

1. Подчеркните придаточное предложение.

1. They were angry because we were late.
2. No matter what he says, stay calm.
3. If he is at home he will help me.
4. When my mother comes, we'll discuss it.
5. I'll call you as soon as I get the e-mail.
6. If I have time, I shall go to the party.
7. I will not speak to him unless he apologizes.
8. I can't join you because I'm very busy.

2. Подчеркните союзы в предложениях и определите тип придаточного предложения.

1. Their corn crop failed because there was a drought.
2. As Tim's an adult, his parents expect him to pay rent.
3. I worked in a library before I taught English.
4. Is it fair to charge fees for services whether students use them or not?
5. If you want to speak to me, then learn English.
6. If you work hard, you'll earn a good salary.
7. She'll be famous if she wins a gold medal.
8. He sent her flowers which made her smile.
9. In his boots and snowpants, he ran to the playground.
10. Without knowing why, she felt tired and depressed.
11. If you mess with the bull, you get the horns.

3. Составьте сложноподчиненное предложение из двух частей, используя подходящий союз.

Пример:

We can succeed only by combined effort. It goes without saying.-

It goes without saying that we can succeed only by combined effort.

1. I sank into the water. I felt great confusion of thought. I cannot describe it.
2. I went there. I found the door locked.
3. There is heavy rainfall here. Grapes will not grow in such places.
4. It may rain. Then the match will be cancelled.
5. You finish dressing. I will wait here.
6. The golden ring was expensive. He was not able to buy it.
7. You want to speak to me. Come at 6 o'clock.

4. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения I, II и III типов.

Пример:

If you (to be) free I (to come) to see you.

If you are free I will come to see you.

If you were free I would come to see you.

If you had been free, I would have come to see you.

1. If mother (to buy) a cake we (to have) a very nice tea party.
2. If we (to receive) a letter from him we (not to worry).
3. If you (not to work) systematically you (to fail) at the examination.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания к тексту

Microeconomics

Microeconomics, like macroeconomics, is a fundamental method for analyzing the economy as a system. It treats households and firms interacting through individual markets as irreducible elements of the economy, given scarcity and government regulation. A market might be for a product, say fresh corn, or the services of a factor of production, say bricklaying. The theory considers aggregates of quantity demanded by buyers and quantity supplied by sellers at each possible price per unit. It combines these together to describe how the market may reach equilibrium as to price and quantity or respond to market changes over time.

Such analysis includes the theory of supply and demand. It also examines market structures, such as perfect competition and monopoly for implications as to behavior and economic efficiency. Analysis of change in a single market often proceeds from the simplifying assumption that relations in other markets remain unchanged, that is, partial-equilibrium analysis. General-equilibrium theory allows for changes in different markets and aggregates across all markets, including their movements and interactions toward equilibrium.

Here economists distinguish between Production theory, Opportunity cost, Economic efficiency, and Production-possibility frontier.

In microeconomics, production is the conversion of inputs into outputs. It is an economic process that uses inputs to create a commodity for exchange or direct use. Production is a flow and thus a rate of output per period of time. Distinctions include such production alternatives as for consumption (food, haircuts, etc.) vs. investment goods (new tractors, buildings, roads, etc.), public goods (national defense, small-pox vaccinations, etc.) or private goods (new computers, bananas, etc.), and "guns" vs. "butter".

Opportunity cost refers to the economic cost of production: the value of the next best opportunity foregone. Choices must be made between desirable yet mutually exclusive actions. It has been described as expressing "the basic relationship between scarcity and choice.". The opportunity cost of an activity is an element in ensuring that scarce resources are used efficiently, such that the cost is weighed against the value of that activity in deciding on more or less of it. Opportunity costs are not restricted to monetary or financial costs but could be measured by the real cost of output forgone, leisure, or anything else that provides the alternative benefit.

Inputs used in the production process include such primary factors of production as labour services, capital (durable produced goods used in production, such as an existing factory), and land (including natural resources). Other inputs may include intermediate goods used in production of final goods, such as the steel in a new car.

Economic efficiency describes how well a system generates desired output with a given set of inputs and available technology. Efficiency is improved if more output is generated without changing inputs, or in other words, the amount of "waste" is reduced. A widely-accepted general standard is Pareto efficiency, which is reached when no further change can make someone better off without making someone else worse off.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is microeconomics?
2. What does economic efficiency describe?
3. What is production?
4. How can a market reach equilibrium?
5. What do factors of production include?

Соотнесите слова и их определения.

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| 1. market | a. a situation in which there is not enough of something |
| 2. scarcity | b. the act of buying and using products |
| 3. goods | c. the process of making or growing things to be sold |
| 4. consumption | d. the place where people buy and sell goods |
| 5. production | e. things that are produced in order to be sold |