Готовые задания присылайте по электронной почте berestat@rambler.ru

Бирюкова, Колоян, Литвинова, Сурман – 1 вар.

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Дифференцированный зачет

*по английскому языку для студентов*

*3 курса 3 группы*

*по специальности «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отрослям)»*

### Вариант 1

**I. *Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно).***

INEFFICIENT CAPITAL USE IN FARMING

Some of the inefficiency in the use of capital is believed to be due to more basic troubles.

Some farmers may not be capable of using additional capital profitably. Others may not be interested in having a more productive farm business. Their aims in life provide strong enough disincentives to farm expansion. In such cases additional capital is not necessary.

Still another reason for the inefficient use of capital has been found to be associated with the life cycle of the farm family. Traditionally, farms had to be financed by every generation. The young man to start farming had to begin with rather small operation. His business was supposed to grow as he was able to reinvest his returns and borrow additional funds. Often the demands of his family for living expenditures were too high to make any profitable investment in his business. After his children had grown up, it became possible for his farm to approach an optimum size. It continued to grow for a period, but decline was inevitable due to increasing age of the operator.

Much attention has been given to the problem of transferring farms from one generation to the next. Often there existed several heirs, which resulted in fragmenting efficient farm businesses. Even if the land was passed to the son, he had to acquire the necessary capital in order to buy livestock and provide for the living of his family. As a result, no considerable investment in farm business was made. In other cases the young farmer spent several years buying out other heirs.

There is a great difference among farms in solving the transfer problem. The fact remains, however, that at any time, some farms are on their way up and some on the way down. Economists believe capital productivity in agriculture to depend on this fact.

**II. *Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы к тексту.***

**1.** *What is one of the main reasons for inefficient capital investment in farming?*

**a)** low living expenditures

**b)** life cycle of the farm family

**c)** farm expansion

**2.** *What age do farmers usually reach an optimum size of their business?*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** 20 | **b)** 25 – 30 | **c)** 45 – 50 |

**3.** *How can heirs solve the farm transfer problem?*

**a)** by purchasing the livestock

**b)** by buying out other heirs

**c)** by sharing the land

**III. *Закончите предложения по содержанию прочитанного текста.***

**1.** *Some farmers are not capable of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** using additional capital profitably

**b)** running the company

**c)** forecasting the weather

**2.** *Traditionally farms had to be financed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** state | **b)** brokers | **c)** family |

**3.** *To start farming, the young man had to begin with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** rather small investment | **b)** rather small operation |  **c)** rather big operation |

**4.** *The decline in the farm output is inevitable due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** good weather conditions

**b)** the absence of heirs

**c)** the old age of the farmer

**5.** *Firstly, the farmer had to acquire the necessary capital to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** livestock | **b)** shares | **c)** bonds |

**IV. *Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.***

**1.** *капиталовложение*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** reinvest | **b)** investment | **c)** investor |

**2.** *одолженный*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** borrow | **b)** borrowing | **c)** borrowed |

**3.** *прибыльный*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** profitable  | **b)** profitably  | **c)** profitability |

**4.** *неэффективность*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** inefficient | **b)** efficiency | **c)** inefficiency |

**5.** *отсутствие стимула*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** incentive | **b)** insect | **c)** disincentive |

**6.** *трата*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** expend | **b)** expenditure | **c)** expendable |

**7.** *расширение*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** expansion  | **b)** expander | **c)** expensive  |

**V. *Переведите предложение на русский язык.***

**1.** *The inefficiency in the use of capital is believed to be due to more basic troubles.*

**2.** *This business was supposed to grow as the farmer was able to reinvest his returns and borrow additional funds.*

**3.** *Often there existed several heirs, which resulted in fragmenting efficient farm businesses.*

**VI. *Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола.***

**1.** *No investments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in farming last year.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** made | **b)** have been made | **c)** were made |

**2.** *The government usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funds to provide public programs.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** sets up  | **b)** is setting up | **c)** set up |

**3.** *The plant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the production of agricultural machines now.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** expands | **b)** is expanding | **c)** is expanded |

**4.** *He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money yet.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** hasn’t borrowed | **b)** borrowed  | **c)** didn’t borrow |

**5.** *For many years wheat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by farmers.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** grew | **b)** has been grown | **c)** is grown |

**VII. *Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами.***

**1.** *Next year the manufacturer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reinvest his returns in production.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** will be able | **b)** can | **c)** must |

