Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования
«МАТИ – Российский государственный технологический университет имени К.Э. Циолковского (МАТИ)»

Кафедра «Социология и гуманитарные дисциплины»

Сборник текстов и тестов по английской грамматике
для бакалавров специальности 080200.62 «Менеджмент»

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Зуева Т.В.

Москва 2010
Введение

Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов специальности «Менеджмент организации».
Оно представляет собой сборник текстов, способствующих расширению словарного запаса студентов в рамках их специализации и тестов на повторение и закрепление грамматического материала.
Данные тесты предназначены для систематизации и проверки знаний грамматики английского языка, полученными студентами на практических занятиях и помогают отметить не только успехи, но и вскрыть конкретные провалы тестируемого студента в усвоении английской грамматики, что позволяет своевременно устранять пробелы.
Каждый тест состоит из 10 тестовых заданий. После каждого задания предлагаются четыре варианта ответов. Один из них является верным. Правильный ответ следует определить тестируемому.
Для обработки результатов теста в процентном соотношении необходимо подсчитать количество правильных ответов и умножить результат на 10.
100% - отличное знание грамматического материала;
80% - хорошее знание;
70% - удовлетворительно;
менее 70% - слабое усвоение материала.
В конце даются тексты для дополнительного чтения, которые могут быть использованы или не использованы преподавателем в зависимости от уровня группы.
Lesson 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на выделенные слова.

Text “MONEY THEN AND NOW”

When you buy something these days, you have many ways of paying for it. Just think of them! However, you may be surprised to learn that there have always been lots of methods of payment. Long ago, people used to exchange one thing for another — an ox or a cow for rice or grain, for example. This system of exchange was called barter, but there were lots of problems. Well, how many bags of rice would you give for a cow? And how would you carry the bags? People managed to solve these problems. In the 7th century B.C. they introduced coins made of amount of gold and silver. Business became much easier, because people could now exchange money for things they required. Coins lasted for a long time, but they are heavy, and so governments solved the problem by introducing banknotes, so cash became easier and lighter to carry.

Nowadays, of course, more and more people are paying for things with cheques or credit cards instead of cash. Some goods can be purchased on credit. Sometimes you get a discount. You are often offered a discount if you buy wholesale. In some places, for example, in the market you can haggle, but in the shops, supermarkets and malls prices are fixed. If you buy a good thing at a reasonable price, you say it's a bargain.

The money you pay for your school or lawyer is called fee or fees and the money paid for a journey is called a fare.

If you deposit your money in a bank, you get a current account. This type of keeping money is not very popular in Russia now, as after the August 1998 crisis many banks collapsed and people lost their savings.

2. Выучите значение следующих слов.

to exchange - обменивать
barter - бартер

to solve - решать

fixed - фиксированный

eventually - в конце концов

cash - наличные деньги
purchased - покупка, покупать
on credit - в кредит
discount - скидка
wholesale - оптом, оптовый

haggle - торговаться
bargain - удачная покупка
fee - плата за обучение, гонорар адвоката
fare - плата за проезд

current account - текущий счет
to collapse - рухнуть, развалиться

savings - сбережения

3. Задайте вопросы к следующим утверждениям.

1. Yes, there have always been lots of methods of payment.
2. They used to exchange one thing for another — an ox or a cow for rice or grain, for example.
3. In the 7th century B.C. they introduced coins made of fixed amount of gold and silver.
4. Business became much easier, because people could now exchange money for things they required.
5. They lasted for a long time, but they are heavy.
6. They solved the problem by introducing banknotes.
7. Cash became easier and lighter to carry.
8. They are paying for things with cheques or credit cards instead of cash.
9. Some goods can be purchased on credit.
10. You are often offered a discount if you buy wholesale.
11. You can haggle in some places, for example, in the market, but in the shops, supermarkets and malls prices are fixed.
12. It is called fee or fees.
13. It is called a fare.
14. You get a current account.
15. This type of keeping money is not very popular in Russia now.
16. After the August 1998 crisis many banks collapsed and people lost their savings.

