**Задание для группы Б21 для урока английского языка 17.02.2021**

Пришлите преподавателю на проверку выполненую работу: вконтакте или на e-mail: [tatjana.butorina2011@yandex.ru](mailto:tatjana.butorina2011@yandex.ru) в течение рабочего дня. Если будут какие-то трудности, укажите их. Те, кто не выполнял работу на дистанте № 1, смотрите ниже.

**Task 1 Read and translate ( переведите письменно экономические понятия и их определения)**

1. Company - registered business
2. Production - producing goods and creating services
3. Distribution - moving things from the place of production to the market place
4. Sale -exchange of a product or service for money
5. Profit - the money that remains after all the expenses are paid
6. Good - product that people either need or want
7. Service - activity that a person or people perform for another person or organization
8. Contract - legal agreement between two people or organizations
9. Competition - trying to do better than another company

**Task 2 Read and translate** Выберите подходящие слова для каждого предложения. Предложения переведите.

**1. production/ produced/ product**

A. In 2010, China \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_500 thousand metric tons of rice.

B. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase includes product research and development, purchase of materials, and manufacturing.

C. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is so successful on the market.

**2. distribution/ distributor/ distribute**

A. Factory representatives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products to wholesalers and retailers.

B. Moving a truckload of apples from the orchard to the supermarket is an example of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

С British Leyland is an importer and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by trade.

**3. sales/ sell/ sale**

A. How efficiently a company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_its products will determine its success.

B. A company's annual report includes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ figures for the current fiscal year.

C. Sam got a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with one of the top manufacturers.

**4. profit/ profitable**

A. The farm is a highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business.

B. The company explores natural resources to its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Task3 Read and translate. Переведите письменно текст.**

**Corporations**

The purpose of a business corporation is making profit. It is operated by individuals. Their shares are represented by stock 56 57 certificates. A person who owns a stock certificate is called a stockholder. There are several advantages of the corporate form of ownership. The first, it is the ability to accumulate financial resources. The second advantage — the corporation can raise a large amount of capital and invest in plants, equipment and research. And the third, a corporation can offer higher salaries and thus attract talented managers and specialists. The privately owned business corporation is one type of corporation. There are some other types too. Educational, religious, charity institutions can also incorporate. Usually such corporations do not issue stocks and are nonprofit In some western countries federal government and special agencies can establish government corporations. A few examples of these are state universities, state hospitals and city owned utilities. Governmental corporations are non-profit as a rule and do not issue stock certificates.

**Задание для группы Б21 для урока английского языка 12.02.2021**

**Task 1 Read and translate the text**

**1***.* Accountants provide information to, and about, businesses. There are different formats of businesses, and the accountant must know the difference and special needs of each type. The three common types of business format are:

1) sole traderships;

2) partnerships;

3) limited liability companies.

There are other formats, such as cooperatives, banks and investment trusts, but they are either very specialized with their own accounting methods or relatively rare.

**Sole traderships.**

They are owned exclusively by one person who is responsible for all decisions such as what the business will do and how it will work. The name does not mean that the business has only one person in it – there could be many employees. It simply means that there is only one owner.

It is a form of business most common in the service sector, and is typically a small news-agent’s shop or a tradesman’s business such as plumbing or decorating.

Relatively little capital is needed to start the business. The owner can use his private savings or get short-term loans from banks to run the business. Being a sole trader means that the owner has total control over the management of the business, shares its profits with nobody.

**2. Partnership** is created when two or more people agree to form and run a business. With few exceptions, there cannot be more than twenty partners in a partnership (although, there can be any number of employees). Partnerships are a form of business most commonly found in professions such as medicine, dentistry, law, accountancy, and also in professional services such as plumbing and building. The partners can agree among themselves the basis of the partnership, but if they do not, the Partnership Act of 1890 will dictate for them what the duties and rights of each partner are.

The main rights to a partner by the Act are: 1. To share equally in profits and losses. 2. To prevent the admission of new partners i.e. one partner can exercise a veto. 3. To receive interest of 5% per year on loans to the business above the agreed fixed capital.

The benefits of a partnership include the fact that responsibility can now be shared. The financial resources of a partnership will be less limited than those of a sole tradership. Partners can pool their money capital. Unlimited liability remains a problem, meaning that the partners are personally liable for the debts of the partnership.

**3. The limited liability company** is created by the law and, in the eyes of the law, has a corporate personality; that is, the limited company is a ‘person’ in its right and exists independently from its owners. In fact, the owners of this form of business do not own it in the same way as the owners of sole traders and partnerships own these businesses.

This format of business has **two features** which distinguish it from the sole trader and partnership businesses:

1. There is no limit to the number of people who may become members of the company. The capital of a company is divided up into shares, which may be of any amount decided by the members. Some-one becomes a member or shareholder by purchasing one or more shares in the company.

2. The members of the company have limited liability. This means that the maximum amount that a member can lose is the capital which he has actually invested in the company. So, the shareholder’s private possessions cannot be used to pay for the debts of the business. This obviously helps in making people more willing to buy shares in a company. One final disadvantage is that the owners do not control their firm directly. They have to elect a board of directors who have the responsibility of managing the company. Individual shareholders do not have the right of access to any of the books of account of their company.

1. Все подчеркнутые слова и фразы необходимо выписать и перевести.

2. Перевести весь текст устно.

3. Письменный перевод 1 части делают Ветлужских Оля, Дрямина Даша, Котомчина Настя, Митрофанова Лера

2 части – Зверева Ксения, Чернышева Тамара, Черных Вика

3 части – Раджабова Алина, Середенко Лида и Югов Николай.