**2.** *Last year the farmer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work hard to buy the livestock.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** should | **b)** could | **c)** had |

**3.** *The owners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay much attention to the problems of inheritance.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** mustn’t | **b)** should | **c)** may |

**4.** *The fact is that some farmers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use additional capital profitably.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** were not able | **b)** can’t  | **c)** mustn’t |

**5.** *The partner to the contract \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change the terms stated.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** mustn’t | **b)** needs | **c)** can’t |

**VIII*. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме.***

**1.** *This company has achieved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results in production than the competitive one.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** the best | **b)** better | **c)** goodest |

**2.** *Farming should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with new agricultural machines.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** less efficient | **b)** most efficient | **c)** more efficient |

**3.** *Since the operator’s age greatly increased, the probability of decline in the farm output was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** less inevitable | **b)** more inevitable | **c)** inevitable |

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### Вариант 2

**I. *Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно).***

#### MIXED ECONOMY

There are three types of management in economies. Economy may be almost totally planned, as it was in the Soviet Union. Economy may be almost totally unplanned, as it is in the USA. Or economy may be a combination of planning and freedom of operation. Examples of the latter are Japan and South Korea.

In a planned economy the government decides what goods are to be produced and how they are to be marketed. Governments set all the priorities, and the producers are to follow the directions given to them.

In a partially planned economy such as Japanese, the government often encourages industry and helps it with subsidies. The government also makes investments and regulates trade.

The United States is an example of an unplanned economy. But it has a lot of government intervention in economic activity. As the economy of the United States grew, and as the government and its importance increased, the government policy at every level acquired greater importance for the economy.

But the economy of the United States may be called unplanned because the government does not regulate what will be produced and how it will be marketed. These decisions are left to the producers. Even the great amount of government regulation that has emerged since the Great Depression has not turned the economy of the United States into a planned economy.

The name of the American economic system is capitalism. Another name for it is the free market economy.

**II. *Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы к тексту.***

**1.** *Who makes all the decisions about production and consumption in a planned economy?*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** the government | **b)** producers | **c)** managers |

**2.** *Which type does the economy of Japan belong to?*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** planned economy | **b)** unplanned economy | **c)** partially planned economy |

**3.** *How are the resources allocated in the United States of America?*

**a)** entirely through the markets

**b)** by central planning

**c)** with a large dose of government intervention

**III. *Закончите предложения по содержанию прочитанного текста.***

**1.** *Economy may be a combination of planning and freedom of operation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** as it used to be in the Soviet Union

**b)** as it is in Japan and South Korea

**c)** as it is in the United States

**2.** *The government of the USA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** encourages industry and helps it with subsidies

**b)** decides what goods are to be produced

**c)** does not regulate what will be produced

**3.** *The producers of a country with a planned economy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** follow the directions of the government

**b)** promote goods without any government restrictions

**c)** decide how the goods are to be marketed

**4.** *A free market economy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** relies entirely on command

**b)** has no government intervention

**c)** is a system of centralized planning

**5.** *Government regulations and restrictions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** are the same in every country

**b)** are of no importance in any country

**c)** differ greatly from country to country

**IV. *Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову или словосочетанию.***

**1.** *способы управления*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** managerial skills | **b)** types of management | **c)** management duties |

**2.** *субсидия*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** subsidy | **b)** subsidiary | **c)** subsidize |

**3.** *продавать на рынке*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** marketing | **b)** market | **c)** marketer |

**4*.*** *экономика*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** economic | **b)** economist | **c)** economy  |

**5.** *вкладывать, инвестировать*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** make investments | **b)** do investments | **c)** put investments |

**6.** *управление торговлей*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** trade regulation | **b)** regular trade | **c)** regulate trade |

**7.** *принимать решение*

 **a)** decision

 **b)** make a decision

 **c)** be decisive about something

**V. *Переведите предложение на русский язык.***

**1.** *Governments set all the priorities, and the producers are to follow the directions given to them.*

***2.*** *As the economy of the United States grew, and as the government and its importance increased, the government policy at every level acquired greater importance for the economy.*

**3.** *Even the great amount of government regulation that has emerged since the Great Depression has not turned the economy of the United States into a planned economy.*

**VI. *Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола.***

**1*.*** *Inflation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the rise in prices within a certain period of time.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** characterizes | **b)** characterized | **c)** is characterized |

