

**THE ECONOMY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING
COUNTRIES AND THE CHELYABINSK REGION**

**ЭКОНОМИКА АНГЛОГОВОРЯЩИХ СТРАН И
ЧЕЛЯБИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

*Сборник учебно-методических материалов
для бакалавров всех направлений подготовки*

УРАЛЬСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ (ФИЛИАЛ)
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«АКАДЕМИЯ ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ»

*Кафедра гуманитарных, естественнонаучных
и математических дисциплин*

**THE ECONOMY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING
COUNTRIES AND THE CHELYABINSK REGION**

**ЭКОНОМИКА АНГЛОГОВОРЯЩИХ СТРАН И
ЧЕЛЯБИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

*Сборник учебно-методических материалов
для бакалавров всех направлений подготовки*

Челябинск – 2019

The Economy of the English-Speaking Countries and the Chelyabinsk Region.
Экономика англоговорящих стран и Челябинской области: сборник учебно-методических материалов для бакалавров всех направлений подготовки / сост.: И.Р. Фефелова; УрСЭИ (филиал) ОУП ВО «АТиСО». – Челябинск, 2019. – 28 с.

Сборник включает тексты по теме «Экономика», упражнения для развития навыков понимания прочитанного, обогащения профессионально ориентированной лексикой, а также вопросы для подготовки устных сообщений. Предназначен студентам-бакалаврам очной и заочной форм обучения.

Составитель: **Фефелова И.Р.**, старший преподаватель кафедры гуманитарных, естественнонаучных и математических дисциплин УрСЭИ (филиал) ОУП ВО «АТиСО»

Рецензент: **Маврина Н.В.**, к.п.н., доцент кафедры гуманитарных, естественнонаучных и математических дисциплин УрСЭИ (филиал) ОУП ВО «АТиСО»

Рекомендовано к изданию учебно-методическим советом УрСЭИ (филиал) ОУП ВО «АТиСО»

© Уральский социально-экономический институт (филиал) образовательного учреждения профсоюзов высшего образования «Академия труда и социальных отношений», 2019
© Фефелова И.Р., 2019

UNIT 1. THE UK ECONOMY

1.1 THE ECONOMY OF THE UK

1. Read and translate the text. Learn the words in bold.

The United Kingdom has an independent, **developed**, and international trading **economy**.

The **services sector** is the real powerhouse of the UK economy, accounting for almost 80 per cent of **GDP**.

The UK is the world's ninth largest **manufacturing** nation and some of the **industries located** or headquartered in the UK are of world importance (the civil and military aerospace industry and pharmaceuticals).

Manufacturing makes up 44% of total UK **exports**, but it contributes only about 10 % to the GDP today. The number of people **employed** in the sector has also declined but new technology has made the sector more **productive** as it focuses on higher value **goods**.

The automotive and construction industries are among the largest **employers** of UK residents. Mining also contributes its share to the economy of the UK. The nation's **coal**, gas, and **oil** reserves play an important role, but are declining in quantity. The UK has to rely on energy **imports**.

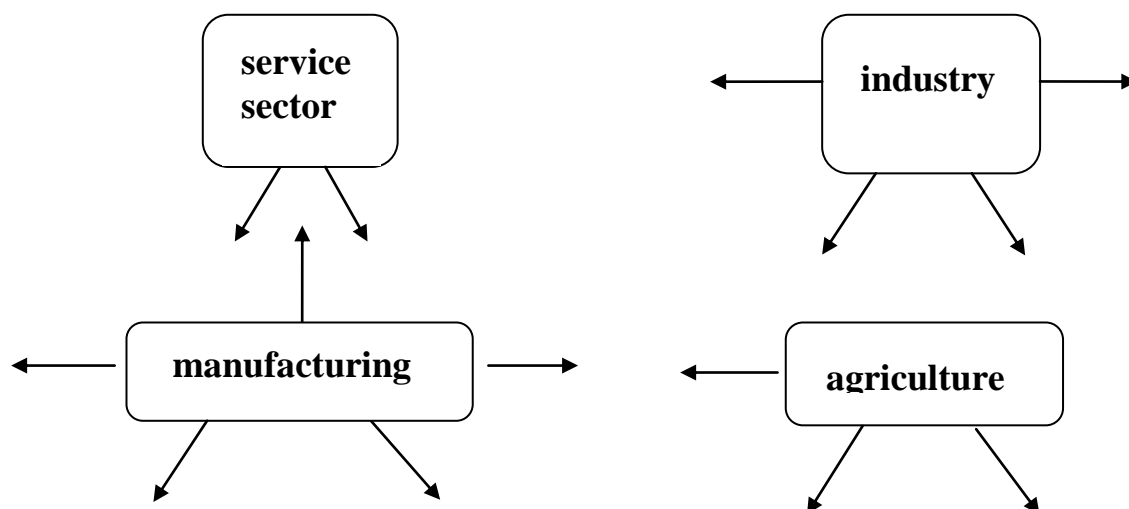
With less than 1% **agriculture** may be the least important sector in terms of GDP contribution, but it is still vital for Britain and Northern Ireland. Agriculture is not only highly mechanized and intensive, but also very effective. The **workforce** in this sector produces enough to meet about 60% of the food demand of the whole nation. The most important farm **crops** are wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, potatoes, and rapeseed.

The **global crisis** in the past decade had some devastating effects on the economy of the UK, mainly due to the importance of the **financial sector** for the local GDP. The UK has been importing more than it exports for a long time.

