

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ТОРГОВЕЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ВІННИЦЬКИЙ ТОРГОВЕЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ**

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ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ /

FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

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I. ЗАГАЛЬНІ МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Методичні рекомендації до самостійної роботи з курсу «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням», призначені для підготовки бакалаврів за спеціальністю С1 «Економіка та міжнародні економічні відносини» та освітній програмі «Економіка». Вони є складовою навчально-методичного комплексу з цього освітнього компонента. Зміст навчально-методичного видання розрахований на 8 семестрів і містить 22 розділи, кожен з яких включає перелік тем для самостійного опрацювання, тематичних матеріалів з питань, що вивчаються у курсі, індивідуальних завдань для роботи студентів та питань для самоконтролю.

Основна мета вивчення освітнього компонента «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» у немовному вищому навчальному закладі полягає у формуванні у здобувачів вищої освіти професійні іншомовні компетенції, що сприятимуть їхньому ефективному функціонуванню в полікультурному навчальному та професійному середовищі, та стануть запорукою конкурентоспроможності випускників Вінницького торговельно-економічного інституту ДТЕУ на сучасному ринку праці.

Курс «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «бакалавр» охоплює етап навчання на рівні B2 та забезпечує досягнення випускниками рівня незалежного користувача іноземної мови, що відповідає міжнародній практиці мовної освіти у вищих навчальних закладах.

Критерії вказаного рівня володіння мовою (PBM) визначено відповідно до дескрипторів, запропонованих Загальноєвропейськими Рекомендаціями з мовної освіти.

Зміст методичних рекомендацій створює умови для досягнення здобувачами вищої освіти PBM B2, як цього вимагає освітній ступінь бакалавра. Запропонований зміст також передбачає подальший рух у напрямі PBM C1 для здобуття освітнього ступеня магістра.

Основними формами самостійної роботи студентів є вивчення запропонованого матеріалу, огляд наукових статей з тематики курсу, проходження тестів, складання списку правил успішної комунікації, комунікативні задачі, підготовка творчих завдань та перегляд відеоматеріалів за темою тощо.

Самостійна робота оцінюється як складова загальної 100-бальної шкали відповідно до критеріїв системи комплексної діагностики знань здобувачів освіти.

II. ОБСЯГ ОСВІТНЬОГО КОМПОНЕНТА В КРЕДИТАХ ТА ЙОГО РОЗПОДІЛ (ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ ПЛАН)

Теми	Кількість годин				Форми контролю	Бальна оцінка
	всього	з них		СРС		
		лекції	практ.			
І семестр						
Unit 1. What Is Economics. Present Tense Forms	30	-	10	20		15
1. Definition of Economics. The study of choices. Present Simple (Indefinite).	6		2	4	В, РМГ	3
2. Scarcity and the need to make choices. Question forms and short answers.	6		2	4	УД, Т	3
3. Opportunity cost. The next best alternative. Adverbs of Frequency.	6		2	4	ТД, УО	3
4. Needs vs. wants. Understanding priorities. Present Continuous (Progressive).	6		2	4	КТ, ПЗ	3
5. Difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics. State Verbs.	6		2	4	Д, Т	3
Unit 2. Supply and Demand. Present Tense Forms	30		10	20		15
6. Law of demand. Present Perfect.	6		2	4	В, РМГ	3
7. Law of supply. Contrast with Past Simple.	6		2	4	УД, Т	3
8. Market equilibrium. Have been (to) / Have gone (to).	6		2	4	ТД, УО	3
9. Shifts in supply and demand. Present Perfect Continuous (Progressive).	6		2	4	КТ, ПЗ	3
10. Real-world examples. Difference between Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous.	6		2	4	Д, Т	3
Unit 3. Economic Systems. Past Tense Forms	30	-	10	20		15
11. Traditional economy. Customs and traditions. Past Simple (Indefinite).	6		2	4	В, РМГ	3
12. Command economy. Regular and irregular verbs.	6		2	4	УД, Т	3
13. Market economy. Wh- questions in the past.	6		2	4	ТД, УО	3
14. Mixed economy. Past Habitual: Used to.	6		2	4	КТ, ПЗ	3
15. Role of the government in different systems. Difference between used to and would..	6		2	4	Д, Т	3
Unit 4. The Role of Money and Banking. Past Tense Forms	30		10	20		15
16. Functions of money. Past Continuous (Progressive)	6		2	4	В, РМГ	3
17. Types of money. Forming negative and question structures.	6		2	4	УД, Т	3

18. The role of banks in saving and borrowing. Interrupted Past Action.	6		2	4	ТД, УО	3
19. Interest: earning and paying. Role of context and time markers.	6	-	2	4	КТ, ПЗ	3
20. The central bank and its role. Rewriting stories with interrupted actions.	6		2	4	Д, Т	3
Unit 5. Government and the Economy. Past Tense Forms	20		10	10		15
21. Why governments collect taxes. Past Perfect.	4		2	2	В, РМГ	3
22. Types of taxes. Past Perfect vs. Past Simple.	4		2	2	УД, Т	3
23. Government spending. Negative and question forms.	4		2	2	ТД, УО	3
24. Budgets. Past Perfect Continuous.	4		2	2	КТ, ПЗ	3
25. Inflation. Past Perfect vs. Past Perfect Continuous.	4		2	2	Д, Т	3
Unit 6. Work and Income. Sequence of Tenses	20		10	10		15
26. The concept of employment. Earning income and contributing to society. Sequence of Tenses.	4		2	2	В, РМГ	3
27. Different types of jobs. Previous and Subsequent Events.	4		2	2	УД, Т	3
28. How wages are determined. Using Past Simple, Past Perfect, and Present Perfect to sequence events.	4		2	2	ТД, УО	3
29. Unemployment. Causes and effects. Identifying chronological order in narratives.	4		2	2	КТ, ПЗ	3
30. Changes in the modern workplace. Combining narration and explanation in reports.	4		2	2	Д, Т	3
Individual Tasks	20			20	ІЗ	10
Разом за І семестр	180/6		60	120		100
<i>Підсумковий контроль – екзамен</i>						
II семестр						
Unit 1. Trade and the Global Economy. Future Forms.	29	-	16	13	-	48
1. Trade issues. Future Simple/ Be Going to.	4	-	2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
2. Imports vs. exports. Future Simple/ Present Continuous. Future Continuous.	4	-	2	2	В, ТД, УО, П	6
3. Specialization and comparative advantage. Future Perfect.	4	-	2	2	К, П, ПЗ	6
4. Global trade examples: food, electronics, clothing. Future Perfect Continuous.	4	-	2	2	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
5. Benefits and challenges of international trade. Future-in- the Past tense forms.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6

6. Trade barriers: tariffs and quotas explained simply. Other ways of expressing the future.	3		2	1	Д, ПЗ, УО	6
7. Trade agreements: basic idea of deals. Future time words + Present Simple.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
8. Currency and exchange rates. Questions, negatives and answers.	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Unit 2. Basic Economic Indicators. Modals.	21	-	14	7	-	42
9. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Ability (can - could - be able to).	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
10. Rising prices and cost of living. Obligation/ Duty. Necessity (must - have to - should/ ought to - need).	3		2	1	В, ТД, УО, П	6
11. Unemployment rate. Percentage of people without jobs. Absence of necessity (needn't/ don't have to / don't need to – didn't need to – needn't have done).	3		2	1	К, П, ПЗ	6
12. Economic growth. Prohibition (mustn't – can't).	3		2	1	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
13. Consumer confidence. Probability (should/ ought).	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
14. Interest rates. Permission (can/ could/ may /might).	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
15. National debt. Advice (should/ ought to/ must).	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Individual Tasks	10			10	ІЗ	10
Разом за II семестр	60/2		30	30		100
Підсумковий контроль – залік						
III семестр						
Unit 1. Entrepreneurship and Small Business Economics. The Passive Voice.	29	-	16	13	-	48
1. Characteristics of entrepreneurs. Transformation from Active to Passive.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
2. Role of small businesses in the economy. Personal/ impersonal constructions.	4		2	2	В, ТД, УО, П	6
3. Innovation and economic growth. Special passive constructions.	4		2	2	К, П, ПЗ	6
4. Startup ecosystems and funding sources. Passive Voice in different tenses.	4		2	2	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
5. Government support and regulation for SMEs. Passive Voice vs. Active Voice.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
6. Business planning and strategy. Passive with Modals.	3		2	1	Д, ПЗ, УО	6
7. Market research and customer needs. Passive in questions.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
8. Risk management and business failure in entrepreneurship. Impersonal passive structures.	3		2		УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Unit 2. Digital Economy and E-Commerce. Reported Speech.	21		14	7	-	42
9. Characteristics of the digital economy. Types of reported speech: statements, questions, and commands.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6

10. E-commerce platforms and digital payment systems. Time and place changes in Reported Speech.	3		2	1	В, ТД, УО, П	6
11. Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology. Tenses in reported speech.	3		2	1	К, П, ПЗ	6
12. Gig economy and remote work trends. Reporting verbs.	3		2	1	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
13. Data as an economic resource. Reported questions.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
14. Cybersecurity and privacy in the digital economy. Reported speech vs. Direct speech.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
15. Digital inclusion and the digital divide. Introductory verbs in Reported speech.	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Individual Tasks	10			10	ІЗ	10
Разом за III семестр	60/2		30	30		100
<i>Підсумковий контроль – залік</i>						
IV семестр						
Unit 1. The Production Possibilities Frontier. Conditionals	29	-	16	13	-	48
1. Definition and purpose of the production possibilities frontier. Zero Conditional.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
2. Assumptions behind the production possibilities frontier model. First Conditional.	4		2	2	В, ТД, УО, П	6
3. Opportunity cost and trade-offs. Second Conditional.	4		2	2	К, П, ПЗ	6
4. Efficient, inefficient, and unattainable points. Third Conditional.	4		2	2	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
5. Economic growth and shifts in the production possibilities frontier. Mixed Conditionals.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
6. Law of increasing opportunity cost. Inverted Conditionals (Formal Style).	3		2	1	Д, ПЗ, УО	6
7. Specialization and comparative advantage. Common mistakes with Conditionals.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
8. Real-world applications of the production possibilities frontier. Unless, as long as, provided that (Alternative Conditional Forms).	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Unit 2. The Role of Profits and Other Economic Incentives. Wishes and regrets.	21		14	7	-	42
1. Definition and importance of profit. Wishes about the present.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
2. Profits as an incentive for innovation and efficiency. Wishes about the past (regrets).	3		2	1	В, ТД, УО, П	6

3. The role of losses. Wishes about the future.	3		2	1	К, П, ПЗ	6
4. Incentives in resource allocation. Wishes with “could”.	3		2	1	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
5. Non-profit motives and social enterprises. Using “if only” for emphasis.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
6. Government incentives and disincentives. Wishes about other people’s actions.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
7. Incentives and human behavior in economics. Common mistakes in wishes and regrets.	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Individual Tasks	10			10	ІЗ	10
Разом за IV семестр	60/2		30	30		100
<i>Підсумковий контроль – залік</i>						
V семестр						
Unit 1. Economic Inequality and Poverty. Nouns. Pronouns.	29	-	16	13	-	48
1. Definitions and measurements of inequality and poverty. Countable and uncountable nouns.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
2. Types of economic inequality. Singular and plural nouns.	4		2	2	В, ТД, УО, П	6
3. Causes of inequality. Abstract and concrete nouns.	4		2	2	К, П, ПЗ	6
4. Poverty traps and intergenerational poverty. Compound nouns.	4		2	2	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
5. Consequences of economic inequality. Personal pronouns.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
6. Redistribution policies and government intervention. Reflexive pronouns.	3		2	1	Д, ПЗ, УО	6
7. Social mobility and equal opportunity. Indefinite pronouns.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
8. Global perspectives and international comparisons. Negative pronouns.	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Unit 2. Welfare Economics and the Role of Government. Determiners and quantifiers.	21		14	7	-	42
9. Equity-efficiency trade-offs. Specific determiners.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
10. Market failures and the justification for government intervention. General determiners.	3		2	1	В, ТД, УО, П	6
11. Public goods vs. private goods. The indefinite article: “a” and “an”.	3		2	1	К, П, ПЗ	6
12. Externalities and corrective policies. The definite article: “the”.	3		2	1	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
13. Cost-benefit analysis of government programs. Interrogative determiners: “which” and “what”.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
14. Welfare programs and social insurance. Quantifiers.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6

15. Measuring social welfare. Numbers.	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Individual Tasks	10			10	ІЗ	10
Разом за V семестр	60/2		30	30		100
<i>Підсумковий контроль – залік</i>						
VI семестр						
Unit 1. Sustainable Development and Environmental Economics. Adjectives.	24		12	12	-	42
1. What sustainable development is. Gradable and non-gradable adjectives.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ, Т	7
2. Natural resources: renewable vs. non-renewable. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.	4		2	2	ПР, ТД, УО, П	7
3. Externalities: positive and negative impacts on the environment. Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.	4		2	2	В, К, П, ПЗ	7
4. Climate change and economic consequences. Comparative structures: as...as, not so..as.	4		2	2	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ, Д	7
5. Green technologies and innovation. Comparative structures: the more...the less, the same as.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ, Т	7
6. Global cooperation and environmental policies. Comparative structures: the+ comparative, so and such, enough and too with adjectives.	4		2	2	В, Д, ПЗ, УО	7
Unit 2. Behavioral Economics and Decision-Making. Adverbs.	24		12	12	-	42
7. Introduction to behavioral economics. Adverbs of frequency and time.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ, Т	7
8. Rational vs. irrational decision-making. Adverbs of place and manner.	4		2	2	ПР, ТД, УО, П	7
9. Cognitive biases in economics. Adverbs of probability, degree, and completeness.	4		2	2	В, К, П, ПЗ	7
10. Heuristics and mental shortcuts. Connecting adverbs (so, too, either, neither; first, next, then, etc; actually, fortunately, etc; only, even).	4		2	2	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ, Д	7
11. Nudging and policy design. Comparison of adverbs.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ, Т	7
12. Case studies in consumer behavior. Adverbs of degree: quite – rather.	4		2	2	В, Д, ПЗ, УО	7
Individual Tasks	12			12	ІЗ	16
Разом за VI семестр	60/2		24	36		100
<i>Підсумковий контроль – залік</i>						
VII семестр						
Unit 1. Geopolitics and the Global Economy. Prepositions. Relative Clauses.	29	-	16	13	-	48
1. Economic consequences of geopolitical conflicts. Prepositions of position and movement.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6

