

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Игнатенко Виталий Иванович

Должность: Проректор по образовательной деятельности и молодежной политике

Дата подписания: 05.12.2023 06:09:52

Уникальный программный ключ:

a49ae343af5448d45d7e3e1e499659da8109ba78

Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования

«Заполярный государственный университет им. Н.М. Федоровского»
ЗГУ

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ¹
по дисциплине

«Профессионально-ориентированный перевод»

Факультет: Электроэнергетики, экономики и управления (ФЭ,ЭиУ)

Направление подготовки: 38.04.02 «Менеджмент»

Направленность (профиль): «Управление малым бизнесом»

Уровень образования: магистратура

Кафедра «Философии, истории и иностранных языков»

наименование кафедры

Разработчик ФОС:

К.э.н, доцент

Старший преподаватель

(должность, степень, ученое звание)

(подпись)

А.Т. Смирнова

Н.А. Кострицына

(ФИО)

Оценочные материалы по дисциплине рассмотрены и одобрены на заседании кафедры, протокол № 9 от «27» 04 2021 г.

Заведующий кафедрой А.И. Мониц

¹В данном документе представлены типовые оценочные средства. Полный комплект оценочных средств, включающий все варианты заданий (тестов, контрольных работ и др.), предлагаемых обучающемуся, хранится на кафедре в бумажном и электронном виде.

**Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю),
соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами образовательной программы**

Таблица 1 – Компетенции и индикаторы их достижения

Код и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения
Универсальные компетенции	
УК-4. Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	УК-4.3 Демонстрирует навыки чтения и перевода текстов на иностранном языке в профессиональном общении; навыки деловых коммуникаций в устной и письменной форме на русском и иностранном языках.
УК-5. Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия	УК-5.3 Применяет простейшие методы адекватного восприятия межкультурного разнообразия общества в социально-историческом, этическом контекстах; навыки общения в мире культурного многообразия с использованием этических норм поведения

Таблица 2 – Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Формируемая компетенция	Наименование оценочного средства	Показатели оценки
Проблемы переводимости/непереводимости. Проблемы эквивалентности. Виды перевода. Нетождественность содержания текстов на разных языках. Эквивалентность перевода как реальное соотношение между содержанием оригинала и перевода.	УК-4.3, УК-5.3	Конспект, собеседование, тестовые задания	Есть/нет, объем знаний по данной теме, решение теста
Трансформации при переводе. Лексические трансформации. Конкретизация, генерализация, антонимический перевод.	УК-4.3, УК-5.3	Конспект, собеседование, тестовые задания	Есть/нет, объем знаний по данной теме, решение теста
Трансформации при переводе. Грамматические трансформации. Изменение порядка слов,	УК-4.3, УК-5.3	Конспект, собеседование, тестовые задания	Есть/нет, объем знаний по данной теме, решение теста

замена частей речи, расчленение и объединение предложений при переводе.			
Переводческая трактовка текста. Понятие текста. Основные категории.	УК-4.3, УК-5.3	Конспект, собеседование, тестовые задания	Есть/нет, объем знаний по данной теме, решение теста
Зачет	УК-4.3, УК-5.3	Итоговое тестирование	Решение тестовых заданий

1 Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие процесс формирования компетенций

Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, представлены в виде технологической карты дисциплины (таблица 3).

Таблица 3 – Технологическая карта

	Наименование оценочного средства	Сроки выполнения	Шкала оценивания	Критерии оценивания
<i>Промежуточная аттестация в форме «Зачета» (для очной и заочной формы обучения)</i>				
	Тестовые задания	В течении обучения по дисциплине	от 0 до 5 баллов	Зачет/Незачет
	ИТОГО:	-	___ баллов	-

2 Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности характеризующие процесс формирования компетенций в ходе освоения образовательной программы

2.1 Задания для текущего контроля успеваемости

Вопросы для собеседования ПРИМЕР

Assignment I. Translate the following instructions into Russian:

TEXT 1 (Instructions) Making a claim to an insurance company

You will need to provide proof of any incident.

- Report all thefts or losses to the nearest police and ask them for a written police report. Get a receipt from the airline or baggage handler for lost or damaged luggage
- Get your paperwork in order for medical claims, and keep all receipts for all expenses
- Contact your insurer as soon as possible for a claim form. Complete it and return it with any suitable evidence, including copies of receipts, photographs and any police or medical reports you have
- If you do send any original documents, always make sure it is by recorded delivery, and you keep photocopies

- Keep all correspondence between yourself and the company. Make accurate records of every phone call, the name of the individual you spoke to and the time you spoke to them.
- If your claim is rejected, appeal against the decision. You should produce any further evidence to help the insurer decide in your favour. If this does not work, contact the Financial Ombudsman Service to see if it can help.

Assignment 2. Translate the following excerpt into Russian:

TEXT 2 (Excerpt from a Code of Ethics)

Paralegals, like lawyers, are held to a code of ethics. Unlike lawyers, these codes of ethics are imposed as a result of voluntary membership in professional organizations and not by a licensing board such as the ABA. Still, the ethical rules set forth within the codes are very important.

Consider the first three Canons of the Code of Ethics published by the National Association of Legal Assistances:

- Canon 1: A paralegal must not perform any of the duties that attorneys only may perform nor take any actions that attorneys may not take.
- Canon 2: A paralegal may perform any task which is properly delegated and supervised by an attorney, as long as the attorney is ultimately responsible to the client, maintains a direct relationship with the client, and assumes professional responsibility for the work product.
- Canon 3: A paralegal must not: (a) engage in, encourage, or contribute to any act which could constitute the unauthorized practice of law; and (b) establish attorney-client relationships, set fees, give legal opinions or advice or represent a client before a court or agency unless so authorized by that court or agency; and (c) engage in conduct or take any action which would assist or involve the attorney in a violation of professional ethics or give the appearance of professional impropriety

Тестовые задания

Assignment 3. Test:

1. Преобразование в процессе межъязыковой коммуникации исходного сообщения в такую языковую форму, которая может быть воспринята рецептором, не владеющим ИЯ, называется ...

- языковым посредничеством
- эквивалентным переводом
- черновым переводом

2. Способ перевода лексической единицы оригинала путем воссоздания ее графической формы с помощью букв ПЯ называется ...

- транскрипцией
- транслитерацией
- трансформацией

3. Способ перевода лексической единицы оригинала путем воссоздания ее звуковой формы с помощью букв ПЯ называется ...

- транскрипцией
- транслитерацией
- трансформацией

4. Ситуативный контекст также называется

- микрконтекстом
- макрконтекстом
- экстралингвистическим контекстом

5. Окказиональное соответствие может быть также названо

- контекстуальной заменой
- однотипным соответствием

с) разнотипным соответствием

6. Рецептор – это ...