2. Find the English equivalents for these words and expressions in the text:

ВВП, отрасли промышленности, сельское хозяйство, рабочая сила, десятилетие, развитая экономика, работодатель, производить, нефть, уголь, доля (акция), производительный/ эффективный, промышленная страна, товары, потребность в продуктах питания, источник силы, с главным офисом, строительство, вносить вклад, имеющий работу/ занятый, горная промышленность, разрушительное действие.

3. Draw the chart and fill it in with the information from the text. Speak about the economy of the UK on the basis of the chart.



1.2 MANUFACTURING IN BRITAIN

1. Read the text and match the headings to the paragraphs. Complete the text with the words and word combinations in the box.

- a) Recent decades
- b) Manufacturing before the 18th century
- c) Scotland's industry
- d) The Industrial Revolution
- e) Latest figures
- f) The changes in the 18th century

1. The 1 of manufacturing in Britain is unique because of Britain's role as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. During the Middle Ages the production of woolen textiles was a 2 industry in Britain. In the 16th and 17th centuries, new industries 3 . These included silk weaving, garment making and the manufacturing of hats, pottery, and cutlery. All of these operations were generally conducted in small craft shops and were labor-intensive.

2. In the 18th century a number of changes in British society prepared the way for the Industrial Revolution. Colonial and commercial 4 created markets in North America, Africa and parts of Asia.

3. During the Industrial Revolution new methods of 5 products were developed. Instead of being made by 6 , many products were made by machine. Production moved to factories.

4. The structure of British industry changed a lot in the last half of the 20th century. The coal mining and cotton textile industries declined sharply. Oil production replaced them as a 7 industry. Growing industries in recent decades

include paper products and publishing; chemicals, such as pharmaceuticals; rubber and plastics; and electronic and optical equipment.

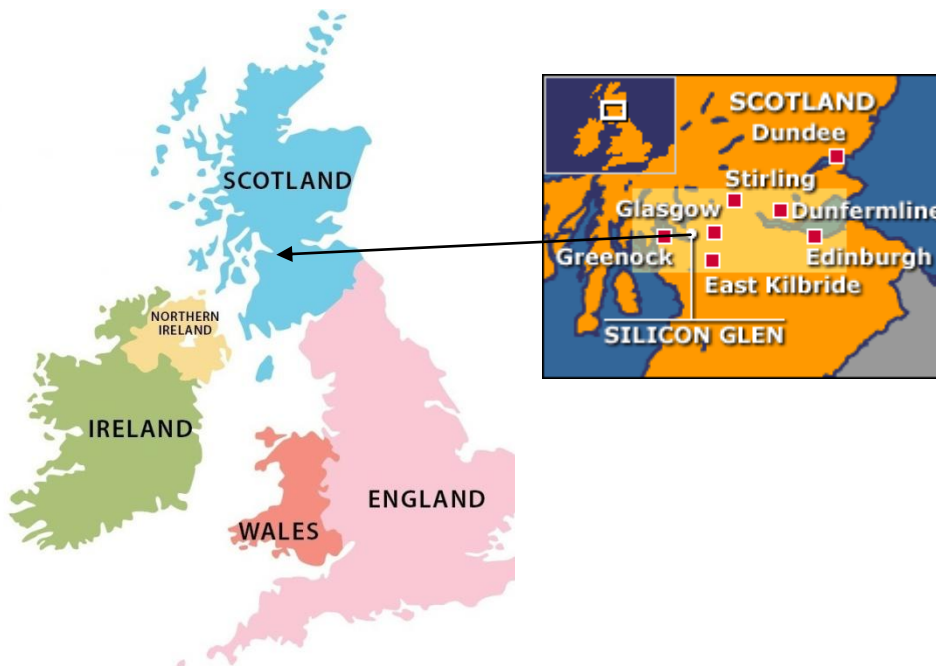
5. Scotland is the major 8 of computers. The so-called Silicon Glen (Scottish computing and technology sector) between Glasgow and Edinburgh 9 thousands of people in the electronics industry.

6. The UK has recovered since the financial crisis but growth remains sluggish. Service industries are 10, while manufacturing and construction are slipping back. There is also evidence that international clients have switched business to other markets.

Hand	key	developed	growing	manufacturing
history	major	producer	expansion	employs

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What major industries were there in the 16-17th centuries?
- 2) What changes did the Industrial revolution bring?
- 3) What is the Silicon Glen?
- 4) Is service sector expanding nowadays?



1.3 UNILEVER

1. Look at the logo of the company Unilever. What symbols can you recognise? What parts of our everyday life are they connected with?



On any given day, 2.5 billion people use Unilever products to feel good, look good and get more out of life. Great products from their range of more than 400 brands give them a unique place in the lives of people all over the world.

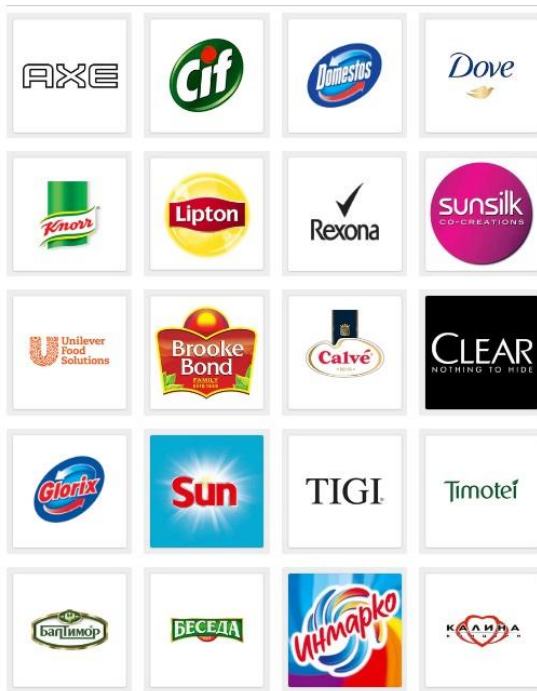
Seven out of every ten households around the world contain at least one Unilever product, and their range of world-leading, household-name brands includes Lipton, Knorr, Dove, Axe, Hellmann's and Omo.

