**Exercise 1. Read and comprehend the following text:**

**Part II. DEMAND AND SUPPLY**

**Text 8**. **Elasticity**

The degree to which a demand or supply curvereacts to a change in price is the curve's elasticity. Elasticity varies among products because some products may be more essential to the consumer. Products that are necessities are more insensitiveto price changes because consumers would continue buying these products despite price increases. Conversely, a price increase of a good or service that is considered less of a necessity will determore consumers because the opportunity cost of buying the product will become too high.

A good or service is considered to be highly elastic if a slight change in price leads to a sharp change in the quantity demanded or supplied. Usually these kinds of products are readily available in the market and a person may not necessarily need them in his or her daily life. On the other hand, an inelastic good or service is one in which changes in price witnessonly modest changes in the quantity demanded or supplied, if any at all. These goods tend to be things that are more of a necessity to the consumer in his or her daily life.

**Factors Affecting Demand Elasticity**

There are three main factors that influence a demand's price elasticity:

1. The availability of substitutes. This is probably the most important factor influencing the elasticity of a good or service. In general, the more substitutes, the more elastic the demand will be. For example, if the price of a cup of coffee went up by $0.25, consumers could replace their morning caffeine with a cup of tea. This means that coffee is an elastic good because a raise in price will cause a large decrease in demand as consumers start buying more tea instead of coffee. However, if the price of caffeine were to go up as a whole, we would probably see little change in the consumption of coffee or tea because there are few substitutes for caffeine. Usually, unique goods such as diamonds are inelastic because they have few if any substitutes.

2. Amount of income available to spend on the good. This factor affecting demand elasticity refers to the total a person can spend on a particular good or service. Thus, if the price of a can of Coke goes up from $0.50 to $1 and income stays the same, the income that is available to spend on coke, which is $2, is now enough for only two rather than four cans of Coke. In other words, the consumer is forced to reduce his or her demand of Coke. Thus if there is an increase in price and no change in the amount of income available to spend on the good, there will be an elastic reaction in demand; demand will be sensitive to a change in price if there is no change in income.

3. Time. The third influential factor is time. If the price of cigarettes goes up $2 per pack, a smoker with very few available substitutes will most likely continue buying his or her daily cigarettes. This means that tobacco is inelastic because the change in price will not have a significant influence on the quantity demanded.

**Vocabulary of hard-to-remember words and economic terms**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| essential | |ɪˈsenʃl| | *vacib* |
| conversely | |ˈkɑːnvɜːrslɪ| | *əksinə* |
| deter | |dɪˈtɜː| | *çəkindirmək* |
| slight | |slaɪt| | *cüzi* |
| readily | |ˈredɪlɪ| | *asanlıqla* |
| witness | |ˈwɪtnəs| | *şahid* |
| modest | ˈmɑːdɪst| | *təvazökar* |
| tend | |tend| | *meyl* |
| substitute | |ˈsʌbstɪtjuːt| | *əvəzləmə, əvəz etmək* |
| sensitive | |ˈsensɪtɪv| | *həssas* |
| unique | |juːˈniːk| | *unikal* |

**Exercise 2. Speak about yourself and about your family using the following plan:**

* Give some personal information about yourself:
* name
* age
* education
* interests
* Describe one of your family member in detail:
* name
* age
* appearance
* character
* occupation
* hobby
* Speak about your grandparents:
* name
* age
* place of residence
* occupation
* Speak about your brother / sister:
* name
* age
* occupation
* interests
* things in common
* Speak about your distant relatives:
* categories
* place of residence
* relationships
* Describe the atmosphere in your family:
* emotional relationship
* help
* common activities
* Speak about your dreams about your future family:
* optimal size
* relations
* responsibilities
* unity
* atmosphere

**Exercise 3. Open brackets using adjectives and adverbs in the desired form:**

1) - Did you enjoy the film?

- Yes. It was ... the funniest … (funny) film I've ever seen.

2) - James is very tall.

- Yes. He's ... (tall) boy in our class.

3) - Was it a good party?

- Yes. I left ... (late) than I had intended to.

4) - Did you like the black dress?

- Yes, but it was ... (expensive) than the blue one.

5) - Why do you want to go to Spain?

- Because it's much … (warm) than England.

6) - Do you enjoy your job?

- Oh, yes. It's ... (good) job I've ever had.

7) - If you need any … (far) help, just ask me.

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.

8) - My teacher is very clever.

- Yes. She's … (intelligent) woman I've ever met.

9) - Dinosaurs were … (big) than houses.

- I know. They were enormous.

10) - How much did you pay for that bag?

- $5. It was … (cheap) one I could find.

11) - That exam was really difficult.

- I agree. It was a lot … (difficult) than I had expected.

12) - Have you heard James playing the piano lately?

- Yes, but he doesn't seem to be getting … (good).

**Exercise 4.** **Put the sentence in an interrogative form (general question):**

***Sample:*** *Michael and Samantha live together. – Do Michael and Samantha live together?*

1) They are at home now.

2) James played chess with his friend yesterday.

3) He has been waiting for me all day.

4) Mary is speaking on the phone now.

5) Usually I wake up at 6 o’clock.

**Exercise 5.** **Put the words in the correct order:**

***Sample:*** *does / he / train / how / often? – How often does he train?*

1) summer / Paris / to / went / last/ who?

2) flowers / Mike’s / grow / in / what / garden?

3) now / where / they / walking / are?

4) charge / denied / why / has / a / Lola?

5) When / visit / grandmother / will / we / our?

**Exercise 6.** **Ask an alternate question to the highlighted words:**

***Sample:*** *It is chilly outside (warm) – Is it chilly or warm outside?*

1) He was in Liverpool last year. (New York)

2) There is a good cafe in that hotel. (building)

3) Linda wears a strange hat. (sunglasses)

4) I’m going to work in a restaurant. (eat)

5) Her mother can speak three languages. (two)

**Exercise 7.** **Ask a question for the subject:**

***Sample:*** *Jane works for a law firm. – Who works for a law firm?*

1) Tony has married.

2) This city was occupied by fascists.

3) Today we will attend a new museum.

4) His car needs urgent repairing.

5) Darla cooked a tasty cake yesterday.

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The view was overwhelming, …?

a) was it

b) wasn’t it

c) does it

2. You mustn’t eat junk food, …?

a) do you

b) must you

c) mustn’t

3. The monkeys swim and dive in the water, …?

a) do they

b) does they

c) don’t they

4. We will participate in this conference, …?

a) won’t we?

b) do we?

c) will we?

5. My trainer is not very muscular, …?

a) does he

b) is he

c) isn’t he

**Exercise 9. Translate into English:**

1. Ermənistan işğaldan azad olunan ərazilərin mina xəritələrini Azərbaycana verib.

2. Bitkoinin məzənnəsi kəskin azalıb.

3. Türkiyədən hərbi texnika alan ilk 20 ölkənin siyahısı açıqlanıb.

4. ABŞ-ın 10 ştatında koronavirusun “Omikron” ştamı aşkarlanıb.

5. Rusiya Azərbaycanın daha 12 müəssisəsinə pomidor və alma ixracına icazə verib.

6. Belçikada karantin qaydaları sərtləşdirilir.

7. Putin və Ərdoğan Azərbaycan-Ermənistan münasibətlərini müzakirə ediblər.

8. Son üç ildə Azərbaycanda sosial ödəniş alanların sayı 160 min nəfər artıb.

9. Dollar qarşısında ən çox ucuzlaşan əsas valyutalar hansılardır?

10. “Boeing 737 MAX” təyyarələrinin Çində uçuşları bərpa edə bilər.