а) отправитель сообщения

с) получатель сообщения

с) языковой посредник

7. Исходный язык – это ...

а) родной язык переводчик

б) язык рецептора

с) язык оригинала

8. Требования, которым должен отвечать перевод в связи с общепринятыми в данный период взглядами на роль и задачи переводческой деятельности, называется

...

а) конвенциональной нормой перевода

б) нормой эквивалентности перевода

с) прагматической нормой перевода

9. Под внутренним членением предложения понимают ...

а) преобразование простого предложения в исходном тексте в сложное предложение в тексте перевода

б) преобразование одного предложения в оригинале в два и более предложения в переводе

10. Целесообразность членения предложения в переводе ... определяться жанровым характером текста.

а) может

б) не может

11. Членение ... при переводе английских предложений, содержащих противопоставление.

а) никогда не используется

б) часто используется

с) обязательно используется

12. Объединение предложений в целом используется при переводе с английского языка на русский ... членение.

а) значительно чаще, чем

б) реже, чем

с) также часто, как

13. При передаче на русском языке иноязычных слов, сохраняющих свою форму, в XX веке в целом возобладает тенденция к применению

а) транслитерации

б) транскрипции

14. Использование в англо-русском переводе русского слова, которое изолированно не является лексическим соответствием английскому слову, но в данном конкретном случае оптимально передает его значение и стилистическую окраску, называется

а) генерализацией

б) модуляцией

с) контекстуальной заменой

15. Лексико-семантическая замена единицы ИЯ единицей ПЯ, значение которой является логическим следствием значения исходной единицы, называется

а) конкретизацией

б) генерализацией

с) модуляцией

16. Теория перевода относится к этой отрасли лингвистики:

а) микролингвистика и теоретическая лингвистика

b) макролингвистика и прикладная лингвистика

c) прагматика

17. Она занимается проблемами перевода с одного данного языка на другой данный язык:

a) общая теория перевода

b) специальная теория перевода

c) частная теория перевода

18. Она занимается проблемами перевода текстов разных типов и жанров:

a) специальная теория перевода

b) история перевода

c) общая теория перевода

19. “H₂O – вода”. Это является примером такого перевода:

a) межъязыкового

b) научного

c) межсемиотического

20. С точки зрения лингвистической теории, перевод-это:

a) результат процесса, т.е. сам переведенный текст

b) текст, перекодированный знаками другой семиотической системы

c) процесс преобразования речевого произведения на одном языке в текст на другом языке, а также результат этого процесса

21. Укажите правильные, в том числе традиционные, варианты передачи имен и названий. William the Conqueror

a) Вильгельм Завоеватель

b) Уильям Победитель

c) Вильям Завоеватель

2.2 Задания для промежуточного контроля по дисциплине (зачёт)

Вопросы к зачёту:

составление переводческого комментария текстового отрывка с учетом изученных переводческих соответствий

ПРИМЕР

Assignment I. Translate the following instructions into Russian:

TEXT 1 (Instructions) Making a claim to an insurance company

You will need to provide proof of any incident.

- Report all thefts or losses to the nearest police and ask them for a written police report. Get a receipt from the airline or baggage handler for lost or damaged luggage
- Get your paperwork in order for medical claims, and keep all receipts for all expenses
- Contact your insurer as soon as possible for a claim form. Complete it and return it with any suitable evidence, including copies of receipts, photographs and any police or medical reports you have
- If you do send any original documents, always make sure it is by recorded delivery, and you keep photocopies
- Keep all correspondence between yourself and the company. Make accurate records of every phone call, the name of the individual you spoke to and the time you spoke to them.
- If your claim is rejected, appeal against the decision. You should produce any further evidence to help the insurer decide in your favour. If this does not work, contact the Financial Ombudsman Service to see if it can help.

Итоговый тест

ОЦЕНОЧНОЕ СРЕДСТВО (тестирование)	Контролируемая компетенция
<p>1. Вставьте в текст подходящие по смыслу слова из данных ниже. a. employs, b. French, c. designs, d. retire, e. daily, g. comes out, h. companies, i. manufacturer, j. produce, k. profits, l. costs</p> <p>Nicolas Hayek is the founder and President of SMH. SMH is a Swiss watch (1)_____with its head office in Zurich, Switzerland, and a large, modern factory in Granges, France. It (2)_____14,000 people. There are twelve (3)_____ in the group, including Tissot, Omega, and Swatch.</p> <p>The company’s most famous product is the Swatch watch. The Swatch has a quartz mechanism but only fifty one parts. A new collection (4)_____ twice a year with forty new (5)_____. SMH sells ten million Swatch watches a year.</p> <p>The factory in Granges is open twenty-four hours a day, with a (6)_____ production of 35,000 watches. Created in 1983, the company makes large (7)_____every year, but a Swatch watch still only (8)_____ £25, the same price as in 1983.</p> <p>Nicolas Hayek is now sixty-five, but he has no plans to (9)_____. One day he hopes to (10)_____ the Swatch car, a revolutionary automobile for the century.</p> <p>But it’s not ‘all work to play’ for Mr Hayek. In his free time he plays a lot of tennis, sometimes with his friend Jean-Paul Belmondo, the (11)_____ actor.</p>	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>2. Дайте определение следующим описаниям.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ are things of value owned by a business. It may be a physical property such as a building, or an object such as a stock certificate, or it may be a right, such as the right to use a patented process. 2. _____ is a charge for a loan, usually a percentage of the amount loaned. 3. _____ note is a legal document a borrower signs each time they receive a loan. The note includes the conditions under which the money is borrowed, including interest rates and deferment and cancellation options. 1. 4. _____ is a business establishment in which money is kept for saving or commercial purposes or is invested, supplied for loans, or exchanged. 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>3. Выберите словосочетание, которое может быть ключевым словом для следующего отрывка.</p> <p>In many companies in Sweden, t-shirts and sneakers are acceptable office clothes. Yet while the nation’s famously flat business culture flaunts an image of openness and accessibility, building a network in Sweden is often a major hurdle for newcomers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. business culture 2. business efficiency 3. business development 4. business school 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>4. Выберите словосочетание, которое может быть ключевым словом для следующего отрывка.</p> <p>Seldom does a day pass in an office worker’s life without a secretive glance at something that’s “NSFW” – not suitable for work. New research from online employment site CareerBuilder confirms personal technology as the No. 1 culprit behind work distraction.</p>	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. productivity 2. contract 3. negotiation 4. bonus 	
<p>5. Выберите словосочетание, которое может быть ключевым словом для следующего отрывка.</p> <p>Office culture sometimes discourages people from drawing close to one another and building trust. That’s a problem, because you’ve created a divide between personal and professional lives. What you ought to be doing in this case is drawing a finer distinction between the intimate and the personal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. labour law 2. private life 3. dress code 4. working hours 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>6. Выберите словосочетание, которое может быть ключевым словом для следующего отрывка.</p> <p>Some researchers have found that many people who work flexible hours are in a permanent state of guilt: They feel they need to work longer hours and do more to prove they’re pulling their weight – even when there’s no evidence they need to do so.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. freelance 2. schedule 3. motivator 4. teamwork 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>7. Выберите несколько слов, которые могут быть ключевыми словами для следующего отрывка.</p> <p>When many of us have a little cash to invest, we might buy a mutual fund or a stock – if we don’t blow it on the latest tech gadget. Not the truly wealthy, however. They often put their money in property, art, businesses and other investments that the rest of us can only dream of owning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. personal finance 2. prosperity 3. investment 4. communication 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>8. Выберите несколько слов, которые могут быть ключевыми словами для следующего отрывка.</p> <p>Setting and sticking to a budget is a good way to see where your money goes, but tracking every little thing can be daunting. You might be surprised at just how much people spend on this mid-day meal. Making a few key changes can save you big money and you won’t go hungry, either.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. expenses 2. budget 3. calculation 4. communication 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>9. Выберите правильный вариант перевода.</p> <p>An effort was made up by vendors to bind purchasers to observe certain stipulations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Продавцы пытались наблюдать за покупателем. 2. Продавцами была предпринята попытка обязать покупателей соблюдать определенные условия. 3. Продавцы пытались связать покупателя. 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>

