

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ФИНАНСОВЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ

**МАТЕРИАЛ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ
МАГИСТРАНТОВ**

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Предисловие

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для магистрантов, изучающих английский язык. Цель пособия – обучить магистрантов чтению и пониманию текстов по вопросам современной экономики независимого Узбекистана и зарубежных стран, развить у них навыки устной речи, расширить терминологический запас обучаемых. В соответствии с программными требованиями текстовый материал подбирался из оригинальных зарубежных и отечественных источников и предназначен для различных видов чтения (изучающее, просмотровое, поисковое). Работа над текстами предусматривает использование методов активного обучения и ТСО.

Упражнения, составлены текстом, имеют также целью закрепления терминов, развития навыков аннотирования и реферирования текстов, совершенствование умений говорения и аудирование обучаемых, контроль усвоения материала с помощью тестов.

Пособие носит хрестоматийный характер и не имеет цели совершенствования знаний студентов в грамматике, хотя его тексты можно использовать в качестве иллюстративного материала при объяснении или закреплении грамматики.

Предлагаемый учебный материал рекомендуется использовать на более продвинутом этапе обучения иностранному языку в качестве дополнительного материала к основному учебнику. Данный материал может быть применен в процессе аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучаемых.

ECONOMIC TIES OF UZBEKISTAN.

Transition to market relations and proclamation of independence by Uzbekistan envisages substantial changes of its economic ties. The structure of interregional ties is highly effected by existing economy of the republic. Products of agricultural and industrial complex are predominant in the republic's export, products of machine-building industry and consumer goods are mainly imported.

At present the process of formation of foreign economic complex of the republic in taking place. New forms of economic cooperation with foreign partners are developed, associations for business cooperation with foreign countries and foreign trade firms are set up in Uzbekistan. Now the republic has trade relations with a lot of countries both in Europe and Asia. One of the business partners of Uzbekistan is Great Britain. For example, one of the British companies, Lonrho, has announced a new fold-mining deal with Uzbekistan. Lonrho's Chief Executive plans to demerge the conglomerate's mining division into separate company, incorporating gold, rhodium and platinum interests. Lonrho is just one of the international conglomerates that recognized the massive potential of mining ventures with Uzbekistan. Two other British companies are active foreign partners too. One of them is BAT Industries conglomerate whose total projected investment is the biggest to date in Uzbekistan by a foreign company. Its strategy is to achieve cigarette market leadership in Uzbekistan and aims at 97 per cent control of the new company, UZBAT. It has a factory in Tashkent and leaf fermentation plants in Samarkand and Urgut. The other company is Britain's premier cotton merchant house, A. Meredith Jones and Co., of Liverpool. It formed a joint venture with collectives in the Fergana Valley to improve agricultural output end to install a modern cotton gin. This project will also be the basis of an agro-business based on local produce. This will include dairies, an oil mill, fruit processing and textile spinning mills.

The USA is also business partner of our republic. Some years ago the American company Newmont sealed a deal for a gold mining with local groups, including Navoi Mining. The Zarafshan – Newmont project is located in the Kyzyl Kum Desert and will entail the construction of processing plant and treatment of 14 million tons per annum of stockpiled ore.

One of the leading pert-era of Uzbekistan in Asia is the Republic of Korea. Daewoo, the South Korean conglomerate, has earmarked Uzbekistan as its target for investment and as its prime export base in the Central Asian region.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Skim through the text. You only need to get a general idea of the contents. Don't worry about vocabulary you don't know.
- II. After skimming through the text, do the following test.
Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks:
 1. Transition to market relations envisages ... changes of its economic ties of Uzbekistan.
A. a number of B. Substantial C. Insignificant.
 2. Products of ... are mainly imported in the Republic.
A. agricultural complex B. Industrial complex C. Machine-building industry.
 3. Now Uzbekistan has trade relations with a lot of states in
A. Asia B. Europe . Both in Asia and Europe
 4. Lonhro is one of the ... companies.
A. American B. British C. Korean
 5. Lonhro has recognized the potential of ... ventures with Uzbekistan.
A. mining B. motor C. oil
 6. A. Meredith Jones and Co., is Britain's premier ... merchant house.
A. cotton B. gold C. cigarette
 7. It formed a joint venture with collectives in the Fergana Valley to improve ... output.
A. industrial B. agricultural C. mining
 8. The American company Newmont deals with
A. cotton growing B. gold mining C. machine-building
- III. Give a summary of the text.

BANK SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UZBEKISTAN.

Banks are the main link of credit system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. With a development of independence of economical organizations, economical and commodity-money relational including credit relations, bank system is transformed into a two level system. With such a system, the problems of control of different parts of money turnover are divided, having a common methodological basis. Along with the control of general processes in money turnover there are the problems of servicing and regulation of individual spheres of money credit relations arising at the level of legal entities, which function separately (enterprises, organizations, industries, etc.).

