BÀI TẬP ĐIỀU KIỆN
Môn: Tiếng anh chuyên ngành QTKD
(Sinh viên chọn 1 trong 3 đề dưới)

Đề 1

Name: ...................................................................................................................
Class: ...................................................................................................................

Don't use the dictionary (Không sử dụng từ điển)

I. Fill in the blanks with the verbs coming from the word in italic.
   1. This plan is not simple enough. We must therefore …… it.
   2. The economy of that country belongs to the Marxist class. We must therefore …… it as communistic.
   3. The water is not pure enough. It is necessary therefore …… it.
   4. The economics teacher tried to make the situation clear. He tried to …… his description by making it simpler.
   5. Please send a note to the members of the Council. You should …… them of the date of the next Council meeting.

II. Reading passage:

   Although in a perfect market, competition is unrestricted and sellers are numerous, free competition and large numbers of sellers are not always available in the real world. In some markets there may only be one seller or a very limited numbers of sellers. Such a situation is called a monopoly and may arise from a variety of different causes. It is difficult to distinguish in practice four kinds of monopoly.

   State planning and central control of the economy often mean that a state government has monopoly of important goods. This plan is not simple enough and services. Some countries have state monopolies in basic commodities like steel and transport, while other countries have monopolies on such comparatively unimportant commodities as matches. Most national authorities monopolize the postal service within their borders.

   A different kind of monopoly arises when a country, through geographical and geological circumstances, has control over major natural resources or important services. Such monopolies can be called natural monopolies. They are very different from legal monopolies, where the law of the country permits certain producers, authors and inventors a full monopoly over the sale of their own products.

   These three types of monopoly are distinct from the sole trading opportunities which take place because certain companies have obtained complete control over
A. Answer the following questions.
1. What are not available in the real world?
   particular commodities. This action is often called "concerning the market" and is illegal in many countries.

2. What is a monopoly?
3. What are the three kinds of monopoly?
4. What are certain inventors permitted by law to have?
5. What happens when certain companies obtain complete control over particular commodities?

B. Translate the passage into Vietnamese.

particular commodities. This action is often called "concerning the market" and is illegal in many countries.
III. Make complete sentences
1. economic systems/ USA / USSR / same.
2. USA/ means / production/ privately / own.
4. The British system/ base / principles/ Karl Marx.
5. British/ economy / similar / American economy.

IV. Vietnamese-English translation
1. Hệ thống kinh tế Mỹ khác với hệ thống kinh tế nhiều nước khác, vì nó dựa trên các doanh nghiệp, nhân viên sản xuất và quy định của luật viên.
2. Các nước kém phát triển thường quan tâm tới việc kiểm soát kinh tế lâu dài.
3. Mô hình phân biệt mực cách rõ ràng giữa một nền kinh tế và nền kinh tế tập thể.
4. Nhịp giá thị trường hạng hóa hàng hóa, và những thay đổi trong giá thị trường hàng hóa.
5. Nên tăng giá mực hàng thị trường khuyến khích nhà xuất khẩu hàng hóa.

V. Write about one of your holidays (150 words).
II. Reading passage:

The interaction between market structure, innovation and regulation is complex. At priority, competitive markets should stimulate innovation and development, for example, the Internet, provide a present example of this process. But a large number of innovations in the telecommunications sector have taken place in a monopoly market structure. Many of these innovations have played a part in creating pressure to change regulation (the development of mobile technologies) or placed pressure on monopoly structures (the development of call-back technologies).

Many innovations have been slow to diffuse because they were expensive when introduced and lack of competition ensured that they remained unattainable to users (video telephony, ISDN). A number of innovations have helped strengthen dominant positions (fibre optic, digital switching) by helping significantly reduce per unit output costs and improve the efficiency incumbents. Arguably, however, these same technologies provided strength to new entrants by resulting in technological convergence allowing for the undifferentiated switching of video, data or voice signals.

A. Answer the following questions.
1. What should competitive markets do?
2. What have taken place in a monopoly market structure?
3. Why have many innovations been so slow to diffuse?
4. How have innovations helped strengthen dominant position?
5. In what way did these same technologies provide strength to new entrants?

