**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГУМАНИТАРНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ**

 ***НОВОРОССИЙСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ***

 для студентов ЗО специальности 080100.62 «Экономика»

 по дисциплине Иностранный язык

  **Контрольная работа 3**

 **ВАРИАНТ 1**

**Задание** I. **Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык письменно:**

 **“What is a business plan”**

A business plan is a design of your company, presented in standard business format that is logical and well documented. A good business plan is also:

*- A strategic vision of your company*

*- Your most important communication tool*

*- A document to obtain working capital and/or investments*

*- A tool for planning, measuring and improving performance*

*- A basis for sound decision -making*

*- A way to motivate employees*

**Why is a Business Plan important?**

The success of your business depends largely upon the decisions you make. A business plan distributes resources and measures the re­sults of your actions, helping you set realistic goals and make decisions.

Lack of planning doesn't allow making future decisions and actions you must take to run your business successfully. On the other hand, a sound plan can act as:

- A reality check. The process of putting together a business plan forces you to take an objective, critical, unemotional look at your business project in its entirety.

- An operating tool. Your written business plan is an operating tool which, when properly used, will help you manage your busi­ness and work effectively towards its success. Your business plan will allow you to set realistic goals and objectives for your com­pany's performance, and will also provide a basis for evaluating and controlling the company's performance in the future.

**Задание II. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите значения модального глагола или его эквивалента.**

Пример 1: He could type

Он умел печатать. (Модальный глагол could. I значение: умение, способность)

Пример 2. He couldn’t have typed it.

Не может быть, чтобы он напечатал это. (Модальный глагол couldn’t. II значение: невероятность действия в прошлом).

1 Can we order the goods later?

2. He must do it now.

3. Shall we place a large order?

4. The manager is to come at 5 p.m.

5. She may have typed the letter.

6. The price of the goods must be discussed.

7. How can I make payment?

 **Задание III.**

These are some basic words used in relation to industrial production. Match them up with the definitions below andtranslate into Russian.

**Соотнесите понятия с их определениями и переведите предложения.**

*Capacity, component, inventory, lead time, location, outsourcing or contracting out , plant, subcontractor*

|  |
| --- |
| 1. any company that provides goods or services for another one
 |
| 1. any of the pieces or parts that make up a product, machine, etc.
 |
| 1. buying products or processed materials from other companies rather than manufacturing them
 |
| 1. the (maximum) rate of output that can be achieved from a production process
 |
| 1. the buildings, machines, equipment and other facilities used in the production process
 |
| 1. the geographical situation of a factory or other facility
 |
| 1. the stock of any item or resource used in an organization (including raw materials, parts, supplies, work in process and finished products)
 |
| 1. the time needed to perform an activity (i.e. to manufacture or deliver something)
 |

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**Контрольная работа 3**

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**Задание** I. **Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык письменно:**

**“The double entry system”**

As you enter information in your books, you will always make two entries, which exactly balance one another. Each entry has a left side -these are called debits, and a right side — these are called credits. For each entry you must enter at least one debit and one credit, and the to­tal of the amounts on the right must equal the total on the left. Another 'rule" is that debits *are positive* and credits are *negative* and if you add them all together, the total is "zero."

If you go to the store and buy a drill, you are decreasing your cash in the bank by $129.50. You are increasing your expenses by the same amount - and there you have your two entries. Cash gets the negative entry, or credit, and small tools gets the positive entry, or debit.

All your asset accounts (1000 series) are debit accounts, which means they are positive numbers. An asset is a positive number in the system. The liability accounts (2000 series) are all credit accounts and they are negative numbers, but generally when you look at them on the balance sheet, you don't show the minus sign.

II. **Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите значения модального глагола или его эквивалента.**

**Пример 1**: He could type

Он умел печатать. (Модальный глагол could. I значение: умение, способность)

**Пример 2**. He couldn’t have typed it.

Не может быть, чтобы он напечатал это. (Модальный глагол couldn’t. II значение: невероятность действия в прошлом).

1. You needn’t sign the contract today.

2. He should sign the bill now.

3. They must do it immediately.

4. You may pay later.

5. You shouldn’t drink alcohol.

6. Can we order the goods later?

7. He may be signing the contract now.

**III.** Match up the words on the left with the definitions on the right and translate them into Russian. **Соотнесите слова в левой колонке с их определениями и переведите на русский язык**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. job insecurity
 | A decreasing the number of permanent employees |
| 1. tenure
 | B generally held beliefs (that are probably false) |
| 1. employability
 | C language used to persuade people to believe something |
| 1. downsizing
 | D temporary jobs in companies, arranged by employment agencies |
| 1. agency employment
 | E the central part of something (e.g. a company’s workforce) |
| 1. core
 | F the extent to which a person has skills that employers want |
| 1. rhetoric
 | G the fear that you might loose your job |
| 1. received wisdom
 | H the period of holding a job |

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**ВАРИАНТ 3**

**Задание** I. **Прочтите, переведите текст на русский язык письменно**

 **“What is financial management”**

Financial management is the use of financial statements that reflect the financial condition of a business to identify its relative strengths and weaknesses. It enables to plan, using projections, future financial performance for capital, asset, and credit requirements to maximize the return on shareholders' investment. Successful financial management is the ability to effectively manage the financial resources of a business enterprise.

Financial management in a small firm is different from that of a large corporation. One difference is that small firms do not have the opportunity to publicly sell issues of stocks or bonds in order to raise funds like large corporations do. The owner-manager of a small firm must rely primarily on trade credit, bank financing, lease financing, and personal equity to finance the business.

On the other hand, many financial problems facing the small firm are very similar to those of larger corporations. For example, the analy­sis required for a long-term investment decision such as the purchase of heavy machinery or the evaluation of lease-back alternatives, is essen­tially the same regardless of the size of the firm.

**Задание II. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Укажите значения модального глагола или его эквивалента.**

Пример 1l: He could type

Он умел печатать. (Модальный глагол could. I значение: умение, способность)

Пример 2. He couldn’t have typed it.

Не может быть, чтобы он напечатал это. (Модальный глагол couldn’t. II значение: невероятность действия в прошлом).

1. May I see your license?
2. He may have seen my license.
3. They are to dispatch the goods.
4. They can’t make a reduction in price.
5. I am not allowed to transfer the money.
6. The flight is to arrive at 2 p.m.
7. The equipment is to be delivered within 6 month from the date of payment.

**Задание III.** Match up the words on the left with the definitions on the right and translate them into Russian. **Соотнесите слова в левой колонке с их определениями и переведите на русский язык**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. industrial belt
 | A a company's ways of working and thinking |
| 1. wealth
 | В alone, placed in a position away from others |
| 1. productivity
 | С an area with lots of industrial companies, around the edge of a city |
| 1. corporate ethos
 | D breaking something up into pieces |
| 1. collaboration
 | E the amount of output produced (in a certain period, using a certain number of inputs) |
| 1. insulated or isolated
 | F the products of economic activity |
| 1. fragmentation
 | G working together and sharing ideas |