Самостійна робота 1 для ОП «ЕУРЗ». 3 години
Тема 1. Фахова та наукова термінологія іноземною мовою
у сфері міжнародної економіки і сфері економіки та управління ринком землі

Завдання 1. Дайте визначення нижченаведеним термінам англійською мовою.

Наприклад: <u>*Energy saving means*</u> *using energy more efficiently and effectively. This helps to conserve resources and reduce environmental impacts, while at the same time generating financial savings.*

Для ОП «ЕУРЗ»
Factor mobility
Domestic factor mobility.
Immobile factor model.
Free and costless mobility.
Land as a factor of production

Завдання 2. Дайте власні відповіді на фахові питання англійською мовою.
Наприклад: Why is Energy Saving Important? Saving energy is critical to building a sustainable future. It supports the sustainability of natural resources, slowing the depletion of finite resources such as fossil fuels. It also plays a major role in protecting the environment, contributing to the fight against climate change by reducing environmental pollution and the emission of greenhouse gases associated with energy production.

Для ОП «ЕУРЗ»
Why time passage is an important element affecting a particular factor's mobility across industries?
How the immobile factor model differs from the Ricardian model?

1. Relationship between prices and wages.
2. Peculiarities of machine translation.
3. Community translation.
4. Professional translation.
5. Pros and cons of machine translation.

Завдання 3. Прочитати та перекласти уривки з підручника Environmental economics

A.

The human economy is a subsystem of the biosphere. Why is it so? A basic principle of ecology informs us that in a natural ecosystem everything is related to everything else. Hence, survival of the biosphere requires recognition of the mutual interdependencies among all the elements that constitute the biosphere. Strictly from an ecological viewpoint, then, the human economy cannot be viewed in isolation from

natural ecosystem or the biosphere, as depicted in the circular diagram Figure 1.1 in Chapter 1 (Georgescu-Roegen 1993). Instead, the economy is a subsystem of the natural environment, which is both a source of its raw material inputs and as a 'sink' for its waste (output) as shown in Figure 2.1. As will be further explored in Chapters 12 and 13, this vision of the human economy as a subsystem of the biosphere has very profound implications – especially for the issue of 'optimal' scale, the size of human economy relative to the natural ecosystem.

Б.

Natural resources cannot be viewed merely as factors of production. As discussed before, from an ecological perspective the term natural resource refers to all of the elements that constitute the biosphere. In other words, natural resources include all the 'original' elements that comprise the Earth's natural endowments and life support systems: the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere, together with radiation from the Sun. Furthermore, even from a purely anthropocentric perspective, some of the services provided by natural ecosystems include the items in Exhibit 2.2. An important implication of this is that it would be wrong to conceive of natural resources just as factors of production that can be directly used in the production and consumption processes of the human economy (see Chapter 1). This will be an important issue in Chapter 8, where valuation of environmental resources is the primary focus.

В.

Creation of industrial pollution (waste). No organism can function without creating waste. In a natural ecosystem, the normal amount of waste created by organisms poses no problem because, as noted earlier, one organism's waste is another's food. In this sense, in a well-functioning ecosystem there is no such thing as waste. In general, in their natural settings ecosystems are self-repairing, self-maintaining and self-regulating (Miller 1991). One could therefore infer from this that ecosystems are well prepared to handle major environmental stress caused by humankind. Why, then, are human-generated wastes a problem for ecosystems?

Г.

The primary disadvantages of emission standards are:

1 They are highly interventionist.

2 They do not generate revenue.

3 They may require the establishment of a large bureaucracy to administer programs.

4 They are generally not cost-effective.

5 They do not provide firms with sufficient incentive to invest in new pollution control technology.

6 There is a strong tendency for regulatory capture: cooperation between the regulators and polluters in ways that provide unfair advantages to established firms.

Д.

Emission standards represent a form of 'command-and-control' environmental regulation. The basic idea involves restricting polluters to a certain predetermined

amount of effluent discharge. Exceeding this limit subjects polluters to legal prosecution, resulting in monetary fines and/or imprisonment. This has been a widely used method of environmental regulation in many countries of the world.

• The main advantages of emission standards are:

1 Generally, less information is needed to introduce regulations. As a standard represents a government fiat, it is simple and direct to apply.

2 They are effective in curbing or controlling harmful pollution, such as DDT.

3 They are morally appealing and politically popular since the act of polluting is declared a 'public bad'.

4 They are favored by environmental groups because standards are generally aimed at achieving a predetermined policy target.

Питання для самоконтролю

1. Quickly review the following concepts: liability laws, the polluter-pays principle, the Coase theorem, regulatory capture, transaction cost, cost-effective.

2. State whether the following are true, false or uncertain and explain why.

(a) Whether one likes it or not, the abuse of the environment cannot be effectively deterred without some degree of regulation of the free market. Thus, public intervention is both a necessary and a sufficient condition for internalizing environmental externalities.

(b) The air pollution problem can be solved by simply specifying or assigning exclusive rights to air.

(c) Environmental advocacy groups generally favor command-and-control approaches because these unambiguously convey the notion that pollution is bad and as such ought to be declared illegal.

3. Despite the impeccable logic of the Coase theorem, private actors on their own often would fail to resolve an externality problem because of transaction costs. Comment on this statement using two specific examples.

4 Provide four reasons why economists generally do not advocate a command-and-control approach to environmental policy.

5 The core problem of a command-and-control approach to environmental policy is its inherent bias or tendency to standard-setting practice that is uniformly applicable to all situations. For example, the ambient-air quality standards in the United States are basically national. This may have serious efficiency and ecological implications because regional differences in the factors affecting damage and control cost relationships are not effectively captured. Comment. Would considerations of transaction costs have a bearing on your response to this question? Why, or why not?

Виберіть правильну відповідь

1. Translating with … provides colloquial and subject matter accuracy for lower cost and reasonable speed.
a) community users
b) professional users
c) users

d) workers

2. … in addition to Translation Memory (TM) provides the perfect combination of rapid, trusted and cost-effective translations when getting the general meaning across is sufficient

a) Community translation
b) Machine translation
c) Professional translation
d) none of the above

3. … can help you determine if your content requires good, better, or best translation quality.

a) The International Value Index

b) The Value Index
c) The Content Value Index
d) The Context Value Index

4. … uses a translation engine to perform simple substitution of words in one language for words in another.

a) Machine translation

b) Community translation
c) Professional translation
d) none of the above

5. … offers the highest quality and includes additional levels of review to ensure accuracy.

a) Machine translation
b) Community translation
c) Professional translation
d) none of the above

Питання для поглибленого вивчення теми

1. Economies of scale and international trade.
2. Machine translation engines: Google Translate, DeepL, Microsoft Translator.
3. Convolutional neural network in translation.