3. Заполните пропуски, обращая внимание на существительные. Предложения переведите.

Test “The Noun”

1. ... is a board game 'that originated in India in AD 621.
   a) Ches   b) Chess
c) Chesses d) Chess's

2. In the 6th century the game was … contest.
   a) a two-days                          b) two-day
c) two-days'                            d) a two-day

3. The ... -players were king, elephant, horse, and others.
   a) mans                                 b) mens
c) men                                   d) man

4. By the time of Henry VIII, who had six ..., chess became known in England.
   a) wives                                b) wifes
c) wife                                  d) wives's

5. Elizabeth I was the last of Henry VIII's ...
   a) children's                           b) children
c) childrens                            d) childs

6. Elizabeth I could be followed by … family.
   a) Margaret's or Mary's                b) Margaret's or Mary
c) Margarets or Mary's                 d) Margaret or Mary’s
7. Under Elizabeth I English ... were becoming less isolated.
a) politick   b) policy
c) politics   d) polities

8. The ... of a new continent with high mountains, and wide rivers was very important for Englishmen.
a) newses     b) news'
c) news       d) news's

9. In the first ... time moved very slowly.
a) millennia   b) millennium
c) millenniums d) millennias

10. The ..., which the word "globalization" refers to are not new.
a) phenomenas b) phenomenon
c) phenomenons d) phenomena

Lesson 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Text “ADVERTISMENT AND PROMOTION”

We asked the GH Institute team and experts at Whirlpool UK and Comet to tell us about future developments in the world of appliances.

S. Wilkinson - GHI Consumer Research Editor: "I believe "fuzzy logic" is the way forward: appliances will no longer need a person to operate them. This is made, possible by the use of sensors, which take information back to the machine's "brain". If a washing machine overfoams, for example, it will take more water, making the machine more efficient and economical to run. I also envisage more colour and fashion in the kitchen of the future. It would be refreshing to change those white boxes into high-style pieces of furniture."

P. Schofield - GHI Assistant Consumer Research Editor: "There's no doubt that, over the next few years, more and more of us will be ordering showing by computer and arranging home delivery. Wouldn't it be wonderful if housework could also be done at the touch of a button? Let's hope the next century sees appliances linked to a central control unit which will operate the washing machine, dishwsher and cooker. The computer will plan our weekly meals and devise dinner party menus. All we'll need then is a robot to do the ironing."

M. Jordan - Whirlpool UK Training manager: "As a leading manufacturer of kitchen appliances, we are able to give customers a simple but compelling message: 'We understand your needs'. From four years of research involving 40,000 customers we've learnt that products of the future need to work efficiently, be easy to use and easy to clean. The kitchen will continue to 'gain in importance as the focal point of the home, and there will be many more electronically enhanced appliances using 'fuzzy logic' technology - all aimed at saving time."

S. Skevington - Comet Corporate Communications Manager: "Style and ergonomic design will become increasingly important as customers look to purchase appliances that complement their house decor. New materials and techniques, resulting in environmentally friendly products which consume less energy and are pleasing to the eye, are being introduced. Advanced technology is helping to make appliances easier to use - just press a button and let the machine get on it. As well as ensuring better results, it will leave us more time to concentrate on enjoying life."

(GH. June. 1997)
2. Задайте 10 вопросов по содержанию текста, составьте письменно свои собственные высказывания по теме текста.

3. Заполните пропуски прилагательными, обращая внимание на употребление степеней сравнения.