Business facts & figures

- €51 billion turnover
- 59% of our business is in emerging markets
- 12 brands have sales of more than €1 billion a year
- 161,000 people work for Unilever
- 49% of our managers are women
- No.1 employer of choice in 50 markets
- They have 28 Sustainable Living brands. They grew 69% faster than the rest of the business and deliver 75% of the company's growth

Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (USLP) has three big goals:

- Help more than a billion people to improve their health and wellbeing.
- Halve the environmental footprint of our products.
- Source 100% of our agricultural raw materials sustainably and enhance the livelihoods of people across our value chain.



Unilever brands are sold in Russia. The company appeared on the Russian market in 1992. It employs more than 6 500 people in our country.

2. Do you use any products of this company? Which ones? What is the reason to use them? Are they expensive?

3. What do these numbers refer to in the text?

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------|
| a) 2.5 | d) 1 billion | g) 75 |
| b) 400 | e) 161 000 | h) 1992 |
| c) 51 | f) 50 | i) 6500 |

UNIT 2. THE ECONOMY OF THE US

2.1 THE USA ECONOMY

The United States of America has the world's largest national economy. The United States has one of the world's wealthiest and most diversified economies.

The US economy benefits from abundant natural resources, strong industrial and agricultural production and a large and well-developed service industry. Major mineral resources include iron ore, lead, and copper, as well as energy resources such as coal, crude oil, and natural gas.

The USA has second-largest industrial output in the world. Petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining are major industries here.

It is the second largest trading nation and the world's second largest manufactured goods producer. It is also the third largest producer of oil and natural gas. Services contribute 80% to the GDP, industry - 19.1% and agriculture contributes only 0.9%.

Material goods still represent two thirds of its total exports. The United States mainly exports high-value capital goods and manufactured products, including industrial machinery, airplanes, motor vehicles and chemicals.

The United States is the world's leading exporter of services. This includes financial and professional business services as well as other knowledge-intensive services.

More than 80% of total imports are goods. That's mostly crude oil, fuel oil and petroleum products, industrial machinery, supplies and equipment.

Agriculture sector mostly produces wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish and forest products.

It is the most technologically advanced nation in the world, and has a highly educated and skilled workforce.

1. Find the derivatives of the words in the text and translate them.

Nation, industry (2), produce (2), develop, consume, education, mine.

2. Say whether these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The USA has the wealthiest economy in the world.
- 2) Marble is one of the major mineral resources.
- 3) It is the 3rd largest producer of natural gas.
- 4) More than 80% of total exports are goods.
- 5) The USA has highly-skilled workforce.

3. Describe different aspects of the USA economy in detail.

- 1) Natural resources
- 2) Industrial output
- 3) GDP
- 4) Trade
- 5) Agriculture
- 6) General description of the economy

2.2 THE GOLD RUSH

Gold rushes are periods in time when the discovery of gold has led to the migrations of large numbers of people to a certain location. In the year 1799, North Carolina became the location of the first American gold rush. That year a twelve-year-old boy Conrad Reed was fishing when he discovered a seventeen pound gold nugget. The gold was not recognized for its worth until 1802 when it was taken to the jewelers in exchange for money; word of the discovery spread, leading to the gold rush.

In 1848, James Wilson Marshall, a carpenter from New Jersey, found flakes of gold in a river near Sacramento, California. He was building a saw mill for John Sutter. Although Sutter and Marshall tried to keep the find a secret, word quickly got out.

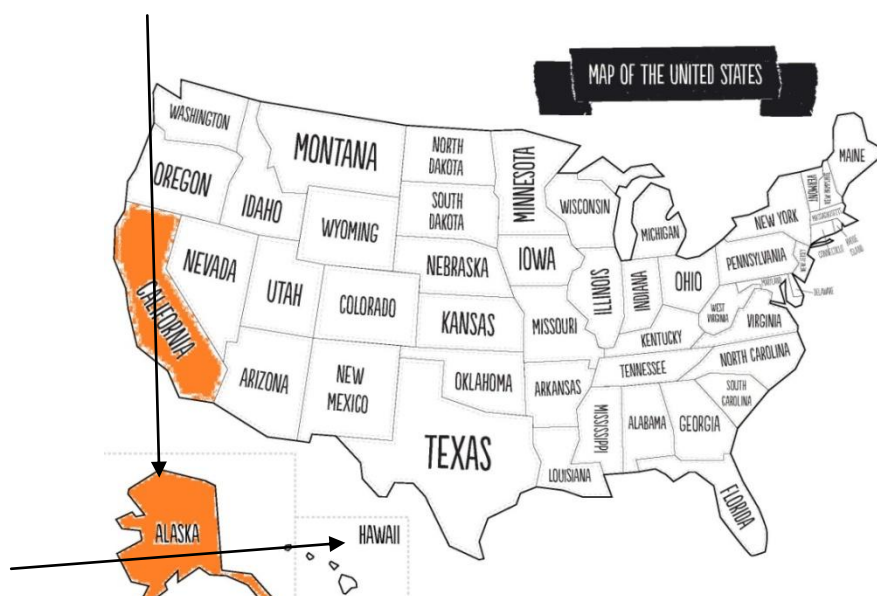
The California Gold Rush, which took place from 1848 to 1855, is the most recognized gold rush in America's history. By 1849 people from all over the world rushed to California, with many leaving their jobs and old lives behind in search of wealth.