<p>4. Продавцы пытались загнать покупателя в узкие рамки.</p>	
<p>10. Выберите правильный вариант перевода. The rights and liabilities of the parties to a contract having been considered, it is now necessary to see how the contractual relationship is terminated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. После того, как рассмотрены права и обязательства сторон по договору, необходимо выяснить, как договорные отношения вступают в силу. 2. Перед рассмотрением прав и обязательств сторон по договору, необходимо выяснить, как прекращаются договорные отношения. 3. Для того, чтобы выяснить как прекращаются договорные отношения, необходимо рассмотреть права и обязательства сторон по договору. 4. После того, как рассмотрены права и обязательства сторон по договору, необходимо выяснить, как прекращаются договорные отношения. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>11. Выберите правильный вариант перевода. Business consists essentially of making and discharge of contracts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Коммерческая деятельность состоит по существу из заключения договоров. 2. Коммерческая деятельность состоит по существу из заключения договоров и прекращения обязательств по договору. 3. Коммерческая деятельность состоит по существу из заключения договоров и разрыва договоров. 4. Коммерческая деятельность состоит по существу из заключения договоров и прекращения контакта. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>12. Выберите правильный вариант перевода. Contract is the result of a combination of two ideas — an agreement and an obligation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Договор – это результат сочетания двух компонентов: соглашений и облигаций. 2. Договор – это результат сочетания двух компонентов: соглашения и обязательства. 3. Договор – это результат сочетания двух компонентов: акций и облигаций. 4. Договор – это результат сочетания двух компонентов: доверия и обязательств. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>13. Выберите правильный вариант перевода. The construction must be reasonable. If words are omitted from a document by a clear mistake, they will be supplied to complete the sense.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Толкование должно быть разумным. Если в документе пропущены слова по очевидной ошибке, они будут восстановлены до полноты смысла. 2. Толкование не должно быть разумным. Если в документе пропущены слова по очевидной ошибке, они будут восстановлены до полноты смысла. 3. Толкование должно быть разумным. Если в документе пропущены слова по очевидной ошибке, они не будут восстановлены до полноты смысла. 4. Толкование должно быть разумным. Если в документе пропущены слова по очевидной ошибке, они будут восстановлены. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>

<p>14. Выберите правильный вариант ответа из предложенных. Укажите слово или выражение, не относящееся к последовательности изложения.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. first 2. afterwards 3. immediately 4. in the next place 	<p>УК-4.3</p>		
<p>15. Выберите правильный вариант ответа из предложенных Выберите слово или выражение, указывающее на наличие дополнительной информации.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. and 2. besides 3. along with 4. все варианты верны 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>		
<p>16. Выберите один вариант из предложенных. Выберите слово или выражение, выполняющее функцию сопоставления.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. but 2. yet 3. however 4. верных вариантов нет 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>		
<p>17. Выберите один вариант из предложенных. Выберите слово или выражение, указывающее на авторство и принадлежность сообщения.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to one's mind 2. in one's view 3. according to 4. все варианты верны 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>		
<p>18. Выберите один вариант из предложенных. Выберите слово или выражение, указывающее оценку реальности сообщения.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to one's mind 2. in one's view 3. evidently 4. according to 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>		
<p>19. Выберите один вариант из предложенных. Выберите слово или выражение, выражающее следствие.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. therefore 2. no doubt 3. indeed 4. with good reason 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>		
<p>20. Выберите русский эквивалент английского словосочетания. discuss the relationship between</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. сообщать (представлять) информацию 2. обсуждать взаимосвязь между 3. рассматривать главным образом новые направления 4. рассматривать точку зрения 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>		
<p>21. Совместите английские выражения с их переводом.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the primary object of the published article ... 2. the main aim of the paper is to ... </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. главная цель работы заключается в том, чтобы b. обсуждаемая работа ставит своей задачей </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the primary object of the published article ... 2. the main aim of the paper is to ... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. главная цель работы заключается в том, чтобы b. обсуждаемая работа ставит своей задачей 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the primary object of the published article ... 2. the main aim of the paper is to ... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. главная цель работы заключается в том, чтобы b. обсуждаемая работа ставит своей задачей 		

<p>3. the work was intended to determine...</p> <p>4. the study under discussion intends to ...</p>	<p>c. основная задача публикуемой статьи</p> <p>d. целью работы было определить</p>	
<p>22. Прочтите текст и совместите две части предложения, чтобы они соответствовали информации, данной в тексте.</p> <p>With many workers putting in 80-plus hours per week and under constant stress, it can be difficult to balance a job search with a demanding work schedule. Americans spend seven extra hours per week checking their emails and doing work outside of their regular hours, according to a 2012 by Good Technology, a security software manufacturer. And 69% of Singaporeans check into work during non-work hours, according to a 2011 survey from search firm, Robert Half International.</p> <p>Additionally, social networking sites can make a job search more public, alerting current colleagues or higher ups that you're unhappy at work through common acquaintances or profile postings</p> <p>There are some alternatives, however. A weeklong vacation allows you to do some in-person networking. Take off non-busy times of the year such as in mid-December or mid-summer, which means you'll have a better chance of fitting in networking lunches, breakfasts or happy hours, said Laurence Stybel, co-founder of Stybel Peabody Lincolnshire, a Boston leadership consultancy. Use that time to "launch a campaign" which includes reconnecting to those in your network about opportunities.</p>		<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>1. the problem outlined in this extract is...</p> <p>2. mid-December and mid-summer are the best periods of job-hunt because...</p> <p>3. if you want to change your job the best way is...</p> <p>4. networking is most effective for job-hunt in...</p>	<p>a. not mentioned</p> <p>b. taking non-work hours to settle career questions</p> <p>c. do in-person networking</p> <p>d. you have got a chance to take part in networking events (lunches, breakfasts, parties etc.)</p>	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>23. Прочтите текст и совместите две части предложения, чтобы они соответствовали информации, данной в тексте.</p> <p>Seeking a job in today's competitive world long ago turned into a science. Still little attention is paid to the question of parting with a job and it is underestimated. At first sight everything is obvious if an employee does not want to stay at the current place anymore he or she can change it. But the question is where to find motivation if you know you won't be working with this company soon.</p> <p>A demotivated worker is more than useless for a company. They are harmful as demotivation spreads across the office influencing other employees</p>		<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>