**Test “The Adjective Degrees of Comparison”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) the most weakest</th>
<th>b) weakest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The chain is no stronger than ... link (звено).</td>
<td>c) weaker</td>
<td>d) the weakest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) The highest</th>
<th>b) Highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>... of all duties is the duty to one's self.</td>
<td>c) Most high</td>
<td>d) More high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) last</th>
<th>b) least</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>We know ... than we want to know.</td>
<td>c) less</td>
<td>d) more little</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) badest</th>
<th>b) worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>There is certain ease in change, even though it be from bad to ... .</td>
<td>c) more bad</td>
<td>d) more worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) the greatest</th>
<th>b) the greater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Self-conquest is ... of victories.</td>
<td>c) the most greatest</td>
<td>d) greatest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) the most loveliest</th>
<th>b) loveliest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>She is ... thing I have ever seen in my life.</td>
<td>c) the loveliest</td>
<td>d) the more lovely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) the good</th>
<th>b) best</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>I can't quarrel with my two ... friends at once.</td>
<td>c) better</td>
<td>d) the best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) further</th>
<th>b) the furthest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The history of banking goes back much ... than the history of coins.</td>
<td>c) the further</td>
<td>d) furthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) a more extensive</th>
<th>b) the most extensive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The Roman emperors made ... use of coins for propaganda.</td>
<td>c) the more extensive</td>
<td>d) extensiver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>a) most important</th>
<th>b) the more important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Costume is ... sign of the mode of life of each century.</td>
<td>c) the most important</td>
<td>d) a more important</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 3

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на выделенные слова.

Text “THE BUSINESS OF AMERICA”

"The business of America is business", US President Calvin Coolidge once said. When you visit one of the country's large cities, you can see what he meant. In the center of the city, many large office buildings house banks, corporation headquarters, and government offices. Every weekday morning thousands of office workers enter these buildings and leave for their homes in the evening. Many of these people seem to be travelling all the time in buses, cars and taxi-cabs between one building and another, or in air-planes between one city and another.

The men and women who do all the office work are called white-collar workers. Secretaries, accountants and computer operators work for different kinds of companies. There are big banks that do business all over the world and little banks that serve a small town. The big insurance and industrial companies employ thousands of people, while around the corner an employment agency or another office may have five or six employees.

Many office workers dream of working their way up to the top from messenger to president of the corporation. The way lies through middle management positions. Middle management includes junior executives, who establish the policies for their companies, especially those that involve finances. The top man-agers of the large corporations have a great deal of power and influence.

It is still possible to start out at the bottom and go all the way to the top. Since the financial operation of business is very important, some accountants become top executives. In companies where technology is important, people with an engineering background can also rise to the top. People get promoted if they show the necessary personality and ability.

2. Выучите значение следующих слов.

to house -размещать
to do business - заниматься бизнесом
to employ - нанимать на работу
to involve - вовлекать

to do business - заниматься бизнесом

to promote - продвигать
4. They house banks, corporation headquarters, and government offices.
5. They enter these buildings and leave for their homes in the evening.
6. They are called white-collar workers.
7. They work for different kinds of companies.
8. They employ thousands of people.
9. They dream of working their way up to the top from messenger to president of the corporation.
10. It lies through middle management positions.
11. It includes junior executives, who establish the policies for their companies, especially those that involve finances.
12. Yes, they have a great deal of power and influence.
13. Yes, it is still possible to start out at the bottom and go all the way to the top.
14. They become top executives since the financial operation of business is very important.
15. They get promoted if they show required abilities.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Соотношение промышленных рабочих ("синих воротничков") и "белых воротничков" в американских компаниях в последние годы изменилось. Доля последних значительно возросла. Сегодня успех большой компании зависит именно от них. Но главный вопрос в том, насколько эффективно работают "белые воротнички". Снижение производительности труда "белых воротничков" — основной признак кризиса компании. 2. Штаб-квартира компании Хьюлетт-Паккард находится в Силиконовой долине. (Silicon Valley). 3. В Москве работает больше ста агентств по трудоустройству. 4. Фирма ищет сотрудника с медицинской подготовкой. 5. Процесс приема на работу достаточно сложный. 6. На последнем интервью я спросил будущего работодателя, какие обязанности предусматривает эта должность (position).

5. Заполните пропуски необходимой формой инфинитива, предложения переведите.

Определите функцию инфинитива в предложении.