2. Sanctions, embargoes, and trade restrictions. Prepositions of time.	4		2	2	В, ТД, УО, П	6
3. The geopolitics of energy resources. Talking about exceptions.	4		2	2	К, П, ПЗ	6
4. Global supply chains and strategic dependencies. Prepositions after verbs.	4		2	2	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
5. Alternative global alliances. Prepositions after nouns.	4		2	2	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
6. Currency wars and financial influence. Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clause.	3		2	1	Д, ПЗ, УО	6
7. Geoeconomics vs. Geopolitics. Relative clauses with who/that/which.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
8. Technological sovereignty and digital geopolitics. Relative clauses with whose/whom/where.	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Unit 2. Economic Crises and Recovery Strategies. Phrasal verbs.	21		14	7	-	42
9. Historical economic crises: causes and consequences. Transitive Phrasal Verbs.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
10. The role of central banks and governments during crises. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs.	3		2	1	В, ТД, УО, П	6
11. Unemployment and social impact of downturns. Separable Phrasal Verbs.	3		2	1	К, П, ПЗ	6
12. Global cooperation in economic recovery. Inseparable Phrasal Verbs.	3		2	1	КТ, В, ПР, РМГ	6
13. Post-crisis reforms and resilience building. Phrasal Verbs with multiple meanings.	3		2	1	УД, РМГ, ПЗ	6
14. Lessons learned and predicting future risks. Thematic groups of Phrasal Verbs.	3		2	1	ТД, В, УД, ПЗ	6
15. Financial safety nets and social protection mechanisms. Humanitarian impact and ethical considerations. Phrasal Verbs in idiomatic expressions.	3		2	1	УО, ПР, РМГ	6
Individual Tasks	10			10	ІЗ	10
Разом за VII семестр	60/2		30	30		100
<i>Підсумковий контроль – залік</i>						
VIII семестр						
Unit 1. Job Hunting in the Field of Economics. The Infinitive.	25		10	15	-	20
1. Career paths in economics. Non-finite verbs.	5		2	3	В, ТД, УО	4
2. Building an economics-oriented resume and cover letter. Forms and functions of the Infinitive.	5		2	3	К, ПЗ	4
3. Networking and professional platforms. To-infinitive vs. bare infinitive.	5		2	3	ПР, РМГ	4
4. Interview preparation. Infinitive as subject and object.	5		2	3	УД, ПЗ	4

5. Business communication and intercultural fluency. Infinitive as adjective and adverb.	5		2	3	Д, ПЗ	4
Unit 2. Global Economic Trends and Future Challenges. The Infinitive.	25		10	15		20
6. Deglobalization and regional economic fragmentation. Infinitive of purpose and result.	5		2	3	В, ПЗ, Т	4
7. Technological innovation and economic transformation. Infinitive after adjectives and nouns.	5		2	3	УО, РМГ	4
8. The aging population and workforce challenges. The Objective infinitive complex.	5		2	3	УД, П	4
9. Climate change and sustainable economic policies. The Subjective infinitive complex.	5		2	3	Д, ПР	4
10. Global inequality and inclusive growth. Split infinitives.	5		2	3	В, ТД, П	4
Unit 3. Communicating in the Digitalised World of Economics. The Participle.	25		10	15	-	20
11. Digital communication tools in global business. Functions of the Participle as adjectives, in participial phrases, reduced clauses.	5		2	3	УО, ПЗ	4
12. E-etiquette and professional online communication. Active vs. passive meanings of the Participle.	5		2	3	УД, РМГ	4
13. Cybersecurity and data protection in international communication. The Objective Participle complex.	5		2	3	К, ПЗ	4
14. Social media and Public relations in economic diplomacy. The Subjective Participle complex.	5		2	3	П, В, ТД	4
15. AI and automation in international business communication. Using Participles to shorten or combine clauses.	5		2	3	ПР, РМГ	4
Unit 4. Professional Ethics in Economics. The Gerund.	25		10	15		20
16. Ethical standards in economics. Gerunds after prepositions.	5		2	3	УО, ПЗ	4
17. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in business. Verbs commonly followed by Gerunds.	5		2	3	УД, РМГ	4
18. Ethics in negotiations. Gerunds as subjects and complements.	5		2	3	К, ПЗ	4
19. Human rights and labor standards in global supply chains. Complexes with the Gerund.	5		2	3	П, В, ТД	4

20. Ethical challenges in cross-cultural economic relations. The Gerund vs. The Infinitive mix-ups.	5		2	3	ПР, РМГ	4
Individual Tasks	20			20	ІЗ	20
Разом за VIII семестр	120/4		40	80		100
<i>Підсумковий контроль – екзамен</i>						

Перелік умовних позначень форм контролю та оцінка їх у балах:

В – відповідь на практичних заняттях – 1 бал

УД – участь у дискусії – 2 бали

КТ – комп'ютерне тестування – 1 бал

Т – тестування – 1 бал

К – кейс-стаді – 2 бали

РМГ – робота в малих групах – 2 бали

Д – доповідь – 2 бали

П – презентація – 2 бали

ПР – проєкт – 2 бали

УО – усне опитування – 2 бали

ПЗ – письмові завдання – 2 бали

ТД – термінологічний диктант – 1 бал

ІЗ – індивідуальні завдання:

I семестр – 10 балів; II семестр – 10 балів; III семестр – 10 балів; IV семестр – 10 балів; V семестр – 10 балів; VI семестр – 16 балів; VII семестр – 10 балів;

VIII семестр – 20 балів

як сума балів за виконання таких видів завдань:

- участь у наукових заходах – 10 балів;
- складання ментальної карти до теми – 6 балів;
- есе – 2 бали;
- складання тематичного словника – 2 бали.

Загальна сума за поточну навчальну роботу (аудиторну та самостійну) за семестр – 100 балів.

III. МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ КОНКРЕТНИХ ТЕМ

I СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. WHAT IS ECONOMICS. PRESENT TENSE FORMS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Definition of Economics. The study of choices. Present Simple.
2. Scarcity and the need to make choices. Question forms and short answers.
3. Opportunity cost. The next best alternative. Adverbs of Frequency.
4. Needs vs. Wants. Understanding priorities. Present Continuous.
5. Difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics. State Verbs.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 17, 19, 20.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Fill in the blanks using the correct word from the list above. Each word may be used more than once.

opportunity cost, benefit, decision, alternative, limited

1. Every _____ we make involves giving up something else.
2. The _____ of attending university may include higher future earnings.
3. Because our time is _____, we cannot do everything we want in a day.
4. Before buying a car, she considered every _____, including public transport.
5. A good _____ takes into account both short-term and long-term consequences.
6. He didn't fully understand the _____ until he missed the job interview.
7. Companies often analyze the _____ of investing in new technologies.
8. The number of natural resources on Earth is _____.
9. When facing a problem, it's useful to evaluate each possible _____.
10. Choosing to study means the _____ might be giving up part-time work.
- 11 The _____ of saving money now is having more financial security later.
12. He had to make a tough _____ between starting work and going to university.
13. If a product becomes _____, its price often increases.
14. The company is weighing the potential risk against the possible _____.
15. When fuel is _____, transportation costs rise across the economy.

Task 2. Choose five of the following terms and write a definition in your own words, then use each in a sentence related to economics. Explain the difference between two of the words in a short paragraph (e.g., efficiency vs. utility).

Economics

Utility

Scarcity

Efficiency

Allocation

Trade-off

Incentive

Rational decision-making

Task 3. Structured Debate. Prepare an opening argument for your chosen priorities. Write or record a short debate/discussion. Highlight the words in your text or underline them to focus on usage.

Imagine you're part of a city council deciding how to spend a limited budget. You must choose two priorities out of the following: Education reform. Healthcare improvements. Road infrastructure. Digital transformation. Environmental sustainability.

Task 4. Write a short essay (150–200 words) comparing microeconomics and macroeconomics.

Use at least 10 of the following vocabulary items: aggregate, individual agents, market behavior, GDP, inflation, unemployment, consumption, economic growth, supply and demand, price mechanisms, government policy, fiscal tools, business cycle.

Task 5. Create questions for the following answers.

Economists analyze decisions made by individuals and governments.

Yes, scarcity affects everyone.

Economists study how people allocate limited resources.

No, we don't have unlimited time or money.

Scarcity forces us to prioritize our needs.

Opportunity cost is the value of the next best alternative.

Wants are things we would like to have, but don't need to survive.

Yes, choices are necessary because resources are limited.

Microeconomics focuses on individual and business-level decisions.

Governments often use economic data to make policy decisions.

Task 6. Choose a relevant and reliable article related to the topic you are studying. Use supporting internet resources.

1. Write down all the unknown or difficult words from the article.
2. For each word, write the definition (in English) and an example sentence.
3. Create 10 comprehension questions about the article.
4. Retell the article in your own words.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is economics, and why is it important in everyday life?
2. How do people make choices when their resources are limited?
3. Does everyone experience scarcity, or is it only a problem for poor countries?
4. What is opportunity cost, and can you give an example from your daily life?
5. How often do you think about what you're giving up when you make a decision?
6. What are you currently spending most of your money on: needs or wants?
7. Can you name three things you want but don't really need?
8. What's the main difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?
9. Do you believe governments should focus more on macroeconomic or microeconomic policies? Why?
10. Why do economists often use models and data when studying economic behavior?

UNIT 2. SUPPLY AND DEMAND. PRESENT TENSE FORMS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Law of demand. Present Perfect.
2. Law of supply. Contrast with Past Simple.
3. Market equilibrium. Have been (to) / Have gone (to).
4. Shifts in supply and demand. Present Perfect Continuous.
5. Real-world examples. Difference between Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 17, 19, 20, 24.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

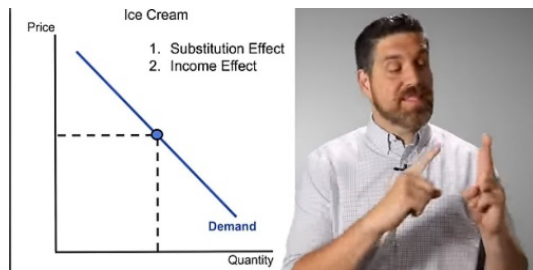
demand, supply, shortage, surplus, equilibrium, consumer, producer, price, market, quantity

1. When the _____ of a product increases, prices usually fall.
2. If _____ is greater than supply, there is a shortage.
3. A _____ happens when producers make more than people want to buy.
4. The point where supply and demand are equal is called the _____.
5. A _____ is someone who buys goods or services.
6. A _____ is someone who makes or sells goods.
7. The _____ for electricity usually increases in winter.
8. A free _____ allows prices to change based on supply and demand.
9. If a product is in high demand and low supply, its _____ will rise.
10. The _____ of goods available affects consumer choices.

Task 2. Unscramble the words to form correct sentences related to supply and demand.

1. are / when / rises / demand / price / high / the
2. equilibrium / is / where / point / the / equals / supply / demand
3. shortage / not / enough / means / a / there / is / supply
4. buy / consumers / products / based / what / decide / they / on / price
5. sells / producer / the / a / goods / or / services
6. surplus / when / happens / supply / is / more / than / demand / there
7. market / the / in / sets / usually / the / prices / supply / and / demand
8. products / increase / when / companies / often / demand / production / rises
9. low / is / price / the / usually / when / demand / weak
10. adjust / must / prices / producers / sometimes / changing / to / demand

Task 3. Watch the video “Supply and Demand”.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kIFBaaPJU00>. Decide if the sentences are true or false



1. The law of demand states that when the price of a good increases, the quantity demanded also increases.
2. The substitution effect causes consumers to buy less of a product when its price goes up and more of its substitutes.

3. An increase in consumer income will always increase demand for inferior goods.
4. A shift to the right in the demand curve means demand has increased at every price.
5. A change in the price of a product causes a movement along the supply curve, not a shift of the supply curve.
6. If the price of milk (an input for ice cream) rises, the supply of ice cream will decrease.
7. A new technology that makes production cheaper will shift the supply curve to the left.
8. The market equilibrium price is the price where quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.
9. A surplus occurs when the price is below the equilibrium price.
10. Government taxes on producers typically decrease supply by shifting the supply curve to the left.

Task 4. Write a 150–200-word short essay or report explaining how supply and demand affect the price and availability of a product you know well.

Briefly explain what supply and demand mean and why they are important in economics.

Describe how the law of demand influences consumer behavior.

Explain the law of supply and how producers react to changes in demand.

Mention market equilibrium and how prices adjust when supply and demand shift.

Sum up why understanding supply and demand is important for consumers and producers.

Task 5. Match the words in column A with their correct definitions or explanations in column B.

Column A Column B

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Demand | A. When producers make more goods than consumers want to buy |
| 2. Supply | B. A situation where people want to buy more than is available |
| 3. Surplus | C. The amount of goods or services available in the market |
| 4. Shortage | D. The desire and ability to buy goods and services |
| 5. Equilibrium | E. The point where supply equals demand |
| 6. Consumer | F. Someone who buys goods or services |
| 7. Producer | G. Someone who creates or sells goods or services |

Column A	Column B
-----------------	-----------------

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 8. Price | H. The amount of money needed to buy a product or service |
| 9. Market | I. A place or system where buyers and sellers interact |
| 10. Quantity | J. The amount or number of something |

Pick a word (e.g., supply) and write related words, synonyms, antonyms, or examples around it.

Explain connections between words (e.g., how surplus relates to supply).

Task 6. Imagine you are either a producer or a consumer. You are negotiating the price of a product. The conversation should include a discussion about:

The current supply and demand for the product.

Any shortage or surplus issues.

How the price is affected by these factors.

Possible solutions or compromises.

Write a dialogue of 8–12 exchanges.

Use vocabulary words like producer, consumer, supply, demand, price, shortage, surplus.

Try to include Present Simple and Present Perfect tense forms.

Show how the producer explains their position and how the consumer reacts or negotiates.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What does the law of demand explain about consumer behavior?
2. How can changes in demand affect the price of a product?
3. What does the law of supply tell us about producers' actions?
4. How might producers respond when prices change?
5. What is market equilibrium and why is it important?
6. How do supply and demand interact to set prices in a market?
7. What are some reasons supply or demand might shift?
8. How can shifts in supply or demand affect the availability of goods?
9. Can you give an example of a product that has experienced a recent shortage or surplus?
10. How do real-world events influence supply and demand for certain products?
11. Why is it important for consumers and producers to understand these concepts?
12. How do people's buying habits change when prices increase or decrease?
13. What happens to supply when demand increases sharply?
14. How does a surplus affect prices and production decisions?
15. What role do markets play in balancing supply and demand?

UNIT 3. ECONOMIC SYSTEMS. PAST TENSE FORMS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Traditional economy. Customs and traditions. Past Simple.

2. Command economy. Regular and irregular verbs.
3. Market economy. Wh- questions in the past.
4. Mixed economy. Past Habitual: Used to.
5. Role of the government in different systems. Difference between used to and would.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 17, 19, 20, 24.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Read each sentence. Write whether it describes a Market, Command, Mixed, or Traditional Economy.

1. In the 1970s, the government set prices and production quotas for factories.
2. People in remote villages relied on customs and bartered goods like rice and salt.
3. After economic reforms, private businesses were allowed to compete, but the state still owned key industries.
4. The marketplace responded to consumer demand, and producers set prices freely.
5. The government nationalized banks and large factories, eliminating private ownership.
6. Families hunted, gathered, and passed down farming skills through generations.
7. In the 1990s, some industries remained under state control, while others became privately owned.
8. Businesses set prices based on supply and demand without interference.
9. The central authority planned five-year production targets for every sector.
10. In earlier societies, craftsmen exchanged tools for food instead of using money.

Task 2. Choose the correct derived form (verb, noun, or adjective) to fill in the blank.