<p>and tempting them to reconsider their own attitudes to work. The nature of the issue is dual: how to find motivation for a worker and how to manage them in this case. Even possible being dismissed is not a threat as it is going to be done voluntarily.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the most difficult problem with demotivated workers is... 2. the mentioned problem is traditionally... 3. demotivation is so harmful from management viewpoint because... 4. staying at work with definite desire to leave it soon leads to... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. underestimated b. demotivation c. motivating and managing d. it spreads making other workers reconsider their attitudes 	
<p>24. Прочтите текст и совместите две части предложения, чтобы они соответствовали информации, данной в тексте.</p> <p>Imagine you call a company and ask to speak to the director and receive an answer “we do not have one”. Would you be astonished? In fact most people would. We are accustomed to corporate hierarchy but a trend towards flat structures is growing currently, which means fewer or no middle managers and consequently fewer people to report to.</p> <p>In boss-free organisations every employee has the same status and the same salary. There the ethos is that even though workers can volunteer to shoulder responsibility in this area or that, nobody will be ultimately in charge all the same. Many workers would dream of ditching managers but such a system has its own disadvantages as well. When everyone has equal rights in decision-making working meetings become long and at times really hot because issues need to be thrashed out. Sticking to the agenda and clear objective is the only condition of their productivity. Though no-one at the helm sounds a bit radical there is a general tendency nowadays towards flatter organizations with fewer middle managers and easier reporting lines. Whether it will lead to further elimination of bosses, directors, supervisors etc. on the whole is difficult to predict now.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. organizational structure with no formal boss is called in management... 2. further prospects of structures with no formal leader in management are... 3. the condition of productivity in structures with no formal leader is... 4. the process of decision-making in such companies is generally... 		<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>25. Укажите, в каких предложениях слово "calculating" переводится существительным.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accountants spoke of their calculating different figures such as taxes, salaries, etc. using this new reliable computer program. 2. Before calculating debit and credit balances a bookkeeper should post data to the general ledger. 3. The calculating of the goodwill value is impossible as it belongs in 		<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>

<p>intangible assets.</p> <p>4. Stockholders calculating their future dividends should not forget about double taxation of the corporation profits.</p>	
<p>26. Укажите, в каких предложениях при переводе следует употребить частицу «бы».</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a government policy supports depressed domestic economy sectors, it will facilitate the economic growth of the whole economy. 2. Unless a business had issued bonds, it would not have raised enough capital funds. 3. Provided employees do not require money in cash, their salaries can be paid by cheques or straight into bank accounts. 4. If the company introduced modern inventions, its business would flourish. 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>27. Выберите правильную форму герундия в предложении. Government officials insisted on the country's debts ... to the International Monetary Fund in time according to the agreement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. being repaid 2. repaid 3. having been repaid 4. having repaid 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>28. Укажите, в каких предложениях при переводе следует употребить слово «именно».</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not surprising that governments take special measures restricting foreign imports to protect domestic producers. 2. It is the annual report that informs stockholders of the real financial position of the company they have invested money in. 3. It is essential that the most important information concerning e-commerce transactions should be stored in encrypted files. 4. It was the bookkeeper who insisted on recording overhead expenses in a separate journal. 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>29. Укажите, в каких предложениях инфинитив является подлежащим.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce tariffs and remove trade restrictions was one of the main purposes of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). 2. To be less dependent on distance many companies are investing large amounts of money in developing new means of communication. 3. To summarize amounts of assets withdrawn by the owners is the main purpose of the income statement. 4. To perform all seven steps of the accounting cycle corporations often have internal bookkeeping and accounting departments. 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>30. Укажите, в каких предложениях отражены нереальные события в прошлом, в которых при переводе следует употребить частицу «бы».</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The company's equity would have decreased, provided a larger part of profit had been spent on new technologies. 2. Such a big corporation would not run business so successfully unless experienced managers were hired. 3. Another company would be allowed to participate in making managerial decisions of a particular company if more than 20 percent of the stocks were sold. 4. The company would have increased its share at the market if the e- 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>

commerce system had been used for promoting sales through the Internet.	
<p>31. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. The company will be interested in reducing the number of workers, ... new machines can be used in the production.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. as to 2. if 3. provided 4. as 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>32. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. People have to choose the ... way of living provided the ... situation in the country is unfavourable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. economic, economical 2. economical, economic 3. rational, economic 4. economic, economic 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>33. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. It is known that ... consumers prefer to buy less goods but of higher quality.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. particular 2. some 3. both 4. the same 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>34. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. In some industrial countries producers don't ... the government regulation and make all decisions themselves.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. depend on 2. impose 3. supply 4. rely on 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>35. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. The money a producer ... should compensate for all his expenses and leave him with some profit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. owns 2. allocates 3. earns 4. obtains 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>36. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. Within budget constraints the increase in consumption of one good will ... the consumption of the other.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rise 2. reduce 3. decrease 4. follow 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>37. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. Provided a consumer's income has increased, he will ... to buy more normal goods rather than inferior goods.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. decide 2. prefer 3. offer 4. assume 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>38. Выберите несколько вариантов из предложенных. Укажите предложения, содержащие «цепочки существительных», в</p>	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>