Present economic system implies many types of Banks which differ from each other by forms and activities. The main functions of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan are such as regulation of money circulation and credits emission of bank-notes into circulation, issue of normative documents and instructions which should be committed to fulfill without fail by all credit-fiscal institutions in the territory of the republic; giving out licenses for banking as well as for carrying out operations in currency by commercial banks; for retell trade and rendering services in foreign currency; for formation of foreign currency funds, gold reserve and diamond fund of the republic.

In accordance with the Law “On Banks and Banking Activity” the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the main Bank of the Republic and is accountable to the supreme organ of power of the country. It has the right to control the activity of Banks situated in the territory of the republic, to set a number of economic norms such as minimum amount of authorized capital, balance liquidity, minimum amount of obligatory reserves placed on the Central Bank deposit, etc. In addition to administrative control the Central Bank has wide possibility for economic regulations the main instruments for which are the following: interest rate: using credit interest rate and setting amount of credit margin, the Bank regulates money circulation; - operation on securities market: purchasing of securities of commercial banks, securities from briefcases of the banks, etc;

-the Central Bank sets the norms for obligatory reserves composed of deposits of banks kept on account in the Central Bank.

-the Central Bank exercises the control of activity of other banks: observance of economic norms, regulations acts and proper conduct of all operations.

In addition to the Central Bank there are also commercial and cooperative banks in the territory of the republic which represent the second level. The largest ones are National Bank of Foreign Economic Activity, Joint Stock-Commercial Uz-agroprombank, etc. Commercial banks carry out wide range of the bank operations and operate on the basis of complete self-financing.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Read the text in detail using the dictionary.
 - II. Listen to the recording of the text and practice its reading
 - III. Comment on the meaning of the following terms: money credit, credit emission of the bank-notes, currency fund, authorized capital.
 - IV. Decide whether these statements are true or false. If a statement is false, correct it:
 1. Bank system of the independent Uzbekistan wasn't transformed.
 2. There is only one type of banks in Uzbekistan.
 3. The Central Bank of Uzbekistan has the right to control the activities of other Banks of the republic.
 4. Commercial banks carry out only some bank operations.
 - V. Make up your own questions about the text. Work in pairs.
 - VI. Make up a plan of the text.
 - VII. Write a precis of the text.
 - VIII. Discuss the text. Team up with your fellow-students to discuss one of the following problems:
 - a) Transformation of the bank system in modern Uzbekistan;
 - b) The main types of the banks in Uzbekistan.
 - IX. Render the text and comment on it.
 - X. Having read the text, do the following test:

Put in synonym to the underlined word:

 1. Banks – are the main link of credit system of Uzbekistan.
A. general B. chief C. brief
 2. There are the problems of regulation of individual spheres of money credit relations.
A. domains B. basis C. areas
 3. Present economic system implies many types of banks.
A. kinds B. sorts C. appearances
 4. Instructions should be fulfilled without fail.
A. carried B. carried out C. conducted

Fill in the necessary word:

 5. The problems of control of money turnover are ...
A. decided B. divided C. dedicated
 6. The Central Bank is accountable to the ... organ of power.
A. supreme B. legislative C. executive
 7. The Central Bank ... the control of activity of other banks.
A. checks B. exercises C. conducts
 8. Commercial banks operate on the basis of ... self-financing.
A. full B. complete C. fulfilled
- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:
9. Bank system of Uzbekistan transformed into a two-level one.
A B C
 10. Along to the control of processes in money turnover there are other

A B

problems too.

C

11. In according with the Law “On Banks and Banking Activity” the Central

A B

Bank is the main bank of Uzbekistan.

C

12. It has the right to set the number of economic norms, such as minimum

A B C

amount of authorized capital and others.

13. The Bank regulates money circulate operations on securities market, etc..

A B C

14. In addition to the Central Bank there are else commercial and cooperative

A B

banks in Uzbekistan which represent the second level.

C

ECONOMY OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Text: NATIONAL ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Britain's national economy is based primarily on private enterprise for 75 per cent of output and nearly 70 per cent of cap employment. Just over 2 per cent of the British workforce is engaged in agriculture, a lower proportion than in any other leading industrialized country. Services contribute a growing proportion of production, 65 per cent, while manufacturing accounts for 21 per cent. By successfully exploiting oil and natural gas from the North Sea, Britain has become self-sufficient in energy. Exports are equivalent to over half of domestic oil production. International trade play a vital role in Britain's economy, exports of goods and services making up about 25 per cent of national output.

