

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV

METHODICAL GUIDELINES

for providing practicals
on the educational discipline
«Foreign language»
(English)

(for 2nd year full-time and part-time students specialty 051 – Economics)

Kharkiv – O. M. Beketov NUUE – 2019

Methodical recommendations for providing practicals in the discipline “Foreign language” (English) (for 2nd year full-time and part-time students specialty 051 – Economics) / O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv ; comp. R. G. Makoviei. – Kharkiv : O. M. Beketov NUUE, 2019. – 37 p.

Compiler R. G. Makoviei

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Recommended by the department of foreign languages, record № 1 of 21.11.2018

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INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDENT

This book is to help you to improve skills in reading and speaking English, the English grammar and vocabulary.

All students need practice. There are a lot of different certain basic things in English. They cannot be mastered without a great deal of practice.

Good learners know that a teacher cannot do everything.

To make progress, you must take responsibility for your own learning. Learning English or other languages is like learning to ski or skate. Your teacher can show you what to do, but you must do it.

People often remember things better when we work them out for ourselves, rather than when we are simply told. Asking questions does not mean you are stupid. It is a vital part of the learning process.

Speaking tasks, group work are not a waste of time. If you are asked to do this, it gives you a chance to use your English.

Do more than give a 'minimum response'. This will help you to be more confident with your English.

No one can learn languages without making mistakes. Don't worry about every little mistake, identify important mistakes and work on those.

Your first languages can help you learn English, if some words or grammar structures are similar. But the less you rely on translation, the better you will communicate in English.

It is never enough simply to know something. You must be able to do things with what you know.

Each unit here gives you the vocabulary of transport, words and expressions that will be useful to you and help you understand written and spoken English.

TO THE TEACHER

This course is for the students studying English for scientific and technical purposes (ESP). The course is designed to familiarize the students of non-language higher education institutions with the information on urban electric power supply and lighting.

The material has been specifically designed for a variety of class environments and as the basis for self-study.

This course consists of the twelve units and is expected to be covered during about 100 hours for self-study.

Most of the units provide the learner of English with original texts from different sources.

Units contain:

Texts which focus on one of the topic.

Reading Comprehension which confirms the content of the text either in general or in detail.

Vocabulary Focus which encourages students to work out the meaning from the context and reinforces the vocabulary further.

Vocabulary Development with word-formation exercises which helps students improve the range of words and phrases for active or passive use.

Vocabulary Exercises which are means of presenting and improving the vocabulary.

Writing Skills which include different tasks that help students put their thoughts into words in a meaningful form and to mentally interact with the message.

GLOBALIZATION

Unit 1

Active Vocabulary

1. Give equivalents of the following words and phrases. Try to memorize them.

Nouns and noun phrases

contribution	fast-food restaurant	open market
bargain	modern life	loss of independence
supporter	state economics	decrease of profits
opponent	economic relationship	economic theory
brand	economic growth	developed countries
aggregation	loss of independence	international politics
subsidiary	normative acts	world effectiveness

Verbs and verbal phrases

observe	make a contribution	wash down
invoke	have a look at smth.	be engaged in charity
erase	have influence on smth.	incur losses
function	have an opportunity	become ineffective
get acquainted	be likely	take place

Adjectives

constant	ineffective	unified
irreversible	favorable	national
entire	mutual	important
cultural	unique	great
single	effective	stable

Adverbs

today	practically	worldly
wherever	even	though
uniquely	sometimes	therefore

Reading the Text

2. Answer the following question and read the text below to check your answer.

How can we explain what globalization is?

THE FEATURES OF GLOBALIZATION

The processes of globalization are constant and even irreversible today. We can observe their results in all spheres of people's life. In spite of that the issues of globalization invoke more and more discussions.

So, how can we explain what globalization is? There are lots of its definitions. For some people globalization is associated with erasing of borders between countries, simplifying and accelerating the process of making bargains. For others it's creating, development and spreading of a unified culture and values. Generalizing different opinions we can note that globalization is a condition when the entire world functions as a single system and each country makes its own and special contribution into this work.

Of course it's impossible to define uniquely whether globalization is good or bad. It has lots of supporters and opponents. Let's have a look at the influence of this process on different aspects of modern life and try to note its positive and negative sides.

First, globalization has a great influence on state economics. The appearance of multinationals is one of its consequences. Today, the entire world knows lots of different brands. Wherever you are, you'll more likely have an opportunity to eat at a MacDonald's fast-food restaurant. You can wash down your dinner with Coca Cola or Lipton tea. As one can see, products of multinationals are practically offered in every country. These firms offer a great amount of working places. Corporations are engaged in charity sometimes.

While the multinationals prosper, small firms often incur losses. Actually, it's sometimes very difficult to resist in competition with worldly recognized companies. As a result, there is some aggregation and concentration of capitals in the hands of multinationals' leaders. Though, there is a question if it's that bad?

The business of such companies is quite stable; therefore it promotes in some ways the establishment of stable economic relationships and economic growth.