<p>которых одно существительное выполняет функцию определения другого.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals in a society are suppliers of labour and consumers of products. 2. The coefficient of income elasticity shows how income changes influence the demanded quantity of goods. 3. As the production is regulated through market prices, the company revenue is not the same every year. 4. The concept of economic freedom assumes that freedom of a person must be sometimes restricted to a certain degree if the freedom of all is to be maintained. 	
<p>39. Укажите, в каких предложениях при переводе следует употребить слова «представлять/иметь».</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct government regulations and policies during a financial crisis can be of great importance to small businesses. 2. The price elasticity is only one of the problems studied by economists in the theory of demand and supply. 3. Monopoly is known as a situation in which one seller controls the total supply. 4. Forecasts of market tendencies are often of great value in business activity. 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>40. Укажите, какие предложения переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical progress was defined by economists as any improvement in organization allowing to produce a given output with fewer inputs than before. 2. Technical progress ought to be defined as any improvement in organization allowing to produce a given output with fewer inputs than before. 3. Technical progress has been defined as any improvement in organization allowing to produce a given output with fewer inputs than before. 4. Technical progress is being defined by economists as any improvement in organization allowing to produce a given output with fewer inputs than before. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>41. Укажите, какие предложения содержат обороты долженствования.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Studying economy of a particular country, we should consider both traditions and tastes of people living there. 2. As goods and services are scarce they have to be produced. 3. Before a business can start its operations, it is necessary to calculate how much money it will need to pay for all inputs. 4. The owner aiming to get higher profits has decreased costs as much as possible. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>42. Укажите, при переводе каких предложений следует употребить причастия «предлагаемый» или «предложенный».</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consumer groups often study the quality of goods offered by foreign producers at a particular market. 2. Some goods foreign producers offered in the market were not only of inferior quality but could also affect consumers' health. 3. In our modern complex economy, the producer often decides for himself what goods and services should be offered to consumers. 4. The examining of the quality of consumer goods offered at a particular market is of special interest to consumer groups. 	<p>УК-4.3 УК-5.3</p>
<p>43. Укажите, в каких предложениях следует употребить причастие "supplied".</p>	<p>УК-4.3</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct producers ... goods regularly to the market do not impose too high prices. 2. Increases in the quantity of one good have to be followed by reductions in the quantity ... of the other good. 3. In a free market economy commodities ... can greatly differ in their quality. 4. Mass production is characteristic of industries where the product... is highly standardized. 			
<p>44. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предлагаемых вариантов.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Economics/ Economy) studies how markets and prices allow society to solve the problems of what, how, and for whom to produce. 2. Every economist sees (the restriction / the importance) of the question of what, how, and for whom to produce. 3. Nations have different (consumption / levels) of farm production. 4. When (the price / the importance) of some goods grows, people will try to use less of them but producers will want to produce more of them. 	УК-4.3		
<p>45. Вставьте в предложения следующие слова. economy, economics, economist, economic, to economize, economical</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An early definition of ... was "an inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations". 2. The national ... is the system of the management and use of resources of a country. 3. You can ... if you compare the prices of goods before buying them. 4. Inflation may cause a bad ... state in a country. 	УК-4.3		
<p>46. Вставьте в предложения следующие слова. government, economics, through, to produce, services, goods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every group of people must solve three main problems: what... and ... to produce, how ... them and for whom to produce them. 2. ... is placed among the social sciences. 3. Markets in which there is no ... intervention are called free markets. 4. Society allocates resources into production ... the price system. 	УК-4.3		
<p>47 . Вставьте в предложения следующие слова. both, restrictions, the former, the latter, services, goods, regulations, mixed economy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are no government ... and ... in a free market economy. 2. ... is an economy in which the government and private sector cooperate in solving economic problems. 3. Government regulations and restrictions must ... work in the interests of society. 4. People produce ... and.....are produced in factories or on farms, ... – at schools, hospitals, shops, banks. 	УК-4.3		
<p>48. Составьте предложения из двух подходящих по смыслу частей.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. America's strong demand for automobiles explains 2. In contrast to market economies, economies with different forms of dictatorial control 3. Big corporations are not allowed to dominate an industry or a market 4. In some industries, such as </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. may be called command economies. b. entirely through government regulation. c. entirely on to produce results that are good for the society. d. why auto workers have </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. America's strong demand for automobiles explains 2. In contrast to market economies, economies with different forms of dictatorial control 3. Big corporations are not allowed to dominate an industry or a market 4. In some industries, such as 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. may be called command economies. b. entirely through government regulation. c. entirely on to produce results that are good for the society. d. why auto workers have 	УК-4.3
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. America's strong demand for automobiles explains 2. In contrast to market economies, economies with different forms of dictatorial control 3. Big corporations are not allowed to dominate an industry or a market 4. In some industries, such as 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. may be called command economies. b. entirely through government regulation. c. entirely on to produce results that are good for the society. d. why auto workers have 		

radio, television, telephone services and some others, competition cannot be relied	historically been among the highest paid workers in the world.	
<p>49. Составьте предложения из двух подходящих по смыслу частей.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resources are the things or services that are used 2. Economics and economists play an important role at the highest levels of governments 3. Until the middle of the 18th century, industry (in contrast to agriculture and commerce) 4. Under capitalism, economic decision-making is decentralized 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. was of little importance in the economies of Europe and America. b. to produce goods which can satisfy people's demands. c. and resources are allocated through goods and services markets. d. which rely heavily on economic advisers in making the decisions about the future of the country. 	УК-4.3
<p>50. Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в соответствующей форме.</p> <p>What (to happen) to the equilibrium price of a product when its quantity (to supply) by producers (to change)? For example, with an improvement in technology of wheat production wheat farmers (to wish) and (to be) able (to supply) more wheat at a given price than they (to do) before. How it (to influence) the equilibrium price? Clearly, it (to fall). But if the weather (to be) poor, the (to supply) quantity of wheat (to decrease). How it (to influence) the equilibrium price? It (to go) up.</p>		УК-4.3
<p>51. Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в соответствующей форме.</p> <p>In 1984, police officers (to concern) with narcotics consumption in the United States (to show) what a change in (to supply) quantity (can) (to do). There (to be) a massive increase in the quantity of coca production in South America and the quantity of cocaine (to supply) to the United States (to raise) dramatically. The result (to be) a big fall in the price of cocaine. In some parts of the United States, cocaine (to sell) in 1984 for one-half to one-third the price of a year before. One of federal officials (to say): "At no time in the modern history of international drug control the price of a drug (to drop) by half so quickly."</p>		УК-4.3
<p>52. Вставьте в предложения следующие слова в соответствующей форме.</p> <p>to buy, to rise, to fall, inputs, normal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ... are the factors of production (land, labour, capital, materials) that are put into a business to produce goods and services. 2. When all goods are ... , lower consumer income reduces the demanded quantity for all goods. 3. When the Beatles and Rolling Stones first became popular, the demand for haircuts suddenly ... 4. When income ... , the demand for most goods increases. Typically, consumers ... more of everything. 		УК-4.3
<p>53. Вставьте в предложения следующие слова в соответствующей форме.</p> <p>to impose, the same, surplus, consumer, to increase, equilibrium price, as well as, shortage (2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At any time, the market price may not be the ... leading to excess supply (...) or excess demand (...). 2. If there is a national food ... , a government may ... a ceiling price on food 		УК-4.3