The Government's economic strategy is centered on keeping the rate of inflation down, within a range of 1 to 4 per cent. As part of this strategy, public spending and borrowing are controlled. At the same time government policy seeks to improve the working of markets and promote enterprise and efficiency. A substantial amount of activity has been transferred from the public to the private sector through privatization and contracting out. Since 1979, 46 major businesses have been privatized, including British Gas, British Telecom, British Steel, etc. The Department of Trade and Industry has specified its objectives for industrial policy as working for trade liberalization, promoting British exports, stimulating innovation, encouraging competition, improving the flow of information to business, reducing administrative burdens on business, consulting business and consumers when developing policy, etc.

Small business employ more than a third of the private sector workforce and are responsible for one-sixth of total time-turnover. The Government provides financial assistance and guidance to help with problems affecting small business.

Britain is considered an attractive location for inward investment because of its membership of the EC and proximity to other European markets and low corporate and personal taxation. Foreign-owned firms are offered the same incentives by the Government as British-owned ones. While preferring to let markets operate as freely as possible, the Government recognizes that intervention is sometimes needed. Hence, it regulates monopolies, mergers, anti-competitive practices, restrictive trade practices and resale price maintenance. Central government raises money from individuals and companies through direct and indirect taxation. The main sources of revenue are personal income tax, corporation tax, inheritance tax, customs duties, etc. The Government takes steps to see that people of all ages can acquire relevant knowledge and skills, business people playing a big role in the management of educational institutions. The Government has established a network of business-led local bodies to supervise training, education and enterprise programs on its behalf.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Read the text in detail using the dictionary.
- II. Listen to the recording of the text and practice its reading
- III. Make up situations of your own using the following terms from the text: private enterprise, inflation, market, privatization, trade liberalization, small business, investment, firm, merger, price, tax.
- IV. Answer the following questions about the text. Work in pairs.
 1. What is Britain's national economy based on?
 2. Why Britain has become self-sufficient in energy, hasn't it?
 3. What is the Government's economic strategy centered on?
 4. What is the Government's policy towards small business?
 5. Why is Britain considered an attractive location for inward investment?
 6. What are the main ways of improvement of education and training of the British people?
- V. Write a precis of the text.
- VI. Group discussion of the text. Team up with your fellow-students to discuss one of the following topics:
 - a) The Government's economic strategy in Britain;
 - b) Ways of development of small and major business in Britain.
- VII. Having read the text, do the following test:

Full in the necessary degree of comparison of adjectives:

 1. Over 2 per cent of the British workforce is engaged in agriculture, a ... proportion than in any other leading industrialized country.
A. low B. lower C. lowest
 2. Britain is considered ... location for inward investment.
A. an attractive B. more attractive C. the most attractive
 3. While preferring to let markets operate as ... as possible, the Government recognizes that intervention is sometimes needed.
A. freely B. more freely C. the most freely

Choose the necessary form of the verb:

 4. Britain's national economy ... primarily on private enterprise.
A. based B. is based C. are based
 5. International trade ... a vital role in Britain's economy.
A. play B. is played C. plays
 6. A substantial amount of activity ... from the public to the private sector through privatization.
A. have been transferred B. has been transferred C. transferred
 7. The Department of Trade and Industry ... its objectives for industrial policy.
A. specify B. is specified C. has specified

Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

 8. Services contributes a growing proportion of production.
A B C
 9. By successful exploiting oil and natural gas, Britain has become self-
A B

sufficient in energy.

C

10. The Government economic strategy is centered on keeping the rate of

A B

inflation down.

C

11. Since 1979, 46 major businesses have privatized.

A B C

12. The Government provides financial assistant and guidance to help with

A B

problems affecting small business.

C

13. Foreign-owned firms offered the same incentives by the Government as

A B

British-owned ones.

C

14. Central government raises money from individuals and companies.

A B C

Text: **FINANCIAL SERVICES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Britain is a major financial center, housing some of the world's leading banking, insurance, securities and other financial services and markets. Financial services are an important source of employment and overseas earnings. A notable trend in the services sector is the growth of franchising, an operation in which a company owning the rights to a particular form of trading licenses them to franchisees, usually by means of an initial payment with continuing royalties.

Historically the financial services industry in Britain has been located in the City of London which is noted for having the greatest concentration of foreign banks in the world, important markets for transactions in commodities, the world's largest foreign exchange market, concentration of international bond dealers, etc.

The Bank of England was established in 1694 by Act of Parliament and Royal Charter as a corporate body. Its entire capital stock was acquired by the Government in 1946. The Bank acts as banker to the Government, holding the main accounts, managing Britain's reserves of gold and foreign exchange, arranging new government borrowing and managing the stock of its existing debt. The Bank of England has the sole right in England and Wales to issue banknote. Three Scottish and four Northern Ireland banks also issue notes. Responsibility for the provision of coin lies with the Royal Mint, a government trading fund which became an executive agency in 1990. The Bank of England seeks to ensure that Britain's financial markets are efficient and competitive. A permanent body of market and legal practitioners – the Financial Law Panel has been established by the Bank to help find practical solutions to problems of legal uncertainty in the wholesale financial markets.