Another peculiarity of globalization is speedup of life rhythm. There is an impression that distances between countries shorten. Today, the trips for a couple of days covering hundreds of kilometers have become a norm. And if it was considered to be a great distance then now it's not a problem. From the other side, this state of affairs increases the opportunities of emigrants wishing to leave their home country to settle abroad. There is another challenge here. It's a "brain drain" problem. Some countries lose their highly skilled specialists in the end, and the costs for their education become ineffective for the state. Though, it's quite favorable for host countries accepting professionals.

Cultural peculiarities change with globalization too. They unify in some ways. Besides the mutual penetration of cultures and their exchange take place. For example being in Russia you can find Chinese, Japanese, Georgian, French and many other restaurants. With such means, the inhabitants of one country get an opportunity to get acquainted with national peculiarities of other states. At the same time the young generation is under big influence of American culture which appears in modern cinema, music, etc.

But there is a negative side here. Unfortunately, preferring the unified world culture we sometimes forget about our own one. Traditions and customs are being lost. The youth stops to be interested in them. Besides, less attention is paid to the development of the country's culture in its own unique way.

Also, there are lots of discussions if it is worth regulating the business of multinationals and to what extent the state has the right to interfere with it. Big companies open subsidiaries and representations all over the world. But every country has its own laws which often differ from those working abroad. That is why, it's important for company subsidiaries to function in coordination with those normative acts which are established in this state.

The world economic theory proves that the most effective condition is achieved on an open market. But unfortunately, the total world effectiveness is estimated here. Speaking of one country the conclusions can be quite opposite. Sometimes there is a decrease of profits when branches which are not so well developed as opposed to other countries come to an open market. These branches incur losses and even stop functioning in the end. And for the whole state that means a partly loss of independence from foreign suppliers. Though developed countries win here of course. They increase the sphere of their influence and enlarge the areas of their markets.

The consequence of globalization is appearance of a flock of different international organizations which try to collaterally solve economic, political, ethic

and many other problems. Though, here the extent of countries' influence on making decisions often differs.

And the governments must carry on competent international politics. Each state needs an interaction with other countries. But they should open the borders and merge with the world in the degree when the state can worthy compete with other participants of the world market.

Comprehension Check

3. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1) For some people globalization is associated with ...
- 2) The appearance of multinationals is ...
- 3) The entire world knows lots of different ...
- 4) Corporations are engaged in ...
- 5) Globalization has a great influence on ...
- 6) The young generation is under big influence of ...
- 7) Products of multinationals are ...
- 8) Another peculiarity of globalization is ...
- 9) The consequence of globalization is ...
- 10) The world economic theory proves that ...

4. Answer the following questions and give examples.

- 1) Where can one observe the results of globalization today?
- 2) How can we explain what globalization is?
- 3) What is globalization associated with?
- 4) Is it possible to define uniquely whether globalization is good or bad?
- 5) What does globalization have a great influence on?
- 6) Why do small firms often incur losses?
- 7) Why is the young generation under a big influence of American culture today?
- 8) What is a partly loss of independence from foreign suppliers due to?
- 9) What are the consequences of globalization?
- 10) What's the function of international organizations?

5. Match the synonyms.

1) invoke	a) eliminate
2) erase	b) exotic
3) employee	c) whole
4) emerge	d) refer
5) unique	e) official
6) entire	f) resident
7) inhabitant	g) appear
8) penetration	h) feature
9) peculiarity	i) impact
10) influence	j) acumen

6. Match the sentences in column A with the sentences in column B.

A	B
Сьогодні процеси глобалізації постійні і навіть незворотні.	While the multinationals prosper, small firms often incur losses.
Глобалізація має великий вплив на економіку держав.	Globalization is a state where the whole world functions as a single system.
У той час як процвітають транснаціональні корпорації, маленькі фірми найчастіше зазнають збитків.	Some countries lose their highly specialized specialists in the end.
Ще однією особливістю глобалізації стало прискорення ритму життя.	Big companies open subsidiaries and representations all over the world.
Глобалізація - це стан, коли весь світ функціонує як єдина система.	The processes of globalization are constant and even irreversible today.
В результаті деякі країни втрачають своїх висококваліфікованих фахівців.	Another peculiarity of globalization is speedup of life rhythm.
Великі компанії відкривають філії та представництва по всьому світу.	Globalization has a great influence on state economics.

7. Match opposites:

constant	abandon
supporter	obsolete
different	recipient
favorable	domestic
settle	fail
modern	temporary
growth	common
foreign	decline
supplier	opponent
succeed	unfavourable
own	unique

8. Find the key words and phrases which best express the general meaning of each paragraph in the text “The problem of migration in Europe”.

9. Write a summary of the text.

10. Discuss with your group-mates or in pairs:

- 1) change of cultural peculiarities caused by globalization;
- 2) concentration of capitals in the hands of multinationals' leaders.