<p>so that poor people can buy enough food.</p> <p>3. Workers in poor countries having no resources for health and education are often less productive than workers using... technology in rich countries. And without higher productivity it is hard... investment in people... in machinery.</p> <p>4. Japanese ... pay as much as eight world prices for beef.</p>	
<p>54. Выберите правильную форму причастия из предлагаемых в скобках вариантов.</p> <p>1. Market is an (organizing / organized) group of buyers and sellers of a particular good who are in contact with each other and who know the level of demand and supply so that there is only one price (calling/called) the market price.</p> <p>2. Changes in prices of the products (producing / produced) with the same resources will change the supply.</p> <p>3. The economist is interested in factors (affecting/affected) the allocation of resources for producing particular goods.</p> <p>4. Excess supply is a situation in which, at a certain price, the quantity of a particular product (demanding/demanded) by buyers is less than the quantity (supplying/supplied) by industry.</p>	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>55. Выберите правильную форму причастия из предлагаемых в скобках вариантов.</p> <p>1. Improvements in technology may be a factor (leading to/led to) changes in agricultural supply.</p> <p>2. At constant prices, an increase in income leads to an (increasing/ increased) budget.</p> <p>3. Every day in thousands of markets, consumers show which goods they prefer (making/ made) practical choices and (spending/ spent) money on some particular goods rather than others.</p> <p>4. The economist is investigating how an increase in the price of one good influences the quantity of another item (demanding/ demanded).</p>	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>56. Образуйте подходящее по смыслу причастие I или причастие II от глаголов, данных в скобках.</p> <p>1. The theory of consumer choice (to base) on individual utility shows how different tastes result in different demands for the same goods.</p> <p>2. The theory of supply assumes that the producer (to depend) on a production technology wants to maximize profit.</p> <p>3. A subsidy is money (to give) by a government to some producers, for example farmers, to help them to produce at a low price the goods or services (to need) by the public.</p> <p>4. In a dynamic economy, the factors (to influence) the level of demand and supply, are changing.</p>	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>57. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги, где это необходимо.</p> <p>1. Russia, real income ... capita fell... 57 percent... 1998.</p> <p>2. The consumption ... ice-cream ... Russia is ... five times lower than ... the USA.</p> <p>3. The sales ... the Hungarian drug maker Gedeon Richterfell... \$78 million ... 1997... \$40 million... 1999 as the incomes... Russian people fell dramatically ... the crisis ... 1998.</p> <p>4. An increase ... the price ... an input will result ... a reduction in the quantity ... that input demanded.</p>	<p>УК-4.3</p>

<p>58. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги, где это необходимо.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How much can be produced ... week ... each industry depends ... how workers are allocated ... the industries. The economist is to explain what demand is and how it affects ... the market price and quantity. It is not always easy to explain why consumers prefer one good ... another, but producers have to examine consumer preferences carefully as they depend ... them. We need ... a number ..., elementary things ... life, such as food, water and housing. It is very difficult to decrease ... their consumption when the price increases, that is, demand ... them is inelastic. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>59. Составьте предложения из двух подходящих по смыслу частей.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the utility of one good can compensate Equilibrium price is the price at which The marginal utility of a good is the increase in There are different ways 	<p>УК-4.3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied. to restrict import expenditure. the reduction of utility of another good. the utility obtained by consuming one more unit of that good
<p>60. Составьте предложения из двух подходящих по смыслу частей.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Over 60 percent of the capital of all US firms is in agro-industry Higher expenditure on foreign goods rather than on the goods produced at home Rising incomes result in Per capita income in the United States 	<p>УК-4.3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is still higher than in China. will increase demand for foreign goods. that is, industry based on agricultural products. an absolute fall of demand for inferior goods.
<p>61. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Каждый потребитель должен решить проблему выбора. При равновесной цене предложение равно спросу. Цены ниже равновесной приводят к дефициту. На свободном рынке изменения цены зависят от (колеблются в зависимости от) изменения спроса и предложения. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>62. Отметьте утверждения, которые не соответствуют содержанию текста.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Income Elasticity of Demand</p> <p>Studying the theory of demand we can assume that there is a relationship between price, income and quantity, but this assumption itself cannot allow us to see how much the quantity demanded is affected by a price change for a good or an income change. This relationship varies from one good to another.</p> <p>One of the most important of these relationships is income elasticity of demand. The income elasticity of demand is to show how much the quantity demanded depends on changes in income if other factors are constant. The income elasticity is the percentage change in quantity following one-percent change in income if other factors are constant.</p> <p>The coefficient is mainly positive as with the income increased a consumer buys more of most products, and when the income decreases, the quantity</p>	

<p>demanded falls.</p> <p>The income elasticity for food in the United States is about 0.2. A few goods such as dry beans have negative income elasticities. If elasticity is above zero, the product is called a normal good, if elasticity is below zero, the product is an inferior good.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The relationship between price, income and quantity demanded is constant for all goods. 2. The income elasticity of demand shows how much the quantity demanded changes with changes in income. 3. The income elasticity of demand is expressed in percent. 4. The coefficient may be positive and negative, 5. Income elasticity works in opposite directions for normal and inferior goods. 	
<p>63. Назовите предложения, где пропущен эквивалент слова «который».</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply is the amount of a good that will be offered in the market at a certain price and time. 2. Firms' decisions about how much to produce depend on the costs of production and on the revenues they receive from selling the output. 3. The amount of output firms want to offer depends on costs and revenues. 4. Inputs are the factors of production (land, labour and capital, including materials) that are put into a business for producing output as a commodity or a service. 	УК-4.3
<p>64. Замените русские слова в скобках их английскими эквивалентами.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For each output level (производственные издержки) depend on technology. 2. The concepts (понятия) of (предельных издержек) and (предельного дохода) are of great (польза) for economic analysis, supply analysis, (в особенности). 3. For each possible (объема производства) level, a firm will want to know how much it will cost to produce this (продукцию) and how much (дохода) will be (заработано) by selling it. 4. The concept of (альтернативных издержек) is of great importance in economics because it affects every decision in which limited resources and a choice between (альтернативными использованиями) play their role. 	УК-4.3
<p>65. Раскройте скобки и выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предлагаемых вариантов.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A rise in the income of consumers will typically result in an equivalent increase in (corresponding /total /alternative) consumer expenditure. 2. Statistics show the greatest increase in the number of jobs in the American non-production sector among government workers (in terms of/ elsewhere /in particular) today. 3. Don't forget to calculate the (marginal cost /costs /opportunity cost) of the man's labour, that is, the money that he could (own /earn /offer) by working elsewhere. 4. If we want to understand how firms make output decisions, we must analyze how they determine (revenues /output /amounts) and (commodities /costs /profits). 	УК-4.3