A useful distinction can be made between "retail" and "wholesale" banking. Retail banking is primarily for personal customers and small business. Its main services are cash deposit and withdraw facilities and money transmission systems. Wholesale business involves taking large deposits at higher rate of interest, deploying funds in money-market instruments and making large loans and investments. Nearly all banks in Britain engage in some wholesale activities and some merchant and overseas banks center their business on them. Merchant banks have traditionally been concerned with accepting or guaranteeing commercial bills and with sponsoring capital issues on behalf of their customers. Overseas banks offer a comprehensive banking service in many parts of the world and engage in the financing of trade not only between Britain and other countries but also between third-party countries. All the major retail banks have networks of automated teller machines which give customers access to cash and other services for up to 24 hours a day.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Scan the text and say what new facts concerning the financial services in Great Britain you have found on it.
- II. After scanning the text, do the following test.
Circle T if the sentence is true, circle F if the sentence is false.
 1. Britain's financial services are made-aided. T F
 2. Financial services don't play an important role for employment and overseas earnings. T F
 3. Historically the financial services industry in Britain has been located in many cities of the state. T F
 4. The Bank of England was established in the 19th century. T F
 5. In the United Kingdom only the Bank of England has the right to issue banknote. T F
 6. The Financial Law Panel has been established by the Royal Mint. T F
 7. There is both retail and wholesale banking in Great Britain. T F
 8. Wholesale banking is for personal customers and small business. T F
 9. The major retail banks have networks of automated teller machines. T F
- III. Summarize the text in several sentences.

Text: **SPECIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

In Great Britain several specialized institutions offer finance and support to personal and corporate sector borrowers. These borrowers are found in both the public and the private sectors. Some private sector institutions were set up with government support and with financing from banks and other financial institutions. They may offer loan finance or equity capital. The main private sector institutions include finance and leasing companies and financial markets.

In 1992 the Finance Houses Association and the Equipment Leasing Association formed a single new representative body, the Finance and Leasing Association. It represents the interest of companies offering motor finance, consumer credit, business finance and leasing. Member companies of the Association of British Factor and Discounters provide growing firms with a flexible source of finance in exchange for the outstanding invoices due to them. Factoring comprises a range of financial services and covers international activities as well as domestic trade. Venture capital companies offer medium and long-term equity financing for new and developing businesses when such funds are not easily or directly available from traditional sources, such as the stock market or banks. The Britain Venture Capital Association makes up virtually all the industry. Many venture capital companies are subsidiaries of other financial institutions, including banks, insurance companies and pension funds.

Great Britain has a variety of financial markets, including the Stock exchange, the foreign exchange markets, the financial futures and options markets, eurobond and eurocurrency markets, Lloyd's insurance market and bullion and commodity markets. The London Stock Exchange known popularly as "Big Bang" has radically changed in recent years. Now it is one of the largest in the world in terms of the number and variety of securities listed. It accounts for 10 per cent of equity trading world wide. It offers a market where investors can buy and sell gilts.

Money markets comprise the inter bank deposit markets plus a range of other instruments, usually short-term in maturity. Banks are the major participants in these markets and are supervised by the Bank of England. Euro markets are markets in currencies lent or invested outside their domestic marketplace, particularly as a means of financing international trade and investment. The Euro - securities markets have grown considerably in recent years because the instrument traded on them is seen as flexible alternative to bank loans. Banks, other financial institutions, brokers and individual traders are members of the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange. Around 60 banks and other financial trading companies comprise the London gold and silver markets which trade by electronic means. Britain is a major international center for commodities trading and the home of many of the related international trade organizations.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Scan the text and say what new facts concerning the financial institutions in Great Britain you have found in it.
- II. After scanning the text, fulfill the following test looking for its main ideas. Circle the letter of the best answer.
 1. Private sector institutions in Great Britain were set up thanks to ...
 - A. support of borrowers;
 - B. financing from the public sector;
 - C. support and financing from government and different financial institution of the country.
 2. The main private sector institutions include: ...
 - A. the Finance Houses Association;
 - B. different financial companies and markets;
 - C. firms with a flexible source of finance.
 3. "Big Bang" is a popular name of: ...
 - A. Lloyd's insurance market;
 - B. the London Stock Exchange;
 - C. the Finance and Leasing Association.
 4. The London gold and silver markets include: ...
 - A. a number of banks and other financial trading companies;
 - B. the inter bank deposit markets;
 - C. brokers and individual traders.
 5. The main aim of Euro markets is: ...
 - A. offering loan finance or equity capital;
 - B. financing international trade and investment;
 - C. supporting personal borrowers.
- III. Summarize the text in several sentences.

