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

**Part I. Economic Systems**

**Text 2. Command Economy**

In Command Economy or Planned Economy, the central or state government regulate various factors of production. In fact, the government is the final authority to take decisions regarding production, utilization of the finished industrial products and the allocation of the revenues earned from their distribution.

The government-certified planners come second in the hierarchy. They distribute the work among the labor class, who actually undergo the toiling part of the entire process. China and the former USSR are, perhaps, two of the best examples of Command Economy. Though many countries nowadays are switching off from Planned Economy to Market or Mixed Economy, yet nations like North Korea and Cuba are the countries where Planned Economy still exists in full form.

In Command Economy, both state-owned and private enterprises receive guidance and directives from the government regarding production capacity, output, types of production. Planned economic system is usually divided into two groups – Centralized and Decentralized. The centralized or centrally Planned Economy, as prevalent in the former Soviet Union, is a more familiar concept of the two. The decentralized Command Economy, on the other hand, is more theoretical in nature with little or no application in the actual economic spheres.

Command Economy has its own characteristic features. By nature, Command Economy is more stable, guaranteeing constant exploitation of the existing resources. It is least affected by financial downturns and inflations.

In a carefully planned Command Economic system, both surplus production and unemployment rates remain at a reasonable level.

The stable nature of Planned Economy encourages investments in long-term project related infrastructures without any possibility of financial recessions.

Command Economy is absolutely different from the concept of Market Economy, with respect to the basic money-making approaches. While Market Economy tends to multiply the wealth of a nation through the gradual process of evolution, Command Economic system prefers deliberate planning of the entire money-making process for better results. In fact, good economic planning in the long run proves beneficial to improve the economic conditions of a country.

Command Economy is based on collective benefits, rather than the requirements of a single individual. Under such conditions rewards, wages and other monetary benefits as bonus are distributed on the basis of the joint work. This is how Planned Economy actually eradicates the profit-making at individual levels.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| authority | |ɔːˈθɒrɪtɪ| | *səlahiyyət, səlahiyyətli orqan, hakimiyyət* |
| utilization | |ˌjuːtələˈzeɪʃən| | *istifadə, utilizasiya* |
| hierarchy | |ˈhaɪərɑːkɪ| | *iyerarxiya* |
| undergo | |ʌndəˈɡəʊ| | *dözmək, uğramaq, məruz qalmaq* |
| toil | |ˈtɔɪlɪŋ| | *zəhmət, ağır iş* |
| prevalent | |ˈprevələnt| | *üstünlük təşkil edən* |
| familiar | |fəˈmɪlɪə| | *tanış* |
| application | |æplɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n| | *tətbiq, ərizə, vəsatət* |
| downturn | |ˈdaʊntɜːrn| | *eniş, əyilmə* |
| approach | |əˈprəʊtʃ| | *yanaşma* |
| tend | |tend| | *meyl* |
| deliberate | |dɪˈlɪbəreɪt| | *düşünülmüç, qəsdən* |
| reward | |rɪˈwɔːrd| | *mükafat* |
| eradicate | |ɪˈrædɪkeɪt| | *aradan qaldırmaq, kökünü kəsmək* |
| guarantee | |ˌɡærənˈtiː| | *zəmanət, qarantiya* |
| excess | |ɪkˈses| | *artıq, ifrat* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| exploitation | the action or fact of treating people unfairly in order to benefit from their work |
| downturn | a decline in economic, business, or other activity |
| inflation | the rate of increase in prices over a given period of time |
| surplus | an amount of something left over when requirements have been met; an excess of production or supply |
| recession | a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy |

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

1. Michael went/has gone to Washington last week to visit his parents.
2. My sister has got/got married in Moscow in 2007.
3. Beethoven was/has been a great composer.
4. It hasn't rained/didn't rain this week.
5. Have/Did you seen/see Ann recently?

# **Exercise 4. Past Simple or Present Perfect?**

**lose**  
a) I ... my key last Monday.  
b) I ... my key, I can't open the door.

**live**  
a) They ... together for 3 years.  
b) My cousin ... in the countryside when he was little.

**go**  
a) ... you ... to the party?  
b) ... she ... to the party already?

**graduate**  
a) My eldest son ... from University in 2010.  
b) I just ... from my University.

**hear**  
a) When ... you ... from them last time?  
b) ... you ... anything from him recently?

# **Exercise 5. Have you ever...? or Do you ever...?**

**The rule:**

**“Do you ever”** refers to something you might do often and will do again:

**“Have you ever"** could refer to something you've only ever done once and may never do again (or perhaps simply never did).

“**Do you ever**" is present, “**Have you ever**" is past.

For example:

Have you ever won the lottery?”

Do you ever take a walk in the evening?

1. ... (meet) my best friend?
2. ... (try) our traditional food?
3. ... (have) a pet when you were young?
4. ... (have) any problems with your car?
5. ... (speak) to Michael when you worked in the same company?

# **Exercise 6. Translate into English:**

1. Son 10 ildə dörd milyard insan iqlim dəyişikliyindən əziyyət çəkib.

2. Prezident İlham Əliyev və birinci xanım Mehriban Əliyeva Cümə məscidində aparılan bərpa-təmir işləri ilə tanış olublar.

3. Kreml kibertəhlükəsizlik sahəsində Vaşinqtonla təmasları davam etdirməyə ümid edir.

4. ABŞ-ın hərbi gəmisi Qara dənizdə təhlükəsizlik əməliyyatlarında iştirak edəcək.

5. Romada COVID-19 sertifikatlarına qarşı növbəti etiraz nümayişi keçirilib.

6. Ötən həftə ABŞ və NATO liderləri Aralıq dənizi və Qara dəniz regionlarında təhlükəsizliyin və sabitliyin təmin edilməsinə yönəlmiş əməliyyatlara başlanıldığını bəyan ediblər.

7. Türkiyə Prezidenti Ərdoğanın söylədiyinə görə, iki günlük zirvə görüşü çərçivəsində çox sayda ikitərəfli görüşlər keçirilmişdir.

8. Meksikada qaz kəmərində güclü partlayış olub, ölən və yaralananlar var.

9. Yaponiyada hakim koalisiya parlament seçkilərində qalib gəlib.

10. G20 ölkələrinin liderləri qlobal vergi sistemində islahatları təsdiqləyiblər.

11. İdman mərc oyunları keçirəcək hüquqi şəxsin akkreditasiyası üçün 2000 manat rüsum tutulacaq.

12. Avtomobillərə dövlət qeydiyyat nişanlarının verilməsinə görə rüsum 22 manatdan 30 manata qaldırılır.