1. The government _____ (**regulate, regulation, regulatory**) the prices to prevent inflation.
2. There was a sudden _____ (**increase, increasing, increased**) in demand after the new product launch.
3. Many farmers faced financial _____ (**difficulty, difficult, difficulting**) during the drought season.
4. The company plans to _____ (**expand, expansion, expansive**) its operations to international markets.
5. The _____ (**supply, supplying, supplier**) of raw materials was disrupted due to transport strikes.
6. To attract customers, the business used aggressive marketing _____ (**technique, technical, technically**).
7. The new law will _____ (**affect, affecting, affective**) small businesses positively.

8. After years of economic growth, the country experienced a sudden _____ (**recession, recessive, recess**).
9. The factory adopted more _____ (**efficient, efficiency, efficiently**) production methods to save costs.
10. His speech was full of _____ (**persuade, persuasion, persuasive**) arguments that convinced the investors.

Task 3. Watch the video “Economic Systems in the World”. Choose the correct answer.

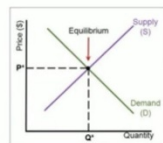
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XBSwExSJNjA>

1. What are the three fundamental questions any economic system answers?

A) Who controls the government, who owns the land, who works

Market Economy

*All productive activities are
privately owned*



B) What do we produce, how do we produce it, and who receives it

C) How to trade goods, how to make money, how to spend profits

D) What is the currency, who sets prices, who enforces laws

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three general types of economic systems?

A) Market economy

B) Command economy

C) Mixed economy

D) Socialist economy

3. In a pure market economy, who owns the means of production?

A) The government

B) Private individuals and companies

C) Foreign investors

D) International organizations

4. In a market economy, production is determined mainly by:

A) Government plans

B) Supply and demand interaction

C) Random allocation

D) International trade agreements

5. One major advantage of a market economy is:

A) Low innovation

B) Efficient allocation of resources

C) No competition

D) Government control of prices

6. Which of the following is a disadvantage of market economies?

A) Guaranteed public goods

B) Monopolies can form

C) High government regulation

D) Lack of consumer choice

7. Negative externalities, such as pollution, occur mainly because:
- A) Companies have too many regulations
 - B) Government sets production quotas
 - C) There are no laws limiting harmful effects
 - D) Consumers demand pollution
8. A command economy is characterized by:
- A) Private ownership of businesses
 - B) Government control over production and pricing
 - C) Prices determined by supply and demand
 - D) Free market competition
9. Which country is an example of a command economy?
- A) United States
 - B) Cuba
 - C) Canada
 - D) United Kingdom
10. An advantage of command economies is:
- A) High innovation rates
 - B) Less inequality and low unemployment
 - C) Many consumer choices
 - D) No government interference
11. Why might innovation be limited in a command economy?
- A) Lack of government oversight
 - B) High competition among firms
 - C) No profit motive or competition
 - D) Too many consumer options
12. What best describes a mixed economy?
- A) Only private businesses operate
 - B) Only government controls the economy
 - C) Combination of private ownership and government intervention
 - D) Economy without any government regulations
13. Why is there no “best” economic system suitable for every country?
- A) Because all countries have the same culture
 - B) Different countries have different cultures, values, and levels of development
 - C) All countries have identical economic needs
 - D) Because economic systems don’t affect societies

Task 4. Create a mind map that clearly outlines and compares the three main types of economic systems: *Market Economy*, *Command Economy*, and *Mixed Economy*.

Task 5. Write a comparative essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of two different economic systems: the market economy and the command economy. Then explain which one you think is more effective and why.

Task 6. Create a conversation.

One student is a journalist, the other is a citizen who lived under a historical economic system (choose one: market, command, mixed, or traditional). Describe how you bought goods under your system. What role did the government play in your economy? How did your daily life change after reforms? Were you allowed to own private property or run a business? What problems or advantages did your system have?

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are the three basic economic questions that every system must answer?
2. How does a market economy determine prices and production levels?
3. What are the main advantages of a market economy? List at least two.
4. What are some of the key disadvantages of a market economy?
5. What role does the government play in a command economy?
6. Give two examples of countries that have or had command economies.
7. What are the benefits and drawbacks of a command economy?
8. What defines a mixed economy, and why are most modern economies considered mixed?
9. How do mixed economies attempt to balance efficiency with social welfare?
10. Can one economic system be considered better than the others for all countries? Why or why not?

UNIT 4. THE ROLE OF MONEY AND BANKING. PAST TENSE FORMS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Functions of money. Past Continuous.
2. Types of money. Forming negative and question structures.
3. The Role of Banks in Saving and Borrowing. Interrupted Past Action.
4. Interest: earning and paying. Role of context and time markers.
5. The central bank and its role. Rewriting stories with interrupted actions.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 17, 19, 20, 25.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Select the most appropriate word from a set of options to complete each sentence.

1. One of the main **(functions, categories, exchanges, transactions)** of money is to serve as a medium of exchange.
2. Banks help people save money and also provide **(debts, withdrawals, loans, coins)** for those who need to borrow.
3. The **(salary, deposit, budget, interest)** rate determines how much extra a borrower will pay on a loan.

4. Paper money and coins are considered (**digital, commodity, fiat, plastic**) money, as they have no intrinsic value but are accepted by law.
5. The (**treasury, commercial bank, central bank, currency**) is responsible for regulating the money supply and maintaining financial stability.
6. When people place money into a bank account, it is called a (**loan, withdrawal, deposit, transfer**).
7. The bank (**charges, donates, transfers, earns**) interest on loans it provides to customers.
8. A (**medium, currency, store, transaction**) of value means that money can keep its value over time.
9. Credit cards allow people to (**lend, earn, borrow, invest**) money from the bank to make purchases.
10. One key role of banks is to act as financial (**supervisors, planners, intermediaries, collectors**) between savers and borrowers.

Task 2. Choose a relevant and reliable article related to the topic you are studying. Use supporting internet resources.

1. Write down all the unknown or difficult words from the article.
2. For each word, write the definition (in English) and an example sentence.
3. Create 10 comprehension questions about the article.
4. Retell the article in your own words.

Task 3. Watch the video “The Role of the Central Bank in the Economy: Everything You Need to Know” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V9hMrMM8Ig4>. Answer the questions:



1. What is the main role of the Central Bank in a country's economy?
2. Name three key functions of the Central Bank mentioned in the video.
3. How does the Central Bank control the money supply during an expansionary monetary policy?
4. What happens to interest rates and credit availability when the Central Bank adopts a contractionary monetary policy?
5. Explain what open market operations are and how they affect the economy.
6. What is the purpose of reserve requirements for commercial banks?
7. How does the Central Bank contribute to financial stability and prevent financial crises?
8. Why is the independence of the Central Bank important?
9. Describe how the Central Bank cooperates with other central banks internationally.
10. What challenges related to new technologies does the Central Bank currently face?

Task 4. Match each term from the left column with the closest synonym from the right column. Use the words in your own sentences.

Term	Synonym Options
1. Deposit	a. Value decline
2. Inflation	b. Savings
3. Loan	c. Put money in
4. Currency	d. Legal tender
5. Interest	e. Borrowed money
6. Capital	f. Profit on money
7. Bankrupt	g. Insolvent
8. Account	h. Financial asset
9. Saving	i. Record for money use
10. Borrow	j. Take on debt

Task 5. Prepare arguments for and against the statement: “Central banks should be fully independent from government influence.”

Use terms like inflation, monetary policy, financial stability, political interference, etc.

Task 6. Create a table comparing the functions, goals, and tools of commercial banks and central banks. Then write a paragraph summarizing the main differences.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are the main functions of money in an economy?
2. Name and describe different types of money.
3. How do banks help individuals and businesses with saving and borrowing?
4. What role does interest play in banking for both borrowers and savers?
5. What are the primary responsibilities of a central bank?
6. How does a central bank control the money supply in the economy?
7. Why is financial stability important, and how does the central bank promote it?
8. What tools does the central bank use to influence interest rates?
9. How does the regulation of banks protect depositors and investors?
10. Why is cooperation between central banks important on an international level?

UNIT 5. GOVERNMENT AND THE ECONOMY. PAST TENSE FORMS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Government and the Economy. Past Tense Forms.
2. Types of taxes. Past Perfect vs. Past Simple.
3. Government spending. Negative and question forms.
4. Budgets. Past Perfect Continuous.
5. Inflation. Past Perfect vs. Past Perfect Continuous.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list. Use each of the 10 words in your own sentence.

taxes, inflation, budget, government spending, revenue, public services, deficit, economic growth, direct tax, indirect tax

Governments collect (1) _____ to generate (2) _____, which funds various (3) _____ such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. A well-planned (4) _____ helps manage the balance between income and expenditures. Sometimes, when spending exceeds revenue, a (5) _____ occurs. Governments must also consider (6) _____ levels, as high inflation can reduce the purchasing power of money and slow down (7) _____. There are different types of taxes, including (8) _____ like income tax and (9) _____ like sales tax, each affecting citizens differently. Effective (10) _____ policies are essential for maintaining economic stability.

Task 2. Match these terms with their definitions.

Term	Definition
Fiscal policy	a) Government measures to influence the economy through spending and taxation
Progressive tax	b) A tax system where the tax rate increases as the taxable amount increases
Budget deficit	c) When government expenditures exceed revenues in a fiscal year
Inflation rate	d) The percentage increase in the general price level over a specific period
Public debt	e) The total amount of money a government owes to creditors
Tax base	f) The total amount of assets or income subject to taxation
Indirect tax	g) Taxes applied on goods and services rather than income
Monetary policy	h) Central bank actions to regulate money supply and interest rates
Discretionary spending	i) Government spending that can be adjusted or changed annually
Mandatory spending	j) Government spending required by law, such as social security and pensions

Task 3. Write short paragraphs explaining the cause-and-effect relationship between the following pairs:

High inflation and consumer purchasing power

Increased government spending and budget deficit

Raising taxes and economic growth

Budget surplus and government investment

Tax evasion and government revenue

Task 4. Prepare arguments for the following roles and debate with a partner, or write a dialogue:

Role A: Government official arguing for higher taxes to increase public spending

Role B: Business leader opposing tax increases to protect economic growth

Task 5. Describe the situation using Past Tenses. Write a short news report about the day.

Imagine you are a journalist reporting on a critical day at the Ministry of Finance during an economic crisis.

At 8:00 AM, the finance ministers were discussing the government's budget for the next fiscal year.

Before the meeting started, the economists had analyzed recent inflation trends and tax revenues.

At 10:00 AM, the finance minister announced a new tax policy aimed at increasing government revenue.

While the announcement was being delivered, many citizens were expressing concerns about the rising cost of living.

By noon, several media outlets had reported on the expected impact of the government spending cuts.

Later that afternoon, the parliament was debating the proposed budget adjustments.

By the end of the day, the government officials had agreed on a revised budget to reduce the deficit.

Task 6. Create a table showing the government's revenue, expenditure, and surplus or deficit over a period of 4–5 years.

You may use real data from a country of your choice or invent hypothetical numbers that make sense. Your table should include these columns:

Year

Revenue (income from taxes and other sources)

Expenditure (government spending)

Surplus or Deficit (Revenue minus Expenditure)

Write a short report (about 150–200 words) answering the following questions:

What trends do you observe in government spending and revenue?

How does the surplus or deficit change over the years?

What might be some reasons for these changes?

How could inflation impact this budget?

What could be the potential effects of running a deficit for several years?

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. Why do governments collect taxes from citizens and businesses?
2. What is the difference between direct and indirect taxes? Give an example of each.
3. How does government spending affect the economy?
4. What are some typical areas where governments spend money?
5. Define what a government budget is and explain its main components.
6. What is the difference between a budget surplus and a budget deficit?

7. How can a government reduce a budget deficit?
8. What is inflation and how can it impact the economy?
9. How can inflation affect government budgets and public spending?
10. Why is it important for governments to balance economic growth with inflation control?

UNIT 6. WORK AND INCOME. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. The concept of employment. Earning income and contributing to society. Sequence of Tenses.
2. Different types of jobs. Previous and Subsequent Events.
3. How wages are determined. Using Past Simple, Past Perfect, and Present Perfect to sequence events.
4. Unemployment. Causes and effects. Identifying chronological order in narratives.
5. Changes in the modern workplace. Combining narration and explanation in reports.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 25.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Match the following terms with their definitions and explain how each concept impacts the economy and individual workers. Write a short paragraph (3-4 sentences) for each.

Term	Definition
1. Employment	a. A situation where people are available to work but cannot find jobs
2. Wage	b. Compensation received regularly for labor
3. Unemployment	c. The state of having a paid job
4. Labor Market	d. The supply and demand for labor within an economy
5. Job Security	e. Assurance of continued employment without risk of sudden dismissal

Task 2. Below are jumbled sentences about a person's work history. Put them in the correct order and explain what happened first, next, and last. What might have caused her unemployment?

- a) She found a new job after completing additional training.
- b) She was unemployed for six months.
- c) She lost her previous job due to company downsizing.
- d) She started working at a retail store.

- e) Before losing her job, she had worked at the company for five years.
- f) During her unemployment, she attended workshops to improve her skills.
- g) After starting her new job, she received a promotion within a year.
- h) She decided to change her career path after the promotion.
- i) Eventually, she enrolled in a part-time university course to gain further qualifications.
- j) Now, she works in a different industry and feels more satisfied with her career.

Task 3. Imagine you are an economic analyst writing a brief report on unemployment trends and wage changes in your country over the past decade. Use the vocabulary from the unit and discuss the causes and effects of unemployment, how wages have been determined, and changes in the workplace. Be sure to use a clear sequence of events and link ideas logically.

Points to cover:

- Causes of unemployment (technological changes, economic crises)
- Impact of unemployment on society and individuals
- Factors determining wages (education, experience, market demand)
- Changes in the workplace (remote work, gig economy)
- Possible future trends

Task 4. Watch the video “How Are Wages And Salaries Determined”.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KkcWRL_4w0Q .



Use the information from the video to discuss the following:

Imagine you are hiring for a position in your own company. Describe how you would determine the appropriate wage using the principles from the video.

How could changes in the labor market (like a pandemic or new technology) affect wages in your industry?

Discuss the ethical considerations when deciding between hiring locally at a higher wage vs. overseas at a lower wage.

How might “entitlement” attitudes among employees impact company culture and productivity?

Propose a strategy to maintain a “win-win” situation for both employer and employee.

Task 5. Choose a relevant and reliable article related to the topic you are studying. Use supporting internet resources.

1. Write down all the unknown or difficult words from the article.
2. For each word, write the definition (in English) and an example sentence.
3. Create 10 comprehension questions about the article.
4. Retell the article in your own words.

Task 6. Read the career story below. Then, complete the text with the correct tense (Past Simple, Past Perfect, Present Perfect) of the verbs in brackets, paying close attention to the sequence of events.

Maria is a software developer who currently works for a leading tech company. Before she got this position, she _____ (work) for a startup in Berlin. She _____ (start) her career right after she _____ (graduate) from university in 2015.

At that time, she _____ (not have) much experience, but she quickly learned. By the time she _____ (leave) the startup, she _____ (gain) valuable skills in coding and project management.

Since she _____ (join) the new company, she _____ (lead) several major projects. She says that her confidence _____ (grow) significantly over the years. She also remembers one difficult moment from the past: in 2020, the startup she had worked for earlier _____ (face) financial problems and _____ (lay off) several employees. Luckily, she _____ (already accept) the new job offer by then.