11. Combine the words from the column on the left with the suitable nouns from the column on the right. Translate them.

1) single	ineffective
2) get	peculiarities
3) different	a contribution
4) entire	places
5) national	place
6) young	system
7) working	acts
8) skilled	acquainted
9) make	generation

10) take	opinions
11) normative	specialists
12) become	world

12. Match the words to their definitions. Translate them:

word	definition
mutual	production or reproduction, esp. of offspring
acquainted	a strange or unusual habit or characteristic
succeed	a declaration of independence made by a dependent state
entire	having knowledge or experience (of); familiar (with)
generation	of lesser importance; subordinate in function
peculiarity	a large business company operating in several countries
subsidiary	to accomplish an aim, esp. in the manner desired
independence	whole; complete
multinational	a subdivision or subsidiary section of something larger or more complex
branch	experienced or expressed by each of two or more people
collaterally	aside from the main issue
incur	having knowledge or experience (of); familiar (with)
worldwide	consisting of a single piece or section; undivided; continuous
ethic	
normative	

13. Fill in the correct prepositions, translate the phrases, and then choose five items to make up sentences of your own.

- 1) change _ the country _ residence; 2) make a contribution _economy; 3) _; 4) different aspects _modern life; 5) have a look _ smth.; 6) a great influence _ state economics; 7) the costs _their education; 8) to function _coordination _ normative acts; 9) distances _countries; 10) compete _ participants _the world market.

14. Discuss with your group-mates or in pairs:

- 1) establishment of stable economic relationships and economic growth;
- 2) change of cultural peculiarities.

Unit 2

Active Vocabulary

1. Give equivalents of the following words and phrases. Try to memorize them.

Nouns and noun phrases

globalization	important phenomenon	overcoming poverty
formation	unified system	development
convergence	political interest	cooperation
livelihood	national economies	legal space
division	global multiculturalism	skilled personnel
cultural diversity	backdrop	decline
awareness	national-ethnic conflict	intensification

Verbs and verbal phrases

represent	combine efforts	be worth doing
overcome	be taken into account	be attributed to
recognize	be characterized by	have impact on smth.
leads to	be idealized	be minimized
depend on	slow down	be avoided

Adjectives

economic	complex	rapid
single	mutual	technological
important	negative	joint
close	efficient	intergovernmental
intense	appropriate	gradual

Adverbs

partially	considerably	thus
completely	today	slowly
considerably	however	as a whole

2. Answer the following question and read the text below to check your answer.

What is globalization?

The essence and features of globalization

Globalization is an important phenomenon in the modern world and represents the process of formation and development of a unified system by combining different countries taking into account their economic political and other interests.

In the international economy, globalization is seen as the integration of national economies with the formation of a single world economy for solving problems that are important for humanity as a whole. Such tasks include:

1. Overcoming poverty
2. Improving the standard of living of people
3. Sharing technologies and more efficient use of resources
4. Ensuring the openness of markets in different countries and the availability of goods and services necessary for people's livelihoods.

The preconditions of globalization are the accumulation of capital, the development of information technologies and the convergence of the most developed countries of the world and their close cooperation in the economic and socio-cultural sphere.

It is worth noting that globalization has an intense influence on social and cultural processes in different countries of the world. In particular, one of the important consequences of globalization in the cultural sphere is the spread of global multiculturalism as a process of mutual penetration of cultures of different countries.

Globalization is such a complex phenomenon that is characterized by both positive and negative features:

Positive features of globalization can be attributed to:

- rapid technological progress;

- availability of information and appropriate distribution of opportunities and methods of communication on a global scale;

- improvement of mutual understanding between different cultures and civilizations as a result of, on the one hand, the intensification of global information exchange, and, on the other hand, the leveling of cultural differences;

- the ability of states to partially or completely overcome global problems by combining joint efforts;

- the possibility of increasing the socio-economic, international legal status of the state through its participation in intergovernmental associations;

- raising the level of international cooperation and the international division of labor; formation of a single legal space;

However, recognizing the obvious advantages of globalization, it cannot be idealized.

The negative features of globalization can be attributed to:

- the world economy is becoming more volatile and vulnerable. Negative trends in one or another country or region have an immediate impact on the overall economic situation, as all countries are part of the world economic system. An example of this is the financial crisis that began in November 2008 in the United States of America (the negative effects of this global crisis are felt in some countries today);

- the scale of the migration of the population to the economically developed countries is growing considerably (which leads to a shortage of skilled personnel in developing countries and slows down their development);

- the integration of traditions and cultures from different countries can lead to a decline in cultural diversity in the world and the gradual loss of national-cultural identity of people;

- strengthening the socio-economic differentiation of states and other economic entities through their various opportunities on the world market;

- the increase in crimes in the information space and the spread of terrorism;

- the emergence and escalation of national-ethnic conflicts, wars for possession of resources, etc., which takes place against the backdrop of reducing the influence of international organizations.