B. Translate the passage into Vietnamese.
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III. Make complete sentences

1. Capital / essentially surplus income /use / business activities.
2. Individual citizens/ Britain / United States have /complete economic freedom.


4. Many economic system / world / difficult / classify.

5. United States finds / necessary/ control /national economic conditions.

IV. Vietnamese-English translation

1. Nếu giá giảm thì nhà sản xuất giảm số lượng. Nhật này có thay đổi rất nhiều khó khăn lãnh đạo và nhiều nhà sản xuất.

2. Bên thân tin không có giá trị những nó là phong tục và trao偿 có giá trị trong chúng ta.

3. Các nhà kinh tế ngành chế biến ở nhà là mong muốn cung cấp khách hàng cũng vĩ sợi sợi lòng chủ trai cho cái mà họ muốn.

4. Hàng hóa không thiếu vận mang lại cho chúng ta sở hài lòng cá nhân. Tuy nhiên chúng ta có thể thay thế cung chung.

5. Độc quyền từ nhiều khác vĩ của quyền hợp pháp.

V. Write about your shopping (150 words).
I. Fill in the blanks with the nouns coming from the word in italic.

1. It is sometimes necessary to _adjust_ the quantity of goods flowing on to the market. This _adjustment_ is made according to market conditions.
2. He _arranged_ the committee meeting. His _arrangements_ were very efficient.
3. The government _encourages_ private enterprise. Their _encouragement_ sometimes take the form of financial help.
4. Some economists are interested in _measuring_ changes in the price of essential commodities. This _measurement_ extends over a period of years.
5. He decided to _invest_ his capital in the new enterprise. His _investment_ might be very profitable.

II. Reading passage:

Telecommunication industry has been growing at a higher rate than the overall rate of growth of all industries in most countries. The industry has also been subject to high rates of growth in product and process innovation. However, the pace of technological change can also benefit the incumbent if it uses new technologies and services to strengthen its market position.

The argument that the telecommunication market was static in size, often used by incumbent monopolists to argue for no or limited entry, was often accepted in the past by policy makers. This evidence, however, relatively contradicts this argument. On the contrary, new entry and competition have help expand markets to a significantly extent, especially by replacing downward pressure on prices and stimulating demand (e.g. in mobile communications)

Telecommunication is playing an important part in OECD economies so that efficient service provision is also important. General consensus has emerged that efficiency is best achieved through competitive structures, hence the importance of regulatory reform. Telecommunication can lead to incremental national economic growth in several ways. The sector plays a significant role in reducing the transaction costs of doing business, the costs of doing ordering, gathering information, searching for services and using services, and as the role of information increases in economies and the service sector increases its share in overall output, the importance of communications is enhanced.
A. Answer the following questions.
1. What industry has been subject to the growth in product and process innovation?
2. What was often accepted in the past by policy makers?
3. How is efficiency best achieved according to the consensus?
4. How many ways can telecommunication lead to incremental national economic growth?
5. What are they?

B. Translate the passage into Vietnamese.
…...
III. Make complete sentences

1. Interest / under-developed countries/ long-term planning / inevitable.

2. India makes / clear distinction / two sectors / typically mixed economy.


5. British government controls / economy / strictly / NEDC.

IV. Vietnamese-English translation

1. Cổ hữu kinh doanh công ty ra khi mua sắm công ty giành Lạm phần toàn diệt và mở sắm hàng hóa nhượng.

2. Trở Lập detecting trong công ích của nhiều quan hệ.

3. Áp lực thay đổi tọa ra bởi công nghệ và việt tọ ra các để vụ mâu.

4. Tố thay đổi công nghệ có thể làm lề cho nhà khai thác trong việt sử dụng công nghệ tọa ra các để vụ mâu.

5. Các nhà khai thác quỹ thặng ra nhỏ nhất việt lý lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lẻ lceği for business when they have sám of công ty and take Lạm phần toàn diệt and mua sắm hàng hóa nhượng.

V. Write about your present job (150 words)