

1. Употребите оборот *there+ to be* в нужной форме.

Пример: \_\_\_\_\_ a girl called Andrea in my class. - There is a girl called Andrea in my class.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a party at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ many CDs in the box.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lamp near the bed.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ three pencils in the pencil case.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ many oranges in the tree last August.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the cup.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ some fantastic beaches at the Costa del Sol.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of English books in the room.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ many animals in the Zoo?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ many windows in the room?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ a bank near here?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the roof?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ any public buses in Los Angeles?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ (not) many tigers left in the world.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ (not) a dog in the garden.

2. Напишите 5 предложений о вашем городе по образцу, употребляя оборот *there+to be*.

Пример:

There was a cafe behind the supermarket *last year*. Now there is a museum there.

There is a cinema and a sports centre to the right of the park.

*Five years ago* there were two shops in Central Square. *Next year* there will be two cafes, a theatre and a cinema.

3. Переведите предложения, подбирая наиболее подходящие усилительные слова.

Пример:

*It was not until* Reontgen discovered X-rays *that* scientists began to take interest in this subject.

*Только тогда*, когда Рентген открыл *X-лучи*, ученые начали интересоваться этим вопросом.

1. It is just energy which the atom thus yields up that is held to account for the radiation.

2. It is the rainy weather that makes me depressed.

3. It was not until May that we received a letter from them.

4. It is the unexpected that always happens.

5. It is precisely this method that he followed.

6. It was not only this value that counted.

7. Lapworth expressed the view that it is electrolytic dissociation that the majority of changes in organic compounds may be most probably assigned to.

8. It is due to the close cooperation of physicists and chemists that new physical measurements were developed.

***Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания к тексту.***

### **Market and Command Economics**

Economics is a social science studying economy. Like the natural sciences and other social sciences, economics attempts to find laws and principals. Economics analyzes what, how, and for whom the society produces goods and services. The central economic problem is to solve the conflict between people's unlimited demands and the society's ability to produce goods and services.

Economics as a science consists of two disciplines that of macroeconomics and microeconomics.

Macroeconomics is the branch of economics that studies the economy as a whole. In particular, it studies the overall value of output, of unemployment and inflation.

Microeconomics is the branch of economics that studies markets, individual producers, consumers. Microeconomics also studies how government activities such as regulations and taxes affect individual markets. Besides microeconomics tries to understand what factors affect the prices, wages and earnings.

In the Western industrial countries markets are to allocate resources. The market is the economic process by which production and consumption are coordinated through prices.

In a command economy, a central planning office makes decisions on what, how, and for whom to produce. Economy cannot rely entirely on government decisions, but still there was extensive planning in many former socialist countries.

A free market economy has no government interference. The resources are distributed entirely through markets.

Modern economies in the West are mixed and rely mainly on the market fluctuations but the government takes part in the production planning and influences the development of some industries. The optimal level of the government interference remains the problem which is of the greatest interest to the economists.

The degree of government restrictions differs greatly between the countries that have command economies and the countries that have free market economies. In the former, all resources are distributed by the central government planning office. In the latter, there is not any government regulation of the consumption, production, and exchange of goods. Between the two main types there is the mixed economy where both the market and the government influence the economic development of the country.

*Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. What is the central economic problem of a society?
2. What is the market?
3. What is the function of the market in an industrial country?
4. How are the decisions made in a command economy?
5. In what way does a free market economy differ from a command economy?
6. To which type do most economies in the West belong?
7. What is macroeconomics and microeconomics?
8. What does microeconomics study?
9. What is the subject of macroeconomics?

*Составьте предложения, используя данные слова:*

1. countries, the, industrial, in, western, distribute, markets, resources, the.
2. no, government, a free, has, market, interference, economy.
3. on, modern, in, are, the West, economies, and, mixed, mainly, rely, the, market.
4. lies, the, economy, between, types, the, two, mixed, main.
5. between, the, of, restrictions, differs, degree, countries, greatly, government.
6. regulate, in, prices, the, economy, production, market, consumption, and.
7. allows, the, individuals, to, free, produce, market, without, interference, goods, government, and, services, any