**2.** *The number of countries with market economy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since the Soviet Union collapsed.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** increase | **b)** increased | **c)** has increased |

**3.** *The government often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry and helps it with subsidies.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** encourage | **b)** encourages | **c)** is encouraged |

**4.** *Some economists suppose the world population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12-13 billion by 2020.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** will reach | **b)** will have reached | **c)** will have been reached  |

**5.** *The famous English economist Alfred Marshall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his “Principles of Economics” in 1890.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** wrote | **b)** will write | **c)** has written |

**VII. *Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами.***

**1.** *Sometimes the government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to impose trade barriers to protect domestic producers.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** must | **b)** should | **c)** has |

**2.**  *Students studying economics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expect higher earnings than those of students studying philosophy.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** can | **b)** are able | **c)** are allowed |

**3.** *In a free market economy the individuals \_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce goods and services without any government restrictions.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** must | **b)** are allowed  | **c)** may |

**4.** *The enterprise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make high profits if it is managed well.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** is able  | **b)** is allowed | **c)** might |

**5.** *The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not ignore the high unemployment rate.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** is | **b)** has | **c)** must |

**VIII. *Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме.***

**1.** *The euro rate was \_\_\_\_\_\_ than the US dollar rate in 2002.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** more high | **b)** higher | **c)** the highest |

**2.** *There is much \_\_\_\_\_\_ government regulation in present-day Russia than in the former Soviet Union.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** less | **b)** little | **c)** the least |

**3.** *In this supermarket you can find goods of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quality.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** more good | **b)** the most good | **c)** the best |

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### Вариант3

**I*. Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно).***

FISCAL POLICY

Fiscal policy is an instrument of demand management, which is used to influence the level of economic activity in an economy through the control of taxation and government expenditure.

The government can use a number of taxation measures to control aggregate demand or spending: direct taxes on individuals (income tax) and companies (corporation tax) can be increased if spending has to be reduced, for example, to control inflation. Spending can also be reduced by increasing indirect taxes: an increase in the VAT (value added tax) on all products or excise duties on particular products such as petrol and cigarettes will result in lower purchasing power.

The government can change its own expenditure to affect spending levels as well: a cut in purchases of products or capital investment by the government can reduce total spending in the economy.

If the government is to increase spending, it creates a budget deficit, reducing taxation and increasing its expenditure.

A decrease in government spending and an increase in taxes (a withdrawal from the circular flow of national income) reduces aggregate demand to avoid inflation. By contrast, an increase in government spending and / or decrease in taxes – an injection into the circular flow of national income stimulates aggregate demand and creates additional jobs to avoid unemployment.

In practice, however, the effectiveness of fiscal policy can be reduced by a number of problems. Taxation rate changes, particularly changes in income tax, take time to make; considerable proportions of government expenditure on, for example, schools, roads, hospitals and defence cannot easily be changed without lengthy political lobbying.

**II. *Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы к тексту.***

**1.** *What is the**effect of reduced aggregate demand in an economy?*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** decreasing inflation | **b)** increasing inflation | **c)** avoiding inflation |

**2.** *How can aggregate demand be reduced?*

**a)** by an increase in taxes

**b)** by a decrease in government spending

**c)** by both a decrease in government spending and an increase in taxes

**3.** *How does higher aggregate demand affect government spending?*

**a)** there is an increase in taxes

**b)** there is a decrease in taxes and an increase in government spending

**c)** there is a decrease in government spending

**III*. Закончите предложения по содержанию прочитанного текста.***

**1.** *The government can impose a number of taxation measures\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** to increase aggregate demand

**b)** to decrease aggregate demand or spending

**c)** to create a budget deficit

**2.** *Spending can also be cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** by raising indirect taxes

**b)** by decreasing indirect taxes

**c)** without changing indirect taxes

**3.** *An increase in the value added tax on products will result in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** unchanged purchasing power

**b)** higher purchasing power

**c)** lower purchasing power

**4.** *An injection into the circular flow of national income brings about additional jobs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** to increase unemployment

**b)** to prevent unemployment

**c)** to reduce unemployment

**5.** *Large proportion of government expenditure on defence cannot easily be altered without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** voting | **b)** referendum | **c)** political lobbying |

**IV*. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову или словосочетанию.***

**1.** *налогообложение*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** tax | **b)** taxation | **c)** tax rate |