Thus, no country in the world today is capable of avoiding the effects of globalization on its development. At the same time, the awareness of the negative consequences of this process allows them to be minimized or avoided, as the positive and negative signs of globalization as a world phenomenon appear rather slowly and predictable. In addition, the intensity of globalization depends to a large extent on the activities of well-known associations of countries around the world.

3. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text.

- 1) Globalization does not represent the process of formation and development of a unified system.
- 2) Globalization is seen as the integration of national economies with the formation of a single world economy.
- 3) The preconditions of globalization are not connected with the accumulation of capital.
- 4) Globalization does not have an intense influence on social and cultural processes in different countries of the world.
- 5) One of the important consequences of globalization in the cultural sphere is the spread of global multiculturalism.
- 6) Globalization is such a complex phenomenon that is characterized by only positive features.
- 7) Any country in the world today is capable of avoiding the effects of globalization on its development
- 8) The awareness of the negative consequences of the globalization effects makes it possible for the countries to minimize or avoid the latter.
- 9) The positive and negative signs of globalization as a world phenomenon do not appear slowly and predictable.

10) The intensity of globalization does not depend on the activities of well-known associations of countries around the world

4. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1) The preconditions of globalization are ...
- 2) It is worth noting that ...
- 3) One of the important consequences of globalization in the cultural sphere is ...
- 4) Globalization is such a complex phenomenon that is characterized by ...
- 5) No country in the world today is ...
- 6) The intensity of globalization depends on ...

5. Answer the following questions and give examples.

- 1) What processes does globalization represent today?
- 2) What problems are important for humanity in the modern world?
- 3) What are the preconditions of globalization?
- 4) What processes does globalization have an intense influence upon?
- 5) What is one of the most important consequences of globalization in the cultural sphere?
- 6) What can positive features of globalization be attributed to?
- 7) Which country in the world today is capable of avoiding the effects of globalization on its development?
- 8) Why does the awareness of the negative consequences of globalization allow them to be minimized or avoided?
- 9) Why do the positive and negative signs of globalization as a world phenomenon appear rather slowly and predictable?
- 10) What does the intensity of globalization depend on?

6. What parts of the text can you define? Do they correspond to the paragraphs? Name each part.

1. _____
2. _____

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

7. Write a summary of the text.

8. Match the synonyms.

1)important	a)peace
2)modern	b)evolution
3)world	c)to grow
4)phenomenon	d)characteristic
5)influence	e)topical
6) be aware	f)currently
7) to increase	g)up-to-date
8)today	h)occurrence
9) feature	i)be informed
10)development	j)impact

9. Fill in the correct prepositions, translate the phrases, and then choose five items to make up sentences of your own.

1) to take _ account; 2) to be important _ humanity; 3) the standard _ living; 4) mutual understanding _ different cultures; 5) overcome global problems _ combining joint efforts; 6) services necessary _ people's livelihoods; 7) various opportunities _ the world market; 8) the increase _ crimes; 9) wars _ possession of resources; 10) lead _ a decline.

10. Combine the words from the column on the left with the suitable nouns from the column on the right. Translate them.

1) important	system
2) modern world	multiculturalism
3) unified	progress
4) intense	sphere
5) cultural	phenomenon
6) global	technologies
7) information	loss
8) mutual	world
9) global	efforts
10) technological	understanding
11) joint	multiculturalism
12) gradual	influence

11. Match the opposites:

important	aggravate
poverty	simple
improve	fully
accumulation	acquisition
negative	domestic
international	sharing
complex	wealth
partially	lack
modern	obsolete
loss	positive
advantage	unimportant

12. Match the words to their definitions. Translate them:

word	definition
multiculturalism	the action or process of combining two or more things
unified	able to do things effectively and skillfully
integration	the general situation in which particular events happen
emergence	having the abilities needed to do an activity or job well
escalation	a situation in which there is not enough of something
capable	a time of great disagreement, confusion, or suffering
avoid	the fact of something becoming known or starting to exist
obvious	brought together, combined, or united
backdrop	to stay away from someone or something
shortage	the belief that different cultures should be given importance
skilled	the process of becoming greater or more serious
crisis	easy to see, recognize, or understand

13. Match the sentences in column A with the sentences in column B.

A	B
Одним із важливих наслідків глобалізації є поширення глобального мультикультуралізму.	No country is capable of avoiding the effects of globalization.
Передумовами глобалізації є накопичення капіталу.	Globalization is seen as the integration of national economies.
Розвинені країни розширюють сферу свого впливу, а також збільшують території своїх ринків.	The preconditions of globalization are the accumulation of capital.
При переході до відкритого ринку прибуток зменшується.	Globalization has an intense influence on social and cultural processes.
Жодна країна не здатна уникнути наслідків глобалізації.	One of the important consequences of globalization is the spread of global multiculturalism.
Глобалізація має інтенсивний вплив на соціальні та культурні процеси.	Developed countries are expanding their sphere of influence, as well as expanding the territories of their markets.
Глобалізація розглядається як інтеграція національних економік.	In the transition to an open market, profits are reduced.

