***Контрольное задание для студентов, обучающихся по заочной***

***(с элементами дистанционного обучения) форме обучения на 1 курсе***

***по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»***

***1 семестр***

***1.Прочитайте и переведите текст***

 **Three Types of Economists**

 There are three categories of economists: business economists, government economists and academic economists. Each type of economist applies the economic approach to decision making in a different setting.

 Business economists work in manufacturing, mining, transportation, communications, banking, insurance, retailing, investment and other types of organizations. They also work in trade associations and consulting organizations.

 Government economists are hired by federal, state and local governments. They serve in a wide variety of positions involving analysis and policy making.

 A bachelor’s degree in economics is a good qualification for an entry position. Higher positions are open when you obtain a graduate degree. There are jobs for labour, international development and population economists, as well as micro- and macroeconomists.

 In order to teach at college level an economist has to have a Ph.D. in economics. Faculty members usually teach, conduct research and have administrative responsibilities. Many academic economists also consult businesses and government.

 Non-profit sector needs the expertise of professional economists. Economists working for such groups are expected to analyze issues and to write about them in a simple way which can be understood both by an average citizen and by elected lawmakers and government bureaucrats responsible for making and implementing poli

**2. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям:**

 экономический подход, производство, страховое дело, розничная торговля, быть нанятым кем-то, степень бакалавра, диплом магистра, проводить исследования, некоммерческий сектор, среднестатистический гражданин

**3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What types of economists are there? 2. What is common for different types of economists? 3. Where do business economists work? 4. Who hire government economists? 5. What is the qualification for an entry position in federal, state and local governments? 6. What is compulsory to teach economics at a college level?

**4. Поставьте указанные вопросы к предложениям:**

1. Business economists apply the economic approach making decisions. (General, What)

2. You need a Ph.D. degree to teach economics at a college level. (Alternative)

3. Government economists work for federal, state and local governments being involved in analysis and policy making. (Who, What, Where)

4. The UK is the second largest economy in Europe. (General, Tag)

**5. Употребите глагол в скобках в соответствующей форме действительного залога**

1. The construction of new manufacturing plants (ensure) economic security of the country. 2. The factory (belong) to a Japanese company. 3. Trade between the two countries (develop) well last year. 4. With the development of the system of mobile phones in Russia the price for the service (decrease). 5. Water resources (get) more and more scarce in the world now. 6. The economic growth in China (be) the highest lately. 7. Manufacturing (grow) fast in UK and mining (not grow) fast now. 8. What goods this firm (sell) already? 9. I (not finish) my report about exports of foodstuffs, but I (find) the necessary data in the Internet yesterday.

**6. Перефразируйте предложения, употребив глагол в страдательном залоге**

1. Banks are providing new services for consumers this year. 2. Economists use models to study actual relations in an economy. 3. The economists have predicted the growth of unemployment recently. 4. We consider individuals as suppliers of labour and capital. 5. The government will achieve high employment next year. 6. The economist chose correct methods and models for his analysis. 7. They are employing many workers this week. 8. He didn’t write the book in 1967, he finished it a year later.

**7. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол: can, could, must, may, have to, had to, should**

1. He … leave early because he was afraid to miss the train. 2. I think you … apologize. It is your mistake. 3. Don’t worry. You … use my phone to call them. 4. I … go and see them today. It is very important. 5. As soon as I opened the door, I … smell gas. 6. She … easily translate the text because she knows English well. 7. The manager says that we … complete the project by Monday. 8. You … park in front of my house. 9. I wonder where Kate is. She … be here by now. 10 You … listen to your teachers to make progress. 11. The pool was closed, so we… swim. 12. … I see the manager, please? – Certainly.

**8. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив прямую речь косвенной**

1. He entered the room and said to us,” I have done the deed today”. 2. “I am intending to do it tomorrow”, he said. 3. “I don’t think your father likes me”, said the wife to her husband. 4. “Have you done that sort of work before?” said his new employer. 5. “How often do you go out in the evening?” asked my friend. 6. “I was very tired yesterday”, he told his friend.

**9. Раскройте скобки, используя правило согласования времен**

1. I asked my sister if she (go) to the concert the next day and if she (return)

Home by the time I (arrive). 2. I (take) a quick look at the picture and (be) certain that I (see) it before. 3. I was sure I (recognize) the man when I (meet) him again. 4. My father declared that he (want) to go on holiday to the Lake District. 5. He said he (leave) in two days and (spend) there not less than two weeks. 6. We knew that it (be) the first time that he (decide) to go there alone.

**10. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Экономика – социальная наука, которая изучает производство, распределение, обмен и потребление товаров и услуг. 2. Экономику делят на две большие отрасли: микроэкономику и макроэкономику. 3. Экономисты работают в трех секторах: коммерческом, правительственном и секторе высшего образования. 4. Все экономисты применяют один и тот же подход, но в разных ситуациях.