word combinations:

in unsuitable places, system of control, places of work, to be beneficial towards employers, to create a very unstable economy, to conflict, relatively simple, government policy towards both employees and employers, to be economically free, to conform to the laws, laws are concerned with, loss of production, one's own property, time and energy, complete economic freedom.

V. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

приймати закони, уся економіка країни, безробіття, складні обмеження, землевласник, робоча сила, людина, викликати великі труднощі, захищати інтереси працівників, суспільство, отримати першу плату, заробітна плата, примушувати працювати надто довго, здоров'я робітників, договір між..., установлювати обмеження на особисту свободу.

VI. Find an odd word:

1. wages, salary, payment, pensions;
2. landowner, employee, factory-owner, employer;
3. lead to, cause, influence, create;
4. unemployment, central-planning, loss of production, instability;
5. to conform to, to break, to follow, to obey;
6. public, own, private, personal;
7. agreement, contract, law, deal.

VII. Match the words on the left with the words on the right. The first has been done for you as an example:

Unstable
Personal
Economic
Complex
Unsuitable
various

Places
Limits
Individuals
Economy
Freedom
Ideology

To set upon
To create
To protect
To exercise
To cause
To conform to

The laws
One's freedom
Limits
Instability
The interests
difficulties

VIII. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. People use their time and money ... they wish.

2. The limits set ... the personal freedom are very complex.
3. Mr. Big offered me a job yesterday. -Did you agree? - No, I didn't. The conditions he offered were beneficial ... him but not me.
4. Factory-owners set limits ... smoking in the production area.
5. Lawyers provide people ... services.
6. Nowadays the contracts ... employers and employees are very complex.
7. Department of Finance is concerned ... wages and salaries.
8. A man can hardly do what he wishes ... his property, time, and effort.
9. Why is he always conflicting ... his parents? - They limit his freedom. ... the one hand a community makes people work too long, ... the other hand it protects their interests.

IX. Complete the following sentences with words or word combinations from the text:

1. Your behaviour may ... great difficulties. Don't you understand?
2. Citizens exercise a ... freedom of choice.
3. It's absolute ... the way he runs his business. Employees want to buy the company.
4. The laws should be ... towards both employers and employees.
5. Some factory-owners can build factories in ... places. They are free to choose the ... of their future business.
6. Look at the example. This exercise is ... simple.
7. The company ... towards its staff is very beneficial. Managers don't ... people work ... long and they always receive their ... in time.
8. Our CEO doesn't ... to the law. We didn't get our first His position in the company is very ...
9. Contracts ... limit ... people's ability to use their time, property and ... as they ...
10. Various ... exercise their freedom of action in order to ... their ... freedom.
11. There is no ... to the range of services that we provide.

X. Spot mistakes in the following sentences and correct them:

1. Laws permit to build factories in unsuitable places.
2. Any person who can do what he wishes with his property, time and effort is completely free.
3. Economic stability causes loss of production.
4. In most cases the government policy is beneficial towards employers.
5. Limits that the government sets upon citizens' freedom don't depend on the political and economic ideology of the country
6. You can feel secure in unstable economy.
7. Citizens are required to conform to those laws which protect their interests.

- Contracts between employers and employees help to avoid conflicts about wages and salaries, conditions of work and location of places of work.

XI. Paraphrase the following sentences, substituting the words from your active vocabulary for the underlined words:

- An individual citizen who owns a factory may come into disagreement with people who work at his factory.
- New regulations won't do any good to the economy of the country.
- My sister is going to get married my best friend next week. They decided to sign a written agreement.
- Sometimes we don't want to obey the laws but on the other hand this may lead to unsteady economy.
- Check that the machines meet the standards we found necessary.
- Parents are those two persons whom the child needs to survive.
- Nobody pays attention to rules; there is an economic chaos in the country.
- We can't live together. Our points of view are very different.
- A period of economic growth and steadiness can't create the situation when there aren't enough jobs.

XII. Make up sentences:

- The / us / beneficial / government / may / policy / be / to.
- Worker's / Laws / wages / concerned / health / with / and / pensions / are.
- Freedom / great / difficulties / Complete / can / economic / cause /.
- They / had / money / not / needed / they / work / all / may / the / they / if.
- The / the / economy / of/ of/ the / upon / political / country depends / ideology / government/ whole/ very / much.
- With / Private / freedom / provides / economic / enterprise / people / considerable.
- Britain / choice/ and / citizens / action / and / US / in / individual / exercise / freedom the / economic / of.
- What / and / their / they / In / do / with / socialist / countries / citizens / couldn't /wished / property, / time / energy.
- / To can / people / free / a living / to / spend / how / and / how / are / to / choose / money.