**2.** *совокупный спрос*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** aggregate demand | **b)** consumer demand | **c)** primary demand |

**3.** *акцизные сборы*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** customs duties | **b)** excise duties | **c)** registration duties |

**4.** *покупательная способность*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** earning power | **b)** water power | **c)** purchasing power |

**5.** *приводить к чему-либо*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** result in something | **b)** follow something | **c)** avoid something |

**6*.*** *уменьшать налоги*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** decrease taxes | **b)** impose taxes | **c)** subtract taxes |

**7.** *увеличивать расходы*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** cut spending | **b)** increase spending | **c)** multiply spending |

**V. *Переведите предложение на русский язык.***

**1.** *The government can change its own expenditures to affect spending levels as well: a cut in purchases of products or capital investment by the government can reduce total spending in economy.*

**2.** *By contrast, an increase in government spending and / or decrease in taxes – an injection into the circular flow of national income stimulates aggregate demand and creates additional jobs to avoid unemployment.*

**3.** *Fiscal policy is an instrument of demand management, which is used to influence the level of economic activity in an economy through the control of taxation and government expenditure.*

**VI. *Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола.***

**1.** *Fiscal policy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to influence the level of economic activity.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** uses | **b)** used | **c)** is used |

**2.** *Spending can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by increasing taxes.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** to reduce | **b)** be reduced | **c)** to be reduced |

**3.** *Nowadays taxation rate changes (e.g. income tax changes) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to make.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** are taking  | **b)** take | **c)** are taken |

**4.** *An increase in government spending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aggregate demand.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** is stimulated | **b)** stimulates | **c)** has been stimulated |

**5.** *The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ considerably \_\_\_\_\_\_ its expenditure over last two years.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** is changed | **b)** to be changed | **c)** has changed |

**VII*. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами.***

**1.** *The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use a number of taxation measures to subsidize the social sector.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** can  | **b)** has | **c)** ought |

**2.** *If the government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to increase spending, it creates a budget deficit.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** should | **b)** must  | **c)** is |

**3.** *The rise in the VAT on all goods or excise duties on particular products \_\_\_\_\_ to lead to lower purchasing power.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** might | **b)** is able | **c)** should |

**4.** *A fall in government spending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reduce aggregate demand.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** must | **b)** ought | **c)** is able |

**5.** *A dramatic increase in government spending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stimulate aggregate demand.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** could | **b)** has | **c)** must |

**VIII. *Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме***.

**1.** *An increase in the VAT will lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spending power.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** low | **b)** lower | **c)** the lowest |

**2.** *An improvement in government spending creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jobs.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** additional | **b)** more additional | **c)** the most additional |

**3.** *A significant proportion of government expenditure has been reviewed after the \_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_\_ crisis in the country’s history.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** worse  | **b)** worst | **c)** baddest |

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## Вариант 4

**I. *Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно).***

THE UK LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORMS

Until the late 1980s, local governments in the United Kingdom were financed from three sources. First, households paid domestic rates, that is a property tax assessed on hypothetical house prices. Second, local firms paid business rates on their property. Third, the largest source was from the central government.

The Thatcher government believed this system resulted in overspending by local governments. Many poor households did not pay rates but still had a vote and voted for high-spending programmes. Firms paid rates but had no vote at all. Only about 20 per cent of the local government revenue came from households paying rates. Most firms were against raising property assessment, the basis of the property tax, as market prices were rising.

The reform of local government in 1990 made three changes. First, education at state schools was moved from local to the central government. Second, instead of local business rates a national business rate was imposed. Business property re-assessment corresponding to market prices led to a great increase in taxed property. Whereas before the reform each local government could use its own business rate revenue, now the central government collected all this revenue and distributed it to local governments in proportion to the local population. Money from the rich south, where property prices were high, moved to the poorer north. Third, domestic rates gave way to poll tax, that is, a tax per head with some relief for the poorest households.

