

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

ECONOMICS FOR A BEGINNING STUDENT

Учебно-методическое пособие для вузов

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2011

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countries today. 10. There is one difference between conditions today and conditions during the massive migrations of the nineteenth century. 11. There are now extensive systems of welfare and public health in rich countries. 12. Opponents of immigration say the following. 13. Existing residents would end up subsidizing unskilled immigrants. 14. The United States grew extremely quickly during the period of large-scale immigration. 15. It is not clear that existing residents inevitably lose out by admitting immigrants. 16. At present the rich countries do not allow immigration on a significant scale. 17. They are against immigration from the poorest countries of the world economy.

V. *Write out from Text 2 the English equivalents for the following words and expressions.*

1. способ, выравнивать, распределение мировых доходов; 2. разрешать, свободная миграция; 3. наблюдать, столетие; 4. большая иммиграция, временный; 5. распространенный, особенно, Западная Германия; 6. Греция, Турция, получать выгоду, платежи, посылать, за границей; 7. подобным образом, Египет, значительные трансфертные платежи; 8. существенный, направленный к западу; 9. свободная и неограниченная иммиграция; 10. различие, условия, массовая миграция; 11. обширная система, благосостояние, здравоохранение; 12. противники; 13. существующие резиденты, прекращать субсидирование, неквалифицированные иммигранты; 14. чрезвычайно, крупномасштабная иммиграция; 15. ясный, неизбежно, терять, принимать иммигрантов; 16. разрешать иммиграцию, в значительном масштабе; 17. быть против, мировая экономика.

VI. *Translate Text 2 into Russian (in writing).*

VII. *Translate the Russian version of Text 2 into English (orally).*

VIII. *Make up meaningful phrases with the following.*

1. there + to be, a way to equalize; 2. it, to be, to permit; 3. this process, to be observed; 4. since, the migration, temporary; 5. more common, the use of temporary labour; 6. Greece, to benefit, payments sent home; 7. Egypt, to receive significant payments; 8. we, to see, substantial migration; 9. there + to be, no free immigration; 10. there + to be, one difference, conditions today; 11. there + to be, extensive systems, welfare; 12. opponents, to say; 13. existing residents, to end up, subsidizing; 14. the United States, to grow, extremely quickly; 15. it, not to be clear, existing residents, to lose out; 16. the rich countries, not to allow; 17. they, to be against.

IX. *Complete the following questions:*

1). What way to equalize world income distribution? 2). When was the process? 3). What countries have benefited from? 4). When did we see substantial westward? 5). What systems of welfare and health? 6). How did the United States grow during the period of? 7). What don't the rich countries?

X. *Replace the Russian words and expressions with their English equivalents.*

1. There is a way to equalize (распределение мировых доходов). 2. The process of migration (наблюдаться) in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 3. Since the Second World War the major migrations have been (временный). 4. There is no free and (неограниченный) immigration to the rich countries today. 5. There are now (обширный) systems of welfare and public health in rich countries. 6. (Противники) of immigration say the following. 7. Existing (резиденты) would end up subsidizing, unskilled immigrants. 8. The United States grew (чрезвычайно быстро) during the period of large-scale immigra-

tion. 9. At present time the rich countries (не разрешать) immigration on a significant scale. 10. They (быть против) immigration from the poorest countries of the world economy.

XI. *Summarize in 10 sentences the contents of Text 2.*

XII. *Translate into Russian the first paragraph of Text 1.*

XIII. *In several sentences describe the economic situation in LDCs. The following words and expressions will help you:*

1. in the world's poorest countries, the growth of population, to be fast; 2. labour productivity, to be low; 3. LDCs, to be reluctant, to exploit, a comparative advantage in primary products; 4. LDCs, to increase, export of labour-intensive manufactures; 5. market share, could quickly become, more significant; 6. trade, to help the LDCs, more effectively than aid; 7. migration, to help, to equalize world incomes; 8. rich countries, to be against, significant immigration.

UNIT 2

Pre-reading task.

I. *Answer the question.*

1. The interplay between what concepts determines the quantity of the goods that is produced and the price at which it is bought and sold? Explain your point of view.