Test “Infinitive”

1. Young people have many years at their disposal ... into life all their dreams.
   a) to have been putting                   b) to put
d) to be putting                               c) to have put

2. It was a useless thing ... it.
   a) to have done                               b) to doing
c) have done                                     d) to have been done

3. As soon as people are old enough ... better they don't know anything at all.
   a) to be knowing                                b) to know
c) to have known                                 d) to have been known

4. The government promised ... people from taxes.
   a) to liberate                                  b) to have liberated
c) to have been liberating                        d) liberate
5. ... to was what the officials awaited.
   a) To be listened                      b) To be listening
   c) To listen                           d) To have listened

6. By the middle of the 20th century ... in man's potential for improvement seemed naive.
   a) to have being believed              b) to believe
   c) to have been believing              d) to be being believed

7. The Committee had an important problem....
   a) to have been solved                  b) will have solved
   c) to be solved                         d) be solved

8. Many states established international organizations ... on specific matters.
   a) to have cooperated                   b) to be being cooperated
   c) to be cooperating                    d) to cooperate

9. In 1945, the representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference ... up the United Nations.
   a) to have been drawing                b) to be drawing
   c) to have been drawn                  d) to draw

10. ... nothing at all is the most difficult thing in the world.
    a) To do                               b) Done
    c) Did                                 d) Have done

Lesson 4

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выпишите и выучите выделенные слова.

Text “BANKING”

What am I going to do after university? Maybe I should consider a job in the world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from - for example, I could work for a high-street bank. Let us see what's what and who's who in it. If to take the roof-off a high-street bank, one can reveal that lots of people work behind the scenes in banks. There's the clerical staff (sometimes called bank clerks), and their job includes sorting cheques, making sure that each customer receives a statement of his/her account each month, keeping detailed up-to-date records of all bank's business.

**The Enquiries Desk.** This is where you go if you need advice about the bank's services.

**The Manager.** This is the person in charge of the bank. She or he gives customers advice about their finances, makes sure that the bank and its staff are working properly.

**The Small-Business Adviser.** Banks provide a wide range of services to their customers. This includes advice for people with small businesses. "How do I start a business?" "How much money can I afford to borrow?" "How do I plan ahead to make my business successful?" It's questions like these, which the small-business adviser is there to answer.

**The Bank's computer System.** Modern Banks keep all their financial data in computers. This makes it possible to check and provide information at the touch of a button.
The Foreign Exchange Desk. This is where you go to buy or sell foreign currency.

The Vault. Money, important documents and valuable objects (e.g. paintings, jewellery) are kept here. Vaults have very thick walls and strong, steel doors with complex locks.

Video Camera. Security is vital in banks. That's why many of them use video cameras these days. They can't stop robberies, but can film the robbers.

The Cash Dispenser Machine. You need money but the bank's closed? No problem - use the cash dispenser machine. All you have to do is: put your cash-card into the machine, tap in your personal identification number and the amount of money you want. A few seconds later the money appears. Thanks to machines like these, many banks are now open 24 hours a day.

The Night-Safe. Shopkeepers and business people often can't get to the bank until it's closed. What do they do with money they've earned that day? They put in the night-safe - a strong metal box in the wall of the bank which can be unlocked with a special key.

So, money is an important part of everyday life. These days, money is hi-tech (modern, well-designed and sophisticated). We have notes and coins which are specially made. We use credit cards. Banks and stock-exchanges can move millions at the touch of a button.

So, money is universal - but why? The answer is very simple. Without it trade would be impossible, and people in any society need to exchange goods in order to survive.

2. Ответьте на вопросы письменно.
1. Is the profession of an economist very prestigious? Why?
2. Should an economist know foreign languages?
3. Who advised you to enter this University?
4. Why have you chosen this very faculty?
5. Why have you chosen this very University?

4. Выберите правильную форму субъектного инфинитивного оборота. Предложения переведите.

Test “Complex Subject with the Infinitive.”