**II. *Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы к тексту.***

**1.** *Who did not pay rates until the 1980s?*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** poor households | **b)** local firms | **c)** governments |

**2.** *Why were most firms against raising property assessment? Because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** the basis of the property tax

**b)** the market price rise

**c)** the local government revenue

**3**. *How does the central government distribute the revenue to local governments?*

**a)** in proportion to the number of schools

**b)** due to the number of people living there

**c)** according to their needs

# **III. *Закончите предложения по содержанию прочитанного текста.***

**1.** *The Thatcher government believed that overspending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the system of financing local authorities from three sources.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** was caused by | **b)** was opposed by | **c)** was spent by |

**2.** *Local governments were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from three sources.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** moved | **b)** increased | **c)** subsidized |

**3.** *Instead of local business rates a national business rate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** was distributed | **b)** was voted | **c)** was imposed |

**4*.*** *Local governments in the UK were financed from three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** authorities  | **b)** sources  | **c)** points |

**5*.*** *Before the reform each local government could use the revenue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** on its own | **b)** exactly on education | **c)** on purchasing land |

**IV. *Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову или словосочетанию.***

**1.** *доход*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **a)** tax | **b)** property | **c)** revenue |

**2.** *налог на недвижимость*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** property tax  | **b)** profit tax | **c)** value added tax |

**3**. *домовладельцы и квартиросъемщики*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **a)** housewives  | **b)** households | **c)** housings  |

**4.** *оценка имущества*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** property assessment | **b)** property development | **c)** public property |

**5.** *облагать налогами*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** to impose fines | **b)** to impose duties | **c)** to impose taxes |

**6.** *налог с бизнеса*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** business rate | **b)** business opportunities | **c)** business objectives |

**7.** *облегчение*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** reform | **b)** distribution | **c)** relief |

**V. *Переведите предложение на русский язык.***

**1.** *Business property re-assessment corresponding to market prices led to a great increase in the taxed property.*

**2.** *Most firms were against raising property assessment, the basis of the property tax, as market prices were rising.*

**3.** *Now the central government collected all this revenue and distributed it to local governments in proportion to the local population.*

**VI. *Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола.***

**1.** *How did the British population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the reform?*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** take | **b)** took | **c**) taken |

**2.** *Money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from local to the central government.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** was moving | **b)** was moved | **c)** moved  |

**3.** *Those households that paid rates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for high spending programmes.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** didn’t vote | **b)** doesn’t vote | **c)** can vote  |

**4.** *A national business rate was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the government.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** impose | **b)** imposed | **c)** imposing |

**5.** *Property assessment and pricing problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lately.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** have been raised | **b)** have raised | **c)** were raising |

**VII. *Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами.***

**1.** *To be successful in avoiding strong fluctuations in business activity, the government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make injections into a growing economy.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **a)** need | **b)** must | **c)** has |

**2.** *The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reduce expenditures to prevent recession.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** is able | **b)** must | **c)** can’t |

**3.** *Aggregate demand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be managed to grow as much as the GNP.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** allowed | **b)** ought | **c)** should |

**4.** *Oil and gas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be sought in inaccessible places, which adds to their production costs.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** need | **b)** can’t | **c)** have to  |

**5.** *National economy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be dramatically affected by too high aggregate demand.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** can | **b)** ought | **c)** shouldn’t |

**VIII. *Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме.***

**1.** *Many needy families became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than before.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** poor | **b)** poorer | **c)** more poor |

**2.** *Property prices in the south were much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in the north.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **a)** highest | **b)** more high | **c)** higher |

**3.** *The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economic event happened in 1980.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **a)** wonderfuller | **b)** more wonderful | **c)** most wonderful |

Контрольная работа

*по английскому языку для студентов*

*3 курса 3 группы*

*по специальности «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет»*

## Вариант 5

**I. *Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно).***

##### STABILIZATION POLICY

Stabilization policy, or demand management, is the control of the level of aggregate demand in economy using fiscal policy in order to eliminate fluctuation at the national level. The general aim of stabilization policy is to regulate aggregate demand so as to make it as big as the gross national product in order to maintain the existing level of output and employment. It is also essential to keep aggregate demand low enough to avoid inflation.

An unregulated economy will tend to go through periods of depression and boom. Governments try to avoid such fluctuations by stimulating aggregate demand when the economy is depressed and reducing aggregate demand when the economy is overheating. Ideally, aggregate demand should be managed in such a way so as to grow as much as the GNP.

There exist two main problems: (a) correct timing of a government injection or withdrawal; (b) correct magnitude of an injection into or withdrawal from the economy to eliminate depressions and booms.

If the government can get the timing and magnitude correct, it will be able to eliminate the effects of depression. For the government to be able to reduce the intensity of the depression to follow, it is necessary to forecast accurately its beginning, perhaps while the economy is still growing actively.