Text: **THE AMERICAN ECONOMY**

The American economy is a free enterprise system that has emerged from the labours of millions of American workers, from the wants that consumer* have expressed in the marketplace, from the efforts of private business people and from the activities of government officials at all levels who have undertaken the tasks that individual Americans cannot do. The nation's income and productivity have risen enormously over the past 70 years. In this period, the money for personal consumption tripled in real purchasing power. The gross national product per capita quadrupled, reflecting growth in worker productivity. Now America is the world leader in a great many. Among these are, for instance, biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research and development, communications, computer and information services, etc. The United States is also the world's leading agricultural nation, being the biggest supplier of grains, dairy products, vegetable fats and oils, etc.

Many reasons have been offered to explain why the US, has been able to go from a small, struggling economy to the leading industrial and agricultural nation in such a short time. One reason, obviously, is its size and natural resources, but these alone do not account for its progress. America's vitality, its so-called spirit of enterprise and initiative, has certainly played an important role. Social and geographical mobility, the constant willingness to experiment, combined with the desire to find new solutions to old problems have also played a part. American business and industry has also greatly benefited from the major universities, their basic research and their willingness to support talent. American entrepreneurs today are likely to be young, well-educated, willing to take risks to achieve success, to create something new or better. That is why many firms in the US today hire the best and brightest young minds and let them develop their ideas.

The American system of government, too, has encouraged citizens to vigorously pursue their own economic interest. From the founding of the state, the US federal government supports many segments of the nation's economy- it finances and subsidizes different branches of industry, agriculture and spends a lot of money on a free public education. Nevertheless, economists estimate that the public sector accounts for only one-fifth of American economic activity, with the remainder in private hands. The bulk of America's wealth is produced by private industries and businesses-ranging from giants like General Motors to thousands of small, independent entrepreneurs.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Read the text in detail using the dictionary.
- II. Listen to the recording of the text and practice its reading
- III. Find the terms in the text and make up sentences of your own using them.
- IV. Answer the following questions about the text. Work in pairs.
 1. What can you say about the American economic system?
 2. In what fields of economy is America the world leader?
 3. What are the main reasons of America's economic achievements?
 4. What are the main features of American entrepreneurs today?
 5. What is the role of the American government in the development of national economy?
 6. What sector produces the bulk of America's wealth- the public sector or the private one?
- V. Write a precis of the text.
- VI. Render the text and comment on it.
- VII. Role play. Work with another student to act out a conversation between two economists. One of you will play the American economist, and another will be the economist from Uzbekistan.
- VIII. Discuss the text. Speak on the following problems:
 - a) The achievements of the American economy;
 - b) The main reasons of American's fast economic progress;
 - c) The role of the government in the economic development of the country.
- IX. Having read the text, do the following test:

Put in synonym to the underlined word:

 1. Many reasons have been offered to explain why the US has been able to go from a small economy to the leading nation.
A. causes B. objectives C. aims
 2. Social mobility combined with the desire to find new solutions to old problems have also played a part.
A. effort B. wish C. opportunity
 3. The US government finances and subsidizes different branches of industry and agriculture.
A. vary B. various C. glorious
 4. America's vitality has certainly played an important role.
A. significance B. significant C. greatly

Fill in the necessary preposition:

 5. America's size and natural resources alone do not account ... its progress.
A. of B. for C. from
 6. American business and industry has benefited ... the major universities.
A. for B. from C. to
 7. The US government spends a lot of money ... a free public education.
A. for B. on C. to
 8. The bulk of America's wealth is produced ... private industries.
A. for B. by C. from

Define the Tense and the Voice of the verbs in the sentences:

9. The nation's income and productivity have risen enormously over the past 70 years.
A. Present Perfect, Active B. Present Perfect, Passive C. Past Perfect, Active
10. The gross national product per capita quadrupled.
A. Past Indefinite, Active B. Past Indefinite, Passive C. Past Perfect, Active
11. America's spirit of initiative has played an important role.
A. Present Perfect, Active B. Present Perfect, Passive C. Past Indefinite, Active
12. Many firms hire the best and brightest young minds.
A. Present Indefinite, Active B. Present Indefinite, Passive C. Past Indefinite, Passive
13. Many reasons have been offered to explain America's progress.
A. Past Perfect, Passive B. Present Perfect, Passive C. Past Perfect, Active
14. The bulk of America's wealth is produced by private industries.
A. Past Indefinite, Active B. Past Indefinite, Passive C. Present Indefinite, Passive

Text: **BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES**

American business firms have reached astonishing level* of productivity and profit. In doing so, they have helped to provide greater affluence and a higher standard of living for a larger percentage of the population in the United States of America. The American people have possessed to an unusual degree the entrepreneurial spirit that finds its outlet in such business activities as manufacturing, transporting, buy-ins and selling. Manufacturing industries in the USA include production of machinery, metal goods, textiles, food and related products, etc. In recent years there has been a great increase in the number of engineers and scientists employed in American industries as companies emphasize research and the development of labor-saving machines. Other changes have place in the business world too. Today industry reinvests twice as much of its profit in modernization and development as it did a century ago. Throughout American industry greater emphasis is being placed on management training. Schools, such as the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, are training young people for business and industrial leadership.