1. The United Nations ... in 1945 by 50 countries.
   a) is known to establish                           b) know to have been established
   c) is known to be being established         d) is known to have been established

2. The UN system ... international responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational fields.
   a) appeared to have                           b) appear to have
   c) is appearing to have                       d) is appeared to have

3. The UN Assembly ... its annual (ежегодный) sessions from September to December.
   a) known to hold                                b) know to hold
   c) is known to being hold                        d) is known to hold

4. The elimination of weapon of mass destruction (оружие массового поражения)... one the main goals (цель) of the United Nations.
   a) is sure to be                                b) are sure to be
   c) sure to have been                           d) is sure to be being
5. A number of UN offices, programmers and funds ... for improvement economic and social conditions of the people throughout the world.
a) understood to be working  
b) are understood to be working  
c) are understood to be working  
d) is understood to be working

6. The Economic and Social Council ... a link between the United Nations and the Civil Society for years.
a) said to be maintaining  
b) is said be maintaining  
c) is said to have been maintaining  
d) are said to have been maintaining

7. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) ... social and economic conditions of children throughout the world.
a) believed to have improved  
b) is believed improving  
c) is believed to improve  
d) are believed to improve

8. The Commission of Human Rights ... successful in maintaining the observance of human rights throughout the world.
a) proved to be  
b) is proved to have been  
c) is proved to be  
d) prove to be

9. The UN system ... the International Monetary Fund (валютный фонд), the World Bank and other organizations.
a) is happened to link  
b) is happened to have linked  
c) happen to link  
d) happened to link

10. The International Labor Organization .. older than the United Nation itself.
a) are certain to be  
b) is certain to be  
c) certain to have been  
d) is certain to being

Lesson 5

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Text “WORK AT THE FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY”

Hello, my name is Maxim Sviridov. I work as a manager at the company. It is Russian company which works on the business travel market. Two weeks ago I was sent by the administration of our company to London where I studied the English travel companies, their traditions, their marketing and management. Now my business trip is coming to the end and I want to share with you my impressions of English business world. First of all English businessmen are well known all over the world for their honesty and decency. If an Englishman gives you his word he will keep it in any case. Besides that, nothing can prevent him from refusing the once taken decision. Of course, there are some exclusions, but they are so rare that nobody should put attention on them. During the last two weeks my working day was approximately the same. Early in the morning I took a taxi to my hosts' headquarters, which is situated in the City - the business heart of London. First of all I usually asked Ms. Lapital - my secretary if there were any letters or cables for me. Then she gave me my correspondence and
fresh newspapers and I followed to my office-room. There I studied all documents that had come for my name and wrote a short report about previous business day and then faxed it to my native company in Vladivostok. After that I went to Mr. Forsberg's office-room to get tasks for the new day and ask some questions about their company, its history, traditions, clients, and so on. After that I usually did what Mr. Forsberg asked. My usual job was meeting with potential clients, discussing their rest plans and offering the services of Mr. Forsberg's company. I usually met with 10 or 12 people a day. They were representatives of different social groups and communicating with them increased my knowledge of England and Englishmen, their psychology greatly. This business trip was a great chance for me and I hope I used this chance fully. Now I know a lot about Western business world, about travel business and this knowledge will, of course, help my in my future career.

2. Перескажите текст от 3-го лица.

3. Выберите правильную форму объектного инфинитивного оборота. Предложения переведите.

Test "Complex Object with the Infinitive."

1. The journalists made people ... the significance of the discovery of Troy by Schliemann.
   a) to be understanding                     b) to have understood
   c) to understand                               d) understand

2. It was so unusual that nobody expected Schliemann ... the ruins of the ancient city.
   a) to be found                                      b) to have find
   c) to find                                          d) find

3. Experts found out the city of Troy ... in Asia Minor.
   a) have existed                                b) had existed
   c) to exist                                      d) to have been existed

4. Some archaeologists consider the artifacts (артефакты) ... as far back as the 11 century BC.
   a) be dating                                    b) to date
   c) have dated                                     d) date

5. The state of affairs forced him ... on strangers.
   a) have relied                                   b) be relying
   c) relied                                           d) to rely

6. The success of Schliemann's excavations (раскопки) caused a lot of people their jobs for digging in the East.
   a) to abandon                                   b) have abandoned
   c) to have been abandoned                      d) to be abandoning