Now, Maria is planning her future. She _____ (not decide) yet whether she wants to stay in her current role or pursue a leadership position.

1. What did Maria do before she joined her current company?
2. Why was she lucky in 2020?
3. How has her confidence changed over time?
4. What had she done before the startup faced problems?
5. What tenses are used to show events that happened before other past actions?

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is employment, and why is it important for individuals and society?
2. Name and describe at least three different types of jobs.
3. How are wages typically determined in the labor market?
4. What factors can influence a person's income?
5. What are some common causes of unemployment?
6. How does unemployment affect individuals and the economy?
7. Describe some changes that have occurred in the modern workplace.
8. How can previous work experience impact future job opportunities?
9. What role does education and training play in employment and income?
10. Why is it important to understand the sequence of events when explaining work history or job changes?

II СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. TRADE AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY. FUTURE FORMS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Trade issues. Future Simple/ Be Going to.
2. Imports vs. exports. Future Simple/ Present Continuous. Future Continuous.
3. Specialization and comparative advantage. Future Perfect.

4. Global trade examples: food, electronics, clothing. Future Perfect Continuous.
5. Benefits and challenges of international trade. Future-in- the Past tense forms.
6. Trade barriers: tariffs and quotas explained simply. Other ways of expressing the future.
7. Trade agreements: basic idea of deals. Future time words + Present Simple.
8. Currency and exchange rates. Questions, negatives and answers.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 9, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. List 3 current trade issues you've heard about (e.g., trade war, sanctions, technology bans). Explain how each affects businesses and consumers.

Trade issues refer to problems or disagreements between countries about buying and selling goods and services. These can include unfair pricing, trade imbalances, and disputes over rules.

Task 2. Fill in each blank using a word from the box. You may use each word only once. Use the words in your own sentences.

comparative, surplus, deficit, liberalization, quota, tariffs, specialization, exchange rate, outsourcing, trade agreement

1. The _____ of labor allows countries to focus on their most efficient industries.
2. Due to a budget _____, the country had to borrow heavily from international lenders.
3. A favorable _____ means your currency buys more foreign goods.
4. Trade _____ such as NAFTA help reduce costs and open new markets.
5. The government imposed a _____ on steel imports to protect local producers.
6. Currency instability and changing _____ pose challenges for importers.
7. Countries with a _____ advantage can produce goods at lower opportunity costs.
8. The firm engaged in _____ to lower production costs abroad.
9. Some economists criticize excessive trade _____ as harmful to development.
10. The country had a large trade _____ thanks to booming exports.

Task 3. Use the word in brackets to complete each sentence in the correct form (noun, verb, adjective, adverb).

1. The recent _____ in tariffs led to a surge in cross-border business. (reduce)
2. Countries with a _____ advantage tend to dominate in specific sectors. (compare)
3. Political tensions have caused major _____ in global markets. (disrupt)
4. The company's _____ strategy focused on exporting to Southeast Asia. (expand)

5. Currency _____ can negatively affect exporters' profits. (fluctuate)
6. Many argue that trade liberalization increases global _____. (interconnect)
7. A significant _____ in exports last quarter raised concerns. (decline)
8. Governments sometimes use protectionist policies to _____ local industries. (shield)
9. The deal was cancelled due to _____ concerns about labor conditions. (ethics)
10. Economic _____ has made trade agreements more complex. (global)

Task 4. Write a short paragraph (3–5 sentences) for each pair explaining the cause and effect relationship in the context of international trade.

Trade liberalization and domestic industry competitiveness

Tariffs on imports and consumer prices

Currency depreciation and export volume

Outsourcing production and employment in manufacturing

A strong trade surplus and national currency value

Task 5. Prepare arguments for a mini-debate or write a dialogue using trade-related vocabulary.

An international economic summit is discussing whether to eliminate tariffs between two countries.

Role A – Trade Minister from Country A. Argues in favor of eliminating tariffs to increase exports and lower costs for consumers. Key points: comparative advantage, trade efficiency, consumer benefit, competitiveness.

Role B – Labor Union Representative from Country B. Opposes tariff elimination, fearing job losses and harm to domestic producers. Key points: protectionism, job security, market flooding, wage pressure.

Task 6. Write ten sentences about future trade developments using a different future tense in each sentence.

Task 7. Write a short future-focused report (120–150 words) imagining what international trade will look like in 2035.

Task 8. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the main benefit of international trade?

- A) Decreasing product variety
- B) Increasing unemployment
- C) Access to goods not produced locally
- D) Decreasing foreign investment

2. A tariff is:

- A) A tax on exported goods
- B) A trade agreement between two countries
- C) A quota on domestic production
- D) A tax on imported goods

3. The World Trade Organization (WTO) primarily aims to:

- A) Enforce labor laws worldwide
- B) Monitor currency exchange rates
- C) Regulate and facilitate global trade
- D) Eliminate all tariffs globally

4. What does the term comparative advantage refer to?

- A) Producing all goods cheaper than any other country
- B) Importing goods with lower quality
- C) Specializing in goods a country can produce more efficiently
- D) Imposing trade barriers to protect local jobs

5. A trade surplus occurs when:

- A) A country exports more than it imports
- B) A country imports more than it exports
- C) A country bans all foreign trade
- D) A country's imports and exports are equal

6. One possible negative effect of globalization is:

- A) Increased market access
- B) Cultural exchange
- C) Job loss in certain domestic industries
- D) Better technology sharing

7. Which of the following is a regional trade agreement?

- A) NATO
- B) UN
- C) NAFTA (now USMCA)
- D) IMF

8. Protectionism is a policy aimed at:

- A) Promoting free trade
- B) Encouraging foreign investment
- C) Protecting domestic industries from foreign competition
- D) Increasing exports through subsidies

9. Global value chains refer to:

- A) The rising price of global currencies
- B) The complete process of product development across countries
- C) The creation of value-added taxes for global trade
- D) A pricing model used by oil-exporting countries

10. Which organization provides loans and financial support to countries in economic crisis?

- A) WTO
- B) IMF
- C) OECD
- D) OPEC

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What does the term import mean in international trade?
2. Define export and give an example.
3. What is comparative advantage and why is it important in global trade?
4. Name two common trade barriers and explain how they affect trade.
5. What happens when a country has a trade deficit?
6. Explain the role of tariffs in international trade.
7. What is a free trade agreement?
8. How do exchange rates influence international trade?
9. Give one example of a product that is commonly traded globally and explain why.
10. What are two main benefits and two main challenges of international trade?

UNIT 2. BASIC ECONOMIC INDICATORS. MODALS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Ability.
2. Rising prices and cost of living. Obligation/ Duty. Necessity.
3. Unemployment rate. Percentage of people without jobs. Absence of necessity
4. Economic growth. Prohibition.
5. Consumer confidence. Probability.
6. Interest rates. Permission.
7. National debt. Advice.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 17, 19, 20, 23.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct derived form of the word in parentheses.

1. The country's _____ (*grow*) rate slowed down due to decreased exports.
2. Rising _____ (*price*) affected the affordability of basic goods.
3. Consumer _____ (*confident*) dropped after several economic shocks.
4. The government introduced _____ (*regulate*) to control inflation.
5. Interest _____ (*rate*) play a crucial role in investment decisions.
6. National _____ (*debt*) increased significantly after the recession.
7. Economic _____ (*indicator*) help policymakers understand market trends.

8. _____ (*produce*) output expanded as industries modernized.
9. The report showed a _____ (*significant*) increase in GDP last quarter.
10. Government spending can either stimulate or _____ (*restrict*) economic growth.

Task 2. Choose the best answer.

1. What does GDP measure?
- A) Total population
 - B) Total value of goods and services produced
 - C) Government spending only
 - D) National debt level
2. Rising prices usually indicate:
- A) Deflation
 - B) Inflation
 - C) Economic growth
 - D) Trade surplus
3. High interest rates generally:
- A) Encourage borrowing
 - B) Discourage borrowing
 - C) Have no effect on loans
 - D) Increase consumer confidence
4. National debt is:
- A) The amount a country owes to foreign creditors and its citizens
 - B) The total value of exports
 - C) The money the government collects from taxes
 - D) The cost of living index
5. Consumer confidence tends to increase when:
- A) Economic growth is slow
 - B) Inflation is high
 - C) Job security improves
 - D) Interest rates rise sharply
6. Economic growth is usually measured by:
- A) Changes in the unemployment rate
 - B) Changes in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
 - C) Consumer spending only
 - D) The amount of government debt
7. When the cost of living rises significantly, this is called:
- A) Deflation
 - B) Inflation
 - C) Stagnation
 - D) Recession
8. Which of the following can be a consequence of very high national debt?
- A) Lower interest rates
 - B) Increased government borrowing costs
 - C) Higher consumer confidence
 - D) Reduced inflation

9. A decrease in consumer confidence most likely leads to:

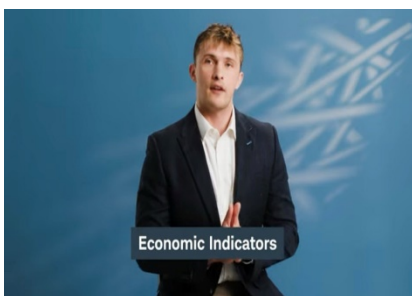
- A) Increased consumer spending
- B) Higher saving rates and reduced spending
- C) Rising GDP growth
- D) Lower unemployment

10. Central banks raise interest rates to:

- A) Stimulate economic growth
- B) Reduce inflation by discouraging borrowing
- C) Increase consumer confidence
- D) Lower the national debt

Task 3. Watch the video “Economic Indicators Investors Need to Know”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bywL-IU-leo>



Write True or False. Correct the false ones.

1. The stock market can be considered a leading economic indicator because it reflects investors' expectations about the future.
2. The Consumer Confidence Index measures how people feel about their current and future financial situations.
3. A PMI reading below 50 indicates growth in manufacturing activity.
4. Lagging indicators provide information about what is happening in the economy right now.
5. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a lagging indicator that tracks changes in Americans' purchasing power over time.
6. Rising inflation always means that the economy is performing well.
7. The unemployment rate is considered a leading indicator because it predicts future economic performance.
8. Personal income data includes wages, salaries, government benefits, dividends, and interest.
9. New jobs and low unemployment usually lead to decreased consumer spending.
10. Investors should rely on a single economic indicator to make investment decisions.

Task 4. Write a 200-word report analyzing the current state of the economy based on three key economic indicators: GDP, inflation rate (CPI), and unemployment rate.

Explain what each indicator measures.

Describe what the current trends suggest about the health of the economy.

Conclude with your opinion on what these indicators mean for consumers and investors.

Task 5. Prepare a 3-4 minute presentation explaining the differences between leading, coincident, and lagging economic indicators.

Give at least two examples of each type.

Explain why investors and policymakers pay attention to these indicators.

Use simple examples to show how these indicators might affect everyday life.

Task 6. Two economists discuss the state of the economy based on recent data. Use modal verbs to express advice, probability, necessity, and obligation.

Task 7. Complete the sentences using the appropriate modal verb.

1. Central banks ____ raise interest rates when inflation rises too quickly.
2. A country ____ maintain stable GDP growth to attract foreign investment.
3. High unemployment rates ____ signal a slowdown in economic activity.
4. Policymakers ____ take action to prevent economic recession.
5. The inflation rate ____ decrease if energy prices drop.
6. Economists ____ analyze multiple indicators before making predictions.
7. Low consumer spending ____ be a warning sign of declining confidence.
8. Governments ____ not ignore rising public debt.
9. The GDP figure alone ____ not provide a full picture of economic health.
10. Investors ____ consider both inflation and interest rates when making decisions.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What does Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measure in an economy?
2. How does the Consumer Confidence Index affect economic forecasting?
3. Why is inflation considered an important economic indicator?
4. What does the unemployment rate tell us about the labor market?
5. Why is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) classified as a lagging indicator?
6. Which economic indicators are considered leading indicators, and why?
7. How do changes in interest rates influence consumer and business borrowing?
8. What does a sudden increase in initial jobless claims suggest about the economy?
9. How can GDP growth rates impact investment decisions?
10. What information does the personal income report provide about the economy?

III СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMICS. THE PASSIVE VOICE

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Characteristics of entrepreneurs. Transformation from Active to Passive.
2. Role of small businesses in the economy. Personal/ impersonal constructions.
3. Innovation and economic growth. Special passive constructions.
4. Startup ecosystems and funding sources. Passive Voice in different tenses.
5. Government support and regulation for SMEs. Passive Voice vs. Active Voice.
6. Business planning and strategy. Passive with Modals.
7. Market research and customer needs. Passive in questions.
8. Risk management and business failure in entrepreneurship. Impersonal passive structures.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 7, 8, 10, 20, 21, 23.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Match each characteristic with a short scenario. Then, choose two and discuss how they contribute to business success.

Example Traits. Resilience. Risk-taking. Vision. Adaptability. Leadership. Self-motivation. Scenarios. An entrepreneur continues working after two failed ventures. A business owner changes their model after new competitors enter. A founder invests personal savings to develop a prototype.

Task 2. Use real statistics showing the contribution of small businesses to GDP, employment, and innovation. Write a 150–200-word report analyzing:

- the economic impact of SMEs
- sector-wise differences
- policy suggestions to strengthen SME development

Task 3. Watch the video “How to Pitch to Investors in first Meetings”
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ofDywobhhwg>



Read the statements and write True or False based on the video content.

1. Most startups are accepted by investors in their first meeting.
2. Investors prefer a long and detailed explanation of your product in the first meeting.
3. The speaker suggests using a three-step

framework: the pitch, the magic question, and next steps.

4. Focusing only on the product is the best way to capture investors' attention.

5. In the pitch, it's important to cover the problem, product, progress, and people.

6. Investors always follow the same pattern of questions after the pitch.

7. The “magic question” helps shift from a one-way presentation to an investor-led conversation.

8. If an investor says “no,” you should never contact them again.

9. A short, structured pitch is more effective than a lengthy company history.

10. Following up with investors after applying their feedback shows persistence and increases your chances.

Task 4. Write a dialogue between an entrepreneur and an investor. Topic “Pitching to an Investor”.

Entrepreneur: Trying to secure funding for a green tech startup.

Investor: Asking questions about potential risks, market need, and scalability.

Task 5. Choose a famous entrepreneur or startup (e.g., Elon Musk, Sara Blakely, Airbnb, Canva). Write a 250-word case study. Include:

Key entrepreneurial traits

Initial funding challenges

Innovations introduced

Risk management and growth strategies

Task 6. Choose a real or fictional small business idea. Complete a SWOT table (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats), then write a short analysis with recommendations for how to proceed.

Task 7. Prepare a 3-minute business pitch for a startup.

Include: the problem being solved, the target market and customer needs, funding required, expected outcomes and innovation.

Task 8. Create a two-column table listing advantages and disadvantages of government regulation for small businesses. Then write a paragraph giving your opinion on how much involvement is ideal.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are the key characteristics that define a successful entrepreneur?
2. Why are small and medium-sized enterprises important for a country's economy?
3. How does innovation contribute to economic growth in a business context?
4. What are some common funding sources available to startups, and how do they differ?
5. In what ways can the government support small businesses? Give examples.
6. What are the main components of an effective business plan?
7. Why is market research important before launching a new product or service?
8. What are some typical risks that entrepreneurs face, and how can they manage them?
9. What factors can lead to small business failure, and how can these be prevented?
10. How do startup ecosystems (like accelerators, incubators, or co-working spaces) help entrepreneurs succeed?