14. Discuss with your group-mates or in pairs:

- 1) the obvious advantages of globalization;
- 2) the negative features of globalization

Unit 3

Active Vocabulary

1. Give equivalents of the following words and phrases. Try to memorize them.

Nouns and noun phrases

comprehensive	statistical services	annual data
evaluation	country of residence	exchange programs
citizen	main subject	investor protection
reason	business conditions	shadow incomes
rating	construction permission	different variables
quality of life	availability of loans	index
entrepreneur	methodology	quantitative methods

Verbs and verbal phrases

be provided by	be inclined to	describe
recall	be determined by	be considered
produce	be due to	be perceived by
define	point out	be based on
participate	be compiled by	make up

Adjectives

widespread	innovative	main
various	international	acceptable
imperfect	annual	innovative
wealthy	national	appropriate
poor	overestimated	quantitative

Adverbs

typically	subjectively	individually
somewhat	annually	potential
separately	rather	usually

Reading Task:

2. Answer the following question and read the text below to check your answer.

What are the main subjects of the international economy?

Economic rankings of the countries of the world

Countries of the world are the main subjects of the international economy. An important condition for cooperation between different countries is comprehensive information on their socio-economic development. Typically, such information is provided by statistical services, but for comparing them, various indicators use indices (indexes) based on which the countries' ratings are ranked according to their results in one or another field. The results of evaluation of the countries of the world according to different parameters are most important for:

1. Citizens planning to change their country of residence to improve their quality of life or for other reasons.
2. Investors who plan to start a business in another country and evaluate the conditions created for entrepreneurial activity
3. Students planning to participate in international exchange programs.

Consider the main indicators that characterize the socio-economic development of different countries.

1. The Ease of Doing Business Index is an index for comparing business conditions between the countries of the world, which is annually determined by the World Bank on the basis of annual data. The Doing Business Index for the economy of each individual country is calculated in 11 indicators among which: business registration conditions, construction permission, connection to the grid, availability of loans, investor protection, ease of payment of taxes, etc. That is, the index evaluates the infrastructure created in a particular country for potential entrepreneurs. It should be recalled that Ukraine in 2018 ranked 71st out of 190 countries.

2. The Gross Domestic Product Per Capita country rating makes it possible to evaluate countries by the cost of products or services produced by a country per person. This indicator is rather widespread, and its growth shows the country's economic development. According to the Ministry of Finance in Ukraine, this figure is UAH 84,192, but is usually calculated in United States dollars, which reduces the fluctuation in the results of the definition of this indicator due to inflation. In order to minimize the impact of inflation in the case of GDP in national currency, individually (at current year prices) and real (in the prices of the previous year) GDP per capita are determined separately.

3. The Index of Economic Freedom is an index calculated annually by the Wall Street Journal and the Heritage Foundation for 179 countries. The index of economic freedom is based on 10 indices, which are assessed on a scale from 0 to 100 according to the following parameters: freedom of business, trade, investments, labor relations, etc. The result of Ukraine in this indicator in 2018 was 51.9 points, which corresponds to the 150th place in the rating and, unfortunately, cannot be considered an acceptable result.

4. The ranking of countries inequality of income allows the countries to estimate the inequality of income using the "Gins Index", which is defined as the ratio of incomes of 10% of the richest citizens of the country to 10% of the income of the poorest citizens. According to the results of 2018, Ukraine is among the leaders (25%). But experts point out that the methodology for defining this indicator is imperfect because of ignoring the shadow incomes of the richest people of our country. Thus, the results of the definition of this indicator for Ukraine are somewhat overestimated, because wealthy citizens are inclined to conceal real incomes in order to reduce the tax pressure.

5. The Global Innovation Index is compiled by the World Intellectual Property Organization, Cornell University and the international business school "Insead". In total 126 countries are represented in the rating. The indicator makes it possible to analyze the level of implementation of innovations in institutions, education, infrastructure and business and make an appropriate rating. The Global

Innovation Index is made up of 82 different variables, which describe in detail the innovative development of the countries of the world, which are at different stages of economic development. Ukraine in the Global Innovation Index has risen from the 50th place in 2017 to the 43rd place in 2018. This is the highest position of our state for 12 years of rating.

It should be noted that some of the characteristics taken into account in the process of rating, it is difficult or impossible to estimate the quantitative methods and experts are invited to evaluate them. This is especially true for indicators that reflect the business conditions (which are perceived by potential entrepreneurs subjectively).

Comprehension Check

3. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1) Countries of the world are ...
- 2) An important condition for cooperation between different countries is ...
- 3) The Gross Domestic Product Per Capita country rating makes it possible to ...
- 4) The index of economic freedom is based on ...
- 5) The ranking of countries inequality of income allows the countries to ...
- 6) Wealthy citizens are inclined to ...
- 7) The Global Innovation Index is ...
- 8) Ukraine in the Global Innovation Index has risen from ...
- 9) The Gini Index is defined as the ratio of incomes of ...
- 10) According to the results of 2018, Ukraine is ...