7. The archaeological finds made specialists ... happy.
   a) to feel                                      b) feel
   c) to have felt                                d) to be feeling
8. The college seniors (старшекурсник) saw the precious things ... carefully from the archaeological site to the museum.

a) to be brought                               b) to have been brought

c) be brought                                     d) to be being brought

9. The sophomores (второкурсник) expected ... abroad by the Head of the Department.

a) to be sent                                    b) to be sending

c) to have been sent                        d) be being sent

10. At the beginning of the academic year undergraduates can be heard ... their hymn "Gaudeamus".

a) to have sung                                b) to be singing

- c) to sing                                         d) sing

Lesson 6

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Text “COMPUTER NOWADAYS”

When faced with some new possibly bewildering technological change most people react in one of two ways. They either recoil from anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too complicated or that it somehow makes life less than human. Or they learn to adopt to the new invention, and eventually wonder how they could possibly have existed without it. Take computers as an example.

For many of us, they still represent a control to our freedom, and give us a frightening sense of a future in which all decisions will be taken by machines. This may be because they seem mysterious, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what they can use a home computer for, and you usually get vague answers about how "they'll give you information!" In fact, even those of us who are familiar with computers, and use them in our daily work, have very little idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to create a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong for no apparent reason.

Presumably much the same happened when the telephone and the television became widespread. What seems to alarm most people is the speed of technological change, rather than change itself. And the objections that are made to new technology may well have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As we discover during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board games, that do not have to be plugged to work.

2. Задайте 10 вопросов к тесту, включая общие, специальные и альтернативные.

3. Выберите нужный вариант ответа, учитывая правило согласования времён, и заполните пропуски. Предложения переведите.

Test “Sequence of Tenses”

1. A hijacker (угонщик самолета) who claimed that he had explosives (взрывчатые вещества) ... the pilots to land in Greece.
2. The hijacker surrendered (сдаваться) hours later and more than 200 people aboard ... unharmed, officials said.

3. Police arrested the 20-year-old Turkish citizen who ... by family problems.

4. The Greek Foreign Minister said at Athens airport that all passengers ... safe outside the plane.

5. Police said the explosives ... to be a bundle (связка) of candles.

6. The hijacker claimed to have plastic explosives when he captured the plane, and passengers reported that he ... with explosives.

7. After the plane landed, Greek anti-terrorist police ... it at an isolated area of the airport and a top police official negotiated (вести переговоры) with the hijacker.

8. During the stand-off (противостояние), Turkish television showed interviews with passengers who ... mobile phones.

9. A passenger said that the hostess (стюардесса) ... them that a hijacker with bombs had been in the cockpit (кабина в самолёте).

10. It was reported that the Greek police ... for month a special anti-terrorist unit to deal with hijackings and other terrorism at the airport as part of its preparations for the Olympics.
MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF COMPANIES

