Методические указания

Контрольная работа № 4 для студентов 2 курса заочного обучения экономических специальностей при изучении цикла «Деловой английский язык». Контрольные задания представляют собой грамматические упражнения, тексты для чтения и перевода, предтекстовые и посттекстовые задания в виде вопросов с множественным выбором ответов в соответствии с содержанием текстов. Тексты представляют собой аутентичный материал, заимствованный из оригинальных публикаций.

Выполняя данные задания, студент должен:
• уметь узнавать грамматические формы в предложении и тексте;
• уметь самостоятельно раскрывать значения незнакомых слов по их элементам и контексту;
• уметь выделять отдельные факты, основную мысль текста, соотносить отдельные факты между собой.

Инструкции к выполнению контрольных работ

1. Контрольная работа № 4 составлена в пяти вариантах. Выбор правильного варианта исчисляется в соответствии с последней цифрой зачетной книжки студента, деленной на два. Если последняя цифра вашей зачетной книжки оканчивается 1-2, Вы выполняете вариант 1, 3-4 – вариант 2, 5-6 – вариант 3, 7-8 – вариант 4 и 9-10 – 5.

2. Выполняйте контрольную работу в отдельной тетради. На обложке напишите свою фамилию, имя, отчество и шифр, номер контрольной работы и вариант.

3. Материал выполненной контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Поля</th>
<th>Левая страница</th>
<th>Правая страница</th>
<th>Поля</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Задание:</td>
<td>Английское предложение или текст</td>
<td>Русское предложение или текст</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Улан-Удэ
2003
4. Не забудьте написать задание или инструкцию к каждому упражнению или тексту.
5. При неполном или неправильном оформлении контрольная работа возвращается обратно студенту без проверки.

Рекомендации

Для правильного выполнения контрольной работы № 4 необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса грамматики английского языка:
1. Имя числительное и числовые выражения;
2. Видовременная система английского глагола;
3. Временные выражения и наречия времени;
4. Сослагательное наклонение. Сложноподчиненные предложения с условным придаточным предложением первого, второго и третьего типов.

Условные обозначения семантических отношений между словами.

1. Символ “=” указывает, что следующее за ним слово является синонимом, т.е. словом с очень близким значением к исходному слову.
2. Символ “↑” указывает, что следующее за ним слово имеет более широкое значение, т.е. более общее или родовое понятие, включающее в себя значение предыдущего исходного слова.
3. Символ “≠” указывает, что следующее за ним слово является антонимом, т.е. словом с противоположным значением.
4. Символ “→” обозначает трансформацию между предложениями.

Вариант 1

1. Make sure you know all the key vocabulary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trade:</td>
<td>the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, firms, or countries; a medium of exchange ( = commerce).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hire:</td>
<td>if you hire someone, you pay them to do a particular job for you (↑ contract).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchase:</td>
<td>to buy sth; the action or process of buying sth; a thing bought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merchant = trader:</td>
<td>a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities, especially one who imports and exports them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labour:</td>
<td>very hard work, often work that does not need a lot of skill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value:</td>
<td>the worth of sth in terms of money or other goods for which it can be exchanged; the worth of sth compared with the price paid for it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earn:</td>
<td>to get money by working, to get money as profit or interest on a loan or an investment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perishable:</td>
<td>(esp. of food) likely to decay or go bad quickly: perishable goods / commodity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserve:</td>
<td>to keep sth in its original state or in good condition; to prevent sth., esp. food from decaying by treating it in a particular way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a down payment = deposit:</td>
<td>a sum of money, which is part of the total cost of something and which is paid immediately when you buy the thing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
goods: (pl) things for sale, merchandise; movable property.

article: (zd.) a particular object or item.

supply: the act of providing someone with it; the amount of a commodity that can be produced and made available for people to buy.

shortage: a situation where there is not enough of sth or where the supply of sth begins to decrease.

II. Cross the word which is odd in the category:

a) carry  bear  bring  take
b) reach  achieve  succeed  arrive
c) perish  preserve  collapse  rot
d) value  estimate  assess  neglect
e) difficulty  problem  help  trouble

III. Match the five pairs of words, which have similar meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>merchant</th>
<th>contract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>goods</td>
<td>keep, mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserve</td>
<td>trader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hire</td>
<td>commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trade</td>
<td>merchandise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Write in full and say all the numbers and numerical symbols like this:

Model: 17 May          the seventeenth of May
1981           nineteen eighty-one
$2.1 m   two point one million dollars
344          three hundred and forty-four
1/2            a (one) half
1/3            a (one) third
1/4            a (one) quarter

3/5            three fifth
5.30          five thirty a.m., five thirty p.m., half past five in the morning, half past five in the afternoon, seventeen thirty

6.45 (o’clock)  759,000  $ 1 bln  4/5
80 %           300,500  673  0.33
10 January, 2003  £329  0.9  102.5

V. Decide which of these time prepositions completes each sentence:


1. The championship is … 2006.
2. … April, 2002.
3. … 27-th of May.
4. … Sunday.
5. … 10 o’clock.
6. … next year.
7. … the afternoon.
8. … twelve noon.

VI. Which time expressions from the box complete which sentence? (Some of the expressions are suitable for more than one sentence). Do the sentences and time expressions refer to the past, present or future? Put a tick next to the sentence in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The company was established 50 years … .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Have you signed the contract … ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our competitors have … expanded their market.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. The partners are negotiating the purchase of electronic goods … .
5. I haven’t heard from her … .
6. I’m getting married … .
7. They got married … .
8. He hasn’t visited us … . he left for Moscow.
9. I have known you … a long time.

VII. Combine these pairs of sentences using the first conditional like this:
The dollar is devalued. Oil costs less. →
If the dollar is devalued, oil will cost less.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Real condition:</th>
<th>If + S + Present Simple Verb Form,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Its Results:</td>
<td>S + will + Indefinite Infinitive Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Your work hard to save up some money. You look for a safe place to store it.
2. My girlfriend wins the First Price at the Olympiad. She gets a lot of money.
3. The Americans launch war at the Persian Gulf. The oil price goes up.
4. The oil price decreases. The dollar is devalued.
5. The dollar is devalued. Financial stabilization is broken.
6. Financial situation worsens. Prices go up.
7. Prices go up. Inflation rises.

VIII. Combine these pairs of sentences in the second conditional, like this:
Prices of eight of the most traded commodities rise. Fall in demand is modest. →
If prices of eight of the world’s most traded commodities rose, fall in demand would be modest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unreal condition:</th>
<th>If + S + Past Simple Verb Form,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Its Results:</td>
<td>S + would + Simple Infinite Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Governments do not impose tax. It is impossible to rule any country.
2. I am the Queen. I have servants.
3. She marries a millionaire. She does not work hard to get money.
4. Our partnership flourishes. We merge with some other one to make a corporation.
5. His sole trade goes bankruptcy. He is ruined.
6. His business fails. He becomes a bankrupt.

IX. Practise the forms of the third conditional by combining these pairs of sentences, like this:
There was a shortage of soya products. The price of vegetables oil rose. →
If there hadn’t been a shortage of soya products, the price of vegetable oils wouldn’t have risen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unreal condition in the Past:</th>
<th>If + S + Past Perfect Verb Form,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Its Results:</td>
<td>S + would + Perfect Infinitive Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. On October 1st the Buyers paid £10,000. The amount of the guarantee automatically diminished.
2. We shipped the goods at irregular intervals in separate lots. We broke the terms of the contract.
3. All the spare parts were not available for immediate delivery. We couldn’t deliver them to our partners.
4. Pure wasn’t a good demand for these goods from China. The sole traders’ turnover didn’t flourish.
5. It was very hot last summer. The price of vegetables went up.
6. The price of electricity rose. The living standard decreased.
X. Read the text and answer the question:
What function does money fulfil?

Money

1. In the days of primitive man, thousands of years ago, money was not used. Whenever a man wanted something he did not make or raise himself, he had to find another person who possessed the desired article. Then he had to offer something in exchange. It was not always this easy to find people who were willing to trade. This troublesome method is known as the “barter system”.
2. Primitive men first used as money things to wear or eat. In countries where cattle were raised cows were often accepted as money. The American Indians used carved shells called wampum when they bought or sold articles. Such things as tobacco, grains, skins, salt, beads have also been used as money. These many varieties of money were eventually replaced by pieces of metal, particularly gold and silver.