Over 750 pounds of gold were taken out of the ground during the California Gold Rush – more than \$2 billion worth. Most of the men who traveled to find gold ended up working for the men who owned the mines. Mining was a hard, dangerous work and while these workers received fair wages, they certainly didn't become wealthy.

Gold rush fever also extended to Canada and Alaska in what is referred to as the Alaska Gold Rush, the Klondike Gold Rush or the Yukon Gold Rush. This was one of the last great gold rushes in America and attracted approximately 100,000 people between 1896 and 1899.

1. Find the English equivalents to the following words in the text.

Богатый/ состоятельный, золотая лихорадка, заработная плата, шахта, плотник, ювелир, в обмен на деньги, открытие, местоположение, владеть, расширяться.



2. Answer the questions.

- 1) When was gold recognized for its worth?
- 2) What were the biggest gold rushes in the history of the USA?
- 3) Have gold made people wealthy?
- 4) Who got most of the money?
- 5) Why was the information about the discovery of gold kept secret?

2.3 SILICON VALLEY

Read and translate the text.

If old America was made in New York or Detroit, modern America is made in Silicon Valley. But what is "Silicon Valley", where is it? And why is it where it is?

It is not made of silicon; and it is not a river valley; but forgetting that, Silicon Valley is probably the most famous valley in the world. Although it is not the place where the first computer was built (that was Manchester, England), Silicon Valley, near San Francisco, was the birthplace of the modern computer industry.

The campuses at Berkeley and Stamford, near San Francisco, were hot-beds of new ideas, new technology, new culture, and new ways of living.

When students finished university, many of the best did not look for jobs with big companies like Ford. Instead they wanted to be free and run their own operations and stay in California, not far from San Francisco. Silicon Valley is thus a group of small towns, including Palo Alto and San José, a few miles south of San Francisco.

The high-technology industry was already present around San Francisco. Intel was founded in 1968, and in the same year the first computer mouse was built at Stamford University. In 1970, Xerox opened a research center in Palo Alto. There were also other electronics companies, like Hewlett Packard.

Then, in 1976, an electronics student called Steve Jobs started a small computer company in his garage; he gave it the name Apple.

Very soon, more companies, like Seagate and Google appeared. "Silicon Valley" had arrived. There was even a sort of primitive Internet connecting many addresses in Silicon Valley, called the Arpanet.

Today, Silicon Valley is still the home of computer industry; it is still full of high technology, but it is not the only center for high-tech in the USA. Microsoft, the world's biggest high-tech company, is not based in Silicon Valley. It is further north, near Seattle in the state of Washington.

Today there are computer firms all over the USA and all over the world; but Silicon Valley still has the largest concentration of high-tech companies and research centers. They are about 200 at the moment. The region is home to many of the world's largest technology companies including Apple, Google, Facebook, HP, Intel, Cisco, eBay, Adobe, Agilent, Oracle, Yahoo and Netflix.

2. Here are the answers to some questions. Using information from the text, make up possible questions to fit the answers.

1) Where ...?

In Manchester, England.

2) Where ...?

In Silicon Valley, near San Francisco.

3) Did the best students ...?

No, they preferred to stay in California.

4) When ...?

In 1968.

5) Where ...?

In Palo Alto.

6) When ...?

In 1976.

7) What ...?

It was a sort of primitive Internet.

8) Is ...?

No, there are high-tech firms all over the USA now.

9) Where ...?

Further north, in Seattle.

Find in the text the words with the similar meaning.

Well-recognized/ known; place of origin; headquarters; lead/ head/ conduct; near; archaic/ undeveloped; density.



UNIT 3. THE ECONOMY OF THE CHELYABINSK REGION

3.1 THE CHELYABINSK REGION ECONOMY

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words after the text.

The Chelyabinsk Region 1 in the Southern Urals. The region 2 on Bashkortostan, as well as the Kurgan, Orenburg and Sverdlovsk Regions. The region is a part of the Ural Federal District. There are 27 cities and 300 settlements in the Chelyabinsk Region. The estimated population is 3.7 million people. The region is the 12th largest in terms of gross 3 product in the country.

The Chelyabinsk Region is one of the oldest mining areas of Russia. Chelyabinsk mineral resources have been extracted for over 250 years. About 300 fields have been explored and evaluated in the region. That's primarily iron ore and copper-zinc ore deposits, as well as gold, refractory material, talcum, graphite and quartz deposits. Marble deposits in the Chelyabinsk Region are world famous. The reconstructed Cathedral of Christ the Saviour (*Храм Христа Спасителя*) in Moscow, Moscow Metro and sports facilities in Sochi are made of our 4.

Over 150 5 are involved in production and processing. It is home to major metal works (Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works (MMK), Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant), and ferrous alloys and steel tube production plants (Chelyabinsk Electric Steel Works, Chelyabinsk Tube Rolling Plant). Non-ferrous metallurgy is represented by the production of copper (Kyshtym Electrolytic Copper Plant, Karabashmed), zinc (Chelyabinsk Zinc Plant) and nickel (Ufaleynickel).

