МОДУЛЬНА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА № 2
з дисципліни «Іноземна мова спеціальності»
Task 1

Translate into Ukrainian:

A value added tax (sometimes called a goods and services tax, as in Australia and Canada) applies the equivalent of a sales tax to every operation that creates value. To give an example, sheet steel is imported by a machine manufacturer. That manufacturer will pay the VAT on the purchase price, that amount to the government. The manufacturer will then transform the steel into a machine, selling the machine for a higher price to a wholesale distributor. The manufacturer will collect the VAT on the higher price, but will remit to the government only the excess related to the "value added" (the price over the cost of the sheet steel). The wholesale distributor will then continue the process, charging the retail distributor the VAT on the entire price to the retailer, but remitting only the amount related to the distribution markup to the government. The last VAT amount is paid by the eventual retail customer who cannot recover any of the previously paid VAT. Economic theorists have argued that this minimizes the market distortion resulting from the tax, compared to a sales tax.

VAT was historically used when a sales tax or excise tax was uncollectible. For example, a 30% sales tax is so often cheated that most of the retail economy will go off the books. By collecting the tax at each production level, and requiring the previous production level to collect the next level tax in order to recover the VAT previously paid by that production level, the theory is that the entire economy helps in the enforcement. In reality, forged invoices and the like demonstrate that tax evaders will always attempt to cheat the system.

Task 2

Translate into English:

British Finance Minister Alister Darling said that participants also agreed to provide additional funds to the International Monetary Fund, which lends money to countries that have been hit hardest, including Ukraine, whose coffers are empty.

Finance ministers of 20 leading countries met against the backdrop of disagreements on how to overcome the global crisis.

The head of the World Bank says that measures called for by London and Washington to stimulate the economy will have only a temporary effect if the problems of the banking system are not solved.

The head of the IMF said that the crisis had killed economic growth and that there was no easy solution.

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Build Confidence

A challenge brings people out of their comfort zones, often resulting in a drop in their confidence level. Without confidence, the challenging goals that caused the drop in confidence in the first place become even more difficult to reach. Therefore, a major responsibility of a leader is to build confidence in his or her employees so that they will believe in their ability to reach their objectives.

Many motivation experts make the case for positive thinking and self-affirmation as a means of building confidence. Paul Thornton argues that simply thinking something does not make it reality, and that a person achieves genuine self-confidence not by repeating affirmations but by actually working and achieving something. In the process of achievement we expand our abilities, and these expanded abilities create a more genuine, lasting confidence.

With this philosophy in mind, leaders can instill real confidence in their employees by:

* Recognizing and rewarding positive accomplishments rather than focusing on deficiencies.
* Providing professional development to build confidence through competence.
* Empowering them by providing both responsibility and authority.
* Verbally expressing confidence in them.
* Reminding them of past successes that may have faded from their consciousness in the face of new challenges.

Task 2: Translate the questions into English (6 points)

1. Чому надзвичайно складні завдання можуть підірвати віру людини у власні сили?
2. Що має робити лідер щоб підтримувати віру працівників у свої сили?
3. Чи призводить до позитивних наслідків просте повторення запевнень в успіхах?
4. Як керівник може про демонструвати співробітнику впевненість в його компетентності?
5. Чи важлива словесна підтримка співробітника?
6. Як нагадування про попередні досягнення впливають на співробітників?