What Money Does for You

3. The very complicated system of trade which now exists would be impossible without money. First, money serves as a medium of exchange. Suppose that you are eager to buy a bicycle, and that you must earn enough money to pay for it. You may do this, perhaps, by mowing lawns for people in your neighborhood. You would have some difficulty in finding a person who has a bicycle to sell and who, at the same time, would be willing to hire you to mow his lawn. Therefore you mow lawns for many different people who pay you with money for your services. With this money you can go to a bicycle shop and make your purchase. The merchant accepts your money and you get your bicycle. Money has performed a service for you. It has enabled you to exchange your labor for something you wanted.
4. Second, money serves as a "yardstick of value." This means that money may be used to measure and compare the values of various things. You may value your services in mowing a lawn at 75 cents an hour. The bicycle you wish to buy may be priced at $40.00. You would have to work about 53.5 hours to buy the bicycle. By learning the price asked for all kinds of products, you may measure their value in terms of the work required to earn the purchase price.
5. Third, money is also a "storehouse of value." A farmer might not be able to hold his crops for a very long time because they are perishable. But the results of his labor can be preserved for the future if he is paid in money.

Fourth, money serves as a "standard for future payments." Suppose that the dealer from whom you purchase your bicycle lets you have the bicycle after you make a down payment of five dollars. You then agree to pay the rest of the cost at a later date. You will not pay in eggs, baseballs, or roller skates. You both recognize the value of money as a form in which later payments can be made.

The Characteristics of Good Money

6. Gold and silver have come to be used as money because they have certain characteristics which meet the requirements of good money.

Whatever is used as money must be generally desired by all people, or else it will not be generally accepted in payment for goods or services that are sold. It must be an article which is scarce, but not too scarce, so that the supply cannot be suddenly changed. An increase in supply would decrease the value of the article so that it could not serve well as a yardstick of value. The American colonists, who often used tobacco as money, soon learned that it was not very suitable. When crops were good the value of tobacco would fall. When there was a shortage because of crop failures tobacco would be valued very highly.

7. Money must also be easily recognized, so that persons can tell its value at a glance. It must wear well, because it will pass often from hand to hand. Its value will be decreased if it wears out in the process of being exchanged many times. It must also be readily divisible to provide for fractional values. Good money must be easy to carry around, but it cannot be too small, or it will be easily lost.

XI. Complete the statements, selecting the letter of the best choice:

1. The best means of exchange is supposed to be _________.

English, 27/2001, page 14
a) gold and silver;
b) money;
c) things to wear or eat;
d) animals.

2. Gold and silver were generally accepted as the means of exchange because they __________ .  
   a) possessed the qualities of good money;
   b) were easy to carry around;
   c) were readily divisible to provide for smaller parts.

3. Tobacco was not accepted as a universal means of exchange because __________ .
   a) its value would fall with crop failures;
   b) it could not serve well as a yard stick of value;
   c) only part of the population smokes.

4. The main characteristics of money is that __________ .
   a) it is scarce;
   b) it does not wear out in the process of being exchanged;
   c) it is desired by all the people.

XII. Make up statements matching phrases from column A with phrases from column B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In the days of primitive man, money</td>
<td>a) used as money things to wear or eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The troublesome method of exchanging things</td>
<td>b) are the first and oldest form of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Primitive men first</td>
<td>c) was not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cattle, which include anything from cows and sheep, to camels</td>
<td>d) is known as the barter system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bronze and Copper cowrie imitations</td>
<td>e) were widely available in the shallow waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) were manufactured by China at the end of the Stone Age.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIII. Explain the reason for your choice:
How many sides does a coin have?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

XIV. Rewrite paragraphs 3, 6, 7 and translate them from English into Russian in a written form.
Вариант II

1. Make sure you know all the key vocabulary:

issue: to publish books, articles, etc; to put stamps, money, etc into general use.

banknote: a piece of paper money with a particular value.

currently: the system of money used in a country.

depreciation: the state when sth, usually currency, becomes less valuable or important.

ratify: to make an agreement, a contract, etc officially valid, usually by signing it.

coinage: coins; the process of making coins.

coinage system: the system of coins in use.

redeemable: possible to exchange for a particular sum of money or for goods.

print: (sth in/on sth) to press a mark or design on a surface.

seal: a special design that is the official mark of a person or organization fixed to sth to show that they are legal or genuine.

denomination: a class of units within a range or sequence of money, numbers.

II. Cross the word which is odd in the category:

a) way method means item

b) arrive reach achieve succeed

c) announce suit state declare

d) shape form figure character

e) perform erect act play

III. Match the five pairs of words, which have similar meanings:

use temporary

permit bill

banknote manufacture

produce apply

interim allow

IV. Write in full and say all the numbers and numerical symbols like this:

Model: 17 May          the seventeenth of May              1981 nineteen eighty-one              $2.1 m two point one million dollars

344                 three hundred and forty-four 1/2  a (one) half 1/3  a (one) third 1/4   a (one) quarter 3/5                  three fifth

5.31 five thirty a.m., five thirty p.m., half past five in the morning, half past five in the afternoon, seventeen thirty

12 o’clock  905,430,217  $580 m          2 April, 2006

50%  514          0.25     988

4/5  £125          0.66          211.25

V. Decide which of these time prepositions completes each sentence:


1. The performance is … 2003.
VI. Which time expressions from the box complete which sentence? (Some of the expressions are suitable for more than one sentence). Do the sentences and time expressions refer to the past, present or future? Put a tick next to the sentence in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Expression</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ago</td>
<td>They left for America a decade ...</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>Have you finished your project ...?</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the moment</td>
<td>The company have ... got the license?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>It was just ... Christmas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last year</td>
<td>I wonder whether he’s been writing ... .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recently</td>
<td>They will get married ... .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since</td>
<td>I’m getting my diploma ... .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soon</td>
<td>Redundancy money does not last ... ever.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this week</td>
<td>Calculators are ... owned by a high percentage of school children.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for two hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. Combine these pairs of sentences using the first conditional, like this:

The dollar is devalued. Oil costs less. → If the dollar is devalued, oil will cost less.

VIII. Combine these pairs of sentences in the second conditional, like this:

Prices of eight of the most traded commodities rise. Fall in demand is modest. → If prices of eight of the world’s most traded commodities rose, fall in demand would be modest.

IX. Practise the forms of the third conditional combining these pairs of sentences, like this:

There was a shortage of soya products. The price of vegetables oil rose. →
If there hadn’t been a shortage of soya products, the price of vegetable oils wouldn’t have risen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unreal condition in the Past:</th>
<th>If + S + Past Perfect Verb Form,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Its Results:</td>
<td>S + would + Perfect Infinitive Form could might</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. He was satisfied with their terms of payment. We signed the contract.
2. The goods were not loaded quickly. We have not received them by now.
3. Your offer was not received quickly. We did not accept it.
4. We did not sell the desired number of makes. We had a strike.
5. All the spare parts were not available by yesterday. We could not deliver them to our buyers.
6. The economic reform caused many difficulties. There was a great demand for cheap goods from China.

