**Министерство образования Московской области**

**Государственное бюджетное профессиональное**

**образовательное учреждение**

**Московской области**

**«Воскресенский колледж»**

**Контрольная работа**

**по дисциплине**

**ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

**для студентов заочного отделения**

**специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет**

**Группа:**

**Выполнил(а):**

**Преподаватель:**

**Мозголова Е.В.**

 **Оценка:**

 **Воскресенск, 2021**

**Вариант 1.**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**English Banknotes and Coins**The official currency of the Unites Kingdom is the pound sterling which is equal to one hundred pence. The British do not use the Euro. Although a few of the big shops will accept Euro, it is rarely used across Britain.

English banknotes are issued by the Bank of England. As to coins they are minted also by this state bank.
The following coins are in circulation: one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, 20 pence, 50 pence, 1 pound, and 2 pounds. The singular of pence is "penny".
The symbol for the penny is "p"; hence an amount such as 50p is often pronounced "fifty pee" rather than "fifty pence".
There are banknotes of the following denominations: £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100. On the face of English banknotes one can read the denomination given both in figures and in words.
The inscription on the face of the banknote reads: I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of... And then there are two signatures. The first signature is that of the person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England. The second signature is that of the Chief Cashier.
The back of English banknotes, like many other banknotes, feature portraits of different famous people.
The current £5 note features Elizabeth Fry, who made her name fighting for improved living conditions for women in European jails.

The current £10 note features Charles Darwin, the naturalist who developed the
theory of evolution.

1. What is the official currency of the U.K.?
2. What is the smallest unit?
3. How many pence are there in one pound?
4. What banknotes and coins are in circulation in the U.K. now?
5. What famous people are featured on the back of various English banknotes?

**2. Измените предложения из активного залога в пассивный:**
1. Last week we painted our house.
2. The storm has ruined a lot of houses in the village.
3. Students are doing the course paper at the moment.
4. They make the salad with eggs, onions and mayonnaise.
5. The guard will close the door after the lesson.
6. At 6 p.m. yesterday we were sitting at home and watching TV.
7. You can write the letter tomorrow.
8. They saw a man running out of the bank.
9. Mary hasn't written the postcards yet.
10. The mechanic will repair our car on Saturday.
11. Had Jack ordered the pizza?
12. The shop won't deliver our furniture until Monday.

**Вариант 2**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

The Bank of Russia has a vertically integrated centralized structure, comprising the central office, territorial institutions, the cash processing centre (CPC), and other organizations. The National Financial Council operates through the Bank of Russia, while the bank’s central office includes a board of directors and a chairperson. The Bank of Russia’s territorial institutions are autonomous and perform some of the functions of the Bank of Russia across Russia’s regions. The regional territorial institutions are based in economic regions and cover several constituent entities of Russia. They comprise the main departments in the regions, territories, and
autonomous districts of Russia, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and national banks in the republics of the Russian Federation.
The main departments take part in the implementation of the state monetary and credit policy, ensuring the banking system’s development and strengthening; the efficiency and continuous operation of the settlements system; the regulation and supervision of activities of credit institutions in the securities market; the foreign exchange control; the analysis of the state of the economy and its development prospects, as well as the analysis of regional financial markets. A territorial institution has no legal status and is empowered with authority in accordance with the
Bank of Russia’s regulation and statutory acts. Cash processing centers (CPCs) are structural units of territorial institutions. The main goal of the CPCs is to ensure the existence of an efficient, reliable and safe payment system in Russia. The CPCs have contractual relationships with credit institutions, representative and executive bodies, local government authorities, federal treasury bodies, and other clients.

1. What structure does the Bank of Russia have?
2. Where are the regional territorial institutions based?
3. Where do the main departments take part?
4. What is the main goal of the CPCs?

1. **Заполните пропуски нужным словом:**
*Interest rates, approximate, a risk, government, investments, recession, circulation, economy*1. The train's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time of arrival is 10.30.
2. It's always a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starting up a new business.
3. The government plans to cut taxes in order to stimulate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. People are worried about inflation biting into their savings and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is spending millions of dollars in its attempt to combat drug
abuse.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has led to many small businesses going bankrupt.
7. Police have warned that there are a lot of fake £50 notes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The bank has plans to cut /raise interest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Вариант 3**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**Glimpses of History of Money**
At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money; a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable. None of the above-mentioned commodities possessed all these qualities, and in time they were superseded by precious metals.
First they were superseded by silver and later by gold.
When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.
Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

1. What commodities served as money in the past?
2. What are the requirements of a commodity to serve as money?
3. Why did precious metals start to serve as money?
4. What precious metal was used first to serve as money?
5. What precious metal was used then?
6. How did coins come into existence?
7. How did paper banknotes come into existence?
8. What coins are called silver?
9. What are coppers?