UNIT 2. DIGITAL ECONOMY AND E-COMMERCE. REPORTED SPEECH

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Characteristics of the digital economy. Types of reported speech: statements, questions, and commands.
2. E-commerce platforms and digital payment systems. Time and place changes in Reported Speech.
3. Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology. Tenses in reported speech.
4. Gig economy and remote work trends. Reporting verbs.
5. Data as an economic resource. Reported questions.
6. Cybersecurity and privacy in the digital economy. Reported speech vs. Direct speech.
7. Digital inclusion and the digital divide. Introductory verbs in Reported speech.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 10, 16, 19, 20, 22.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Match each digital economy subtopic with a speaker quote. Then report the statements using suitable introductory verbs. Choose two statements to discuss in pairs or groups.

Digital Economy – “Technology drives nearly every sector now.”

E-Commerce – “We’ve seen a 70% growth in mobile purchases this year.”

Cryptocurrency – “Bitcoin may disrupt traditional banking models.”

Gig Economy – “Many professionals enjoy freelancing for its flexibility.”

Data – “User data is the new oil of the digital economy.”

Cybersecurity – “Small businesses must improve online protection fast.”

Digital Divide – “Rural areas still struggle to access reliable internet.”

Task 2. Choose a relevant and reliable article related to the topic you are studying. Use supporting internet resources.

1. Write down all the unknown or difficult words from the article.
2. For each word, write the definition (in English) and an example sentence.
3. Create 10 comprehension questions about the article.
4. Retell the article in your own words.

Task 3. Choose a successful digital business (e.g., Shopify, Etsy, Stripe, TikTok). Write a 200–250 word case study.

Include:

What made the idea work

Which challenges the founders faced

How innovation shaped growth

Advice the business offers to new digital entrepreneurs

Task 4. Prepare a conversation – “Explaining Cryptocurrency to a Skeptic”.

Two colleagues meet during a coffee break. One is enthusiastic about investing in cryptocurrency and understands blockchain well. The other is skeptical and doesn’t trust digital currencies, worrying about scams and volatility.

Task 5. Create a table listing the advantages and disadvantages of remote work and the gig economy.

A mid-sized company is considering shifting to a **remote or hybrid work model** and increasing its use of freelancers instead of hiring full-time employees. A meeting is called to discuss the potential benefits and drawbacks.

Task 6. Read the following scenario and answer the questions below.

A popular e-commerce company recently experienced a data breach. Hackers accessed customers’ personal information, including names, addresses, and payment details. The company had some security measures but lacked updated encryption and employee training on phishing attacks. After the breach, the company faced customer backlash and government fines.

What cybersecurity weaknesses can you identify in this company's situation?
 How could stronger privacy policies help protect customers?
 What are three steps the company should take immediately to improve its cybersecurity?
 How does a data breach affect consumer trust and the company's reputation?
 What role do employees play in maintaining cybersecurity?
 Why is encryption important in protecting digital transactions?
 How can companies balance data collection for business use with respecting customer privacy?
 What laws or regulations might apply to this company after the breach?
 What are potential long-term consequences of ignoring cybersecurity in the digital economy?
 Suggest ways customers can protect their own privacy when shopping online.

Task 7. Prepare a 3-minute digital business pitch for a tech startup or e-commerce product. Include: the problem you want to solve, target customer and user behavior, how you use digital tools (AI, social media, apps), growth potential and profit model.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are the main characteristics that define the digital economy?
2. How do e-commerce platforms simplify buying and selling goods and services?
3. What are the most common digital payment systems used in e-commerce?
4. How does blockchain technology support security in digital transactions?
5. What advantages does the gig economy offer to both workers and businesses?
6. What challenges do remote work trends present for companies and employees?
7. Why is data considered a valuable economic resource in the digital economy?
8. What are the main cybersecurity risks associated with e-commerce?
9. How can consumers protect their privacy when shopping online?
10. What measures can governments take to promote digital inclusion and reduce the digital divide?

IV СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. THE PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES FRONTIER. CONDITIONALS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Definition and purpose of the production possibilities frontier. Zero Conditional.
2. Assumptions behind the production possibilities frontier model. First Conditional.
3. Opportunity cost and trade-offs. Second Conditional.
4. Efficient, inefficient, and unattainable points. Third Conditional.
5. Economic growth and shifts in the production possibilities frontier. Mixed Conditionals.
6. Law of increasing opportunity cost. Inverted Conditionals.
7. Specialization and comparative advantage. Common mistakes with Conditionals.
8. Real-world applications of the production possibilities frontier. Alternative Conditional Forms.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 10, 18, 19, 20, 23.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Match each term with its correct definition. Then, explain the difference between two pairs of concepts. Use each term in your own sentences.

Terms: opportunity cost, efficient point, economic growth, law of increasing opportunity cost, comparative advantage, trade-off, unattainable point, PPF curve.

Definitions:

- A. A visual model that shows the maximum output combinations of two goods given limited resources.
- B. The cost of giving up the next best alternative when making a choice.
- C. Producing more of one good requires giving up increasingly more of another.
- D. A point on the PPF that uses all resources fully and effectively.
- E. A choice between two competing alternatives.
- F. A nation's ability to produce at a lower opportunity cost than others.
- G. An output combination beyond current resource capacity.
- H. A shift in the PPF indicating increased productive capacity.

Task 2. Label the diagram below with the following points:

Efficient production

Inefficient production

Unattainable point

Economic growth shift

Opportunity cost movement

Answer the questions.

What happens to opportunity cost as you move along the PPF?

How would technological advancement in one sector shift the curve?

Instructions for students:

1. Use the provided terms to label points and areas on the diagram:

Efficient production – Any point on the PPF curve.

Inefficient production – Any point inside the curve (not using all resources).

Unattainable point – Any point outside the curve (beyond current resources).

Economic growth shift – Draw and label a new outward PPF curve to show increased capacity.

Opportunity cost movement – Choose two points along the curve and draw an arrow from one to the other, then label it as a movement showing opportunity cost.

2. Write short, clear answers based on economic theory:

What happens to opportunity cost as you move along the PPF?

Hint: Opportunity cost usually increases due to the law of increasing opportunity costs.

Explain why this happens when reallocating resources from one good to another.

How would technological advancement in one sector shift the curve?

Hint: If technology improves only for Good A, the PPF curve would pivot outward more on the Good A axis. Explain how and why that happens.

Task 3. Choose a country or industry and describe how the PPF model can explain real-world resource allocation decisions. Include examples of opportunity cost and possible trade-offs. (150–200 words).

Task 4. Be ready to discuss. Topic “Should a country always specialize based on comparative advantage?”.

Team A: Argues for specialization and trade.

Team B: Argues against, citing risks and overdependence.

Task 5. Present your plan to the class or write a short policy memo (100–150 words).

You are economic advisors to a small island nation. The country can produce only two goods: tourism services and agricultural products.

Due to a pandemic, tourism collapses. Analyze how the nation should shift production using the PPF model. Identify the opportunity costs involved. Decide on efficient vs inefficient options. Suggest ways to promote economic growth.

Task 6. Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form. Choose 2–3 of the completed sentences and explain them in your own words, focusing on how they relate to opportunity cost or economic growth.

1. If a country uses all its resources efficiently, it _____ **(operate)** on its PPF.
2. If the labor force increases next year, the PPF _____ **(shift)** outward.
3. If producers specialized based on comparative advantage, they _____ **(increase)** total output.
4. If the government had invested in technology earlier, the economy _____ **(grow)** faster.
5. If two countries trade based on their comparative advantages, both _____ **(benefit)**.
6. If there is no opportunity cost, the PPF _____ **(be)** a straight line.
7. If an economy overuses its resources, it _____ **(face)** sustainability problems.
8. If Country A had not experienced war, it _____ **(maintain)** its productive capacity.
9. If a firm reallocates resources inefficiently, it _____ **(end up)** inside the PPF.
10. If capital goods are prioritized over consumer goods, the economy _____ **(grow)** more in the long term.

Task 7. Create a short fictional scenario where a country or business faces a major decision involving trade-offs and opportunity costs. Use at least two conditional sentences to explain what could happen under different choices.

Task 8. Choose the best answer.

1. If a country produces more consumer goods, it will...
 - a) increase its capital stock instantly
 - b) have more resources for future production
 - c) have fewer resources for capital goods
 - d) produce at a point outside its PPF

2. If an economy operates inside the PPF, it means that...
- a) all resources are fully employed
 - b) some resources are underutilized
 - c) the country has reached efficiency
 - d) production is unattainable
3. If the country had invested more in technology last year, it...
- a) will produce more this year
 - b) would produce more today
 - c) produces less this year
 - d) had grown faster in the past
4. If resources are perfectly adaptable to both goods, the PPF will be...
- a) a straight line
 - b) concave
 - c) convex
 - d) unattainable
5. If the opportunity cost of producing one good increases, the PPF becomes...
- a) linear
 - b) outward shifting
 - c) more bowed out
 - d) inward sloping
6. If the country hadn't experienced war, it...
- a) will shift the PPF inward
 - b) would have maintained production capacity
 - c) produces outside the PPF
 - d) must produce inefficiently
7. If an economy reaches a point beyond the PPF, it must have...
- a) used new resources or technology
 - b) ignored the law of opportunity cost
 - c) reduced labor force
 - d) increased inefficiency
8. If you move along the PPF from point A to B, you...
- a) gain both goods
 - b) face no opportunity cost
 - c) lose some of one good to gain more of the other
 - d) are producing inefficiently
9. If capital goods are prioritized over consumer goods now, the future PPF...
- a) will shift inward
 - b) will stay the same
 - c) will not exist
 - d) will likely shift outward

10. If production is at a point outside the PPF without any change in resources or technology, it...

- a) indicates full employment
- b) violates economic principles
- c) is a result of efficient resource use
- d) is unattainable with current capacity

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What does the Production Possibilities Frontier (PPF) represent in economics?
2. What are the three main assumptions behind a typical PPF model?
3. How does opportunity cost relate to movement along the PPF? Give an example.
4. What is the difference between an efficient point, an inefficient point, and an unattainable point on the PPF?
5. What causes the PPF to shift outward? Mention at least two factors.
6. Explain the law of increasing opportunity cost using the shape of the PPF curve.
7. How can specialization and comparative advantage be illustrated using two different PPFs?
8. What is the economic significance of a country operating inside (beneath) its PPF?
9. How does trade allow countries to consume beyond their own PPF?
10. Give a real-world example of a situation where the PPF model could help decision-makers allocate resources.

UNIT 2. THE ROLE OF PROFITS AND OTHER ECONOMIC INCENTIVES. WISHES AND REGRETS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Definition and importance of profit. Wishes about the present.
2. Profits as an incentive for innovation and efficiency. Wishes about the past.
3. The role of losses. Wishes about the future.
4. Incentives in resource allocation. Wishes with “could”.
5. Non-profit motives and social enterprises. Using “if only” for emphasis.
6. Government incentives and disincentives. Wishes about other people’s actions.
7. Incentives and human behavior in economics. Common mistakes in wishes and regrets.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Research two businesses: one for-profit company and one social enterprise (e.g., Tesla vs. TOMS Shoes). Write a 200-word comparison focusing on:

Their main objectives

How profits or non-profit motives drive their decision-making

Incentives used to motivate employees or innovate

Task 2. Discuss which types of incentives (tax cuts, grants, subsidies) would benefit both the economy and the community.

You are members of a city council deciding how to attract businesses to a struggling district.

Local government official (supports tax incentives)

Business owner (concerned about costs and location)

Resident (wants jobs but fears rising prices)

Environmentalism (supports sustainable enterprises)

Task 3. Create a two-column table. Write a paragraph explaining how different incentives influence economic behavior.

Incentive Type

Expected Behavior/Outcome

Task 4. Watch the videos “How Incentives Shape Behaviour?”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EddLvlbDFc0>.

“How do incentives really work?” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=uL-4gENUNdM>



Answer the questions.

What are the main types of incentives discussed?

Do you think incentives always work as intended? Why or why not?

Write True or False.

T/F – Charlie Munger believes that short-term incentives are a major cause of poor decision-making in both business and politics.

T/F – According to Munger, systems are perverse when they cause good people to act badly.

T/F – Munger suggests that long-term incentives are more dangerous than short-term ones.

T/F – He believes it is easy to fix systems without changing the underlying incentives.

T/F – Berkshire Hathaway structures itself to avoid perverse incentives.

T/F – Munger trusts himself fully not to fall into bad behavior despite incentives.

T/F – Charlie supports paying directors large sums to ensure better corporate governance.

T/F – The culture at Berkshire Hathaway is intentionally different from that of most companies.

T/F – Munger believes the current reforms like Sarbanes-Oxley will be sufficient to fix incentive problems.

T/F – Munger uses humor to illustrate how out of step he is with common corporate practice.

Task 5. Write a fictional story (150–200 words) where a small business owner faces a choice.

Chase higher profits through automation. Prioritize job retention and community values. Include how incentives influence their decision, and what consequences follow

Task 6. Prepare a 3-minute presentation on the topic: “Can a business prioritize both profit and social good? Or must one come first?”.

Take a clear position (e.g., pro-profit, pro-purpose, or a balance of both).

Use economic terms such as incentive, efficiency, trade-off, resource allocation, externalities, sustainability, etc.

Include at least one real-world example (e.g., Tesla, TOMS Shoes, Unilever, Grameen Bank, etc.).

Mention possible government incentives or disincentives that support your view (e.g., tax breaks, subsidies, regulations).

Conclude with your opinion on what motivates entrepreneurs most effectively today.

Task 7. Write a 250-word blog post aimed at young entrepreneurs or economics students.

Summarize the importance of profits, losses, and economic incentives in shaping business decisions. Highlight the positive and negative consequences of focusing only on profits. Use at least 3 examples of “wishes” or “regrets” to express lessons learned from real or fictional entrepreneurs.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is the economic definition of profit, and why is it essential in a market economy?
2. How do profits act as an incentive for innovation and efficiency in business?
3. What role do losses play in guiding business decisions and market corrections?
4. How do economic incentives influence how resources are allocated in different industries?
5. Can non-profit organizations be economically efficient? Why or why not?
6. What is the difference between financial incentives and moral or social incentives?
7. How do government policies (e.g., subsidies, taxes, grants) act as incentives or disincentives?
8. In what ways do human behaviors (such as risk-aversion or altruism) influence responses to economic incentives?
9. Give an example of a social enterprise and explain how it balances profit with social goals.
10. Why might over-reliance on profit as the sole incentive lead to negative externalities or ethical concerns?

V СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND POVERTY. NOUNS. PRONOUNS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Definitions and measurements of inequality and poverty. Countable and uncountable nouns.
2. Types of economic inequality. Singular and plural nouns.
3. Causes of inequality. Abstract and concrete nouns.
4. Poverty traps and intergenerational poverty. Compound nouns.
5. Consequences of economic inequality. Personal pronouns.
6. Redistribution policies and government intervention. Reflexive pronouns.
7. Social mobility and equal opportunity. Indefinite pronouns.
8. Global perspectives and international comparisons. Negative pronouns.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 10, 12, 17, 19, 21.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Group the following nouns into categories: Types of Inequality, Causes, Consequences, Solutions. Then choose 5 and write clear definitions using them in original sentences.