The region builds tractors and cranes (Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant – Uraltrak), trucks (Automobile Plant URAL), tram cars (Ust - Katavsky Car Building Plant), processing equipment, aerospace machinery (Academic V.P.Makeyev State Rocket Centre).

The Chelyabinsk Region ranks eighth in Russia for output in the processing industry. Manufacturing in the region is dominated by metals and 6.

The Chelyabinsk agriculture sector in the region is developing rapidly. It has the following ratings in Russian agro-industry:

- Largest pasta production region
- Sixth largest egg producing region
- Third largest poultry producing region

Soyuzpishcheprom is one of the largest 7 of pasta, cereals, and all types of flour, cereal products, 8 and poultry.

The export of metals, machinery, minerals and consumer goods prevails in the region. The main 9 goods are minerals, machinery, chemicals and consumer goods. The region has 10 with Kazakhstan, China, Turkey, Belarus and other countries.

a) enterprises	e) regional	h) machine-building
b) trade	f) imported	i) producers
c) is located	g) borders	j) marble
d) eggs		

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where is the Chelyabinsk region located?
- 2) What is its population?
- 3) What place does it take as to GRP?
- 4) How many fields have been explored?
- 5) What mineral from the region was used in construction of the Moscow Metro?
- 6) What companies is non-ferrous metallurgy represented by?
- 7) What are the key industries in the region?
- 8) What can you tell about our agriculture? Is it intensive?

Largest cities



3. Read and discuss the advantages of the region. Which ones seem to be the most significant?

Key competitive advantages of the Chelyabinsk Region

Sustainable economic growth. • High investment potential and favourable investment climate. • Favourable geographical location. • Diverse minerals and raw materials. • Large and strong multi-industry complex (ferrous and non-ferrous metals industry, motor-vehicle manufacture, machine-tool manufacture, instrument engineering, metal processing, construction, agriculture, and food industry). • Advanced energy and transport infrastructure. • Proximity to large markets. • Favorable conditions for development both large holdings and small businesses. • Well-developed business infrastructure. • High scientific potential and educational level. • Qualified workforce. • Large consumer market. • Abundant recreational resources.

3.2 THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE CHELYABINSK REGION AND THEIR ECONOMY

1. Read and translate the text.

Zlatoust

Zlatoust is the oldest city in the mining area of the Chelyabinsk region. It used to be a village that was founded in 1754. The city is known all over the world for its bulat steel, the first steel guns and the unique art of steel engraving. Today Zlatoust is a modern center of metallurgy and machine building. The main enterprise is Zlatoust arms factory.

Karabash

The history of the town goes back as far as 1822 when miners started washing gold on the Sak-Elga river. After rich deposits of copper were identified a modern Copper-smelting plant was constructed in 1911. The decades of copper ore extraction and non-ferrous metal smelting resulted in the fact that Karabash was declared a hazardous environmental zone.

Kasli

In 1774 Mr. Korobkov, a merchant from Tula set up the Kaslinsk Iron Mining Factory. Today the town is famous for the unique art of ornamental casting and its reputation is known far beyond Russia.

Magnitogorsk

Magnitnaya Fortress was the first fortress to be constructed in the upper part of the Urals. Two hundred years afterwards, in 1929, construction of the huge factory was launched at the foothills of Magnitnaya Mountain. Today Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works is one of the major factories in Russian metallurgic industry.

Ozyorsk (closed town)

Ozyorsk is one of the youngest towns in the Chelyabinsk region. It was founded on the bank of Lake Irtyash in 1945. Earlier it was known as Atomgrad (Chelyabinsk-40/ Chelyabinsk -65). The town is famous for its Mayak plant that used to produce warheads for the first nuclear bombs and for distinguished scientist Kurchatov that participated in the uranium project.

Plast

The center of the famous Kochkar Goldfields and for this reason is often called Gold Town. The town was founded in 1845. Today there are deep mines in the territory of the town producing gold and arsenic using modern technologies. Uzuralzoloto GC is one of the largest gold extraction enterprises in Russia.

Satka

Troice Satkinsky Iron Mining Factory was founded in the same year with the town in 1758 and is still operating today. Magnesite deposits have been identified in Satka. There are only three places all over the world that have deposits of this mineral. Today Magnezit (Magnesite) factory produces refractory goods for many foreign countries.

Snezhinsk (closed town)

It was founded in 1955 and was earlier named Chelyabinsk-50 and Chelyabinsk-70. Snezhinsk is one of two centers of the Russian nuclear program (the other is Sarov) and is built around a scientific research institute. The major enterprise is the Russian Federal Nuclear Center (All Russia R&D Institute of Applied Physics).

Trekhgorniy (closed town)