The success of American business was also favored by great freedom to market forces and wide opportunities for individual initiative. Many Americans prefer to be their own bosses and own their own businesses. But of course, anyone trying to start a business is faced with many regulations, restrictions and laws from all levels of government (federal, state and local). The federal government sets laws concerning working conditions, transportation, minimum wages and working hours. Environmental protection and equal employment laws in the USA are among the strictest in the world. Such laws and regulations, standards and requirements represent the greatest contrast of the present business climate with that of the past.

There are some reasons why American business has been supported by average Americans. One of them is a tendency to make new products available to and affordable for everybody. Another reason for this widespread support of business has been the tendency of the very rich people in America (Rockefeller, Ford, etc.) to give away much of their money before they died. Today in the USA there are about 200,000 foundations which fund research projects, support the arts and contribute to various charitable and public causes. In the USA there are supporters of both big business and small business. Business activity in the country has followed a cyclical pattern of ups and downs, as is common in market economies. Because of the cycling nature of business activity, such economic indicators as employment rates and investments levels are constantly fluctuating. Business organizations in the USA try to spread the message of free called "Junior Achievement".

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Look at the headline of the text and say what you think the text might be about.
- II. Skim through the text without using a dictionary and do the following test. Choose the sentences which correspond to the contents of the text.
 1. A. The level of productivity of American business firms is very high but their profit is lower;
B. The level of both productivity and profit of American business firms is very high;
C. Only some American business firms have reached the high level of productivity and profit.
 2. A. The main business activities in the USA are buying and manufacturing;
B. Business activities in the USA are many-sided including selling, manufacturing, etc;
C. The American people prefer such business activity as selling.
 3. A. Only some changes have taken place in the business world of the USA in recent years;
B. A number of great changes have taken place in the American business world recently;
C. Modernization is the only change in the business world of the USA.
 4. A. Business activity in the USA is characterized by its stability;
B. Business activity in the USA has the pattern of ups and downs;
C. Business activity in the USA is characterized by constant crisis.
- III. Give a summary of the text.

Text: **KOREAN ECONOMIC STRATEGY**

Korea's economic growth has been among the fastest in the world. Some factors generally cited to explain this miracle include the strong government support, the export-oriented economic strategy, the abundance of relatively cheap, yet highly skilled and educated labor.

The major industries of the Republic of Korea include electronics, textiles, petrochemicals, steel, automobiles and ship-building. The chief agricultural products are rice, barley, wheat and vegetables, with 22 per cent of the land being arable. Mineral products include tungsten, coal and graphite. The major exports are electric and electronic goods, textiles, steel, petrochemicals and automobiles; the major imports include petroleum products, iron and steel, electrical machinery, chemical products and grain.

According to the Korea Development Institute the long-term prospects for the Korean economy seem bright. The country is expected to rank among top-class nations in the world, to become a central economy in Northeast Asia and to enjoy a high welfare level. The main engine of growth for the economy will be technological innovation which will promote economic efficiency and transform the economy into a structure with high value added. The Korean economy at an annual average rate of 5.5 per cent with inflation reaching 3.5 per cent. To attain the goal, thorough economic deregulation should be implemented to promote market forces and thus boost the creativity and autonomy of the private sector. Other government's policy tasks should be: to build an information superhighway and develop software; to nurture high-level human resources through the reform of the nation's education system; to promote the nation's level of science and technology, to boost the competitiveness of financial and service industries, to speed up the process of making small and medium-size business a knowledge- and technology-intensive industry.