X. Read the text and answer the question:
What are the three main classes of the U.S. paper currency in use at present?

**History of United States Currency**

1. Early American colonists used English, Spanish, and French money while they were under English rule. However, in 1775, when the Revolutionary War became inevitable, the Continental Congress authorized the issuance of currency to finance the conflict. Paul Revere made the first plates for this "Continental Currency". Those notes were redeemable in Spanish Milled Dollars. The depreciation of this currency gave rise to the phrase “not worth a Continental”.
2. After the U.S. Constitution was ratified, Congress passed the "Mint Act" of April 2, 1792, which established the coinage system of the United States and the dollar as our principal unit of currency. By this Act, we became the first country in the world to adopt the decimal system for currency. The first U.S. coins were struck in 1793 at the Philadelphia Mint and presented to Martha Washington.
3. The Government did not issue paper money as we know it today until 1861. In the interim years, however, the Government did issue "Treasury Notes" intermittently during periods of financial stress, such as the War of 1812, the Mexican War of 1846, and the Panic of 1857.
4. During this same period (1793 - 1861), approximately 1,600 private banks were permitted to print and circulate their own paper currency under State Charters. Eventually, 7,000 varieties of these "State Bank Notes" were put in circulation, each carrying a different design!
5. With the onset of the Civil War, the Government - desperate for money to finance the war- passed the Act of July 17, 1861, permitting the Treasury Department to print and circulate paper money. The first paper money issued by the Government were Demand Notes commonly referred to as "greenbacks." In 1862, Congress retired the Demand Notes and began issuing United States Notes, also called Legal Tender Notes.
6. Under Congressional Acts of 1878 and 1886, five different issues of "Silver Certificates" were produced, ranging from 1 to 1,000 dollar notes. The Treasury exchanged Silver Certificates for silver dollars because the size and weight of the silver coins made them unpopular. The last series of Silver Certificates was issued in 1923. However, the last series of modern Silver Certificates produced were the series 1957B/1935H one dollar notes, series 1953C five dollar notes, and 1953B ten dollar notes.
7. During the period from 1863 to 1929, the Government again permitted thousands of banks to issue their own notes under the National Bank Acts of 1863 and 1864. These were called “National Bank Notes,” but unlike the earlier “State Bank Notes,” they were produced on paper authorized by the U.S. Government and carried the same basic design. In 1913, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act, establishing this nation's Federal Reserve System. This Act authorized the Federal Reserve Banks to issue Federal Reserve Banknotes.

**United States Paper Currency**

8. Three types or classes of U.S. paper currency are in use today. The most numerous - accounting for 99 percent of the total value in circulation - are
Federal Reserve Notes. Most of the remainder are United States Notes and Silver Certificates, which are occasionally seen but are no longer produced.

9. The designation of the class to which the note belongs appears on the upper center of its face. Each type is identified by the distinctive color of its Treasury seal and serial numbers. On Federal Reserve Notes these are green, on United States Notes they are red, and on Silver Certificates they are blue.

Each denomination, regardless of class, has a prescribed portrait and back design selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Notes of the $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 denominations have not been printed for many years and are being withdrawn from circulation. The portraits appearing on these notes are: McKinley on the $500, Cleveland on the $1,000, Madison on the $5,000, and Chase on the $10,000.

XI. Complete the statements, selecting the letter of the best choice:

1. The phrase “not worth a Continental” reports to ___________.
   a) Spanish Milled Dollars;
   b) the first American banknotes issued before the Revolutionary war;
   c) English money.

2. The dollar was accepted as the principal American unit of currency __________.
   a) in 1755;
   b) by the “Mint Act” of April 2, 1792;
   c) in 1812.

3. By the act of 1792, the USA became the first country in the world __________.
   a) to adopt the coinage system in the world;
   b) to introduce the decimal system for currency;
   c) to adopt the system of twelve fraction currency.

4. “Greenbacks” refer to ___________.
   a) the private banks’ own paper currency (during the period of 1793-1861);
   b) modern American dollars;
   c) the first paper money circulated by the Treasury Department of the Government in 1861.

XII. Make up statements matching phrases from column A with phrases from column B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Colonial notes</td>
<td>a) adopted the dollar as the unit for national currency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The first Continental notes</td>
<td>b) represented English, Spanish and French currencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Continental Congress</td>
<td>c) became devalued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. In 1929 currency</td>
<td>d) was reduced in size by 25 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. In 1957 paper currency</td>
<td>e) appears on all currency series 1963 and later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) was first issued with the inscription “In God We Trust”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIII Explain the reason why one could not see the portraits of McKinley, Cleveland and Madison on the present American banknotes.

XIV. Rewrite paragraphs 7, 8, 9 into your note-books and translate them from English into Russian in a written form.
Вариант III

1. Make sure you know all the key vocabulary:

**save:** to keep money for future use; to accumulate money instead of spending it, esp in order to buy sth.

**cash:** money in coins and notes; money in any form; wealth.

**store:** to collect and keep sth for future use.

**profit:** money gained in business, esp the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent; advantage or benefit gained from sth.

**investment:** an attempt to use money to make more money. The term generally implies a long and gradual process.

**real-estate:** houses or land; the business of selling houses or land for building.

**stock:** shares in a company that a stockholder owns as an investment. Companies sell stock to raise capital.

**inflation:** a rise in prices and wages caused by an increase in the money supply and demand for goods.

**income:** money received over a certain period, esp as payment for work or as interest on investments, and resulting in a fall in the value of money.

**bond:** a certificate issued by a government or a company acknowledging that money has been lent to it and will be paid back with interest.

**loan:** a thing that is lent, esp a sum of money; the action of lending sth or the state of being lent.

**rate of interest:** the price, calculated as a percentage of the money loaned, that banks are charging borrowers for the use of the banks’ money.

**preference shares:** (US preferred shares) shares on which a firm must pay interest to the holders before distributing profits to holders of ordinary shares.

**recoup:** to get back money that one has spent or lost.

**common stock:** = preferred stock.

**issue:** to publish books, articles, etc; to put stamps, money, etc into general use.

II. Cross the word which is odd in the category:

a) provide supply give demand
b) want need require own
c) ignore evaluate estimate assess
d) adversary enemy partner opponent
e) way method means line

III. Match the five pairs of words which have similar meanings:

get firm
benefit yearly
company achieve
annual advantage
deal transaction

IV. Write in full and say all the numbers and numerical symbols like this:
Model: 17 May
1981
$2.1 m
344
1/2
1/3
1/4
3/5
5.30
383,150
$100,000
1,500
0.33
$325.8

V. Decide which of these time prepositions completes each sentence:
1. The American Olympics was … 1984.
3. …. 21st of March.
4. …. Friday.
5. …. 3 o’clock.
6. …. next week.
7. …. the morning.
8. …. lunch time.

VI. Which time expressions from the box complete which sentence? (Some of the expressions are suitable for more than one sentence). Do the sentences and time expressions refer to the past, present or future? Put a tick next to the sentence in the table.

VII. Combine these pairs of sentences using the first conditional like this:
The dollar is devalued. Oil costs less. →
If the dollar is devalued, oil will cost less.

Real condition: | If + S + Present Simple Verb Form,
Its Results: | S + will + Indefinite Form

1. A bigger order is planed. We give a 15 % discount.
2. You buy more goods. We grant you some discount.
3. You accept our invitation. We welcome you.
4. He makes a speech at the opening ceremony. We welcome him to the podium.
13

5. More goods are ordered. Our Board of Directors considers a 20% -
discount.
6. The financial situation of the firm worsens. It takes credits from the
bank.

VIII. Combine these pairs of sentences in the second conditional, like this:

Prices of eight of the most traded commodities rise. Fall in demand is
modest. →
If prices of eight of the world’s most traded commodities rose, fall in de-
mand would be modest.

Unreal condition: If + S + Past Simple Verb Form,
Its Results: S + would + Simple Infinite Form

1. Most manufacturers impose tax. They get profit.
2. His profit equals $ 1 b. He becomes a millionaire.
3. His sole trading company flourishes. He changes his form of proprie-
torship.
4. His private company goes bankruptcy. He loses all his personal assets.
5. He is offered to merge with the other company. He agrees to it.
6. His business fails. He becomes a bankrupt.

IX. Practise the forms of the third conditional by combining these pairs of
sentences, little this:

There was a shortage of soya products. The price of vegetables oil rose. →
If there hadn’t been a shortage of soya products, the price of vegetable oils
wouldn’t have risen.

Unreal condition in the Past: If + S + Past Perfect Verb Form,
Its Results: S + would + Perfect Indefinite Form
could might

1. You worked hard to save up some extra cash. You invested it in corpo-
rate bonds or long-term loans to growing companies.
2. You hid your money in the inside of a mattress. You lost everything
when robbers visited your house.
3. Primitive men first used as money things to wear or eat. They invented
that troublesome method known as the “barter system”.
4. There wasn’t a shortage of jobs during the past decade. There didn’t
appear a lot of “shuttle” traders.
5. There didn’t appear a lot of “shuttle” traders. They didn’t provide
many cheap goods from China.
6. There wasn’t a good demand for these goods from China and Turkey.
The sole trader’s business didn’t flourish.