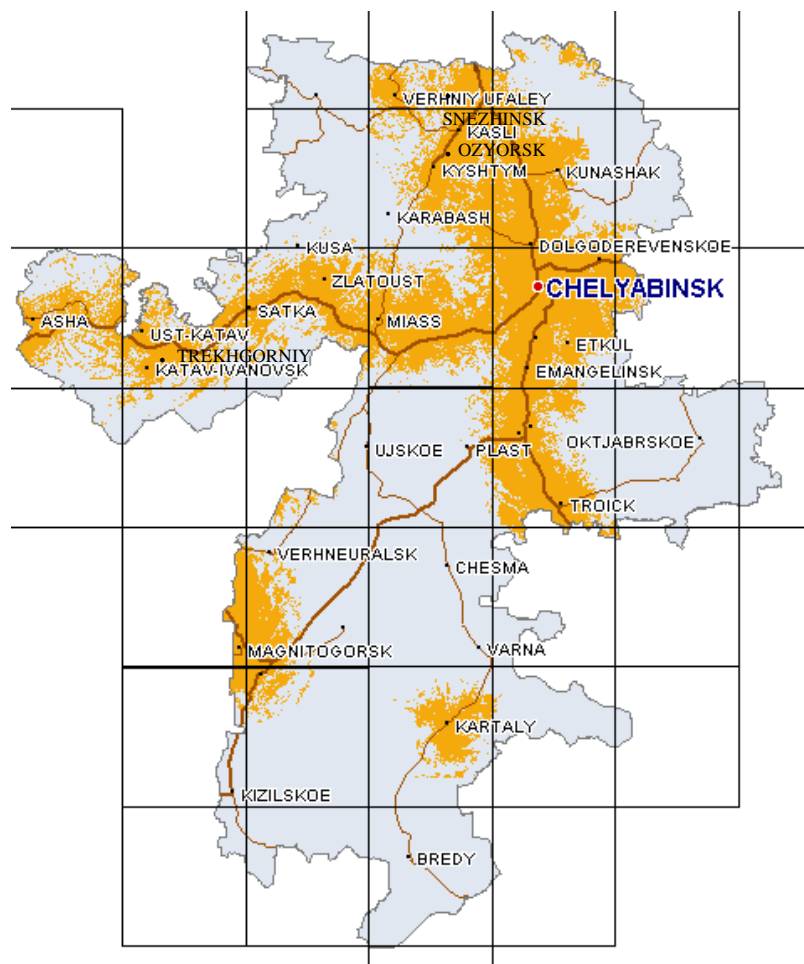
The main enterprise, the Instrument-making factory, was constructed in 1952. It produces nuclear ammunition. Trekhgorniy, that in Soviet times was named Zlatoust-20 or Zlatoust -36, became a town in 1955.

2. Fill in the table with the information from the text.

name of the city/town	another name (if any)	year of foundation	industry	main enterprise

3. Which town from above is this information about?

- 1) Atomgrad
- 2) is famous for bulat steel
- 3) The Russian Federal Nuclear Center
- 4) has magnesite deposits
- 5) 2nd most populated city
- 6) is famous for ornamental casting
- 7) Gold Town
- 8) produces nuclear ammunition
- 9) the hazardous environmental zone



3.3 KYSHTYM TRAGEDY

One of the largest ecological catastrophes of human kind at the nuclear industrial complex “Mayak” is also known as “Kyshtym tragedy”.

Large amount of water, used for operating of nuclear reactors, was saturated with radioactive and toxic substances and was wasted in special radiological effluents’ storages. Because of monitoring devices malfunction, ventilation was not turned on and oxyhydrogen gas had accumulated above these storages on September 29, 1957. As a result of the detonation, 80 tons of radioactive mixture had risen in the air. The trail from this cloud made up about 350 kilometers, and was about 50 kilometers wide. Contaminated area in Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk and Tyumen regions made up more than 20 000 square meters. It went over 4 rivers and 30 lakes; consequently water sources’ radiation level had increased 10-100 times. 124 000 people were exposed to radiation.

A lot of people had seen a strange yellow cloud and a fog that day. Later on, a local newspaper published: it was a rare natural phenomenon. Soldiery and local residents were liquidating the catastrophe. They did not have any protection, not even breathing masks. With the help of bulldozers they were stripping topsoil, knocking off plaster from the buildings and washing away radioactive dust with wet brushes. Only 1.5 years later the industrial complex started operating again.

Later, people were resettled – but only from the most contaminated areas. On various pretexts, about 10 000 people were resettled from the “dead zone”. For example, they were told that oil was found, that is why the village would be demolished.

Of course, during the years of Soviet regime, authorities were keeping silence. Circumstances and consequences of the catastrophe were kept secret. Even doctors were forbidden to diagnose radiation sickness. Nevertheless, doctors were the first to give the alarm.

1. Match the words in two columns to get word combinations from the text and translate them. Which one consists of noun+noun?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) industrial | a) phenomenon |
| 2) monitoring | b) cloud |
| 3) ecological | c) regime |
| 4) radioactive | d) catastrophe |
| 5) contaminated | e) mask |
| 6) strange | f) reactor |
| 7) radiation | g) dust |
| 8) nuclear | h) sickness |
| 9) rare | i) complex |
| 10) breathing | j) area |
| 11) Soviet | k) device |
| 12) local | l) newspaper |

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What was one of the largest ecological catastrophes of the human kind?
- 2) What caused the accumulation of oxyhydrogen gas?
- 3) When did it happen?
- 4) What was the result of detonation?
- 5) What area was contaminated?
- 6) How many people were exposed to radiation?
- 7) Did people notice the catastrophe?
- 8) How did soldiery and local residents liquidate the catastrophe?
- 9) When did “Mayak” start operating again?
- 10) What were the reasons of resettling people from the “dead zone”?
- 11) Were the circumstances of the catastrophe known during Soviet regime?
- 12) Who was the first to give the alarm?