4. Answer the following questions and give examples.

- 1) What is an important condition for cooperation between different countries of the world?
- 2) What information is provided by statistical services?
- 3) What are the results of evaluation of the countries of the world according to different parameters most important for?

- 4) What are the main indicators that characterize the socio-economic development of different countries?
- 5) In how many indicators is the Doing Business Index for the economy of each individual country calculated?
- 6) What is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
- 7) What was the Ukraine's rating in 2018?
- 8) What does the GDP growth show?
- 9) What journals and foundations is the Index of Economic Freedom calculated annually by?
- 10) What does the ranking of countries' inequality of income allow the countries to estimate?
- 11) Why are the results of definition of the "Gins Index" for Ukraine are somewhat overestimated?
- 12) What place did Ukraine occupy in the Global Innovation Index in 2018?
- 13) How many variables is the Global Innovation Index made up of?
- 14) Why are the business conditions perceived by potential entrepreneurs subjectively?
- 15) How many countries are represented in the Global Innovation Index?

5. Match the synonyms.

1)income	a)evolution
2)comprehensive	b)calculate
3)development	c)appraisal
4)analyze	d)proportion
5)widespread	e)dealer
6) entrepreneur	f)revenue
7)estimate	g)extensive
8)appropriate	h)inclusive
9)rating	i)suitable
10)ratio	j)examine

6. Choose the best abstract for the text.

a) The text deals with the main subjects of the international economy. It dwells on the comprehensive information on their socio-economic development.

b) The text under consideration is about the cost of products or services produced by a country per person. The author sheds light on the index of economic freedom.

c) The text an index for comparing business conditions between the countries of the world.

7. Match the opposites:

1)important	a)deteriorate
2)provide	b)slavery
3)improve	c)maximize
4)individual	d) destroy
5)freedom	e)poor
6) minimize	f)unimportant
7)create	g)common
8)wealthy	h)deprive
9)feature	i)be informed
10)development	j)impact

8. Give English equivalents to the following:

вичерпна інформація	кількісні методи
соціально-економічний розвиток	найвища позиція
статистичні служби	відповідний рейтинг
підприємницька діяльність	основні теми
потенційні підприємці	умови бізнесу
податковий тиск	нерівність доходів
економічна свобода	інноваційний розвиток
найбагатші громадяни	різні етапи
тіньові доходи	реальні доходи

9. Fill in the correct prepositions, translate the phrases, and then choose five items to make up sentences of your own.

1) condition _ cooperation _ different countries; 2) countries _ the world; 3) information provided _ statistical services; 4) the countries' ratings ranked according _ their results; 5) products or services produced by a country _ person; 6) economic freedom based _ 10 indices; 7) an important condition _ cooperation; 8) the Ukraine's rating _ 2018; 9) conceal real incomes _ order to reduce the tax pressure; 10) characteristics taken _ account.

10. Match the words to their definitions. Translate them:

word	definition
infrastructure	to invent or begin to apply (methods, ideas, etc.)
rating	exhibiting or characterized by faults, mistakes, etc.; defective
imperfect	belonging to a single or specific person, thing, category, etc.;
innovative	to make or compose from other materials or sources
perceive	a classification according to order or grade; ranking
conceal	the manner of arrangement of the parts or qualities
compile	the owner of a business enterprise attempting to make profits
particular	to describe the nature, properties, or essential qualities
make up	the basic structure of an organization, system, etc.
define	involving or relating to considerations of amount or size
entrepreneur	to keep from discovery; hide
quantitative	to become aware of (something) through the senses, esp. the sight; recognize or observe

Match the sentences in column A with the sentences in column B.

A	B
Питання глобалізації викликають все більше і більше суперечок.	For some, globalization is associated with the erasure of borders between countries.
Корпорації часто займаються благодійністю.	Products of transnational corporations are offered in almost every country.
Сьогодні всьому світу відомо безліч різних брендів.	Corporations are often engaged in charity.
Для деяких глобалізація асоціюється зі стиранням кордонів між країнами.	Globalization issues are becoming more and more controversial.
Уряди повинні вести грамотну	Governments must conduct a competent

міжнародну політику.	international policy.
Продукцію транснаціональних корпорацій пропонують практично в кожній країні.	It is impossible to determine unequivocally whether globalization is good or bad.
Неможливо визначити однозначно, хороша чи погана глобалізація.	Today, the world knows many different brands.

12. Discuss with your group-mates or in pairs:

- 1) the main indicators that characterize the socio-economic development of different countries;
- 2) evaluation of the countries of the world according to different parameters.

