

Exercise 1. Read and comprehend the text below and be ready for teacher's questions:

Part IV. TAXES AND PUBLIC SPENDING

Text 13. Taxation

To tax (from the Latin *taxo*; "I estimate") is to impose a financial charge or other levy upon a taxpayer by a state or the functional equivalent of a state such that failure to pay is punishable by law. Taxes are also imposed by many subnational entities. Taxes consist of direct tax or indirect tax, and may be paid in money or as its labour equivalent. A tax may be defined as a "pecuniary burden laid upon individuals or property owners to support the government, a payment exacted by legislative authority." The legal definition and the economic definition of taxes differ in that economists do not consider many transfers to governments to be taxes. For example, some transfers to the public sector are comparable to prices. Examples include tuition at public universities and fees for utilities provided by local governments. Governments also obtain resources by creating money (e.g., printing bills and minting coins), through voluntary gifts (e.g., contributions to public universities and museums), by imposing penalties (e.g., traffic fines), by borrowing, and by confiscating wealth. From the view of economists, a tax is a non-penal, yet compulsory transfer of resources from the private to the public sector levied on a basis of predetermined criteria and without reference to specific benefit received.

In modern taxation systems, taxes are levied in money. The method of taxation and the government expenditure of taxes raised is often highly debated in politics and economics. Tax collection is performed by a government agency such as Canada Revenue Agency, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in the United States, or Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) in the UK. When taxes are not fully paid, civil penalties (such as fines or forfeiture) or criminal penalties (such as incarceration) may be imposed on the non-paying entity or individual.

Purposes and effects Money provided by taxation has been used by states and their functional equivalents throughout history to carry out many functions. Some of these include expenditures on war, the enforcement of law and public order, protection of property, economic infrastructure (roads, legal tender, enforcement of contracts, etc.), public works, social engineering, and the operation of government itself. Governments also use taxes to fund welfare and public services. These services can include education systems, health care systems, pensions for the elderly, unemployment benefits, and public transportation.

Energy, water and waste management systems are also common public utilities. Colonial and modernizing states have also used cash taxes to draw or force reluctant subsistence producers into cash economies.

Vocabulary of hard-to-remember words and economic terms

impose	ɪm'pəʊz	tətbiq
estimate	'estɪmət	qiymətləndirmək
entity	'entɪtɪ	qurum
pecuniary	pɪ'kjʊ:nɪəri	pul
legislative	'ledʒɪslətɪv	qanunverici
authority	ɔ:'θɔrɪtɪ	səlahiyyət, hakimiyyət
comparable	'kɑ:mpeərəbl	müqayisəli
tuition	tu'ɪʃn	təhsil haqqı
obtain	əb'teɪn	əldə etmək
minting	'mɪntɪŋ	zərb (чеканка)
non-penal	'pi:nl	cəzasız
compulsory	kəm'pʌlsəri	məcburi
debate	dɪ'beɪt	mübahisə
majesty	'mædʒɪstɪ	əzəmət
forfeiture	'fɔ:fɪtʃə	müsadirə
incarceration	ɪn,kɑ:rsə'reɪʃn	həbs
enforcement	ɪn'fɔ:rsmənt	icra, təzyiq, məcburiyyət
reluctant	rɪ'lʌktənt	istəksiz, könülsüz
subsistence	səb'sɪstəns	dolanışiq

Exercise 2. Choose the right variant:

1. I don't remember ... that I'm sure you're mistaken.

- a) to say
- b) say
- c) saying
- d) to have said

2. There were two answers, and ... was right.

- a) neither
- b) no one
- c) no
- d) not any

3. This dress is ... as the one I had before.

- a) plenty the same
- b) very similar
- c) very same
- d) much the same

4. He ... here from 1955 to 1960.

- a) worked
- b) works
- c) has been working
- d) has worked

5. He's... his sister.

- a) much taller that
- b) much more taller than
- c) much taller than
- d) more taller than

6. Be careful, don't... your keys!

- a) lost
- b) loosen
- c) lose
- d) loose

7. He didn't move, but just... where he fell.

- a) lain
- b) lay
- c) laid
- d) lied

8. That man reminds me ... my history teacher.

- a) from
- b) of
- c) about
- d) on

9. The children hadn't met ... their grandparents or their uncle before.

- a) or
- b) neither
- c) nor
- d) either

10. Before she started university, Jane ... in the States for six months working as a nanny.

- a) lives
- b) has been living
- c) has lived
- d) had lived

11. He was ... tired to go on.

- a) to
- b) enough
- c) so
- d) too

12. I ... saw Michael two years ago.

- a) lastly
- b) last time
- c) last
- d) the last time

13. I like the red dress and the pink shoes. The trouble is that they don't ...very well.

- a) match not each other
- b) match themselves
- c) go with each other
- d) go on with the other

14. It's been quite a long time ... I had a holiday abroad.

- a) ago
- b) since
- c) for
- d) when

15. You ... pay for this information. It's free.

- a) oughtn't to
- b) don't have to
- c) shouldn't to
- d) mustn't

16. I'm free this evening. ... we go out to dinner?

- a) Will
- b) Would
- c) Shall
- d) Won't

17. I need a holiday, ... I?

- a) need not
- b) aren't
- c) don't
- d) need

18. Children seem to find computers easy, but many adults aren't used to ... with microtechnology.

- a) work
- b) working
- c) a work
- d) the work

19. Parents were made ... the school reconstruction.

- a) finance
- b) to financing
- c) to finance
- d) financing

20. The children have made lots of new friends since we ... to this town.

- a) have moved
- b) moving
- c) moved
- d) have been moved

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

1. Türk Hava Yolları İstanbuldan bütün reyslərini təxirə salıb.
2. Ukrayna Rusiya üçün ikinci Çeçenistan ola bilər.
3. Azərbaycanada karantin müddətinin 14 gündən 7 günə endirilməsinin səbəbi açıqlanıb.
4. Səbiq icra başçısı qanunsuz silah saxlamaqda ittiham olunur.
5. Expressbank ötən ili 7.7 milyon manat mənfəətlə başa vurub.