UNIT 4. TEST ON BRITISH, AMERICAN AND THE CHELYABINSK REGION ECONOMIES

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. 2/3 of the British population are occupied in the sphere of ...
 - a) services
 - b) agriculture
 - c) trade
2. Magnesite is mined in...
 - a) Kasli
 - b) Plast
 - c) Satka
3. The key industries in the Chelyabinsk Region are...
 - a) construction and fuel
 - b) metallurgy and machine building
 - c) mechanical engineering and oil
4. What were the most developed industries in the 17th century in Britain?
 - a) oil, fuel and energy
 - b) pottery, cutlery, textiles
 - c) chemistry, pharmacy
5. Which of these companies are American?
 - a) Coca-cola, Audi, Siemens
 - b) Unilever, Bentley, British Petroleum
 - c) Apple, Chrysler, Subway
6. More than 80% of total American imports are ...
 - a) goods
 - b) services
 - c) crops
7. What is the Silicon Glen?
 - a) The area in England with the most developed agriculture.
 - b) The area in the USA with computer sector.
 - c) The area in Scotland with computer and technology sector.
8. How do we call the period in the American history when gold was recognized for its worth?
 - a) Golden gate
 - b) Gold rush
 - c) Golden ring
9. Where was one of the largest ecological catastrophes of the Chelyabinsk Region?

- a) At the industrial complex “Mayak”
- b) At the “Magnezit” factory
- c) At the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works

2. Choose the correct Russian translation.

Mining also contributes its share to the economy of the UK.

Добыча тоже входит в долю экономики Великобритании.

Горнодобывающая промышленность также вносит свой вклад в экономику Соединенного Королевства.

Добыча полезных ископаемых - это часть экономики Великобритании.

Seven out of every ten households around the world contain at least one Unilever product.

Каждая семнадцатая семья в мире пользуется только одним продуктом Юнилевер.

Каждые 7-10 семей мира содержат, по крайней мере, один продукт Юнилевер.

В семи из десяти семей по всему миру есть, по крайней мере, один продукт Юнилевер.

The US economy benefits from abundant natural resources.

Экономика США извлекает пользу из богатых природных ресурсов.

Экономика США является преимуществом для богатых природных ресурсов.

Экономика США богата природными ресурсами.

Although it is not the place where the first computer was built, Silicon Valley was the birthplace of the modern computer industry.

Так как это то место, где был создан первый компьютер, Кремниевая долина была местом появления современной компьютерной промышленности.

Кремниевая долина была местом появления современной компьютерной промышленности, хотя это не то место, где был создан первый компьютер.

Таким образом, это не то место, где появился первый компьютер, хотя Кремниевая долина – это родина современной компьютерной индустрии.

One of the advantages of the Chelyabinsk Region is its favourable geographical location.

Одним из преимуществ Челябинской области является благоприятное местоположение.

Единственное преимущество Челябинской области – это благоприятное географическое положение.

Одно преимущество области – это географическое положение.

Only 1.5 years later “Mayak” started operating again.

Все 1,5 года «Маяк» работал.

Только через 1,5 года «Маяк» снова начал оперировать.

Только 1,5 года спустя «Маяк» возобновил работу.

3. Find the true sentences. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The UK has to depend on energy imports.
- 2) Unilever produces only food products.
- 3) The USA is the world's leading exporter of services.
- 4) Agriculture sector mostly produces vehicles.
- 5) The Chelyabinsk region is a part of the Central Federal District.
- 6) Nuclear industry is mainly developed in Snezhinsk and Ozyorsk.

WORD GAMES ON THE TOPIC "ECONOMY"

1. Put the letters in the right order to make the words and translate them.

- 1) cnoomeci
- 2) rinpodcuno
- 3) eesvicr
- 4) cloa
- 5) reaglicutru
- 6) vdeedlpeo
- 7) luenacr
- 8) ncosuioncttr
- 9) ewroforck
- 10) almgetlury

2. Translate this word chain using the glossary on the next page. Note that each word begins with the last letter of the previous word. Work with the partner and take turns in making your own chain. All the words should be more or less connected with economy.

**WEALTHAZARDOUSUBSTANCEMPLOYMENTOPSOILEADEDEPOSI
TRADEECONOMY**

3. Name as many words from these categories as you can.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| ▪ food | ▪ natural resources |
| ▪ agriculture | ▪ trade |
| ▪ services | ▪ Unilever brands |
| ▪ industry | ▪ Silicon Valley companies |

GLOSSARY

A

abundant – многочисленный, распространенный
account for – давать отчет; объяснять
accounting – бухгалтерский учет
accumulate – накапливать, собирать
advanced – продвинутый, развитый
agriculture – сельское хозяйство
achievement – достижение, успех
agricultural sector - сельскохозяйственный сектор
approach – подход, метод
arms – оружие
arsenic – мышьяк
assistance - помощь, содействие

B

beef – говядина
benefit – извлекать выгоду
border – граничить, граница
branch – филиал, отделение

C

capital goods – средства производства
casting - литье
cereal – злаковые, крупа
chemicals – химикаты
circumstance – обстоятельство, условие
coal – уголь
competitive – конкурентоспособный
competitor – конкурент
contaminate – загрязнять, отравлять
contribute – содействовать, вносить вклад
construction – строительство
consumer – потребитель
copper – медь
craft shop – мастерская
crop – зерно
crude oil – неочищенная нефть
cutlery - столовые приборы

D

decade – десятилетие
declare - заявлять

decline – спад, упадок
deliver – доставлять, поставлять
demand – требование, спрос
demolish – разрушать, уничтожать
deposits – залежи
devastating – разрушительный
determine – определять
develop –развивать, улучшать
development – развитие
diverse – разнообразный, различный
distinguished – выдающийся
domestic – отечественный, внутренний
downturn – экономический спад