XIII. How many sentences can you make with the words in the box? You can use each word more than once.

factory	to cause	complete	can	anarchy
system of control	Various	to set upon	great difficulties	owner
there	Freedom	conflict	To conform to	economic
the	Limits	to create	law	individuals

are to exercise must complex is

XIV. Translate into English:

1. Деякі громадяни мають приватну власність, а деякі не мають.
2. Безробіття та спад виробництва пов'язані з нестабільною економікою і труднощами у відносинах між робітниками і роботодавцями.
3. Усі окремі громадяни повинні підкорятися законам, які приймає уряд, тому що ніхто не може бути повністю вільним у своїх діях.
4. Не вимагайте від мене надто багато.
5. Робітники і роботодавці часто конфлікують з приводу заробітної плати.
6. Нестабільність економіки може призвести до великих труднощів, наприклад, до спаду виробництва та безробіття.
7. Економічні закони захищають інтереси обох сторін. Вони є складними обмеженнями свободи громадян.
8. Ви вільні робити що завгодно зі своєю власністю, часом і зусиллями? - Я не знаю жодної людини, яка повністю вільна.
9. Наш адвокат примусив нас захищати свої інтереси.
10. Не треба працювати надто довго, в нас достатньо часу, щоби закінчити цю роботу завтра.

ROLE PLAY

Work as a group. Read the following script. Guess what these people are talking about. Discuss the subject you've suggested using these words and expressions. Distribute roles and act out the dialogue.

Mother	We're not going to force you, Luigi.
Father	Nobody's going to compel you to do it. Are we boys?
All	No. No. Of course not. No way.
Brother	No-one's going to make you do anything you don't want to.
Other brother	Right. You tell him, dad.
Cousin	You make up your own mind.
Uncle	The choice is yours.

Vocabulary:

English

To adopt laws
Anarchy

Ukrainian

Приймати закони
Анархія

Russian

Принимать законы
Анархия, беззаконие

As soon as To be beneficial towards smb	Як тільки Бути вигідним для кого-небудь; допомагати кому- небудь	Как только Быть выгодным для кого- либо; помогать кому- либо
Community Complex To conflict with smb, smth	Суспільство Складний Суперечити кому- небудь, чому-небудь	Общество Сложный Быть в конфликте, противоречить кому- либо, чему-либо
Contract between smb. To cause great diffi- culties To create	Контракт, договір між ким-небудь Спричиняти великі труднощі Створити, утворити; створювати, утворювати	Контракт, договор между кем-либо Вызывать большие трудности Создать, образовать, создавать, образовывать
Economic ideology	Економічна ідеологія	Экономическая идеология
To be economically free To exercise one's freedom (rights, power etc)	Бути економічно свободним (вільним) Користуватися, використовувати свободу (права, силу)	Быть экономически свободным Пользоваться, использовать свободу (права, силу)
To get one's first pay	Отримувати першу плату (виплату, сплату)	Получать первую плату (выплату, уплату)
The government Instability	Уряд Нестабільність, неусталеність	Правительство Нестабильность, неустойчивость
An individual Landowner Limits location Location	Особистість, людина Землевласник Обмеження Місцезнаходження, розташування	Личность, человек Землевладелец Ограничения Месторасположение, размещение
Loss of production To make one's employees work On the one hand, on the other hand Pensions Policy towards	Спад виробництва Примушувати кого- небудь працювати З одного боку, з іншого боку Пенсії Політика відносно кого-небудь, чого- небудь	Спад производства Заставлять, вынуждать кого-либо работать С одной стороны, с другой стороны Пенсии Политика по отношению к чему-либо, кому-либо

Personal freedom	Особиста свобода	Личная свобода
Labour	Праця, робоча сила	Труд, рабочая сила
To protect the interests of the workers	Захищати інтереси працівників	Защищать интересы работников
Relatively simple	Відносно простий	Относительно простой
To require	Вимагати	Требовать
Salary	Заробітна плата, зарплата	Заработная плата, зарплата
Secure, security	Безпечний, безпека	Безопасный, безопасность
To set limits upon	Установлювати обмеження на когонебудь, що-небудь	Устанавливать ограничения на кого-нибудь, что-нибудь
Solvent	Платоспроможний	Платёжеспособный
Too	Надто, занадто	Слишком, чересчур
Unemployment	Безробіття	Безработица
Ustable economy	Нестабільна економіка	Нестабильная экономика
Unsuitable places	Непідхожі, (невідповідні) місця	Неподходящие места
Wages	Заробітна плата, зарплата	Заработная плата, зарплата
The whole	Цілий, увесь, вся, все	Целый, весь, вся, все

CONTROL WORK

Read and translate the text.

All communities have to deal with the same basic economic problem. They have limited amount of land labour and capital that cannot produce enough goods or services to satisfy all the people's wants. So they have to decide how to use these limited resources. Different countries use different methods to deal with these problems. The market economy dominates in capitalist economic system, while the command economy prevails in socialist countries.

In the market economy individuals have the right to own, control and dispose of land, buildings, machinery and other natural and manufactured factors of production. This feature determines the capitalist system. Individuals are free to set up in business for themselves, firms are free to decide what to produce and consumers are free to spend their incomes as they wish.