Much government action is inaccurate in timing and magnitude. Where the government has not been successful in avoiding strong fluctuations in business activity, it can make injections into a growing economy, which then overheats, and withdraw too much at the wrong time, braking too hard.

**II*. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы к тексту.***

**1.** *What is stabilization policy?*

 **a)** non-market economic activity

 **b)** the control of the level of total demand in economy using fiscal policy

 **c)** an amount of money freely circulating in economy

**2.** *Which fluctuation periods will an unregulated economy tend to go through?*

**a)** of inflation and devaluation

**b)** of depression and boom

**c)** of injection and withdrawal

**3.** *What actions does the government have to take to reduce the intensity of the depression to follow?*

**a)** to keep aggregate demand low enough

**b)** to satisfy cash demand

**c)** to forecast accurately the beginning of recession

**III*. Закончите предложения по содержанию прочитанного текста.***

**1.** *The general aim of stabilization policy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** to regulate aggregate demand

**b)** to make injections into a growing economy

**c)** to reduce aggregate demand

**2.** *It is greatly important to keep aggregate demand low enough to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** check the magnitude of an injection

**b)** prevent inflation

**c)** maintain the existing level of output and employment

**3.** *If the government can get the timing and magnitude of the injection correct, it will be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** control business activity

**b)** reduce aggregate demand

**c)** avoid the effects of depression

**4.** *Much government action is inaccurate in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** making injections or withdrawal

**b)** timing and magnitude of injections and withdrawal

**c)** eliminating the effects of depression

**5.** *Ideally, aggregate demand should be regulated in such a way so as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**a)** to rise as much as the gross national product

**b)** to reduce the intensity of depression

c) to grow as much as the gross domestic product

**IV. *Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.***

**1.** *устранять*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** to stimulate | **b)** to regulate | **c)** to eliminate |

**2.** *колебание*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** depression | **b)** fluctuation | **c)** boom |

**3.** *поддерживать*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** to maintain | **b)** to control | **c)** to follow |

**4.** *избегать*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** to manage | **b)** to tend | **c)** to avoid |

**5.** *изъятие*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** withdrawal | **b)** reduction | **c)** injection |

**6.** *уменьшать*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** to withdraw | **b)** to reduce | **c)** to keep |

**7.** *предсказывать*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** to tell | **b)** to brake | **c)** to forecast |

**V. *Переведите предложение на русский язык.***

**1.** *An unregulated economy will tend to go through periods of depression and boom.*

**2.** *Ideally, aggregate demand should be managed in such a way so as to grow as much as the GNP.*

**3.** *Governments try to avoid such fluctuations by stimulating aggregate demand when the economy is depressed and reducing aggregate demand when the economy is overheating.*

**VI. *Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола.***

**1.** *The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important role in avoiding strong fluctuations in business activity.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** is playing | **b)** played | **c)** plays |

**2.** *Currently the government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ efforts to keep aggregate demand low enough to avoid inflation.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** has made | **b)** is making | **с)** is made |

**3.** *For many years governments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to keep stabilization policy by charging taxes to eliminate depressions and booms.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** have tried | **b)** was trying | **c)** tried |

**4.** *Prices and aggregate demand \_\_\_\_\_ always ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by economists.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** had monitored | **b)** are monitored | **c)** are monitoring |

**5.** *The problem of proper demand regulation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yet.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** has not solved | **b)** is not solved | **c)** has not been solved |

**VII. *Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами.***

**1*.*** *Next year the government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the fluctuation level of economic activity.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** could | **b)** will be able | **c)** may |

**2.** *To avoid high rate of inflation, aggregate demand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to be kept low enough.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** has | **b**) should | **c)** must |

**3.** *The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make injections into growing economy.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a) has | **b)** can  | **c)** ought |

**4.** *Business owners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support stabilization policy.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** are allowed | **b)** are able  | **c)** should |

**5.** *The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take proper measures to avoid high inflation last year.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** need | **b)** had | **c)** were |

**VIII. *Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме.***

**1.** *Inflation is a rise in the level of prices as demand is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than supply.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** the highest | **b)** more high | **c)** higher |

**2.** *The regulation of aggregate demand suggests that it should rise as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the GNP.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** many | **b)** much | **c)** more |

**3.** *Last year the government took the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actions to eliminate the effects of recession.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a)** more successful  | **b)** most successful | **c)** successfullest  |