E

effluent – сток
employ – трудоустраивать, нанимать
employer – работодатель
employment – занятие, труд, трудоустройство
engraving – гравюра
enterprise – предприятие
environment – окружающая среда
equipment – оборудование
evaluate - оценивать
exchange – обмен
expand – расширять
explore – разведывать, исследовать
expose – подвергать, ставить под удар

F

facilities –средства, удобства
favourable - предпочтительный
features – особенности, характерные черты
ferrous metal – черный металл
ferrous alloys – ферросплав
food – еда
foothill – подножье (горы)
footprint – след
foreign – иностранный, внешний
fortress – крепость

G

goods – товары
goal – цель

government – правительство
grain - зерно
gross domestic product (gdp) – валовой внутренний продукт (ввп)
growth – рост, увеличение

H

hardware – металлические изделия
hazardous – опасный, рискованный
headquarters – главный офис
household – бытовой

I

industry - промышленность
industrial volume – промышленный объем
improve – улучшать
income – доход, заработок
independent - независимый
insurance – страхование
investment – инвестиция, вклад
iron – железо
item – предмет, изделие

J

jewelers - ювелиры

L

labour market – рынок труда, рынок рабочей силы
launch – выпускать на рынок
lead – свинец
leading – главный, основной, ведущий
livelihood – средства к существованию, заработок
location – расположение
lumber - древесина

M

machine-building sector – машиностроительный сектор
maintenance – эксплуатация, содержание
major – главный
malfunction – сбой, неисправность
manufacture – производство, промышленность
marble – мрамор
market– рынок
mechanical engineering – машиностроение
merchant – купец

metallurgy – металлургия
military sector – военная промышленность
mineral deposits – минеральные запасы
mining sector – горнодобывающая промышленность
move – переезжать

N

natural resources – природные ресурсы
natural gas – природный газ
nuclear – ядерный

O

occupy – занимать, располагаться
oil – нефть
opportunity – возможность
output – производство, выпуск

P

participate – участвовать
plant – завод
plaster – штукатурка
pork – свинина
pottery – керамика
poultry – птица
pretext – предлог
processing – обработка
produce – производить
promote – помогать, продвигать
proximity – приближенность, тесное соседство

Q

quality – качество
quantity – количество

R

range – ассортимент продукции
rapeseed – рапс
raw materials – сырьевые материалы
recession – спад, снижение, падение
recognize – признавать
recreation – отдых
refractory goods – огнеупорная продукция
regulation – регулирование, устав
remain – оставаться

replace – заменять
research – исследование, изучение
resettle – переселять
retail – розничная продажа
rubber – резина

S

saturate – переполнять, насыщать
saw mill – лесопилка
service – услуга, обслуживание
settlement – населенный пункт
be situated – располагаться
skilled – квалифицированный
soar – стремительно повышаться
spare part – запасная часть
storage – хранилище
substance – вещество
sufficient – достаточный
supply – поставка
sustainable – приемлемый, допустимый (об эк. показателе)

T

timber – лес, пиломатериалы
topsoil – верхний слой почвы
trade – торговля
trail – след
turnover – товарооборот

U

unique - уникальный

V

value – ценность, стоимость
vehicle – транспортное средство

W

wage - зарплата
warhead - боеголовка
wealth – благосостояние, богатство
wellbeing - благополучие
wheat – пшеница, зерно
wholesale – оптовая торговля
wool – шерсть
workforce – рабочая сила

Список литературы

- 1) Английский язык: учебное пособие для бакалавров по направлениям «Экономика» и «Менеджмент» / Г.В. Данилова, Е.А. Боровых, С.В. Кислицына, Н.В. Маврина и др. – М.: ИД «АТИСО», 2011. – 204 с.
- 2) The Economy of the English-Speaking Countries and the Chelyabinsk Region. Экономика англоговорящих стран и Челябинской области: сборник учебно-методических материалов / сост.: О.В. Бутюгина, И.Р. Зайнутдинова; Урал. соц.-эк. ин-т АТиСО. – Челябинск, 2010. – 52 с.
- 3) countriesquest.com/europe/united_kingdom/the_economy/manufacturing.htm
- 4) economywatch.com/world_economy/usa
- 5) focus-economics.com/countries/united-states
- 6) heritage.org/index/country/unitedstates
- 7) ig.ft.com/sites/numbers/economies/uk/
- 8) internations.org/great-britain-expats/guide/29457-economy-finance/the-economy-of-the-uk-an-overview-16160
- 9) investinregions.ru/en/regions/chelyabinsk
- 10) linguapress.com/intermediate/silicon-valley.htm
- 11) lovemoney.com/gallerylist/80074/british-companies-that-rule-the-world-in-2019
- 12) themanufacturer.com/uk-manufacturing-statistics/
- 13) theodora.com/wfbcurrent/united_states/united_states_economy.html
- 14) unilever.com/

Содержание

Unit 1. The UK Economy.....	3
Unit 2. The USA Economy.....	8
Unit 3. The Chelyabinsk Region Economy.....	12
Unit 4. Test.....	18
Unit 5. Glossary.....	21
Список литературы.....	26

**THE ECONOMY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING
COUNTRIES AND THE CHELYABINSK REGION**

**ЭКОНОМИКА АНГЛОГОВОРЯЩИХ СТРАН И
ЧЕЛЯБИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

*Сборник учебно-методических материалов
для бакалавров всех направлений подготовки*

Составитель: Фефелова Ирина Рашитовна

Подписано в печать
Формат 60x84 1/16

Усл. печ.л. 1,65
Тираж экз.

Уч.-изд. 1,75
Заказ №