X. Read the text and answer the question:
What is the best way to store one’s money?

Putting Your Money To Work

1. If you've worked hard to save up some extra cash, you'd probably like a safe
place to store it. For many Americans, the inside of a mattress seems like the per-
fect spot. But as you well know, hiding your money doesn't make it safe. It could
get lost or stolen or damaged. And you would lose out on all the profits your se-
cret stash could be earning.
A better way to keep your money secure-and productive-is to invest it. An in-
vestment is anything you spend money on in order to make, hopefully, more
money. Investments take many forms, from real-estate to rare comic-book collec-
tions to buying stocks and bonds.
2. In order to choose the best investment for you, you have to evaluate your per-
sonal investment goals. Some investors, armed with loads of cash and confi-
dence, are eager to take risks in hopes of realizing big gains. Some seek a way to
shelter their savings from being eroded by inflation, the increased cost of living.
And others want to put their money to work earning a steady income. But all in-
vestors seek ways to make their capital as profitable as possible.
3. One alternative for investors is to invest their money in corporate bonds, long-
term loans to growing companies. Companies sell bonds at a specific rate of in-
terest. So the investor knows exactly how much he or she will earn (called rate of
return), and how long the money will be tied up.
4. Investors can also put their money into stocks. Most corporations issue two
types of stocks.
Preferred stock comes with a guarantee that its owner will be the first to receive a share in the company's profits, a periodic payment known as a dividend. Also, if the company fails, or liquidates, owners of preferred stock are assured first crack at a claim, recouping their original investment. These two mechanisms help insulate preferred stock owners from the company's bad times. But preferred stock owners are also insulated from the company's more prosperous periods. If the corporation has an especially good year and decides to hand out fatter dividend checks, preferred stock owners still receive dividends at their standard rate.

5. Common stock is generally less expensive and comes with more risks—and greater potential rewards. Owners of common stock may or may not receive dividends, depending on the company's financial health and policy about profit sharing. But common stock owners have some say in making that policy. As a part-owner in the company, a common stock owner has a right vote at the annual shareholders' meeting. Usually an investor is entitled to one vote per share of stock. Preferred stock owners do not have voting rights. Owners of common stock hope to make money either through the dividends they receive or by selling the stock for more than they originally paid for it. That profit is known as capital gains. Common stocks are generally considered very liquid. A liquid investment is one that can be quickly sold or converted back into cash.

6. Many investors combine the advantages of different types of securities by buying into a mutual fund—several stocks lumped together as one investment package. Professional money managers pool the individual's resources, invest the money, and pass the profits back to the investors. Mutual funds may be designed to focus on a particular goal—such as long-term growth or short-term gain. The individual investor has no say in managing the fund.

XI. Complete the statements, selecting the letter of the best choice:

1. An Investment is something a person spends money for in order to
   a) gain public attention;
   b) make more money;
   c) promote a political cause.

2. Retained earnings are profits that a company
   a) pays out in taxes;
   b) shares with its stockholders;
   c) puts back into its own business.

3. A company that issues bonds is actually
   a) selling small pieces of ownership in its business;
   b) borrowing money;
   c) lending money.

4. When a company goes public, it offers people a chance to
   a) examine its books;
   b) purchase its stocks;
   c) learn how its products are made.

5. A dividend is
   a) a stockowner's share in the company's profits;
   b) interest paid on a loan;
   c) any form of securities.

6. Investors who make a capital gain have
   a) sold stocks for more than they paid for them;
   b) bought stocks in a new company;
   c) traded stocks for bonds.

XII. Make up statements matching phrases from column A with phrases from column B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Investment bunker</td>
<td>a) puts indirect investors into the market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. First claim</td>
<td>b) invests your money in various securities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Common stock</td>
<td>c) lends money to new investors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mutual fund</td>
<td>d) helps put price tag on new stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pension plan</td>
<td>e) always sells below $10 a share.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) gives owner a vote on company policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
g) gives preferred stock owner an edge, if company goes bankrupt.

XIII Explain the reason for your choice:

It's the year 2010. The pizza business you started ten years ago is now making $1,000,000 a year. You've got a chance to expand into several other regions, but that will take big money. What is the best step to consider?

a) Limited yearly expansion to the amount of profits you can reinvest;
b) Apply for a big bank loan;
c) Sell company bonds to investors;
d) Sell stock in the company to investors.

XIV. Rewrite paragraphs 1,3,6 into your note-books and translate them from English into Russian in a written form.

Вариант IV

1. Make sure you know all the key vocabulary.

baggy: hanging loosely.
value: the worth of something in money or compared to other things.
plant: factory, large building where goods are made, usually by a machine.
sum: amount of money.
promotion: making your product known to the public to increase sales.
profit: money gained in business, esp the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent.
account: a written statement of money paid or owed for goods or services.
benefit: a thing that one gains from sth; an advantage that sth gives.
on sale: available to be bought, esp in a shop.
expenditure: an amount of money spent.
fiscal: of or relating to public money; esp taxes: the government’s fiscal policy.
ledger: a book in which a bank, business firm, etc records its financial accounts.
loss: the money lost in business activity.
surplus: an amount that remains after one has used all one needs; an amount by which money received is greater than money spent.
tax: money that has to be paid to the government.
the bottom line: (infml) the fundamental or deciding factor; the essential point in an argument.

II. Cross the word which is odd in the category:

a) promotion advertising profit publicity
b) value cost price tax
c) display buy purchase bargain
d) bargain deal benefit transaction
e) plant factory shop hotel

III. Match the five pairs of words which have similar meanings:

advertising purchase
buy revenue
earnings spend
pay benefit
advantage publicity

IV. Write in full and say all the numbers and numerical symbols like this:

Model: 17 May the seventeenth of May
1981 nineteen eighty-one
$2.1 m two point one million dollars
344 three hundred and forty-four
1/2 a (one) half
1/3 a (one) third

1/4 a (one) quarter
3/5 three fifth
5.30 five thirty a.m., five thirty p.m., half past five in the morning, half past five in the afternoon, seventeen thirty

7/8 $3.6 4 July, 1984 12 (o’clock) 85% £3,200 600,000 140 0.5 0.25

V. Decide which of these time prepositions completes each sentence:
in – in – on – on – at – at – (nothing)

2. .... November, 2002.
3. .... 17th of February.
4. .... Monday.
5. .... 6 o’clock.
6. .... next month.
7. .... the afternoon.
8. .... noon.

VI. Which time expressions from the box complete which sentence? (Some of the expressions are suitable for more than one sentence). Do the sentences and time expressions refer to the past, present or future? Put a tick next to the sentence in the table.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of computers ….

5. They’ve done it …
6. They will do it …
7. They did it …
8. They haven’t met … 1990
9. My parents have lived in Siberia … 20 years.

VII. Combine these pairs of sentences using the first conditional like this:

The dollar is devalued. Oil costs less. →
If the dollar is devalued, oil will cost less.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Real condition: If + S + Present Simple Verb Form,</th>
<th>Its Results: S + will + Indefinite Infinitive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I try to save some amount of money. I buy luxury clothes.
2. The production of goods rises. Prices go down.
3. The quality of goods rises. Prices increase.
4. The production of goods goes up. Unemployment goes down.
5. Consumer goods demand goes up. The number of businesses increases.
6. The number of enterprises increases. It creates new job.

VIII. Combine these pairs of sentences in the second conditional, like this:

Prices of eight of the most traded commodities rise. Fall in demand is modest. →
If prices of eight of the world’s most traded commodities rose, fall in demand would be modest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unreal condition in the Past: If + S + Past Perfect Verb Form,</th>
<th>Its Results: S + would + Perfect Infinitive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. The driver in front didn’t stop so suddenly. The two cars didn’t smash up each other’s wings.
2. Tom lent me the money. I bought a new car.
3. I didn’t have breakfast. I’m hungry now.
4. I worked hard during the term. I didn’t fail all the exams.
5. It was very hot last summer. The price of potatoes rose rapidly.
6. The price of electricity rose. The inflation rate increased.