Income disparity, wealth gap, opportunity, unemployment, taxation, redistribution, healthcare, education, social class, policy.

Task 2. Read the text “Poverty and Inequality”. Write out unknown words and their definitions. Put 10 questions to the text.
<https://www.ide.go.jp/English/Research/Topics/Soc/Poverty/overview.html>

Task 3. Find two short case studies about different countries' approaches to reducing poverty. Answer the questions:

What types of inequality were present?

What strategies did each country use?

Whose policy was more effective, and why?

Task 4. Write a 200-word response to the question: “Should governments redistribute wealth to reduce inequality?”.

Use at least 10 key economic nouns, a variety of pronouns to maintain cohesion and avoid repetition.

Task 5. Create a visual diagram that explains how a poverty trap works.

Show each stage in the cycle (e.g., low income → limited access to education → poor job opportunities → continued poverty). After completing the diagram, write a short paragraph describing how the cycle affects individuals or families. Use clear and connected language to explain how one stage leads to the next.

Task 6. You are part of a task force advising the government on how to reduce poverty and inequality. Choose one of the following roles and prepare a 2-minute speech suggesting a policy solution. Use relevant vocabulary and persuasive language.

Roles

Economist proposing tax reforms

NGO representative supporting education initiatives

Business owner concerned about wage increases

Social worker advocating for more welfare support

Student sharing lived experience and calling for change

Prompt questions

What is the main problem you want to solve?

What solution do you propose?

How will your idea reduce inequality or poverty?

Task 7. Prepare a 3–5 minute presentation on one of the following subtopics related to economic inequality and poverty. Use key vocabulary, real data or examples, and explain both causes and possible solutions. End with a personal opinion or reflection. Use a few visual aids (charts, images, or bullet-point slides) to support your speech.

Choose ONE Topic:

What causes income inequality in developed countries?

How does poverty affect education and long-term opportunity?

What is the role of government in reducing economic inequality?

Social mobility. Is equal opportunity really possible?

Global poverty. Why do some nations remain poor?

Universal Basic Income – A solution or a risk?

Task 8. Choose the correct form of the word in parentheses — verb, noun, or adjective — to complete each sentence.

1. The government introduced new policies to reduce _____ between the rich and _____ the _____ poor.

(*inequal, inequality, unequal*)

2. A lack of access to education can seriously _____ a person's chances of escaping _____ poverty.

(*limit, limitation, limited*)

3. Many economists believe that _____ growth alone is not enough to end poverty.

(*economy, economic, economically*)

4. Child _____ has long-term effects on health and education outcomes.

(*poverty, poor, poorly*)

5. The _____ of wealth in certain regions has created widespread resentment.

(*concentrated, concentration, concentrate*)

6. They live in _____ areas where unemployment is high and resources are scarce.

(deprive, deprived, deprivation)

7. Effective _____ is essential to manage public funds fairly.

(govern, governance, government)

8. An _____ society is one where everyone has the same access to opportunity.

(equal, equality, equally)

9. Many working people are still unable to _____ basic necessities.

(affordable, afford, affordability)

10. Programs that provide free school meals aim to improve _____ for underprivileged children.

(nutrition, nutritional, nourish)

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is the difference between absolute poverty and relative poverty?
2. How is economic inequality typically measured (name at least one index)?
3. What are three common causes of income inequality in modern economies?
4. What is a poverty trap and how does it affect long-term economic outcomes?
5. How can unequal access to education and healthcare contribute to poverty?
6. What are some negative effects of high economic inequality on society?
7. Name two government policies designed to reduce poverty or inequality.
8. What is the difference between redistribution and social mobility?
9. How does intergenerational poverty impact children's future opportunities?
10. Can economic growth reduce poverty without reducing inequality? Why or why not?

UNIT 2. WELFARE ECONOMICS AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT. DETERMINERS AND QUANTIFIERS.

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Equity-efficiency trade-offs. Specific determiners.
2. Market failures and the justification for government intervention. General determiners.
3. Public goods vs. private goods. The indefinite article: "a" and "an".
4. Externalities and corrective policies. The definite article: "the".
5. Cost-benefit analysis of government programs. Interrogative determiners: "which" and "what".
6. Welfare programs and social insurance. Quantifiers.
7. Measuring social welfare. Numbers.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 10, 12, 18, 21, 23, 25.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Read the article “Welfare Economics Explained: Theory, Assumptions, and Criticism” https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/welfare_economics.asp

Identify key ideas.

Highlight or underline any of the key vocabulary words.

Write out the sentence from the article where each word appears (or a similar sentence of your own if it doesn't appear in the text).

Define the word in your own words.

Write one original sentence using the word in a new economic context (not from the article).

Task 2. Prepare a 3-minute presentation or write a 250-word article explaining the concept of equity-efficiency trade-offs in economics.

Task 3. Write a short case study (200–250 words) analyzing a real or fictional example of a public goods or a negative externality (e.g., pollution, national defense, vaccines).

Explain the issue and suggest a government policy using cost-benefit reasoning.

Task 4. Analyze a supply-demand diagram with a negative externality.

Identify the socially optimal quantity. Explain how a tax or subsidy could improve efficiency. Write a short paragraph or present to a peer.

Task 5. You are a policy advisor invited to present your idea for a new welfare or social insurance program to a committee of government officials. Your goal is to explain the need, design, and impact of your proposal while convincing your audience that it is both fair (equitable) and cost-effective (efficient).

Prepare a 3–5 minute presentation (with or without visuals/slides) including the following elements:

What issue are you solving?

Who is affected and how?

Why is it important to act now?

What is the name of your proposed program?

Who will benefit from it?

How will it work?

Is it a welfare transfer, insurance scheme, voucher, or subsidy?

What are the expected benefits?

How does it improve efficiency?

How does it promote equity?

How will it be funded?

What are the potential objections?

How do you respond?

Task 6. “In your opinion, what is the best way to measure social welfare – GDP per capita, Gini coefficient, Human Development Index, or something else?”
Write a 150-word reflection explaining your view with economic reasoning.

Task 7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners and quantifiers. After completing the text, rewrite it from the perspective of a government official, a low-income citizen, an economist.

_____ welfare system aims to reduce inequality while maintaining market efficiency. However, achieving this balance is not easy. In reality, _____ policy has trade-offs. Governments often struggle to allocate resources efficiently because _____ programs face funding limitations. While _____ citizens benefit from social insurance, others may fall through the cracks. For example, _____ unemployed workers may receive financial support, but _____ assistance may not cover long-term needs. Critics argue that too _____ intervention leads to dependency, whereas proponents believe that _____ form of universal basic income could strengthen both equity and productivity. Empirical studies show that _____ welfare recipients improve their situation when provided with stable support, but _____ policymakers consider cost-effectiveness before scaling up such programs. The role of taxation is also debated. _____ economists support progressive taxes to fund redistribution, while others worry that taxing _____ income discourages innovation. In low-income countries, where _____ public funding is available, welfare coverage is significantly lower, leaving _____ room for informal community-based aid. Ultimately, effective welfare policy must ensure that _____ benefit is measured not only in monetary terms, but also in terms of social wellbeing and long-term opportunity.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is the main goal of welfare economics?
2. How do economists define the trade-off between efficiency and equity?
3. What are the key differences between public goods and private goods?
4. What is a market failure, and why might it justify government intervention?
5. Give two examples of positive and negative externalities. How can they be corrected?
6. What is the purpose of cost-benefit analysis in evaluating government programs?
7. How do welfare programs and social insurance help reduce economic inequality?
8. What are some methods used to measure social welfare?
9. Why might a government prioritize equity over efficiency in certain policies?
10. Can government intervention sometimes reduce overall efficiency? Give an example.

VI СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS. ADJECTIVES

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. What sustainable development is. Gradable and non-gradable adjectives.
2. Natural resources: renewable vs. non-renewable. Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
3. Externalities: positive and negative impacts on the environment. Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.
4. Climate change and economic consequences. Comparative structures: as...as, not so ..as.
5. Green technologies and innovation. Comparative structures: the more...the less, the same as.
6. Global cooperation and environmental policies. Comparative structures: the+ comparative, so and such, enough and too with adjectives.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 9, 11, 12, 18, 21, 23.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Read the article <https://www.nature.com/subjects/environmental-economics>

Identify key ideas.

Highlight or underline any of the key vocabulary words.

Write out the sentence from the article where each word appears (or a similar sentence of your own if it doesn't appear in the text).

Define the word in your own words.

Write one original sentence using the word in a new economic context (not from the article).

Task 2. Watch a short video or read an article on green innovation or the circular economy.

Extract 20 new vocabulary terms.

For each term, write a sentence related to environmental economics.

Classify the terms (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) and note any collocations.

Task 3. Write a 200-word report “The Economic Impact of Climate Change”.

What are the economic consequences of unchecked climate change?

How do externalities contribute to the problem?

Give examples of positive externalities from green technologies.

Use linking phrases like as a result, consequently, due to, this leads to...

Task 4. Data Analysis.

Use real data on the global use of energy sources (pie charts, bar graphs, etc.).

Identify trends in renewable and non-renewable resource consumption.

Predict future patterns and suggest policy recommendations.

Present findings as a short presentation (3–4 minutes).

Task 5. Poster/Infographic Creation – “Circular Economy vs. Linear Economy”.

Design a visual that compares inputs, processes, and outputs in each model, environmental and economic implications.

Then explain your infographic in a short written paragraph or presentation.

Task 6. Partner Conversation – “Is Green Growth Possible?”

Two economics students are preparing for a podcast discussion on sustainable development. One believes that green growth is achievable, while the other argues that economic growth inevitably harms the environment.

Partner A takes the position that

“Sustainable development and economic growth can go hand in hand through innovation, green technology, and circular economies.”

Partner B takes the position that “All economic growth eventually leads to resource depletion, pollution, and environmental degradation, even with green solutions.”

Task 7. Role-Play – International Climate Conference.

Debate a proposed global carbon tax. Each speaker presents their perspective using environmental and economic reasoning. Use specific examples and economic/environmental terminology. Address challenges of implementation and global cooperation.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is sustainable development and why is it important for the environment?
2. How do renewable and non-renewable natural resources differ? Give examples of each.
3. What are positive externalities, and can you provide an example related to environmental economics?
4. What are negative externalities, and how do they affect economic decision-making?
5. How does climate change impact the global economy?
6. What role do green technologies play in promoting sustainable development?
7. Why is global cooperation essential for effective environmental policies?
8. How can governments balance economic growth with environmental protection?
9. What are some challenges countries face when trying to implement sustainable development policies?
10. How does environmental economics help in addressing issues like pollution and resource depletion?

UNIT 2. BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS AND DECISION-MAKING. ADVERBS

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Introduction to behavioral economics. Adverbs of frequency and time.
2. Rational vs. irrational decision-making. Adverbs of place and manner.
3. Cognitive biases in economics. Adverbs of probability, degree, and completeness.
4. Heuristics and mental shortcuts. Connecting adverbs.
5. Nudging and policy design. Comparison of adverbs.
6. Case studies in consumer behavior. Adverbs of degree: quite – rather.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 9, 11, 12, 15, 21, 24.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Watch the videos “What is Behavioral Economics?”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDdZgffk4sw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Umxeimk5Yco>



Choose 15 keywords from the video and complete the following chart:

Word/Phrase	Definition in Own Words	Sentence from Video or Own Version	New Sentence in Economic Context
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Read each statement and write True or False based on the content of the video.

1. Behavioral economics combines psychology and economics to study decision-making.
2. According to behavioral economics, people always make rational financial decisions when given enough data.
3. The roots of behavioral economics can be traced back to Adam Smith.
4. Herbert Simon introduced the idea of bounded rationality, suggesting humans have perfect access to information and unlimited thinking capacity.
5. Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky contributed to behavioral economics by developing prospect theory and studying heuristics.
6. The availability heuristic means people rely on data-driven analysis rather than memories when making decisions.
7. Loss aversion suggests people fear losing money more than they enjoy gaining the same amount.
8. Behavioral economics has no relevance in policymaking or public services.

9. One application of behavioral economics is designing more effective retirement plans through automatic enrollment.
10. Schools use behavioral economics to motivate students, for example, by offering rewards for academic success.

Task 2. Create a concept map linking key terms such as rational decision-making, irrational decision-making, cognitive biases, heuristics, and nudging. Write brief definitions and examples for each.

Task 3. Role-play Conversation.

You are a behavioral economist explaining to a policymaker how nudging can improve public health outcomes (e.g., encouraging healthy eating or increasing savings rates). Use examples and explain how cognitive biases affect decisions.

Task 4. Case Study Analysis.

Read a case study about a consumer behavior example (e.g., impulse buying or retirement savings). Identify which cognitive biases or heuristics are involved. Write a 200-word analysis explaining how behavioral economics explains the behavior.

Task 5. Think about a recent decision you made that might not have been fully rational. Describe the decision and analyze it using behavioral economics concepts such as cognitive biases or heuristics. Write 250 words.

Task 6. Survey Design.

Design a short survey to identify cognitive biases in consumer choices (e.g., how people respond to discounts or deals). Explain what you hope to learn from it.

Task 7. Creative Writing.

Write a short dialogue between two friends where one tries to nudge the other into making a better financial decision. Include examples of heuristics or biases influencing the conversation.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is the main difference between rational and irrational decision-making in economics?
2. Define “heuristics” and explain how they influence consumer choices.
3. What is loss aversion, and why does it matter in economic behavior?
4. Give an example of the anchoring effect in pricing or marketing.
5. How does the availability heuristic affect people’s perception of risk?
6. What role does confirmation bias play in financial decision-making?
7. Explain the concept of nudging and give a real-world example from policy or marketing.
8. Why might setting a default option in a pension plan increase participation rates?

9. Describe how behavioral economics helps explain why people don't always act in their long-term best interest.
10. How can understanding behavioral economics improve government policy design?

VII СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. GEOPOLITICS AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY. PREPOSITIONS. RELATIVE CLAUSES

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Economic consequences of geopolitical conflicts. Prepositions of position and movement.
2. Sanctions, embargoes, and trade restrictions. Prepositions of time.
3. The geopolitics of energy resources. Talking about exceptions.
4. Global supply chains and strategic dependencies. Prepositions after verbs.
5. Alternative global alliances. Prepositions after nouns.
6. Currency wars and financial influence. Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clause.
7. Geoeconomics vs. Geopolitics. Relative clauses with who/that/which.
8. Technological sovereignty and digital geopolitics. Relative clauses with whose/whom/where.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 9, 11, 12, 18, 21, 24.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Read the article “Geopolitics and the global economy”
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0261560624001116>

Identify key ideas.

Highlight or underline any of the key vocabulary words.

Write out the sentence from the article where each word appears (or a similar sentence of your own if it doesn't appear in the text).

Define the word in your own words.

Write one original sentence using the word in a new economic context (not from the article).

Task 2. Create an expert interview. Use of topic-specific vocabulary.

One student plays the role of a journalist; the other is an economist or political analyst.