Korea has stepped up its efforts to enhance its status among international finance organizations, especially with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). As a founding member of the ADB, Korea has been actively participating in the multilateral development finance institution since 1966. Korea has strengthened its influence through a hike in its subscribed capital and contributions to international finance institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the ADB. The ADB is owned by the governments of 40 countries in the Asian region and 16 countries from outside the region (the USA, Canada, France, Germany, the UK, etc., Uzbekistan becoming the 56th member of the ADB in 1995). Korea ranks eighth in voting power with a 5% - share in the ADB. To gain a stronger voice in the bank, the Korean government will expand its personnel exchanges with the ADB. Korea increased its participation in infrastructure projects of individual economies and multiregional projects too. Korea's overseas direct investment amounts to 1,467 million dollars in 425 projects in the fields of construction, electronics and telecommunications. For example, Daewoo Heavy Industries Ltd. has won new shipbuilding orders for a number of vessels to Germany and other states worth 400 million dollars; the LG Electronics announced plans to invest a total of 2.5 billion

dollars to build a large-scale semiconductor-electronics manufacturing complex in Britain's southwest region of Wales; the & Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency signed a mutual cooperation agreements with a number of states, etc. In a word, despite some trials, foreign direct investments by Korean companies have more positive than negative effects on the nation's economy. To Improve these effects, the Korean government has sent its officials and businessmen to participate in the investment explication meeting organized by UNIDO(United Nations Industrial Development Organization) and in the meeting of foreign investment-related agencies. It was decided that foreign investors in Korea would soon receive all administrative services-including permits on land acquisition and factory construction as well as business licenses. The participants also decided to establish a comprehensive information network for foreign Investors by linking investment promotion offices of local governments and overseas offices of Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Look at the headline of the text and say what you think the text might be about.
- II. Skim through the text without using a dictionary and do the following test. Choose the sentences which correspond to the contents of the text.
 1. A. Korea's economic growth was very fast;
B. Korean economic growth was rather fast;
C. Korea's economic growth was not very fast.
 2. A. In Korea there is an abundance of rather expensive but skilled labor;
B. In Korea there is lack of cheap and skilled labor;
C. In Korea there is an abundance of both cheap and skilled labor.
 3. A. Only 2 per cent of the land is arable in Korea;
B. Over 20 per cent of the land is arable in Korea;
C. There is no arable land in Korea.
 4. A. Technological innovation will play an important role for Korea's development;
B. Technological innovation will play an insignificant role for Korea's development;
C. Technological innovation won't play any role for Korea's development.
 5. A. The government's policy is to promote the nation's level of science and technology;
B. The government's policy is to decrease the nation's level of science and technology;
C. The government's policy doesn't aim at promoting the level of science and technology in the country.
 6. A. Asian Development Bank is one of Korea's* financial organizations;
B. Asian Development Bank is an international finance organization;
C. Asian Development Bank is a private bank in Korea.
 7. A. The ADB is owned only by the countries of Asian region;
B. The ADB is owned by the countries from Asia and Europe;
C. The ADB is owned by countries from all the world.
 8. A. Foreign direct investments by Korean companies have positive effects on the nation's economy;
B. Foreign direct investments by Korean companies have more positive than negative effects on the nation's economy;
C. Foreign direct investments by Korean companies have negative effects on the nation's economy.
- III. Summarize the text in several sentences.

Text: **KOREA'S MAJOR BUSINESS GROUPS AND FIRMS**

There are several business groups in Korea which expand their business scope from eastern Europe to Latin America. One of them is the LG Business Group which has the financial arms-LG Security Co., and LG Merchant Banking Corp. Signing a contract with Petro Bank will help LG subsidiaries advance into the Polish and Eastern European markets .The LG Business Group plans to make enormous investments in the joint venture bank and its financial institutions in Eastern Europe(LG Investment Management Go., LG Insurance Co., etc) are expected to receive various information on the eastern European financial markets and learn advanced financial know-how in future.

Another major business group of Korea is the Daewoo Business Group which operates a number of subsidiaries in various states for example, Daewoo Bank(Hungary)Ltd., Daewoo Securities(Hungary, Romania)Co., Daewoo Leasing(Hungary)Ltd., etc. Daewoo Electronics Co., the world'[s largest television maker re going to invest over two billion dollars in Europe in the next five years. The TV production volume of Daewoo combining with its domestic rivals Samsung Electronics end LG electronics will be bigger than mat of Japan's Sony and the Netheriands's Philips. Through acquisition of France's consumer-electronics giant Thomson Multimedia Daewoo will create about 5,000 jobs in France by newly building A TV-part plant. Daewoo also accounts for the largest portion of Korean auto companies' total overseas investments both in European and Asian countries. In 1996 the motor firm Daewoo Motor opened the auto factory in Uzbekistan with a capacity to turn out 200,000 autos, The director of the Daewoo Business Group said that the group could easily mobilize business funds from international markets and enhance the corporate image through the takeover of foreign financial institutions.

The nation's major enterprises struggle to advance into financial markets of foreign countries to expand their project financing business. One such case is Hyundai rioter Co., which established its locally incorporated firm in the United States, Hyundai Motor Finance, to provide installment financing services to foreign customers. Huandai Motor Co.'s investments have been directed to expanding and streamlining its production facilities. The nation newest motor firm Samsung Motor Inc., has also been expanding its production and experimenting with new models of cars.