IX. Practise the forms of the third conditional by combining these pairs of sentences, like this:

There was a shortage of soya products. The price of vegetables oil rose. →
If there hadn’t been a shortage of soya products, the price of vegetable oils wouldn’t have risen.

X. Read the text and answer the question:

How much money was allocated by the company to improve the accounts of the company?

Baggy Bottom Line
1. Any American, dressed in his best, relishes being told he looks like a million dollars. The 700 members of the American Olympics team in Los Angeles next month can boast, during the games, that they look like $50m.

2. That is the sum Levi Strauss has allocated to one of the biggest promotional splashes in this advertising-saturated event. It is the company's largest good-will expenditure since it was founded in 1850 in San Francisco to make work-clothes for gold-miners. Levi Strauss, as official outfitters for the games, will furnish all the clothing needed by the American athletes for their entire stay in Los Angeles, and by all the Olympic staff; it will provide everything but the actual competition uniform worn by contenders during their events - some 600,000 items of clothing.

3. All this lavish advertising is supposed to have some beneficial consequences in the company's ledgers, for the outfits to be seen on television, worn by judges, officials, hosts, ushers and even parking-lot attendants, as well as by the athletes, will be on sale across the country. 'We think it will be money well spent,' said Mr. Robert Haas, executive vice-president and great, great grand-nephew of the company's founder, Levi Strauss.

4. It could not all be laid to the high value of the dollar and to the drop in jeans sales in Brazil, the second-largest jeans market in the world. One reason given for the poor results was - not surprisingly - the high cost of advertising.

5. The accounts could stand some improvement. The company announced this week that its profits in the second quarter fell 85%; in the first half of its fiscal year they have fallen 78%. Over the next year it will be closing 11 plants employing 3,200 people in different parts of the country.

The Economist, June 23, 1984

XI. Complete the statements, selecting the letter of the best choice:

1. Levi Strauss founded the company _______.
   a) 134 years ago;
   b) more than 140 years ago;
   c) about 150 years ago.

2. Levi Strauss Co is famous for producing _______.
   a) sport outfits;
   b) work clothes for miners;
   c) jeans.

3. Jeans sales dropped in _______.
   a) Europe;
   b) Brazil;
   c) Asia.

4. The high cost of advertising campaign equalled $ _______ million.
   a) one;
   b) 50;
   c) 700.

5. Mr. Robert Haas, executive vice-president of the company, is the founder’s _________.
   a) descendant;
   b) ancestor;
   c) heir.

   a) organization;
   b) distribution;
   c) promotion.

XII. Make up statements matching phrases from column A with phrases from column B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A company writes its accounts each year _______</td>
<td>a) then it makes a loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. If a company spends more than earns _______</td>
<td>b) is called the fiscal year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The period of one year on which _______ tax is calculated</td>
<td>c) then the bottom line of the ledger shows a surplus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) then it makes a loss.</td>
<td>b) is called the fiscal year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) then it makes a loss.</td>
<td>c) then the bottom line of the ledger shows a surplus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) then it makes a loss.</td>
<td>d) draws up accounts every quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) draws up accounts every quarter.</td>
<td>e) to show its expenditure and profit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. The company also ____

XIII. Explain the reason for your choice:

If you were the head of the jeans company, what would be the best way to improve the financial state of the company?

a) Expansion of the sales market;
b) Careful publicity campaign;
c) Apply for a big bank loan.

XIV. Rewrite paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and translate them from English into Russian into a written form.

Вариант V

I. Make sure you know all the key vocabulary:

issue: to make sth known formally.
garbage dump: a place where a lot of rubbish is taken and left in a heap, sometimes without permission.
official: a person who holds a public office, eg in a national or local government.
poultry: chickens, ducks, geese, kept for eating or for their eggs; the meat of these birds eaten as food.
ban: to forbid sth officially.
compete: to try to win sth by defeating others who are trying to do the same.
competition: an event in which people compete; the action of competing; activity in which people compete.
item: a single article or unit in a list, etc; a single piece of news.
fowl: a bird kept in a farm, eg a chicken; the flesh of certain types of birds, eaten for food.
foul: very unpleasant, very bad; dirty and smelling bad.
threat: an expression of one’s intention to punish or harm sb, esp if they do not do as one wishes; the possibility of trouble, danger or ruin.

deluge: a great flood of water; a great quantity of sth that comes all at once.

drug-and-hormone-fed chicken: chicken fed with drugs and hormone.

allusion: a brief or indirect reference.

dispatch: to send sb/sth to a destination for a special purpose.

aid: help of any kind.

consume: to use sth.

in appendage terms: в другом исчислении, в других единицах измерения.

juggernaut: 1) из индийской мифологии Джагернаут – одно из воплощений бога Вишну; 2) (перен.) неумолимая, безжалостная сила, уничтожающая все на своем пути и требующая слепой веры или самоуничтожения от служащих ей.

wind-up (windup): conclusion; finish.

coup de grace: [франц. язык] finished stroke – окончательный, завершающий удар.

Bon appétit!: [франц. язык] Приятного аппетита!

II. Cross the word which is odd in the category:

a) demonstrate show look display

b) foreign far-away domestic overseas
c) evaluate appraise estimate assess
d) way method means line
e) policy strategy politics plan of actions
f) enemy competitor partner opponent

III. Match the five pairs of words which have similar meanings:

- provide – opponent
- reject – affect
- influence – estimate
- adversary – supply
- value – deny

IV. Write in full and say all the numbers and numerical symbols like this:

Model: 17 May the seventeenth of May
1981 nineteen eighty-one
$2.1 m two point one million dollars
344 three hundred and forty-four
1/2 a (one) half
1/3 a (one) third
1/4 a (one) quarter
3/5 three fifth
5.32 five thirty a.m.; five thirty p.m.; half past five in the morning; half past five in the afternoon; seventeen thirty

200 215,000,000 $756 m 5.45
242 50% 338 0.05 4/5

V. Decide which of these time prepositions completes each sentence:

in – in – on – on – at – at – (nothing)

1. The summit is … 2003.
3. … 25th May.
4. … Thursday.
5. … 10 o’clock.
6. … next month.
7. … the morning.
8. … noon.

VI. Which time expressions from the box complete which sentence? (Some of the expressions are suitable for more than one sentence). Do the sentences and time expressions refer to the past, present or future? Put a tick next to the sentence in the table.

| since then – in less than a generation – more than 100 years ago – from 1945 – today – last week – for too many years – now – before then – during this period |
|---|---|---|
| 1. … , we have inescapably been at the corner of the world affairs. | Past | | |
| 2. … , we’ve been willing to adopt the principles and tactics of our adversaries. | Present | | |
| 3. I want to speak to you … about the strands that connect our actions overseas. | Future | | |
| 4. …, I spoke in California about the domestic agenda for our Nation. | | Past | |
| 5. …, we’ve seen the world change considerably. | | Present | |
| 6. …, I believe in detente with our former opponent. | | Future | |
| 7. …, Abraham Lincoln said that our Nation could not exist half slave and half free. | | | |
| 8. …, America was largely on the periphery of the world affairs. | | | |
| 9. Our policy … was guided by two principles. | | | |

VII. Which time expressions from the box complete which sentence? (Some of the expressions are suitable for more than one sentence). Do the sentences and time expressions refer to the past, present or future? Put a tick next to the sentence in the table.