The simplest form of management is the partnership. In Anglo-American common-law and European civil law countries, every partner is entitled to take part in the management of the firm’s business, unless he is a limited partner; however, a partnership agreement may provide that an ordinary partner shall not participate in management, in which case he is a dormant partner but is still personally liable for the debts and obligations incurred by the other managing partners. The management structure of companies or corporations is more complex. The simplest is that envisaged by English, Belgian, Italian, and Scandinavian law, by which the shareholders of the company periodically elect a board of directors who collectively manage the company's affairs and reach decisions by a majority vote but also have the right to delegate any of their powers, or even the whole management of the company's business, to one or more of their number. Under this regime it is common for a managing director (director general, direttore generale) to be appointed, often with one or more assistant managing directors, and for the board of directors to authorize them to enter into all transactions needed for carrying on the company's business, subject only to the general supervision of the board and to its approval of particularly important measures, such as issuing shares or bonds or borrowing. The U.S. system is a development of this basic pattern. By the laws of most states it is obligatory for the board of directors elected periodically by the shareholders to appoint certain executive officers, such as the president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary. The latter two have no management powers and fulfill the administrative functions that in an English company are the concern of its secretary; but the president and in his absence the vice president have by law or by delegation from the board of directors the same full powers of day-to-day management as are exercised in practice by an English managing director. The most complex management structures are those provided for public companies under German and French law. The management of private companies under these systems is confided to one or more managers who have the same powers as managing directors. In the case of public companies, however, German law imposes a two-tier structure, the lower tier consisting of a supervisory committee whose members are elected periodically by the shareholders and the employees of the company in the proportion of two-thirds shareholder representatives and one-third employee representatives (except in the case of mining and steel companies where shareholders and employees are equally represented) and the upper tier consisting of a management board comprising one or more persons appointed by the supervisory committee but not from its own number. The affairs of the company are managed by the management board, subject to the supervision of the supervisory committee, to which it must report periodically and which can at any time require information or explanations. The supervisory committee is forbidden to undertake the management of the company itself, but the company's constitution may require its approval for particular transactions, such as borrowing or the establishment of branches overseas, and by law it is the supervisory committee that fixes the remuneration of the managers and has power to dismiss them. The French management structure for public companies offers two alternatives. Unless the company's constitution otherwise provides, the shareholders periodically elect a board of directors, which «is vested with the widest powers to act on behalf of the company» but which is also required to elect a president from its members who «undertakes on his own responsibility the general management of the company, » so that in fact the board of directors' functions are reduced to supervising him. The similarity to the German pattern is obvious, and French legislation carries this further by openly permitting public companies to establish a supervisory committee and a management board like the German equivalents as an alternative to the board of directors-president structure. Dutch and Italian public companies tend to follow the German pattern of management, although
it is not expressly sanctioned by the law of those countries. The Dutch commissarissen and the
Italian sindaci, appointed by the shareholders, have taken over the task of supervising the
directors and reporting on the wisdom and efficiency of their management to the shareholders.

**SEPARATION OF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL**

The investing public is a major source of funds for new or expanding operations. As companies
have grown, their need for funds has grown, with the consequence that legal ownership of
companies has become widely dispersed. For example, in large American corporations,
shareholders may run into the hundreds of thousands and even more. Although large blocks of
shares may be held by wealthy individuals or institutions, the total amount of stock in these
companies is so large that even a very wealthy person is not likely to own more than a small
fraction of it.

**SOCIALISING ON THE INTERNET**

When the telephone was new more than a century ago, people didn't know quite well
what to make of it. What was it good for?

Not much it seemed. History maybe repeating itself. The Internet is a revolutionary
publishing tool, but the net work may have even greater potential as a way for people to
connect with each other.

Over the past two decades, as the price of computing has plunged, the personal computer
enabled people to be more productive and gain better access to information. Now the PC is
making it easier for people to reach each other, too.

Electronic in-boxes are flooded with e-mail. Electronic "chat" and community
participation are on the rise. Chat is a fascinating phenomenon. It takes place in imaginary
"rooms", where like-minded people congregate.

Typically, people type messages back and forth; usually to correspondent they've never
met in person. Numerous people can communicate with each other simultaneously, and there
are no long-distance charges the way there would be with a telephone. Compared to a
telephone conversation, the technical quality of chat seems law. But it is ranging success
despite its limitations because the human drive to connect with other people is so strong.

Chat rooms are filled with all kinds of people who appreciate or need the
convenience of socialising from home - easily, safely and without getting
dressed up.

People are looking in cyber-space for new avenues of self-expression. Although I don't
get spend much time in chat rooms, I know people who do. One is a friend who is passionate
about Beanie-Babies-the craze for miniature stuffed animals. She spends an amazing amount
of time chatting about them and trading them online.

Chat and other forms of socialisation on the Internet are bound to evolve. I'm intrigued
by efforts to create "virtual worlds", imaginary spaces in which participants choose a visual
image to represent themselves. Exploration of the potential of virtual worlds is just
beginning. This kinds of experiments are under way, but even without seeing the full results
I have no doubt about what the Internet's good for. It's a social medium, like the telephone.
Enriched forms of communication - including virtual worlds - will be a large part of what it
offers the real world.
Литература


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