Korea's major business groups are also turning their sights toward the Latin American regions where a number of mergers and acquisitions among financial institutions are getting under way. For example, Kia rotors invested 30 million dollars in Brazil, .another major business group of Korea is Ssangyong Investment and Securities Co., which acquired a 12 per cant equity share of Caspian Holdings SCA. Ssangyong Construction and Engineering Co.. has acquired expertise in building hospitals in Southeast Asia and has undertaken major projects in Singapore Malaysia and other states. Samsung Aerospace Industries, another famous business firm In Korea, maintains cooperation with advanced foreign aircraft makers in the USA, Europe and Asia.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Skim through the text, try to understand it guessing the meaning of the words you don't know.
- II. After skimming through the text, do the following test.
Answer the questions on the text choosing the appropriate answer:
 1. Where do business groups in Korea expand their business scope?
A. Eastern Europe B. Latin America C. From Eastern Europe to Latin America.
 2. What are the relations among Daewoo Electronics, Samsung Electronics and LG electronics?
A. They are domestic partners B. They are neighbors C. They are domestic rivals.
 3. When did the motor firm Daewoo Motor open the auto factory in Uzbekistan?
A. in 1986 B. in 1996 C. in 1990
 4. What is the nation's newest motor firm?
A. Hyundai Motors Co. B. Samsung Motor inc. C. Kia Motors
 5. What regions are Korea's business groups turning their sight toward?
A. North America B. Latin America C. Asia
 6. What is an equity share of Caspian Holdings SCA of Ssangyong Investment and Securities Co.?
A. 12% B. 3.2% C. 22%
- III. Give a summary of the text.

Text: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN**

Much of Japan's economic strength is based on its manufacturing. Cars are one of Japan's best-known products. Every year Japan produces about 10 million cars more than any other country.

Many cars are built by robots which are complex machines designed to do special tasks. They can handle repetitive jobs, leaving people free for more interesting and complicated work. Almost half of the cars produced in Japan are exported. Automobiles made by Japanese companies are built and driven all over the world. Many are now produced in overseas plants, for example there is Toyota's new engine plant at Deeside, in north Wales, etc. Furthermore, cars are only one kind of transportation equipment exported by Japan, which also makes buses, trucks, ships and other transport vehicles.

Japan is just as famous for the strength of its electrical equipment and electronics industries. Popular products include personal stereos, radios, televisions, videotape recorders, cameras and computers. Precision electronic instruments used in manufacturing all over the world are another important Japanese export. Japan is also a world leader in telecommunications. Akihabara, a district of Tokyo, is known as "Electric Town", with equipment sales outlets stretching as far as the eye can see.

Japan manufactures and exports a variety of other machinery, as well as metals and metal products and chemical products. Japanese manufacturing is a major part of the country's economic development. Now Japan is developing new ways to keep industrial pollution down. Advanced technology for environmental protection is now used in all sorts of industries, some of Japan's companies are among the largest ones in the world and employ a lot of people. Sometimes, companies relocate employees to different and even distant branches. Japan also has many small businesses- family shops, artist's workshops, home factories, small restaurants and neighborhood shops are some examples. These are often family businesses, passing down from parents to children for many generations.

Japan trades with most of the countries in the world. However about 30% of all Japan's exports go to the United States, while 23% of its imports come from that country. Other important trading partners include Australia, China, Indonesia, the republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore as well as Canada and European countries like Germany and the United Kingdom. Japanese companies invest not only in the countries of Europe but also in Asia, North America and Latin America. Japan has about 2 million employees in the overseas branches of different companies. Foreign companies also invest a great deal of money in Japan especially in fields like pharmaceutical, communications and information processing. Japan is a responsible member of the International community. Through the program "Official Development Assistance". Japan offers technical advice, training, the help of experts, etc.

ASSIGNMENTS:

- I. Scan the text and say what new facts concerning the economic development of Japan you have found on it.
- II. After scanning the text, do the following test looking for its main ideas. Circle T if the sentence is true, circle F if the sentence is false:
 1. Only some part of Japan's economic strength is based on its manufacturing. T F
 2. One of the main products of Japan's economy is videotape recorder. T F
 3. Both people and robots build cars in Japan. T F
 4. Cars are the only kind of transportation equipment exported by Japan. T F
 5. Metal and chemical products are also manufactured and exported by Japan. T F
 6. Small and family businesses are not popular in the country. T F
 7. Japanese companies invest both in the countries of Europe and Asia. T F
 8. Only Borne thousands of Japanese work in the companies overseas. T F
 9. The main field of foreign companies invest in Japan is manufacturing. T F
 10. Japan tries to help other countries of the world in their development. T F
- III. Summarize the text in several sentences.