VII. Combine these pairs of the sentences using the first conditional like this:
The dollar is devalued. Oil costs less. →
If the dollar **is devalued**, oil **will cost** less.

| Real condition: If + S + Present Simple Verb Form, |
| Its Results: S + will + Indefinite Infinitive Form |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The price of oil comes down. It strengthens demand. | | Past | |
| 2. Oil consumption rises. OPEC members can raise their prices. | | Present | |
| 3. The dollar is worth less. It reduces OPEC’s members purchasing power. | | Future | |
| 4. OPEC members raise production ahead of demand. The price of oil falls. | | | |
| 5. “High absorbers” do not introduce austerity measures. They run out of money. | | | |
| 6. Non-OPEC countries produce more oil. OPEC’s market share falls. | | | |
| 7. The country can borrow money from the International Monetary Fund. It realizes its 5-year plant to provide more employment and to bring down inflation. | | | |
| 8. Developing countries stop importing. It damages the western economy. | | | |
| 9. The US poultry products now need a license. They are imported to Russia. | | | |

VIII. Combine these pairs of sentences in the second conditional, like this:
Prices of eight of the most traded commodities rise. Fall in demand is modest. →
If prices of eight of the world’s most traded commodities **rose**, fall in demand **would be modest**.

| Unreal condition: If + S + Past Simple Verb Form, |
| Its Results: S + would + Simple Infinite Form |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The price of oil comes down. It strengthens demand. | | Past | |
| 2. Oil consumption rises. OPEC members can raise their prices. | | Present | |
| 3. The dollar is worth less. It reduces OPEC’s members purchasing power. | | Future | |
| 4. OPEC members raise production ahead of demand. The price of oil falls. | | | |
| 5. “High absorbers” do not introduce austerity measures. They run out of money. | | | |
| 6. Non-OPEC countries produce more oil. OPEC’s market share falls. | | | |
| 7. The country can borrow money from the International Monetary Fund. It realizes its 5-year plant to provide more employment and to bring down inflation. | | | |
| 8. Developing countries stop importing. It damages the western economy. | | | |
| 9. The US poultry products now need a license. They are imported to Russia. | | | |
1. Commodity exporters impose a tax. Prices in the consuming countries rise.
2. Prices in the consuming countries rise. They buy less.
3. Exporters of the eight products impose a ten per cent tax. The additional revenue is about four billion dollars a year.
4. They put on a twenty-five per cent tax. The income is ten and a half billion dollars.
5. Sugar-producing countries agree a twenty-five per cent export tax. They increase their revenue by about twenty-three per cent.
6. A ten per cent tax is imposed for six of the primary products. The resulting falls in purchasing leave producers worse off.

IX. Practice the form of the third conditional by combining these pairs of sentences, like this:

There was a shortage of soya products. The price of vegetables oil rose. → If there hadn’t been a shortage of soya products, the price of vegetable oils wouldn’t have risen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unreal condition in the Past:</th>
<th>If + S + Past Perfect Verb Form,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Its Results:</td>
<td>S + would + Perfect Infinitive Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. There was excessive speculation in palm oil. Trading in future was suspended.
2. The clearing house was not experienced. It handled the speculation badly.
3. Six companies defaulted. The exchange was sued.
4. The exchange was sued. Its reputation was undermined.
5. The futures market’s price rose rapidly. The physical selling price was affected.
6. There were doubts about the true price of palm oil. People lost confidence in our company.

What is the author’s point of view on the propaganda campaign against the evils of American chickens?

**Russia’s Latest Export: Bad Jokes About US Chickens**

1. MOSCOW, March 1 - Weary, perhaps, of tolerating American dictats on everything from steel exports to NATO expansion, Russian officials are poised to strike a retaliatory blow at one of the United States' soft spots: its thighs. Chicken thighs.

   Agriculture Minister Aleksei V. Gordeyev said today that his office had stopped issuing permits to import American chicken, the single most popular item from the United States. Within 10 days, he said, Russia may issue an outright ban against American chicken.

   The issue, he said, is whether American fowl are too foul for Russians to eat. "Russia is not a garbage dump for poor quality food," he told the Interfax news service, "and if specific answers are not received, imports themselves will be stopped from March 10."

2. Mr. Gordeyev's pronouncement capped a virtual drumstick-beat of warnings from Russian officials that much of American poultry - loaded with antibiotics, stuffed with hormones and preservatives and generally unnatural - presents an unacceptable threat to Russian health.

   Others suspect the minister may be reacting to pressure from Russian farmers, who are battling a deluge of cheap American chickens. Still others believe the government is simply playing good politics, showing the Russian flag in the face of what most Russians regard as an insulting American attitude toward them.

3. The Moscow business daily Kommersant pretty much summed that up today with an article on the accusations of drug-and-hormone-fed chicken that made a sly reference to the disqualification of Russian skiers at the Salt Lake City Olympics: "They banned chicken for doping," the headline read.

   Puns aside - difficult as that is - the chicken flap is no laughing matter to American farmers, who send more birds to Russia than anywhere else.

   American chicken is so popular that the slang term for it is "Bush legs" - an allusion to the rush of thighs and legs after the first President Bush dispatched food aid to hungry Russians in the early 1990's.
4. The National Chicken Council, an American trade group, estimates that Russians consumed a record one million tons of chicken from the United States in 2001—*in appendage terms*, about 1.28 billion legs.

"Leg quarters are our big items of export," said Richard Lobb, the council spokesman. "Overseas markets prefer dark meat, and U.S. markets prefer the white meat."

One million tons is 8 percent of the entire United States chicken production, and 61 percent of all the chicken eaten in Russia. More important, it is a 75 percent increase over the American chicken exports to Russia in 2000, a statistic that has sent shivers of alarm through Russia's young poultry industry.

5. The Russians worry that an American chicken *juggernaut* threatens to wipe out a *domestic poultry industry* that was just starting to recover after the financial collapse of 1998.

Russian chickens, which not so long ago resembled underfed robins, have vastly improved in both weight and quality in the last few years, but producers *find it hard to compete on price*. In part, that is because the farms are inefficient: the Agriculture Ministry says fewer than 20 percent of the chicken farms run at capacity, and nearly 80 percent need reconstruction.

6. Ukraine and Estonia, *laboring under the same disadvantage*, have moved to ban American imports in recent months. Russian farmers have complained bitterly to the agriculture minister about foreign competition, and there has been talk of a five-point increase in tariffs for imported chicken of all kinds.

*Something of a propaganda campaign against the evils of American chickens has also emerged*. The Web site www.pravda.ru, an extension of the newspaper, reported acidly on Wednesday that "Bush legs" are hardly known for their tastiness.

"But the majority of Russian people like their inexpensive price, though they understand that cheap products - especially if they are of American origin - are not likely to be good for your health," the article said.

7. That was a *windup* for the *coup de grace*: "Have you noticed that they only sell left Bush legs?" Mr. Elizarov told the camera. "That's because all the injections are made into the left leg. It's true! That means there are no right Bush legs on the market, *only* left ones. It means they don't eat them themselves, but send them over to us. "*Bon appétit!*"

By MICHAEL WINES
The New York Times
March 2, 2002

// The English Russian World, July 2, 2002

XI. Read the text once more and get ready to select the letter of the best choice to complete the statement:

1. Agriculture Ministry stopped ________ licenses to import American fowl.
   a) publishing
   b) issuing
   c) printing

2. Others suspect the official may be reacting to pressure from Russian farmers, who are struggling against ________ American chicken.
   a) expensive
   b) tasty
   c) cheap

3. Other regard the matter as the international ________ of the Russian government.
   a) strategy
   b) politics
   c) policy

4. The only reason why Russian chickens cannot compete the American ones if that our agricultural production is ________.
   a) efficient
   b) competitive
   c) inefficient
XII. Make up statements matching phrases from Column A with phrases from Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The first President Bush</td>
<td>a) are the big items of American export to Russia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our country</td>
<td>b) recommend to eat imported chicken and praise their qualities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chicken thighs</td>
<td>c) run at capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. During the campaign, our</td>
<td>d) need reconstruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officials</td>
<td>e) consumed 1,000,000 tons of chicken from the US in 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. At present, all mass media</td>
<td>f) sent food aid to Russia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and medicine officials</td>
<td>g) warned that American poultry is a threat to our nation’s health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 20 percent of the domestic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poultry farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nearly 80 percent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIII. Explain the reasons of the propaganda campaign against the evils of American chickens? What do you think about the problem? Do you like that sort of food? Why (not)?

XIV. Rewrite paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 7 and translate them from English into Russian in a written form.