<p>66. Составьте предложения из двух подходящих по смыслу частей.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market demand is 2. An improvement of technology is a change that 3. Profits are 4. As long as the total demand and the total supply of the commodity remain equal, 5. Part of a company's profits is put back into the business rather than 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. revenues minus costs. b. the total demand from all consumers. c. paid out as dividends. d. the equilibrium price will remain unchanged. e. makes it possible for firms to produce more goods with the same amount of resources as before. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>67. Составьте предложения из двух подходящих по смыслу частей.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examining how revenues and costs change with the level of output produced and sold, 2. With inflation, people have to increase expenditure because 3. Profit depends on 4. Opportunity cost is the amount 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. how much the amount received is greater than the amounts paid. b. the firm can select the output level maximizing its profit. c. an input can obtain in its use elsewhere. d. the old level of expenditure in money terms now buys a smaller quantity of goods. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>68. Переведите предложения на английский язык.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Нелегко рассчитать доход, издержки и прибыли для большого предприятия. 2. Когда цена поднимается выше предельных издержек, каждый производитель хочет производить больше. 3. Даже при нулевой выработке фирма должна оплачивать некоторые расходы. 4. Издержки должны включать альтернативные издержки всех ресурсов, используемых в производстве. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>	
<p>69. Замените подчеркнутые части предложений причастными оборотами.</p> <p>Opportunity cost is a fundamental concept of economics. Opportunity cost is the economic cost of using scarce resources in terms of the alternatives elsewhere. This concept is of value for all economic choices. In every choice the person has to take one action rather than others. For each choice, the person compares the <u>benefits</u> and costs of each alternative <u>and tries to get the maximum benefit</u>.</p> <p>Benefits are usually clearly seen. The person can feel satisfaction <u>because he buys a car, a meal, a concert, or even a year at college</u>. But costs are more difficult to see. The true economic cost – the opportunity cost may be not the same as the simple expression in money terms because there are other real costs.</p> <p>The other real costs are often hidden, or indirect. They include things, material and immaterial, the person cannot get <u>because he gets something else</u>.</p> <p>For example, with just two days before exams, you can only study economics <u>and raise your course grade from B to A</u>, or only chemistry <u>and raise that grade from C to A</u>. The opportunity cost of an A in chemistry is getting a B in economics rather than an A.</p> <p>Your parents bought a house for \$20,000 some years ago. They can sell it for \$45,000 now. The cost of their staying in the house now is \$20,000. The</p>		<p>УК-4.3</p>

<p>opportunity cost is \$45,000. <u>Your parents stay in the house</u> and do not get \$45,000.</p>	
<p>70. Дайте термины к следующим определениям.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A document showing a fixed unit of a company's share capital that provides a profit (dividend) related to the total profits of the company. Owners of this document also have voting rights. 2. An exclusive legal right, for a certain number of years, to print, publish, record, perform, sell an original text, work of art or design or part of it. 3. This term means such items as knowledge, contracts or reputation that can have a financial effect on a business and are measured in financial terms. 4. A document from a government or a company that states that money borrowed from an investor will be repaid. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>71. Дайте термины к следующим определениям.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A name or symbol that is used on the products of a particular company. 2. The goods or services that a business has for sale at a given time. 3. An official document that gives the holder the sole right to make, use or sell an invention and prevents others from copying it, usually for a fixed period. 4. Something lent, usually money, on condition it will be paid back after a definite period with interest. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>72. Вставьте в предложения слова из предложенных ниже. a stock (a share), a bond, a copyright, a patent</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The author of the original work may keep the ... or sell it to someone else. 2. Government ... are usually considered to be a safe investment. 3. The total dividend per ... was 10 pounds. 4. To protect his invention such as a new machine, a medicine or a process a scientist must obtain a 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>73. Вставьте в предложения слова из предложенных ниже. stock-in-trade, goodwill, a trademark, a loan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This company is very proud of its reputation among the partners and cannot afford to lose its 2. For the company to expand, its owners often ask banks for a ... and agree to pay interest after a definite period of time. 3. ... of the leading car producers such as Mercedes, Lincoln, BMW, Toyota, etc. are known all over the world. 4. The ... is shown as an asset on the balance sheet. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>
<p>74. Переведите на английский язык части предложений в скобках, используя герундий.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main task of a financial accountant is to concentrate his attention on (правильном управлении деньгами компании и подготовке отчетов в соответствующее время). 2. Any owner of a business is interested in (управлении компанией) as efficiently as possible. 3. The increase of stockholders' dividends greatly depends on (увеличении общих доходов компании). 4. The company had to compensate for (повреждение товара) due to (неправильной упаковки). 5. Although stockholders have the right to vote at the general meetings, they are not involved in (ежедневным управлением компанией). 	<p>УК-4.3</p>

<p>75. Переведите на английский язык части предложений в скобках, используя герундий.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The company manager and the board of directors are responsible for (проведение общей политики компании). 2. The high corporation equity was due to (снижения производственных издержек и правильного управления капитальными активами). 3. Programmers of many countries are still thinking of (улучшении компьютерных программ для обработки бухгалтерской информации). 4. Both the bank and the company gained from (подписания соглашения о займе). 5. The company being unable to pay its debts to the creditors, it was useless to protest against (продажи недвижимости компании). 	<p>УК-4.3</p>						
<p>76. Переведите предложения на английский язык.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Производство может быть рентабельным, если как материальные, так и нематериальные активы находятся в правильном соотношении. 2. К долгосрочным материальным активам относятся такие предметы, как земля, недвижимость и оборудование, так как они участвуют в процессе производства в течение длительного времени. 3. Можно использовать текущие материальные активы, например счета дебиторов, как средство платежа. 4. Разница между активами и пассивами - это чистая стоимость компании, которая для корпораций может быть представлена в виде акций. 	<p>УК-4.3</p>						
<p>77. Замените подчеркнутые части предложений герундием с предлогом. Соответствующие предлоги даны в скобках.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the special Copyright Act nobody is allowed to reproduce and make copies of any book <u>if he doesn't receive the owner's permission.</u> (without) 2. <u>When the owner signed a number of documents,</u> his real estate was transferred to this educational centre. (after) 3. <u>When the accountant was preparing a balance sheet,</u> he made a few serious mistakes. (in) 4. <u>If the Sales Manager decides to sell company stock-in-trade,</u> he has to consult the company's president. (before) 	<p>УК-4.3</p>						
<p>78. Замените подчеркнутые части предложений герундием с предлогом. Соответствующие предлоги даны в скобках.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The company can attract additional capital investments <u>either issuing extra stocks or borrowing a loan from a bank.</u> (by) 2. <u>Even having sold a great share of its stock-in-trade,</u> the company is reported to be bankrupt. (in spite of) 3. <u>When the accountant subtracted current liabilities from current assets,</u> he found out that the company was clear of debt and there was the net worth of \$ 50,000. (on) 4. <u>If the company does not enjoy a good reputation,</u> it is not expected to be attractive to potential stockholders. (without) 	<p>УК-4.3</p>						
<p>79. Совместите термин с его определением.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">1. This general term means money given to an employee by an employer in return for work.</td> <td style="width: 40%;">a. salary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. An amount paid for a professional service or advice (as of a doctor, lawyer, etc.).</td> <td>b. wage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. A regular fixed payment for work or services,</td> <td>c. pay</td> </tr> </table>	1. This general term means money given to an employee by an employer in return for work.	a. salary	2. An amount paid for a professional service or advice (as of a doctor, lawyer, etc.).	b. wage	3. A regular fixed payment for work or services,	c. pay	<p>УК-4.3</p>
1. This general term means money given to an employee by an employer in return for work.	a. salary						
2. An amount paid for a professional service or advice (as of a doctor, lawyer, etc.).	b. wage						
3. A regular fixed payment for work or services,	c. pay						