Unit 4

Active Vocabulary

1. Give equivalents of the following words and phrases. Try to memorize them.

Nouns and noun phrases

resource	border crossing procedure	domestic migrant
enterprise	country of residence	powerful surge
personnel	cash flow	seasonal job
skill	voluntary change	competitive worker
employee	brain drain	acceded country
homeland	prestigious specialty	moratorium
intellectual capital	adequate working conditions	noticeable outflow

Verbs and verbal phrases

occur	turn into	go abroad
move	apply to	issue
join	account for	refer to
approach	expire	lead to
result in	accept	settle

Adjectives

valuable	capital	newly-born
individual	active	permanent
competitive	prestigious	same
unique	central	gradual
additional	southern	able-bodied

Adverbs

clearly	undoubtedly	in particular
immediately	first of all	economically
outside	already	readily

Reading the Text

2. Answer the following question and read the text below to check your answer.

How do the migration processes benefit the developed countries?

The problem of migration in Europe

It is common knowledge that the most valuable resource for a country, region, or individual enterprise is personnel, since competitive advantages (which are transformed into additional cash flows) are generated by the unique abilities, skills and abilities of employees who are called intellectual capital in the economy.

The creation and expansion of the European Union and other international organizations has led to a simplification of the border crossing procedure and the strengthening of migration processes involving the voluntary change in the country of residence for various reasons.

It is worth noting that a rather common reason for migration is the desire of citizens to improve living conditions through higher incomes, as more developed countries tend to be characterized by better working conditions and higher requirements for workers with higher specialized education.

As a result, there is a situation where the most active workers with a higher education with modern and prestigious specialties (programmers, architects, designers, doctors, etc.) change the country of residence, which is most clearly manifested on the example of the European Union.

Undoubtedly, the process of “brain drain” occurred earlier (as evidenced by the migration of citizens of the former USSR to Canada, the United States, Israel and Europe), but in the absence of borders migration is becoming massive.

The migration processes described above benefit the developed countries, increasing their total intellectual capital, and turn into a genuine catastrophe for migrants who have not created adequate working conditions for their citizens.

According to the European Commission, in 2015, 11.3 million EU-inhabitants of working age lived and worked outside their homeland (among members of the European community). Most of them were Germany and the UK, as well as Spain, Italy, France and Switzerland. Migration also occurs within individual countries. For example, the Germans move from the eastern regions to

the more developed Western, and the Italians - from the central and southern to the richer north.

The main source of domestic migrants is the countries that joined the European Union after 2004. In particular, this applies to Poland, where EU membership has resulted in a powerful surge in emigration. The main focus for Polish best-seekers was the United Kingdom, which immediately opened the door for the workers from the newly-born members of the European community. The number of Poles there has increased from 94 thousand in 2004 to 500 thousand in 2008, and now it is approaching 1 million (911 thousand in 2016). Another priority was Germany, which accepts Polish migrants from 2011, after the moratorium on employing workers from the newly acceded countries of the EU expired. According to the Federal Office of Statistics, in 2013, there were 420,000 million Poles, in 2014 - 670 thousand, in 2016 already 780 thousand. Motivation in them is the same as in Ukrainian workers: an economically developed country, the work is paid higher, and getting there is becoming easier.

Poland is compensated for a noticeable outflow of its own able-bodied population thanks to the migrant workers, first of all Ukrainians, who account for the lion's share of all the migrants there. In particular, the promotion of migration appears in the liberalization of legislation. For example, from all EU countries only in Poland, Ukrainians can settle for a seasonal job simply in possession of a biometric passport. Working visas are also issued readily to our compatriots: in 2016, about 1 million visas were opened and the same as in 2017. In addition, referring to Ukrainian refugees as migrants, Warsaw uses this as an argument in order not to allow true refugees from Syria. However, even in spite of political aspects, labor migration has a positive effect on the economies of the host countries. According to the reports of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Europe's labor force has grown by 70% over the past 10 years and by the United States by 47%, thanks to migrants. They fill the niche in the dynamic sectors of the economy and in those decaying areas, ensuring its flexibility. In addition, contrary to stereotypes, most migrants are highly

competitive workers. In this sense, Ukrainians are a valuable resource for Europe, given our cultural community, as well as a relatively high educational level and a tendency to further education.

The main factor driving our compatriots to go abroad (both for earnings and for permanent residence) is the difference in wages. If in Ukraine the average salary is around € 250, then in Poland - € 750, in the Czech Republic - € 870, in Italy - € 1760, in Germany - € 2300, in Ireland - € 2,500. It is clear that the government's promised increase in wages to 10 thousand UAH, that is, about 300 euros, will not stop Ukrainians.

Thus, the only tool for counteracting labor migration for any country facing such a problem is the gradual improvement of the quality of life, which in the long run will lead to a partial return of migrants.

Comprehension Check

3. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1) Competitive advantages are generated by ...
- 2) The creation and expansion of the European Union and other international organizations has led to ...
- 3) A rather common reason for migration is ...
- 4) The main source of domestic migrants is ...
- 5) Poland is compensated for a noticeable outflow of its own able-bodied population thanks to ...
- 6) According to the reports of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Europe's labor force has grown by ...
- 7) The main factor driving our compatriots to go abroad is ...
- 8) The only tool for counteracting labor migration for any country facing such a problem is ...

