**Exercise 1. Retell the following text:**

**Part I. Economic Systems**

**Text 1. How do countries differ in the way their economies are organised?**

**Command Economy**

All societies are faced with the problem of scarcity. They differ considerably, however, in the way they solve the problem. One important difference between societies is the degreee of government control of the economy.

At the one extreme lies the completely planned or command economy, where all the economic decisions are taken by the government.

At the other extreme lies the completely free-market economy. In this type of economy there is no government intervention at all. All decisions are taken by individuals and firms. Households decide how much labour and other factors to supply, and what goods to consume. Firms decide what goods to produce and what factors to employ. The pattern of production and consumption that results depends on the interactions of all factors of all these individual demand and supply decisions.

In practice all economies are a mixture of the two. It is therefore the degree of government intervention that distinguishes different economic systems. Thus, in the former communist countries of eastern Europe, government played a large role whereas in the United States, the government playes a much smaller role.

It is nevertheless useful to analyse the extremes in order to put the different mixed economies of the real world into perspective.

Let us start by having a look at the command economy. The command economy is usually associated with a socialist or communist economic systems, where land and capital are collectively owned. The state plans the allocation of resources at three important levels:

1. It plans the allocation of resources between present consumption and investment for the future. By sacrificing some present consumption and diverting resources into investment, it could increase the economy’s growth rate. The amount of resources it chooses to invest will depend on its macroeconomic strategy: the importance it attaches to growth as opposed to present consumption.

2. At a microeconomic level it plans the output of each industry and firm, the techniques that will be used and the labour and other resources required by each industry and firm. In order to ensure that the required inputs are available, the state would probably conduct some form of input-output analysis. All industries are seen as users of inputs from other industries and as producers of output for consumers or others industries. Input-output analysis shows, for each industry, the sources of all its inputs and the destination of all its outputs. By its use the state attempts to match up the inputs and outputs of each industry so that the planned demand for each industry’s product is equal to its planned supply.

3. It plans the distribution of output between consumers. This will depend on the government’s aims. It may distribute goods according to its judgement of people’s needs or it may give more to those who produce more, thereby providing an incentive for people to work harder. It may distribute goods and services directly ( for example, by a system of rationing) or it may decide the distribution of money incomes and allow individuals to decide how to spend them. If it does the latter, it may still try to influence the pattern of expenditure by setting appropriate prices: low prices to encourage consumption, and high prices to discourage consumption.

**Vocabulary of hard-to-remember words in the text above**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| considerably | |kənˈsɪdərəblɪ| | *xeyli* |
| intervention | |ɪntəˈvenʃ(ə)n| | *müdaxilə* |
| employ | |ɪmˈplɔɪ| | *işə götürmək, istifadə etmək, tətbiq etmək* |
| pattern | |ˈpætərn| | *sistem, struktur, prinsip, model, naxış* |
| distinguish | |dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ| | *fərqləndirmək* |
| whereas | |weərˈæz| | *buna baxmayaraq, nəzərə alaraq, çünki* |
| nevertheless | |nevəðəˈles| | *halbuki, buna baxmayaraq* |
| consumption | |kənˈsʌmpʃn| | *istehlak* |
| sacrificing | |ˈsækrɪfæɪsɪŋ| | *qurban vermək* |
| diverting | |daɪˈvɜːtɪŋ| | *yönləndirici (digər tərəfə yönəltmək), yayındıran* |
| attach | |əˈtætʃ| | *əlavə etmək* |
| oppose | |əˈpəʊz| | *qarşı çıxmaq, müqavimət göstərmək* |
| input | |ˈɪnpʊt| | *giriş* |
| output | |ˈaʊtpʊt| | *çıxış* |
| destination | |ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn| | *təyinat* |
| attempt | |əˈtempt| | *cəhd* |
| distribution | |ˌdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃn| | *paylanma, bölüşdürülmə* |
| distribute | |dɪˈstrɪbjuːt| | *paylamaq, yaymaq, bölüşdürmək* |
| judgement | |ˈdʒʌdʒmənt| | *hökm, rəy, hökm, mülahizə, məhkəmə qərarı* |
| thereby | |ðeəˈbaɪ| | *bununla, bu baxımdan, bunun vasitəsilə* |
| latter | |ˈlætə| | *sonuncu* |
| influence | |ˈɪnflʊəns| | *təsir* |
| expenditure | |ɪkˈspendɪtʃə| | *xərc* |
| encourage | |ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ| | *həvəsləndirmək* |
| discourage | |dɪsˈkʌrɪdʒ| | *ruhdan salmaq* |