**2. Поставьте прилагательное в правильную форму:**
1 .I have recently visited one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places in our country. (beautiful)
2. She should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at night. (careful)
3. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever read. (bad)
4. Who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worker in your company? (experienced)
5. Today my brother feels much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (good)
6. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story I have ever heard. (funny)
7. The movie is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the book. (interesting)
8. January is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year. (cold)
9. Dogs are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than cats. (clever)
10. This novel is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (exciting)

**Вариант 4**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

If you work, you will probably get a savings bank account. You can keep the money you earn in a box under your bed. Or you can keep it in the cupboard. You can lend it to your friend, but don’t lose your friend in this case. Some people hide their money in their refrigerator. But these ways aren’t very clever. On the one hand it isn’t very safe. If your house is robbed, you will lose everything you've saved. On the other hand your money will lose its value.
After some time, the money from the cupboard won’t be able to do a lot of things. However money will earn interest if you make a deposit. The interest will help to compensate for the effect of inflation. But banks are more than just safe places for your money.

1. Where is it safer to keep money?
2. Why does money lose its value?
3. What can compensate for the effect of inflation?
4. How can you earn interest?

**2. Вставьте much, many, little, few, a little или a few.**

1. There is ... salad left in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? — Yes, thank you. My doctor says it's good for my health. 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we can­not go to the cinema. 5. This girl works very ... , that's why she knows nothing. 6. Mother gave us ... apples, and we were glad. 7. He did not like it at the camp: he had very ... friends there. 8. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 9. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... lumps of sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 10. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... people in it. 11. I can't buy this expensive hat today: I have too ... money. 12. She left and returned in ... minutes. 13. I think you can spare me ... time now. 14. I am sorry I have seen ... plays by this author.

**Вариант 5**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

Economic laws are statements concerning the disposal of scarce means for the achievement of unlimited ends. Economic laws do not deal with any particular individual, firm, or commodity. An economic law is a statement of a scientific truth about human behavior in the matter of the allocation of scarce resources into unlimited ends.

The Laws of supply and demand. The laws of supply and demand are the most basic economic laws. They tie into all economic principles. In practice, supply and demand pull against each other until the market finds an equilibrium price.

The law of supply states that the quantity of a good supplied (i.e.,the amount owners or producers offer for sale) rises as the market price rises, and falls as the price falls. At higher prices, sellers will supply more of an economic good.

Conversely, the law of demand says that the quantity of a good demanded falls as the price rises, and vice versa. At higher prices, buyers will demand less of an economic good. The law of supply says that these two laws interact to determine the actual market prices and volume of goods that are traded on a market.

Demand is not the same thing as desire or need. Only when desire is supported by the ability and willingness to pay the price it becomes an effective demand and has an influence in the market. Demand is quantity of a commodity that will be demanded at any given price over some given period.

The principle of elasticity operates in the area of demand as well as in the area of supply. Elasticity of demand is a measure of the change in the quantity of a good in response to demand. The change in demand results from a change in price. Demand is inelastic when a good is a basic

necessity, but particularly elastic for nonessential commodities.

The law of diminishing marginal utility. Satisfaction of personal wants in different ways by different things is known as its “utility”, that is the relationship between a consumer and a commodity. Utility varies with time, between different people and nations, and is related to the

quantity available to the consumer. Therefore, utility is related to the law of supply and demand. The law of diminishing marginal utility states that the marginal utility of a good or service declines as its available supply increases. Each successive unit of the good or service values less and less, though its characteristics stay unchanged.

Economic laws and consumption. Economic laws concerning consumption and free market control deal with two important types of consumption: non-productive consumption and production consumption. Non-productive consumption (living consumption, social consumption) is the use, or final consumption, of human consumption items to meet life needs. Production consumption is the use of resources, tools, raw materials, materials, energy, information, and labor in the production process to create new products.

1 What is an economic law?

2 What is the law of supply?

3 What is the law of demand?

4 The laws of supply and demand are connected with each other, aren’t they?

5 What is demand?

6 What do you know about the principle of elasticity of supply and demand?

 7 What is utility?

 8 What does the law of diminishing marginal utility state?

9 What is the different between non-productive consumption and production consumption?

1. **Заполните пропуски.**

1 Economic laws are true under certain given … .

2 Economic laws tell the direction of … which is expected.

3 Complex personal wants are … in different ways.

 4 Economists describe … as relationship between a … and a … .

 5 Utility … between … and … .

 6 The utility of commodity … as the consumer’s stock … .

7 Demand may be … as a consumer’s desire or want, together with his willingness to pay for

what he wants.

8 Elasticity of demand is a … of the change in the quantity of a good, in response to demand.

9 Demand is … when a good is regarded as a basic necessity.