Topics to cover:

Effects of sanctions on economies

Geopolitical risks to supply chains

Task 3. “How Geopolitical Conflicts Shape the Global Economy: A Contemporary Analysis”. Write a 300–350 word essay analyzing how recent or ongoing geopolitical conflicts affect global economic systems. Include:

An introduction that defines geopolitical conflict and its economic relevance.

One or two real-world examples

Discussion of economic consequences, such as:

Sanctions and trade restrictions

Energy supply disruption

Shifts in global alliances or currency power

Your opinion.

Task 4. Complete the sentences below by adding an appropriate relative clause using the words in brackets. Choose two of the completed sentences and expand them into short paragraphs (3–4 sentences), explaining the concept in your own words.

1. Sanctions are economic measures _____ (*governments / impose / violations of international law*).

2. A trade war, _____ (*countries / increase / tariffs*), often harms both sides economically.

3. The Strait of Hormuz, _____ (*much / world’s oil / pass*), is a strategic chokepoint.

4. Technological sovereignty is a concept _____ (*countries / control / digital infrastructure and data*).

5. The nation _____ (*economy / depend / energy exports*) was hit hard by falling global demand.

6. The embargoes, _____ (*Western countries / impose / specific industries*), impacted long-term trade relations.

7. Currency wars, _____ (*governments / devalue / their currencies*), can trigger inflation.

8. The conference, _____ (*leaders / meet / global supply chain security*), focused on reducing dependency.

9. 2020 was a year _____ (*global disruptions / challenge / economic systems*).

10. Trade routes _____ (*goods / move / across continents*) are vulnerable to political instability.

Task 5. Negotiate a multilateral response while protecting your national economic interests.

A major geopolitical conflict in an oil-producing region has caused a sharp spike in global oil prices, disrupting supply chains, inflation levels, and energy security worldwide. A G20 emergency summit has been called to develop a multilateral economic response.

Researches the country’s energy needs and imports/exports, strategic economic interests (e.g. inflation, supply chains, currency), previous stance on sanctions, subsidies, or oil reserves. Prepare a position statement explaining:

How the crisis is affecting your country

What your country wants from the summit

What actions it supports or opposes

Task 6. Build a timeline of a geopolitical conflict and mark key economic turning points (e.g., trade restrictions, market crashes, alliances formed).

Choose a geopolitical conflict (e.g., a regional war, diplomatic standoff, territorial dispute, or energy-related crisis).

Research and identify at least 6–8 major events in the timeline of this conflict. Focus on dates when political decisions led to economic consequences.

Mark key economic turning points, such as trade restrictions or embargoes imposed, market crashes or currency fluctuations, supply chain disruptions, new alliances or trade agreements formed, shifts in energy prices or strategic resources.

Add brief annotations for each point (1–2 sentences) explaining the economic impact.

Use economic vocabulary where possible.

Present your timeline visually.

Make sure your timeline is chronological and easy to read.

Task 7. Choose the correct word from the options to complete each sentence.

1. Trade sanctions are often used as a tool of foreign policy to pressure countries without using (military, economics, media, currency) force.

2. Banks help people save money and also provide (debts, withdrawals, loans, coins) for those who need to borrow.

3. The rise in global oil prices was caused by political (agreements, instability, cooperation, investment) in the Middle East.

4. When countries impose tariffs on each other, it can lead to a (peace treaty, currency union, trade war, recession plan).

5. Geopolitical tensions often influence investor (debt, inflation, confidence, migration), making markets more volatile.

6. The European Union is an example of a regional (conflict, bloc, alliance, crisis) that promotes economic cooperation.

7. Foreign (reserves, tariffs, aid, inflation) is often given to developing countries to support economic stability and development.

8. Global supply chains are vulnerable to (integration, disruption, privatization, liberalization) due to geopolitical risks.

9. Countries rich in natural (production, policies, negotiations, resources) often face political pressure over how those assets are managed.

10. A country's foreign policy can have a strong impact on its (GDP, labor force, currency, interest rate) through sanctions, alliances, and global positioning.

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are the common economic consequences of geopolitical conflicts?

2. How do sanctions on certain countries affect global trade?

3. What impact do embargoes against oil-exporting nations have on energy prices?

4. Why are some countries dependent on strategic global supply chains?

5. How do trade restrictions imposed by powerful nations influence developing economies?

6. In what ways do geopolitical decisions interfere with international markets?

7. How can alliances between countries shift global economic power?

8. What challenges arise from disruptions in global shipping routes?

9. How do nations protect their economies against external political pressures?

10. What role does technological sovereignty play in shaping digital geopolitics?

UNIT 2. ECONOMIC CRISES AND RECOVERY STRATEGIES. PHRASAL VERBS.

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Historical economic crises: causes and consequences. Transitive Phrasal Verbs.
2. The role of central banks and governments during crises. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs.
3. Unemployment and social impact of downturns. Separable Phrasal Verbs.
4. Global cooperation in economic recovery. Inseparable Phrasal Verbs.
5. Post-crisis reforms and resilience building. Phrasal Verbs with multiple meanings.
6. Lessons learned and predicting future risks. Thematic groups of Phrasal Verbs.
7. Financial safety nets and social protection mechanisms. Humanitarian impact and ethical considerations. Phrasal Verbs in idiomatic expressions.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 12, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Watch the video “The Role of Central Banks in Financial Crises.”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hbrCqk5xgMI>

Arguments in favour of Central Bank Independence

1. Avoids politically timed monetary policy decisions.
2. That inflation tends to be lower with Independent Central Banks.
3. Greater credibility in forecasting inflation.

Choose 15 keywords from the video and complete the following chart:

Word/Phrase	Definition in Own Words	Sentence from Video or Own Version	New Sentence in Economic Context
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Task 2. Create a timeline of a major economic crisis.

Include causes of the crisis, key events and turning points, government/central bank responses, signs of recovery.

Task 3. Case Study Presentation – Economic Crisis in Focus.

Research and present a real-world economic crisis in a specific country. Make sure the crisis had major macroeconomic consequences and a government response. When and where did the crisis happen? What triggered the crisis? Impact on the Economy. Government/IMF Response. Evaluation. Use at least 5 phrasal verbs.

Task 4. Write a 250–300 word essay supporting or opposing the statement “Government spending is the most effective way to recover from a crisis” using examples from history or recent events. Include at least 5 relevant phrasal verbs in your writing.

Problem

Banking collapse

High unemployment

Supply chain disruptions

Recovery Strategy

Government-backed bailouts

Job creation programs

Investment in local manufacturing

Task 5. Identify 3 common causes of economic crises. For each cause, propose one or two potential recovery strategies.

For each cause and recovery strategy, try to include one phrasal verb. For example: “If banks run out of liquidity, the central bank must step in to stabilize the market.”

Task 6. Prepare a 3–5 minute spoken presentation.

You are a senior economic advisor in a country hit by a sudden recession. Imagine you are in a high-level economic meeting with government and international officials. Your task is to present your recovery strategy and respond to opposing views as if you were in a real discussion. Choose one of the following roles to speak from:

Finance Minister

Central Bank Governor

IMF Representative

Business Leader

Union Representative

Task 7. Choose the correct form of the word in parentheses (verb, noun, or adjective) to complete the sentence.

1. The government announced a new set of _____ to support small businesses affected by the crisis.

(intervene)

A) intervene

B) intervention

C) intervening

2. The 2008 financial crisis caused a dramatic _____ in global trade.

(reduce)

A) reduction

B) reduce

C) reducing

3. Many economists criticized the government’s _____ response to inflation.

(act)

A) acted

B) active

C) inactive

4. The country is still _____ from the economic shock caused by the war.

(recover)

A) recovery

B) recovered

C) recovering

5. Long-term unemployment remains a serious _____ for policymakers.
(challenge)
A) challenging
B) challenge
C) challenged
6. Central banks often lower interest rates to stimulate _____ growth.
(economy)
A) economic
B) economical
C) economist
7. The stimulus package had a positive _____ on consumer confidence.
(affect)
A) affect
B) effect
C) affecting
8. _____ investment in green technologies is part of the recovery strategy.
(sustain)
A) Sustaining
B) Sustainability
C) Sustainable
9. The report highlights a worrying rise in income _____ during the recession.
(equal)
A) equally
B) equal
C) inequality
10. Quick policy decisions are critical in times of economic _____.
(stable)
A) stability
B) instability
C) stabilize

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are the main causes of an economic crisis?
2. How does a recession differ from a depression in economic terms?
3. Name three typical indicators that show a country is in economic crisis.
4. What is fiscal stimulus, and how is it used during a crisis?
5. How do central banks use interest rates to influence economic recovery?
6. What are the potential risks of austerity measures during a downturn?
7. Describe one historical example of an economic crisis and how the country recovered.
8. What is the role of the IMF or World Bank in economic recovery strategies?
9. Explain the concept of a “bailout” and give an example.
10. What are the long-term consequences of excessive borrowing during recovery efforts?

VIII СЕМЕСТР

UNIT 1. JOB HUNTING IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS. THE INFINITIVE

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Career paths in economics. Non-finite verbs.
2. Building an economics-oriented resume and cover letter. Forms and functions of the Infinitive.
3. Networking and professional platforms. To-infinitive vs. bare infinitive.
4. Interview preparation. Infinitive as subject and object.
5. Business communication and intercultural fluency. Infinitive as adjective and adverb.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 23.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Draw a mind map showing your strengths and weaknesses. Add as many bubbles as you like. Try to use the following phrases.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Positive characteristics	Negative characteristics
I'm excellent at... I'm able to... I'm interested in ...	I'm not very good at... I could be better at... I'm reasonably good at... I recently managed to ... I would like to be able to ...	I am ... I try to...	I can sometimes be ... Occasionally I am ... I can be a little bit..

Task 2. Job Posting Analysis and Application Matching.

Select a real entry-level job or internship in economics. Analyze the job description. Match with your profile. Write 1–2 powerful sentences for a future CV or cover letter using language adapted from the job posting.

Task 3. Write a one-page résumé for an entry-level position. Use a real job posting.

Task 4. Analyze a sample economist's LinkedIn profile and make suggestions for improvement. Write a short version of your own profile summary (max 100 words).

Task 5. Prepare a pitch as if introducing yourself to an IMF recruiter or an economic policy advisor at a job fair.

Task 6. Cross-Cultural Case Study. Explore how job interview styles vary across cultures and reflect on how to adapt communication strategies when applying for international positions in economics or business.

1. Choose two or three countries to compare. You may select from the following list or choose your own: United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, United States, China, Brazil.
2. Use reliable sources (articles, videos, or cultural guides) to find out how job interviews are typically conducted in each country.
3. Prepare a table or short report summarizing your findings.
4. Write a short reflection.

Task 7. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a common career path for economics graduates?
A) Graphic design
B) Financial analyst
C) Nurse practitioner
D) Software tester
2. Which of the following phrases is most appropriate for a cover letter?
A) "I wanna get this job fast."
B) "Hoping to hear from you soonish."
C) "I am eager to contribute to your organization's success."
D) "LOL thanks for reading."
3. Which word is an example of a strong action verb for a resume?
A) Did
B) Was
C) Responsible for
D) Analyzed
4. What should you avoid in your resume?
A) Bullet points
B) Clear formatting
C) Vague descriptions like "did stuff"
D) Quantifiable achievements
5. Which platform is most commonly used for professional networking in economics and business?
A) Instagram
B) LinkedIn
C) Reddit
D) Snapchat

6. A good strategy when answering “Tell me about yourself” in an interview is:
 - A) Talk only about hobbies
 - B) List your favorite economics textbooks
 - C) Focus on relevant education, experience, and career goals
 - D) Discuss political opinions
7. Which of the following shows professional email etiquette?
 - A) “Yo, what's up?”
 - B) “Dear Ms. Carter, I am writing to inquire about...”
 - C) “Hey buddy, gimme the update.”
 - D) “Pls check the doc ASAP!!!”
8. Why is intercultural awareness important during job interviews abroad?
 - A) It helps you sound like a native speaker
 - B) It helps avoid misunderstandings and shows respect
 - C) It helps you dress casually
 - D) It makes you avoid eye contact
9. Which of the following is a common mistake in job interviews?
 - A) Researching the company beforehand
 - B) Asking thoughtful questions
 - C) Interrupting the interviewer
 - D) Giving clear, specific examples
10. What does it mean to “tailor” your resume?
 - A) Use fancy fonts
 - B) Translate it into another language
 - C) Customize it to fit the specific job and company
 - D) Print it on colored paper

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are three common career paths available to graduates with a degree in economics?
2. What key sections should be included in an economics-focused resume?
3. Give two examples of action verbs that make a resume more impactful.
4. Why is it important to tailor your cover letter for each job application?
5. What is the purpose of an elevator pitch, and when might you use it in job hunting?
6. Which economic skills or tools are most valued by employers today?
7. Name one international organization and one private sector company where economists might work.
8. What cultural factors should you consider when preparing for a job interview abroad?
9. What are two common mistakes applicants make in job interviews?
10. What online platforms can help you find jobs or internships in economics?

UNIT 2. GLOBAL ECONOMIC TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES. THE INFINITIVE

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Deglobalization and regional economic fragmentation. Infinitive of purpose and result.
2. Technological innovation and economic transformation. Infinitive after adjectives and nouns.
3. The aging population and workforce challenges. The Objective infinitive complex.
4. Climate change and sustainable economic policies. The Subjective infinitive complex.
5. Global inequality and inclusive growth. Split infinitives.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Choose one trend from the list. Find information about it. (<https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/home> , <https://www.oecd.org/> , <https://www.economist.com/topics/the-world-ahead-2025> , <https://www.ft.com/>)
Write a short issue brief (150–200 words).

1. Deglobalization and Regional Economic Fragmentation
2. Technological Innovation and Economic Transformation
3. The Aging Population and Workforce Challenges
4. Climate Change and Sustainable Economic Policies
5. Global Inequality and Inclusive Growth
6. Reshoring and Supply Chain Security
7. The Rise of Digital Currencies and Financial Innovation
8. Geopolitical Conflicts and Economic Sanctions
9. The Energy Transition and Green Economy
10. Youth Unemployment and Skills Mismatch

Task 2. Debate Preparation – “Is Deglobalization Dangerous?”

1. Research pros and cons of deglobalization.
2. Prepare a short speech (2 mins) either for or against.
3. Include economic examples or data (e.g., trade wars, regional blocs, supply chains).
4. Be ready to hold a mini debate. “Deglobalization is necessary”, “It threatens economic stability.”

Task 3. Create a personal word bank with at least 30 key terms on the topic “Global Economic Trends and Future Challenges”.

Define it in your own words

Use it in a sentence related to economics

Indicate if it has a positive, negative, or neutral connotation

Task 4. Choose one of the following scenarios or create your own based on the trends you've studied. Analyze the scenario. Write a structured response.

A major country withdraws from all free trade agreements, accelerating regional economic fragmentation.

Automation replaces 40% of current jobs in developed economies within 10 years.

A global carbon tax is implemented, significantly increasing costs for fossil-fuel-dependent industries.

An unexpected demographic boom in developing countries creates a massive youth workforce.

Digital currencies become the dominant form of money worldwide, disrupting traditional banking.