Приложение

Number Terminology in English

It's sometimes hard to know the right numerical term in a foreign language, how to read a number or the rules for writing with figures.

Large Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>million</th>
<th>septillion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(one thousand thousand)</td>
<td>(one + 24 zeros)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billion</td>
<td>octillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(one thousand million)</td>
<td>(one + 27 zeros)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trillion</td>
<td>nonillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(one + 12 zeros)</td>
<td>(one + 30 zeros)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrillion</td>
<td>decillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(one + 15 zeros)</td>
<td>(one - 33 zeros)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintillion</td>
<td>centillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(one + 18 zeros)</td>
<td>(one + 303 zeros)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sextillion</td>
<td>googol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(one + 21 zeros)</td>
<td>(one + 100 zeros)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slang for Large Numbers (indefinite)

“zillion(s)” scads
a slew oodles
heaps piles

Numbers in Writing

1. Plurals
Whole numbers have no plural: 200, two hundred (not hundreds).
When we refer generally, we can say “hundreds of “people”, “tens of thousands”.
2. Placement of Numbers
Numbers go before adjectives: three large cars.
It is possible to place numbers before prepositions: six of them.
Numbers go **after** articles and pronouns (a, an, the, this, that, these, those, some, any, all, every, either, neither): all three cars.
At the beginning of a sentence write large numbers as words. If the number is large, it is better to rewrite the sentence so the number does not come at the beginning.

3. **Figures or Words?**
   Write numbers as figures in scientific, technical or statistical material.
   Other writing – write small numbers as words, large numbers as figures small numbers (under 100 or expressed in one or two words – others feel that small numbers are under 20 or 10).
   Do not mix figures and words: from 15 to 100 (not from fifteen to 100).

4. **In Thousands**
   It is usual to mark off thousands by commas.
   In scientific and technical writing a space is generally used instead.
   In American English, a **billion** is a thousand million.
   The traditional British term **billion** meant a million million, a figure called **trillion** in American English. The American use of **billion** is now widely accepted in British English.

5. **Separating Figures**
   Since commas are used to separate thousands in figures, do not put figures next to each other that might be misunderstood as part of the same number. Example: The hall can hold 700, 150 of whom would have to stand. Rephrase as: The hall can hold 700, of whom 150.

**What do you call “0”?**

1. In counting/arithmetic = nought, ought, zero
2. In temperatures, sports = zero
3. In sports scores = nothing, nil, “goose egg”
4. In phone numbers and years = “oh”, ought
5. Slang for “0” = “zilch”, “zip”
6. Slang for no, nothingness = “nix”, naught (archaic)

**Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>people/groups</th>
<th>births</th>
<th>performers</th>
<th>celebrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>quinquagenarian</td>
<td>80+ octogenerian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>sexagenerian</td>
<td>90+ nonagenarian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>septuagenarian</td>
<td>100+ centarian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiples</th>
<th>people/groups</th>
<th>births</th>
<th>performers</th>
<th>celebrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. once unity ace (cards)</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>only child</td>
<td>solo</td>
<td>centennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. twice twain (old) deuce (card) twofold</td>
<td>double pair couple</td>
<td>twins</td>
<td>duo</td>
<td>bi-centennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. three times threefold triad treble</td>
<td>triplets</td>
<td>trio</td>
<td>tri-centennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. four times fourfold</td>
<td>quadiple</td>
<td>quadruplets</td>
<td>quartet</td>
<td>quadracentennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. five times fivefold</td>
<td>quantuplets</td>
<td>quintet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. six times sixfold</td>
<td>1/2 dozen</td>
<td>sextuplets</td>
<td>sextet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. seven times sevenfold</td>
<td>septuplets</td>
<td>septet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. eight times eightfold</td>
<td></td>
<td>octet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. nine times ninefold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ten times tenfold tithe (gift)</td>
<td></td>
<td>decimal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. twelve times dozen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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25
Text I.  /by Erin Bouma // English./  
Read the text “Coined Money” and answer the questions:

1. What was the reason of stamping coins?
2. Which reason led to the return of exchanging goods direct in the Middle Ages in Europe?
3. What did the discovery of America result in?

Coined Money

The Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, were the first to use coined money. In the eighth century B.C., they began to make pieces of metal money which were uniform in weight and design and which could therefore be easily recognized. Gold and silver had been in use as money long before that, but not in the form of coins. They had circulated as bars from which pieces were cut and weighed in order to pay for purchases or to make change. This method was not satisfactory. It was tedious and time consuming. There was no guarantee of purity or weight of the pieces of metal exchanged. It was for this reason that the Lydians thought of stamping pieces of metal with some symbol as a guarantee.

Other peoples around the Mediterranean sea imitated the Lydians, and gradually the use of coins became widespread. In many cases these coins merely represented some other article which could not easily be used for money. Thus many coins were stamped with the picture of the object they represented, such as a cow.

The greater convenience of metal money led to the use of copper and other metals for coins of small value. Early coins had no modern safeguards in design, such as milled edges to prevent tiny bits of metal from being chipped off and stolen without being readily noticed. Thus it often happened that coins would lose some of their value because this metal was taken from them. This practice, and that of reducing the quality of the alloy, are referred to as "debasing" a coin. When the Roman Empire was at its height, standard coins and paper money in the form of letters of credit made trade nearly as easy as it is today. Under the later Roman Empire most sources of gold became practically exhausted, and precious metals were taken out of circulation. As a result coins were debased and their value went down and the prices of goods and services went up, along with tax rates.

During the Middle Ages in Europe the coining privilege was owned by numbers of feudal lords resulting in a land flooded with a variety of coins. Most of these coins were of doubtful value except in districts directly under the power of the ruler who manufactured them. Testing coin value by weight became the regular custom. Rural regions went back to exchanging goods direct. However, there were some coins which gained a reputation for purity and correct weight. One of these was the bezant, a Byzantine gold coin, which was circulated widely in Europe.

The discovery of America and the development of mines there vastly increased the amount of precious metals available for coinage. There was a large amount of silver which in the Middle Ages had been rarer than gold. The most effective force in establishing more uniform money systems in Europe was the rise of industrial cities. They supported the kings against the nobles. Gradually the longs took over the sole right of coining money within their kingdoms. This decreased the confusion creased by the use of many different coins developed by the feudal lords.

Text II.
Read the text “The History of Money” and get ready to do the coin quiz.

The History of Money

In the Beginning: Barter
Barter is the exchange of resources or services for mutual advantage, and may date back to the beginning of humankind. Some would even argue that it's not purely a human activity; plants and animals have been bartering - in symbiotic relationships - for millions of years. In any case, barter among humans certainly pre-dates the use of money. Today individuals,
organizations, and governments still use, and often prefer, barter as a form of exchange of goods and services.

9,000 - 6,000 BC: Cattle

Cattle, which include anything from cows and sheep, to camels, are the first and oldest form of money. With the advent of agriculture came the use of grain and other vegetable or plant products as a standard form of barter in many cultures.

1,200 BC: Cowrie Shells

The first use of cowries, the shell of a mollusc that was widely available in the shallow waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, was in China. Historically, many societies have used cowries as money, and even as recently as the middle of this century, cowries have been used in some parts of Africa. The cowrie is the most widely and longest used currency in history.

1,000 BC: First Metal Money and Coins

Bronze and Copper cowrie imitations were manufactured by China at the end of the Stone Age and could be considered some of the earliest forms of metal coins. Metal tool money, such as knife and spade monies, was also first used in China. These early metal monies developed into primitive versions of round coins. Chinese coins were made out of base metals, often containing holes so they could be put together like a chain.

500 BC: Modern Coinage

Outside of China, the first coins developed out of lumps of silver. They soon took the familiar round form of today, and were stamped with various gods and emperors to mark their authenticity. These early coins first appeared in Lydia, which is part of present-day Turkey, but the techniques were quickly copied and further refined by the Greek, Persian, Macedonian, and later the Roman empires. Unlike Chinese coins which depended on base metals, these new coins were made from precious metals such as silver, bronze, and gold, which had more inherent value.