A market economy is often described as a free enterprise economy, where the word free means "free from government controls". The government has very few economic functions in such economic system.

In the command economic system the government has the power to command the nation's economic resources. It is the government that decides how to control the land, labour and capital. It is also responsible for the economy and is therefore concerned with quality and quantity. The State organizes the whole economic effort of the nation. It decides what goods and services to produce how to distribute them and what prices to charge for the goods. In addition, the state provides most of the services which the citizens require.

The most important feature of command economy is the public ownership of the means of production. The State owns the land and all types of capital. Private ownership is usually limited to personal possessions, although small businesses are sometimes privately owned, and farm workers are often allowed to own small plots of land and sell their land.

I. Say whether these statements are true or false, and if they are false say why.

1. Private property in a capitalist state is reduced to a minimum.
2. There are no limits on land, mineral resources and capital.
3. The market economy dominates in socialist economic system.
4. Central planning by the State is an essential part of the socialist system.
5. The central authority decides on the quantity, quality, price and place of sale of any commodity.
6. The central authority is responsible for the economy but is not concerned with methods of production.
7. Individuals are free to set up their business in command economy.
8. Command economy is concerned with the needs of the private individual.
9. Collective needs are more important in a socialist state than the needs of the individual.

II. Answer the questions, basing your answers on the text.

1. What is greatly reduced in a system with command economy?
2. What difficulties are there in all the communities?
3. What economy dominates in capitalist countries?
4. What is the command economy view on property?
5. What rights do the individuals have in market economy states?
6. What is the government role in the command economy?
7. What is the most important feature of the command economy?
8. What does the authority control?
9. What can the authority do about prices?
10. What is the State responsible for?

III. Find Ukrainian/ Russian equivalents to the following:

exist, to limit to, private property, central planning, to organize effort, central authority, complete power, quality, to distribute, to charge a price

for smth., to require, to provide, to be responsible for, a State, to state, to plan over, means of production, private enterprise, to belong to, to permit, a quantity, methods of production, to be subordinated to, ownership, to be responsible for, feature.

IV. Now find English word for:

якість, держава, дозволяти, зменшувати до..., існувати, скорочувати, обмежувати, ціна на ..., приватна власність, центральне планування, необмежена влада, кількість, організовувати зусилля, влада, розподіляти, визначати ціну за ..., бути відповідальним за ..., виголошувати, приватне підприємство, належати до..., дозволяти, методи виробництва, мати відношення до ..., підкорятися.

V. Find in the text words which mean:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| a) society; | g) to organize; |
| b) raw materials; | h) earnings; |
| c) personal possession; | i) amount; |
| d) attempt; | j) a country; |
| e) dominate; | k) supply. |
| f) a man; | |

VI. Change the listed adjectives into adverbs (ly or - ally as necessary):

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. usual | 5. clear | 8. systematic |
| 2. regular | 6. scientific | 9. careful |
| 3. considerable | 7. complete | 10. rapid |
| 4. probable | | |

VII. Put prepositions into the blanks.

1. The central authority is concerned ... methods of production.
2. His capital was finally reduced ... nothing.
3. They charged quite a lot of money ... that commodity.
4. The government is usually responsible ... the people ... the condition of the national economy.
5. Citizens are required to conform ... the law.
6. He agreed ... the other economists that the system was unusual.
7. The government paid .him well ... the work he did.

VIII. Make these words negative by adding prefix in- and change it to suit the consonant which follows:

EXAMPLE: *legal - in + legal = illegal*
Probable - in + probable = improbable

Regular - in + regular = irregular

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. practical | 3. legible | 5. mobile | 7. logical | 9. rational |
| 2. possible | 4. relevant | 6. proper | 8. responsible | 10. personal |

IX. Make up sentences:

1. in / have / countries / very / Citizens / private / socialist / property / little;
2. the USA / In / controls / of / very / area / small / government / the economy;
3. the authority / to / what / decides / produce;
4. complete / with / power / controls / A central authority / prices;
5. the / must / national / be / economy / planned;
6. the system / the needs / is related to / of / the State;
7. distributes / The government / prices / for / charges / and / goods;
8. is on the / The emphases / collective / on / the personal / not / effort / effort.

X. Translate into English:

1. Комунізм – це політична і економічна ідеологія. Вона проголошує, що держава повинна володіти всією власністю, а також розподіляти та планувати народне господарство на декілька років вперед.
2. Держава вирішує, які товари та послуги люди повинні виробляти.
3. Діяльність виробника обмежена державним планом. Він організує роботу заводів, визначає ціну за товар, його якість та кількість.
4. Держава контролює ціни на паливо, горілчані та тютюнові вироби.
5. Директор заводу є відповідальним за якісну роботу підприємства.
6. Приватне підприємство належить громадянину і дозволяє йому вибирати товар, методи його виробництва, його кількість.

XI. Find examples of the Perfect tenses in the text. Translate them.

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