Task 5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate infinitive phrases to complete the sentences. Write 3 sentences using subjective infinitive complexes and 3 sentences using objective infinitive complexes on the topic of global economic trends.

1. It is difficult _____ (*predict / the impact of automation on jobs*).
2. The government plans _____ (*introduce / new regulations on digital currencies*).
3. It is advisable _____ (*diversify / investment portfolios to reduce risks*).
4. Companies aim _____ (*expand / their markets internationally*).
5. It is urgent _____ (*address / global inequality through inclusive growth*).
6. Experts recommend _____ (*develop / green technologies for sustainable development*).
7. It is expected _____ (*increase/funding for education and skills training*).
8. The organization decided _____ (*launch / a campaign on climate awareness*).
9. It is helpful _____ (*monitor / economic indicators regularly*).
10. Investors hope _____ (*benefit / from emerging market opportunities*).

Task 6. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a common effect of deglobalization?
 - A) Increasing global trade
 - B) Strengthening international institutions
 - C) Shifting production closer to home markets
 - D) Expansion of global supply chains
2. Which industry is most impacted by the rise of automation and AI?
 - A) Agriculture
 - B) Manufacturing
 - C) Tourism
 - D) Legal services
3. What is a likely consequence of an aging population?
 - A) Decline in healthcare spending
 - B) Increase in birth rates
 - C) Shrinking labor force
 - D) Decrease in life expectancy

4. What is a common economic tool used to reduce carbon emissions?

- A) Interest rate cuts
- B) Tariff increases
- C) Carbon taxes
- D) VAT exemptions

5. Which of the following best defines inclusive growth?

- A) Growth that increases national GDP
- B) Growth that benefits all members of society
- C) Growth driven only by exports
- D) Growth that reduces taxation

6. Why are many countries encouraging reshoring?

- A) To reduce import taxes
- B) To protect against global disruptions
- C) To expand outsourcing
- D) To increase reliance on foreign suppliers

7. What is a major concern related to digital currencies?

- A) Overreliance on paper money
- B) Reduced access to the internet
- C) Data privacy and regulation
- D) High printing costs

8. Economic sanctions are primarily used to:

- A) Promote tourism
- B) Encourage trade
- C) Penalize or pressure governments
- D) Lower inflation

9. Which of the following is a key part of a green economy?

- A) Investment in fossil fuels
- B) Promoting coal mining
- C) Expanding renewable energy
- D) Lowering environmental standards

10. What is the skills mismatch problem?

- A) Workers earning less than minimum wage
- B) Young workers having outdated technology
- C) Education not aligning with labor market needs
- D) Employers refusing to train new workers

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What does deglobalization mean, and how does it affect international trade?

2. Name two examples of technological innovations that are transforming the global economy.

3. How does an aging population impact workforce availability and economic growth?

4. What are sustainable economic policies, and why are they important in addressing climate change?

5. Explain the concept of inclusive growth and why reducing global inequality is a challenge.
6. What is regional economic fragmentation, and how does it differ from globalization?
7. How can green bonds support the transition to a low-carbon economy?
8. Describe one potential economic consequence of widespread automation and AI adoption.
9. What role do digital currencies play in the future of global finance?
10. Why is youth unemployment considered a critical issue for many economies today?

UNIT 3. COMMUNICATING IN THE DIGITALISED WORLD OF ECONOMICS. THE PARTICIPLE

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Digital communication tools in global business. Functions of the Participle as adjectives, in participial phrases, and reduced clauses.
2. E-etiquette and professional online communication. Active vs. passive meanings of the Participle.
3. Cybersecurity and data protection in international communication. The Objective Participle complex.
4. Social media and Public relations in economic diplomacy. The Subjective Participle complex.
5. AI and automation in international business communication. Using Participles to shorten or combine clauses.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 22.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Read the article “Cybersecurity and Data Protection: a necessary and powerful duo” https://www.edps.europa.eu/press-publications/press-news/blog/cybersecurity-and-data-protection-necessary-and-powerful-duo_en

Identify key ideas.

Highlight or underline any of the key vocabulary words.

Write out the sentence from the article where each word appears (or a similar sentence of your own if it doesn't appear in the text).

Define the word in your own words.

Write one original sentence using the word in a new economic context (not from the article).

Task 2. Write a short guide (150–200 words) on professional online communication etiquette for economists working internationally.

Task 3. Study a real cybersecurity breach affecting a multinational company.

Analyze:

What happened and why?

How could better communication have prevented or mitigated the breach?

Propose communication strategies to handle such crises.

Task 4. Listen to a podcast or watch a video about AI and automation in international business communication. While listening or reading a transcript, underline participles. Debate questions:

1. How might AI tools improve clarity and efficiency in cross-cultural communication?
2. Can AI reduce misunderstandings caused by language barriers, or could it create new problems?
3. What risks does AI pose for data privacy and security in business communication?
4. Will AI-driven automation replace human roles in international communication, or will it augment them?
5. How can businesses ensure ethical use of AI when communicating globally?
6. Could reliance on AI reduce personal relationships and trust-building in international partnerships?
7. Does AI improve access to communication for small and medium businesses, leveling the playing field?
8. How might AI bias affect communication fairness in global business contexts?
9. Should companies invest more in AI communication tools or in human intercultural training?
10. How can AI help manage crisis communication in a fast-changing global economy?

Task 5. Choose a business situation related to economics (examples below) where you need to communicate with a colleague, client, or partner.

Write a formal email version of your message.

Write an instant message (chat) version of the same message.

Include participle phrase.

Compare the two versions by answering:

Which version is more suitable for your chosen situation? Why?

How does tone, length, and formality differ?

When would you avoid using instant messaging in business?

Task 6. Choose the correct answer.

1. The message, _____ via encrypted email, ensured secure delivery.

- A) sends
- B) sent
- C) sending
- D) was sent

2. _____ inappropriate emojis in formal emails can damage your professional image.

- A) Using
- B) Used
- C) Use
- D) Being used

3. The document, _____ without consent, violated data privacy rules.
A) being shared
B) shared
C) sharing
D) to share
4. We saw the hacker _____ the firewall in real time.
A) bypassing
B) bypassed
C) bypass
D) to bypass
5. The IT team found the security system _____ by external actors.
A) compromising
B) compromised
C) to compromise
D) compromises
6. The diplomat was reported _____ misleading information on social media.
A) spread
B) to spread
C) spreading
D) spreaded
7. The CEO was seen _____ a live announcement on LinkedIn.
A) making
B) made
C) to make
D) make
8. _____ by AI tools, economic reports can now be generated in seconds.
A) Producing
B) Produced
C) Produce
D) To produce
9. Companies using automation save time, _____ routine tasks automatically.
A) complete
B) completing
C) completed
D) being completed
10. _____ securely, digital communication can reduce risk in global business.
A) Using
B) Use
C) Used
D) Being used

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What are the main digital communication tools used in global business, and how do they improve collaboration?

2. Why is e-etiquette important in professional online communication? Give examples of good and bad practices.
3. How can cultural differences affect communication in digital international business settings?
4. What are common cybersecurity risks in digital business communication, and how can they be prevented?
5. Explain the role of data protection laws like GDPR in international communication.
6. How do social media platforms influence public relations and economic diplomacy?
7. What advantages and challenges do AI and automation bring to international business communication?
8. How should professionals adapt their tone and style when switching between emails and instant messaging?
9. Describe the best practices for maintaining professionalism and clarity in virtual meetings.
10. How can companies balance the use of digital tools with personal interaction to build trust in international business relationships?

UNIT 4. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN ECONOMICS. THE GERUND

Питання до самостійного вивчення

1. Ethical standards in global trade and finance. Gerunds after prepositions.
2. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in business. Verbs commonly followed by Gerunds.
3. Ethics in negotiations. Gerunds as subjects and complements.
4. Human rights and labor standards in global supply chains. Complexes with the Gerund.
5. Ethical challenges in cross-cultural economic relations. The Gerund vs. The Infinitive mix-ups.

Рекомендовані джерела:

Literature: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Recommended materials: 12, 13, 14, 18, 21.

Internet sources: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

Перелік індивідуальних завдань

Task 1. Read the article “Ethics and Economics”
<https://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/EthicsandEconomics.html>

Identify key ideas.

Highlight or underline any of the key vocabulary words.

Write out the sentence from the article where each word appears (or a similar sentence of your own if it doesn't appear in the text).

Define the word in your own words.

Write one original sentence using the word in a new economic context (not from the article).

Task 2. Choose a multinational company and research its CSR initiatives. Write a report (200–250 words) evaluating how effectively the company addresses social and environmental responsibilities.

Task 3. Case Study Analysis: Labor Standards in Supply Chains.
<https://hbr.org/topic/subject/business-ethics> , <https://www.globalreporting.org/> ,
<https://www.ethics.org/>

Analyze a real or hypothetical case involving labor rights violations in global supply. Identify ethical issues and propose solutions that companies could implement to improve labor conditions.

Task 4. Draft a brief ethical code of conduct for a fictional economic consulting firm.

Imagine you are creating an ethical code of conduct for a fictional economic consulting firm. Draft a brief code (150–200 words) that includes important ethical guidelines on Honesty, Respect, Confidentiality, and Responsibility.

Use gerunds to express actions and values clearly. For example: “Maintaining confidentiality is essential.” “Avoiding conflicts of interest strengthens trust.” “Respecting cultural differences promotes effective communication.”

Task 5. Analyzing ethical dilemmas in negotiations. Read the following negotiation scenario. Identify the ethical issues in this scenario. Write your response.

You are negotiating a contract with a potential business partner. During the discussion, the partner suggests bending some rules to speed up the approval process and hints at offering a personal benefit in exchange for favoring their proposal.

How would you address the partner’s suggestion ethically?

What strategies would you use to maintain fairness and integrity while trying to reach a deal?

Suggest alternative solutions that keep the negotiation honest and professional.

Task 6. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ethical standards in global trade and finance – Gerunds after prepositions

Q1. Companies are committed to _____ ethical standards in all transactions.

A) follow

B) following

C) to follow

D) be followed

2. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) – Verbs followed by gerunds

Q2. Many corporations have started _____ in social and environmental initiatives.

A) to invest

B) invest

C) investing

D) invested

3. Ethics in negotiations – Gerunds as subjects and complements

Q3. _____ fairly during international negotiations is essential for building trust.

- A) Negotiate
- B) To negotiate
- C) Negotiated
- D) Negotiating

4. Human rights and labor standards – Gerund complexes

Q4. We appreciate your _____ ethical labor practices in the new agreement.

- A) to include
- B) including
- C) include
- D) having included

5. Cross-cultural ethical challenges – Gerund vs. Infinitive

Q5. The company avoided _____ contracts that violated local labor laws.

- A) signing
- B) to sign
- C) sign
- D) signed

6. General ethics topic – Verbs followed by gerunds

Q6. The economist admitted _____ inaccurate data during the report.

- A) using
- B) use
- C) to use
- D) used

7. Ethical decision-making – Gerunds after expressions

Q7. There's no point in _____ unethical suppliers just to save money.

- A) choosing
- B) to choose
- C) choose
- D) chose

8. CSR focus – Gerunds as subject complements

Q8. One key to corporate responsibility is _____ communities fairly.

- A) to treat
- B) treating
- C) treat
- D) to be treated

9. Labor ethics – Complex gerund structure

Q9. We insist on your team _____ all human rights clauses before signing.

- A) review
- B) to review
- C) having reviewed
- D) reviewed

10. Ethics vs. profit – Gerund vs. infinitive

Q10. They prefer _____ long-term ethical goals over short-term profits.

- A) pursue
- B) pursuing
- C) to be pursuing
- D) pursued

Перелік питань для самоконтролю

1. What is the role of ethics in the practice of economics and global business decision-making?
2. How does Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reflect a company's ethical commitments?
3. What are some common ethical dilemmas faced during international business negotiations?
4. Why is transparency important in global trade and finance?
5. How can companies ensure ethical labor standards in their global supply chains?
6. What is the difference between legal compliance and ethical responsibility?
7. How do cultural differences affect ethical decision-making in international economics?
8. Why is respecting human rights considered an essential part of economic policy?
9. What are the consequences of ignoring ethical standards in business?
10. Name one global organization that promotes ethical business conduct and explain its role.

IV. ПЕРЕЛІК ФОРМ КОНТРОЛЮ ТА ОЦІНКА ЇХ У БАЛАХ (КРИТЕРІЇ ОПІНЮВАННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ)

Оцінювання знань здобувачів вищої освіти компонента «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» здійснюється на основі поточного і підсумкового контролю знань. Поточна навчальна робота включає аудиторну (практичні заняття) та самостійну.

За семестр здобувач може отримати бали за практичні заняття наступним чином:

- 1 семестр (6 тем x 15 балів = 90 балів);
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 семестри (1 тема x 48 балів, 1 тема x 42 бали = 90 балів);
- 6 семестр (2 теми x 42 бали = 84 бали);
- 8 семестр (4 теми x 20 балів = 80 балів);

На практичному занятті оцінюється:

опрацювання теоретичних джерел з тем, підготовка до практичного заняття; усі відповіді здобувача вищої освіти; повнота і правильність виконання практичного заняття; участь в обговоренні результатів виконання практичного заняття; формулювання висновків, їх повнота і обґрунтованість.

Індивідуальна робота здобувачів вищої освіти з освітнього компонента «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» оцінюється у:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 семестри – 10 балів;
- 6 семестр – 16 балів;
- 8 семестр – 20 балів.

Зокрема, сюди входять такі види робіт:

- участь у наукових заходах – 10 балів;
- складання ментальної карти до теми – 6 балів;
- есе – 2 бали;
- складання тематичного словника – 2 бали.

Перелік умовних позначень форм контролю та оцінка їх у балах:

В – відповідь на практичних заняттях – 1 бал

УД – участь у дискусії – 2 бали

КТ – комп'ютерне тестування – 1 бал

Т – тестування – 1 бал

К – кейс-стаді – 2 бали

РМГ – робота в малих групах – 2 бали

Д – доповідь – 2 бали

П – презентація – 2 бали

ПР – проєкт – 2 бали

УО – усне опитування – 2 бали

ПЗ – письмові завдання – 2 бали

ТД – термінологічний диктант – 1 бал

ІЗ – індивідуальні завдання:

I семестр – 10 балів; II семестр – 10 балів; III семестр – 10 балів; IV семестр – 10 балів; V семестр – 10 балів; VI семестр – 16 балів; VII семестр – 10 балів;

VIII семестр – 20 балів

Загальна сума за поточну навчальну роботу (аудиторну та самостійну) за семестр – 100 балів.

До екзамену допускаються всі здобувачі, які набрали за результатами поточної роботи протягом семестру 60 балів.

Результат підсумкового контролю (екзамен) з освітнього компонента для здобувачів очної форми навчання визначається як середньоарифметична сума балів поточної роботи та екзамену.

Кращим здобувачам, які повністю виконали програму з освітнього компонента, виявили активність в науково-дослідній роботі за відповідною тематикою, стали призерами студентських олімпіад, виступали на конференціях та за результатами поточної роботи набрали 90 і більше балів, науково-педагогічний працівник має право виставити результат екзамену без опитування (при усному екзамені) чи виконання екзаменаційного завдання (при письмовому екзамені).

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