118 BC: Leather Money

Leather money was used in China in the form of one-foot square pieces of white deerskin with colorful borders. This could be considered the first documented type of banknote.

800 - 900 AD: The Nose

The phrase "To pay through the nose" comes from Danes in Ireland, who slit the noses of those who were remiss in paying the Danish poll tax.

806 AD: Paper Currency

The first paper banknotes appeared in China. In all, China experienced over 500 years of early paper money, spanning from the ninth through the fifteenth century. Over this period, paper notes grew in production to the point that their value rapidly depreciated and inflation soared. Then beginning in 1455, the use of paper money in China disappeared for several hundred years. This was still many year before paper currency would reappear in Europe, and three centuries before it was considered common.

1500s: Potlach

"Potlach" comes from a Chinook Indian custom that existed in many North American Indian cultures. It is a ceremony where not only were gifts exchanged, but dances, feasts, and other public rituals were performed. In some instances potlach was a form of initiation into secret tribal societies. Because the exchange of gifts was so important in establishing a leader's social rank, potlach often spiralled out of control as the gifts became progressively more lavish and tribes put on larger and grander feasts and celebrations in an attempt to out-do each other.
1535: Wampum

The earliest known use of wampum, which are strings of beads made from clam shells, was by North American Indians in 1535. Most likely, this monetary medium existed well before this date. The Indian word "wampum" means white, which was the color of the beads.

1816: The Gold Standard

Gold was officially made the standard of value in England in 1816. At this time, guidelines were made to allow for a non-inflationary production of standard banknotes which represented a certain amount of gold. Banknotes had been used in England and Europe for several hundred years before this time, but their worth had never been tied directly to gold. In the United States, the Gold Standard Act was officially enacted in 1900, which helped lead to the establishment of a central bank.

1930: End of the Gold Standard

The massive Depression of the 1930's, felt worldwide, marked the beginning of the end of the gold standard. In the United States, the gold standard was revised and the price of gold was devalued. This was the first step in ending the relationship altogether. The British and international gold standards soon ended as well, and the complexities of international monetary regulation began.

U.S. Money History

1690: Colonial Notes

In the early days of this nation, before and just after Revolution, Americans used English, Spanish, and French currencies. The Massachusetts Bay Colony issued the first paper money in the colonies that would later form the United States.

1775: Continental Currency

American colonists issued paper currency for the Continental Congress to finance the Revolutionary War. The notes were backed by the "anticipation" of tax revenues. Without solid backing and because they were easily counterfeited, the notes quickly became devalued, giving rise to the phrase "not worth a Continental."

1731: The nation's First Bank

The Continental Congress chartered the Bank of North America in Philadelphia as the nation's first “real” bank to give further financial support to the Revolutionary War.

1785: The Dollar

The Continental Congress adopted the dollar as the unit for national currency. At that time, private bank-note companies printed a variety of notes.

1789:

After adoption of the Constitution in 1789, Congress chartered the First Bank of the United States and authorized it to issue paper bank notes to eliminate confusion and simplify trade. The bank served as the U.S. Treasury’s fiscal agent, thus performing the first central bank function.

Text III.

Read the text “US Money History” to find out the measures introduced to guard American banknotes against counterfeits.
1792: U.S. Mint

The Federal Monetary System was established with the creation of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. The first American coins were struck in 1793.

1836: State Bank Notes

With minimum regulation, a proliferation of 1,600 state-chartered, private banks issued paper money. State bank notes, with over 30,000 varieties of color and design, were easily counterfeited, which combined with bank failures to cause confusion and circulation problems.

1861: Civil War

On the brink of bankruptcy and pressed to finance the Civil War, Congress authorized the United States Treasury to issue paper money for the first time in the form of non-interest bearing Treasury Notes called Demand Notes.

1862: Greenbacks

Demand Notes were replaced by United States Notes. Commonly called “greenbacks” because of the green tint introduced to discourage photographic counterfeiting, they were last issued in 1971. The Secretary of the Treasury was empowered by Congress to have notes engraved and printed by private bank note companies. The notes were signed and affixed with seals by six Treasury Department employees.

1865: Gold Certificates were issued by the Department of the Treasury against gold coin and bullion deposits and were circulated until 1933.

1877: Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing started printing all U.S. currency.

1878: Silver Certificates

The Department of the Treasury was authorized to issue Silver Certificates in exchange for silver dollars. The last issue was in the Series 1957.

1913: Federal Reserve Act

After the 1893 and 1907 financial panics, the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was passed. It created the Federal Reserve System as the nation's central bank to regulate the flow of money and credit for economic stability and growth. The System was authorized to issue Federal Reserve Notes. Now the only U.S. currency produced, Federal Reserve Notes represent 99 percent of all currency in circulation.

1929: Standardized Design

Currency was reduced in size by 25 percent, and a consistent design was introduced with uniform portraits on the front and emblems and monuments on the back.

1957: In God We Trust

Paper currency was first issued with the inscription "In God We Trust" in 1957. The inscription appears on all currency series 1963 and later.

1990: Security Thread and Microprinting

Secret Service. The Department of the Treasury established the United States Secret Service to control counterfeiting. At that time, one-third of all circulating currency was estimated to be counterfeit.
A security thread and microprinting were introduced to deter counterfeiting by advanced copiers and printers. The features first appeared in Series 1990 $100, $50 and the $20 notes. By Series 1993, the features appeared in all denominations except $1 notes.

1994: Currency Redesign

The Secretary of the Treasury announced that U.S. currency would be redesigned to incorporate a new series of counterfeit deterrents. The newly designed $100 was introduced in 1996, the $50 in 1997, and the $20 in 1998. The new $50 was the first to incorporate a low-vision feature, a large dark numeral on a light background on the lower right corner of the back, to help people with low vision identify the denomination.

1998: 50 State Quarters Program Act

The program is scheduled to run from 1999 until 2008, with five new quarters released every year over ten years. The 50 new quarters will feature a design that honors each state's unique history and tradition. The quarters are being released in the order that the states joined the union.

Source: The U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing // English, 27/2001, p.15

COIN QUIZ

1. How many sides does a coin have?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

2. When were coins first counterfeited?
   A. 1202
   B. 1492
   C. 1801
   D. About the time coins were first minted

3. What is the largest "coin" ever made?
   A. The Big Dime
   B. The Big Penny
   C. The Big Nickel
   D. The Big Loonie

4. What is the heaviest pure nickel coin ever made?
   A. 20 francs from Belgium
   B. The Big Nickel
   C. 2 centavos from Colombia
   D. 20 centissimo from Italy

5. What is the lightest pure nickel coin ever made?
   A. The Little Nickel
   B. 25 bani from Romania
   C. 10 cents from the Netherlands
   D. 1 guilder from the Netherlands

6. What are mint marks?
   A. Mint leaves drawn on a coin
   B. Coins laminated onto bookmarks made of mint
   C. Improperly pressed coins
   D. A marking a coin to identify which mint struck it

7. Why are some coins called "freaks"?
   A. They are ugly
   B. There was an error in the way the coins were made
   C. The coins are haunted
   D. The coins depict monsters or mythological creatures

Key:
1 C. There are three sides to every coin. They are the both sides and the Edge.
2 D. About the time coins were first minted. There are historical accounts of the ancient Romans burning counterfeiters alive or throwing them to the wild animals in the arena.

3 C. The Big Nickel. The Big Nickel is 9 metres in diameter and is 60 centimetres thick.

4 A. 20 francs from Belgium. It weighs 20 grams. (The Big Nickel's outside stainless steel layers cover an inner core made of wood).

5 C. The 10 cents from the Netherlands weighs 1.5 grams.

6 D. A mint mark is used to identify the mint from which a coin originates. Mint marks are used in countries that operate more than one mint.

7 B. A mint error causes a freak. There are six groups of errors:
   a) the coin is struck on a different metal blank
   b) a rolling error produces a blank that is too thick or thin
   c) a cutting error produces an imperfect blank
   d) edging errors, such as omitting the reeding, or mistakes with lettering
   e) the die is cut improperly
   f) a striking error, such as an off-centre strike or a double strike

   English, 27/2002, p.15