4. Answer the following questions and give examples.

- 1) What is the main factor driving our compatriots to go abroad?
- 2) What is the main source of domestic migrants?
- 3) What is a rather common reason for migration?

- 4) What are the competitive advantages generated by?
- 5) What is the only tool for counteracting labor migration?
- 6) Due to which factor is Poland compensated for a noticeable outflow of its own able-bodied population?
- 7) What has the creation and expansion of the European Union and other international organizations led to?
- 8) To what extent has the Europe's labor force grown lately?
- 9) Why are Ukrainians a valuable resource for Europe?
- 10) What is the average salary in Ukraine?

5. Translate the italicized passage in written form paying attention to the Passive Voice.

The inequity in the distribution of wealth in Australia is yet another indicator of Australia's lack of egalitarianism. In 1995, 20% of the Australian population owned 72.2% of Australia's wealth with the top 50% owning 92.1%. Such a significant skew in the distribution of wealth indicates that, at least in terms of economics, there is an established class system in Australia. Australian society can be categorized into three levels: the Upper, Middle, and Working classes. In addition, it has been shown that most Australians continue to remain in the class into which they were born (McGregor, 1988: 156) despite arguments about the ease of social mobility in Australian society (Fitzpatrick, 1994). The issue of class and its inherent inequity, however, is further compounded by factors such as race and gender within and across these class divisions.

The relative disadvantage of women with regard to their earnings and levels of asset ownership indicates that within classes there is further economic inequity based on gender...

6. Match opposites:

simplification	artificial
employee	negative
genuine	weak
powerful	unique
outflow	false

positive	decrease
compatriot	lack
true	foreigner
contrary	influx
increase	complication
possession	employer

7. Find the key words and phrases which best express the general meaning of each paragraph in the text “The problem of migration in Europe”.

8. Write a summary of the text.

9. Discuss with your group-mates or in pairs:

- 1) common reasons for migration;
- 2) tools for counteracting labor migration.

Language Focus

10. Combine the words from the column on the left with the suitable nouns from the column on the right. Translate them.

1) relatively	capital
2) labor	drain
3) gradual	developed
4) economically	specialties
5) newly-born	high
6) intellectual	refugees
7) permanent	migration
8) brain	improvement
9) prestigious	capital
10) true	members
11) positive	residence
12) intellectual	effect

11. Fill in the correct prepositions, translate the phrases, and then choose five items to make up sentences of your own.

to be transformed _ additional cash flows; 2) intellectual capital _ the economy; 3) expansion _ the European Union; 4) skills and abilities _ employees; 5) common reason _ migration; 6) a powerful surge _ emigration; 7) _ spite _ political aspects; 8) to settle _ a seasonal job; 9) increase _ wages; 10) lead _ a partial return _ migrants.

11. Give English equivalents to the following:

додаткові грошові потоки	помітний відтік
інтелектуальний капітал	внутрішні мігранти
поширена причина	збільшення заробітної плати
потужний сплеск	конкурентні переваги
політичні аспекти	загальний інтелектуальний капітал
сезонна робота	середня заробітна плата
часткове повернення	працездатне населення
цінний ресурс	висококонкурентні працівники
освітній рівень	постійне проживання

13. Match the sentences in column A with the sentences in column B.

A	B
Більшість мігрантів є висококонкурентними працівниками.	Migration also occurs within individual countries.
Робочі візи нашим співвітчизникам також видаються з готовністю.	The only tool for counteracting labor migration is the gradual improvement of the quality of life.
Головним чинником, який змушує наших співвітчизників виїжджати за кордон, є різниця у зарплаті.	Labor migration has a positive effect on the economies of the host countries in Europe.
Єдиним засобом протидії трудовій міграції є поступове поліпшення якості життя.	In the absence of borders migration is becoming massive.
Трудова міграція позитивно впливає на економіку приймаючих країн Європи.	Working visas are also issued readily to our compatriots

За відсутності кордонів міграція стає масовою.	Most migrants are highly competitive workers.
Міграція також відбувається в окремих країнах.	The main factor driving our compatriots to go abroad is the difference in wages.

14. Discuss with your group-mates or in pairs:

- 1) the main source of domestic migrants;
- 2) the process of “brain drain”.

Виробничо-практичне видання

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
до проведення практичних занять
з навчальної дисципліни
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»
(англійська мова)

(для студентів 2 курсу денної та заочної форми навчання
спеціальності 051 – Економіка)

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Комп'ютерний набір і верстання *Р. Г. Маковей*

План 2019, поз. 362М

Підп. до друку 05.07.2019. Формат 60 × 84/16.
Друк на ризографі. Ум. друк. арк. 2
Тираж 50 пр. Зам. №

Видавець і виготовлювач:

Видавець і виготовлювач:
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міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова,
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Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи:
ДК № 5328 від 11.04.2019.