

Практичне заняття 1 для ОП «ЕУРЗ»

Тема 1. Фахова та наукова термінологія іноземною мовою
у сфері міжнародної економіки і сфері економіки та управління ринком землі

Завдання 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть уривок з підручника *Policy and Theory of International Economics* by Steve Suranovic

Factor mobility refers to the ability to move factors of production—labor, capital, or land—out of one production process into another. Factor mobility may involve the movement of factors between firms within an industry, as when one steel plant closes but sells its production equipment to another steel firm. Mobility may involve the movement of factors across industries within a country, as when a worker leaves employment at a textile firm and begins work at an automobile factory. Finally, mobility may involve the movement of factors between countries either within industries or across industries, as when a farm worker migrates to another country or when a factory is moved abroad.

The assumption that factors are easily movable across industries within a country is somewhat unrealistic, especially in the short run. Indeed, this assumption has been a standard source of criticism for traditional trade models. In the Ricardian and Heckscher-Ohlin models, factors are assumed to be homogeneous and freely and costlessly mobile between industries. When changes occur in the economy requiring the expansion of one industry and the contraction of another, it just happens. There are no search, transportation, or transaction costs. There is no unemployment of resources. Also, since the factors are assumed to be homogeneous, once transferred to a completely different industry, they immediately become just as productive as the factors that had originally been employed in that industry. Clearly, these conditions cannot be expected to hold in very many realistic situations. For some, this inconsistency is enough to cast doubt on all the propositions that result from these theories.

Factors of production are potentially mobile in three distinct ways: between firms within the same industry; between industries within the same country; between firms or industries across countries.

A standard simplifying assumption in many trade models is that factors of production are freely and costlessly mobile between firms and between industries but not between countries. The immobile factor model and the specific factor model are two models that assume a degree of factor immobility between industries.

Domestic factor mobility refers to the ease with which productive factors like labor, capital, land, natural resources, and so on can be reallocated across sectors within the domestic economy. Different degrees of mobility arise because there are different costs associated with moving factors between industries.

The degree of mobility of factors across industries is greatly affected by the passage of time. In the very, very short run—say, over a few weeks' time—most unemployed factors are difficult to move to another industry. Even the worker whose

skills are readily adaptable to a variety of industries would still have to take time to search for a new job. Alternatively, a worker in high demand in another industry might arrange for a brief vacation between jobs. This means that over the very short run, almost all factors are relatively immobile.

The immobile factor model highlights the effects of factor immobility between industries within a country when a country moves to free trade. The model is the standard Ricardian model with one variation in its assumptions. Whereas in the Ricardian model, labor can move costlessly between industries, in the immobile factor model, we assume that the cost of moving a factor is prohibitive. This implies that labor, the only factor, remains stuck in its original industry as the country moves from autarky to free trade.

Завдання 2. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст із підручника Environmental economics.

How do neoclassical economists perceive the role the ‘natural’ environment plays on the human economy? For our purpose here, the natural environment could be defined as the physical, chemical and biological surroundings that humans and other living species depend on as a life support. As shown in Figure 1.1, in specific terms the economy is assumed to depend on the natural environment for three distinctive purposes: (a) the extraction of nonrenewable resources (such as iron ore, fossil fuels, etc.) and the harvest of renewable resources (such as fish of various species, agricultural products, forest products, etc.) to be used as factors of production; (b) the disposal and assimilation of wastes; and (c) the consumption of environmental amenities (such as bird watching, canoeing, hiking national park trails, observing a morning sunrise or an evening sunset, etc.). Thus, broadly viewed, the economy is assumed to be completely dependent on the natural environment for raw materials, the disposal of waste materials and amenities.

Дайте відповіді на питання англійською мовою:

1. Яким є погляд економістів неокласиків на взаємозв'язок економіки та природи?
2. Якими є основні елементи природи вмонтовані в економічну систему?
3. Чому економічне зростання залежить від наявних природних ресурсів?

Завдання 3. Знійдіть додатковий матеріал англійською мовою, який би розкривав економічні погляди Мальтуса, Маркса та Рікардо на проблему меж зростання.

1. Якими є обмеження економічного зростання згідно Мальтуса, Маркса та Рікардо ?
2. Хто є авторами теорій меж зростання?
3. У чомі полягають погляди Мальтуса, Маркса та Рікардо на межі зростання?
4. У який спосіб пов'язані між собою економічне зростання та ресурсний потенціал країни?

Завдання 4. Перекладіть терміни з англійської на українську мову:

'Natural' environment, environmental amenities, resource extraction, problem of scarcity, economic value of natural resources, production and consumption sectors of an economy, physical, chemical and biological surroundings, relationships between the human economy and the natural environment, allocating, Invisible Hand theorem.