<p>especially when clerical or professional, which is paid at longer intervals, often monthly.</p> <p>4. Money paid to an employee, especially for manual or physical labour done at relatively short intervals, often hourly, daily, weekly.</p>	d. fee	
<p>80. Объедините слова и словосочетания в синонимические пары. wage, symbol, quantity, depreciation, intangible, form, gradually, price, invisible, obligation, employee, shape, trademark, value, to own, to replace, to owe, slowly, tangible, obsolescence, salary, to change, worker, to be obliged, to possess, liability, material, amount</p>		УК-4.3

Ключи к заданиям по дисциплине «Профессионально-ориентированный перевод»

1.	1i, 2a, 3h, 4g, 5c, 6e, 7k, 8l, 9d, 10j, 11b	41.	1, 2
2.	1. asset, 2. interest, 3. loan/promissory, 4. bank	42.	1, 4
3.	1	43.	2, 3, 4
4.	1	44.	1. economics, 2. the importance, 3. levels, 4. the price
5.	4	45.	1. economics, 2. economy, 3. to economize, 4. economic
6.	3	46.	1. goods, services, to produce 2. economics, 3. government, 4. through
7.	1, 2	47.	1. restrictions, regulations 2. mixed economy, 3. both, 4. goods, services, the former, the latter
8.	1, 3	48.	1d, 2a, 3b, 4c
9.	2	49.	1b, 2d, 3a, 4c
10.	4	50.	happens/will happen, supplied, changes; wish, are, to supply, did; will it influence; will fall; is, supplied, will decrease; will it influence; will go
11.	2	51.	concerned; were shown, supplied, could do; was, supplied, was raised; was; was sold; said; has dropped
12.	3	52.	1. inputs, 2. normal, 3. fell, 4. rises, buy
13.	1	53.	1. equilibrium price, (surplus), (shortage) 2. shortage, impose 3. the same, to increase, as well as 4. consumers
14.	3	54.	1. organized, called 2. produced, 3. affecting, 4. demanded, supplied
15.	4	55.	1. leading to, 2. increased, 3. making, spending 4. demanded
16.	4	56.	1. is based, 2. depending, 3. given, needed 4. influencing
17.	4	57.	1. in, per, by, within 2. of, in, - , in 3. of, from, in, to, in, of, after, of 4. in, of, in, in, of
18.	3	58.	1. per, in, on, between 2. - , 3. to, on 4. - , of, for, - , for
19.	1	59.	1c, 2a, 3d, 4b
20.	2	60.	1c, 2b, 3d, 4a
21.	1c, 2a, 3d, 4b	61.	1. Every consumer has to solve the problem of choice. 2. At equilibrium price supply is equal to / equals demand. 3. Prices below (the) equilibrium price result in shortage. 4. In a free market prices vary with changes in demand

			and supply.
22.	1b, 2d, 3c, 4a	62.	1, 4
23.	1c, 2a, 3d, 4b	63.	2, 3
24.	1d, 2a, 3b, 4c	64.	1. production costs 2. marginal costs, marginal revenue, use, in particular ; 3. output, output, revenue, earned; 4. opportunity costs, alternative uses
25.	2, 3	65.	1. total, 2. in particular, 3. opportunity cost, earn 4. revenues, costs
26.	2, 4	66.	1b, 2e, 3a, 4d, 5c
27.	1	67.	1b, 2d, 3a, 4c
28.	2, 4	68.	1. It is not easy to calculate revenue, costs and profits for a big business. 2. When the price rises above marginal costs, every producer wants to produce more. 3. Even at zero output level a firm has to pay some costs. 4. Costs must include opportunity costs of all resources used in production.
29.	1, 3	69.	trying to get the maximum benefit; buying a car, a meal, a concert, on even a year at college; getting something else; raising your course grade from <i>B</i> to <i>A</i> ; raising that grade from <i>C</i> to <i>A</i> ; Staying in the house your parents do not get...
30.	1, 4	70.	1. stock, 2. copyright, 3. goodwill, 4. bond
31.	2, 3, 4	71.	1. trademark, 2. stock-in-trade, 3. patent, 4. loan
32.	2, 3	72.	1. copyright, 2. bonds, 3. stock, 4. patent
33.	1, 2	73.	1. goodwill, 2. loan, 3. trademarks, 4. stock-in-trade
34.	1, 4	74.	1. proper managing the company's money and preparing accounts at the due time 2. running his company 3. the increasing the total company's profits 4. damaging the goods... improper packaging 5. everyday managing the company
35.	3, 4	75.	1. carrying out/implementing the general company policy 2. decreasing production expenses/ costs and proper operating capital assets 3. improving computer programs for processing accounting information 4. signing the loan agreement 5. selling the company's real estate
36.	2, 3	76.	1. The production can be profitable if both tangible and intangible assets are in proper proportion. 2. Such items as land, real estate and equipment belong to long-term tangible assets as they participate in the production process for / over a long period of time. 3. One can use current / short-term tangible assets, for example accounts receivable, as a means of payment. 4. The difference between assets and liabilities is the company's net worth which can be represented in the form of stocks / shares for corporations.
37.	1, 2	77.	1. ... without receiving the owner's permission. 2. After having signed a number of documents... 3. In preparing a balance sheet...

			4. Before deciding to sell company's stock-in-trade the Sales Manager...
38.	2, 3	78.	1. ... either by issuing extra stocks or borrowing a loan from a bank. 2. In spite of having sold a great share of its stock-in-trade ... 3. On subtracting current liabilities from current assets the accountant found out.. 4. Without enjoying a good reputation the company is not expected ...
39.	1, 4	79.	1c, 2d, 3a, 4b
40.	1, 3	80.	age – salary; symbol – trademark; quantity – amount; depreciation – obsolescence; intangible – invisible; form – shape; gradually - slowly; price – value; obligation – liability; employee – worker; to own – to possess; to replace – to change; to owe – to be obliged; tangible – material

Разработчики

**А.Т. Смирнова
Н.А. Кострицына**