**Exercise 2. Keep in mind following economic terms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| rationing | the controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, services, or an artificial restriction of demand |
| system of rationing | an artificial control of the supply and demand of commodities |
| input-output analysis | a quantitative economic model that represents the interdependencies between different sectors of a national economy or different regional economies |
| growth rate | the percentage change of a specific variable within a specific time period |

**Exercise 3. Past Simple or Past Perfect?**

1. Sorry we are late, we had missed/missed the bus.

2. I did/had done my homework, cleaned/had cleaned my room and then went for a walk.

3. The man arrived at the station but the train had already left/already left.

4. By the time Jenny got to the party most people went/had gone home already.

5. They travelled/had travelled to Barcelona last month.

**Exercise 4. Make up negative sentences with verbs in brackets, putting them in the correct tense - Past Simple or Past Perfect.**

1. I ... my exam last Wednesday. It was very difficult. (pass)

2. Mila was very pleased to see Tom. She ... him for 5 years. (see)

3. I was very lucky. By the time I finally arrived at the airport, the plane ... yet. (take off)

4. She ... a dress yesterday. They all were sold out. (buy)

5. When my brother was little, he ... chocolate. (like)

**Exercise 5. Translate into English**

1. Dünya iqtisadiyyatı pandemiya səbəbindən yeni problemlərlə üzləşə bilər

2. Beynəlxalq Valyuta Fondu 2021-ci ilin sonunda qlobal ÜDM-in 4,4% azalacağını proqnozlaşdırır.

3. Azərbaycanda COVID-19 əleyhinə peyvənd olunanların sayı açıqlanıb.

4. Bakıda gənclər arasında narkotik satışını təşkil edən narkotacir tutulub.

5. Avrozonada inflyasiya templəri 2008-ci ildən bəri maksimuma çatıb.

6. Dünya iqtisadiyyatı qarşısında duran ən böyük risklər nələrdir?

7. Dünyanın iki böyük iqtisadiyyatı olan ABŞ və Çin arasındakı ticarət müharibəsi rəsmi olaraq iyul ayından başlayıb.

8. Avqust ayında ABŞ tərəfindən 16 milyard dollar dəyərində yeni gömrük vergisi tətbiq ediləcəyi gözlənilir.

9. Qarşıdakı 2 il ərzində isə inkişaf etmiş və inkişafda olan ölkələrin iqtisadiyyatlarının artım sürəti zəifləcəyindən, qlobal iqtisadiyyatın da artım sürətinin azalması proqnozlaşdırılır.

10. JP Morgan Bankının prezidenti Jamie Dimon hesab edir ki, iri mərkəzi bankların siyasət dəyişikliyi və qlobal ticarət müharibəsi qlobal iqtisadiyyata ziyan vurmaqdadır.

11. Təbii qazın yeni tarifləri nə vaxtdan və necə hesablanacaq?

12. Azərbaycan İkinci Qarabağ Müharibəsində şəhid olmuş 2900 hərbi qulluqçusunun adını açıqlayıb.

13. Azərbaycan prezidenti İlham Əliyevin sahibkarlıq sahəsində yoxlamaların dayandırılmasına dair fərman imzalayıb.

14. Zəngəzur dəhlizi dünya araşdırmaçılarının diqqət mərkəzindədir.

15. Zəngəzur dəhlizinin açılması Naxçıvanla əlaqələrin asanlaşması deməkdir.