

English 1, semester 4, Spring 2006

Assignment 6 - KEY

Review – Units 14-18 (*English for Business Studies*)

I. Vocabulary (20 pts.)

Translate into English.

1. výnosy (z) daně z příjmu - **receipts from income tax / income tax revenue**
2. nároková emise - **rights issue**
3. dostat podíl na rozděleném zisku - **to receive/get a proportion of distributed profits**
4. v závislosti na úvěruschopnosti klienta - **depending on the client's creditworthiness**
5. představovat hrozbu pro druhou firmu na trhu - **to present threat to the market challenger**
6. dobrovolný dohled - **voluntary oversight/supervision**
7. předvídat pokles hodnoty měny - **to anticipate currency depreciation**
8. uměle stanovená cena - **(an) artificially fixed price**
9. podcenit riziko obsažené v derivátech - **to underestimate the risk contained in derivatives**
10. (*index, akcie*) spadnout / prudce klesnout kvůli takovým pověstem - **to plummet/plunge/crash due to such rumours**

II. Prepositions (20 pts.)

Fill the gaps with suitable prepositions or adverbials, if necessary.

1. They sold the securities **in** the hope of buying them back **at** a lower price.
2. This is a contract made to buy oil **at** a certain future date, **at** the price fixed now.
3. What interest will be paid **on** the loan?
4. Assets are turned **into** cash when a company has to pay **–** its debts.
5. We are going to concentrate **on** finding **out** what it is that appeals **to** young customers.
6. **In** theory, there should be no barriers **of** entering **–** an industry.
7. A market may be divided **into** submarkets according **to** what and how different groups of potential customers buy.
8. The period **during** which an economy works **below** its potential is referred **to** as recession.
9. Central banks sell and buy Treasury Bills as a way **of** regulating the money supply.
10. Phil Cheng speculates **on** options on the Hang Seng stock index.

III. Grammar (30 pts.)

Put the verbs and other words in brackets into the correct forms. Add auxiliary verbs, prepositions or particle to where necessary.

1. Mr Frost **is expected to address** his staff tomorrow and **inform them about** the changes.
2. I **don't believe in being helped** without **asking for** it, but I **refuse to beg for** help.
3. He **has always succeeded in persuading** buyers that machinery **needs replacing** every three or four years.
4. Why **do/did/will you not / don't/didn't/won't you object to being blamed for** disloyal behaviour?
5. The accident **(has) made me reconsider** some procedures. Now I **am going to persuade you to accept** my suggestions.

IV. Translation (20 pts.)

1. Ačkoli malé firmy jsou pružné a schopné rychle odpovídat na podmínky na trhu, jejich úzká zákaznická základna působí vážné výkyvy obrátu i zisku.

Although small companies/firms/businesses are flexible and able to respond quickly to market conditions, their narrow customer base / range of customers causes serious fluctuations in turnover and profit.

2. Jaké možnosti mají vlády, když veřejné výdaje překročí výnosy z daní? Určitě nemohou vydávat akcie jako podniky, že ne? **What options do governments have when public**

spending exceeds tax receipts/revenue? They surely/certainly can't issue equities/shares/stocks like companies/businesses, can they?

3. Úvěrový manažer, který s námi měl pohovor, se zeptal, proč si myslíme, že náš budoucí podnik bude úspěšný.

The credit manager who was interviewing us asked why we thought that our future business would be successful.

4. Po zrušení zákonů, které přikazovaly přísné oddělení komerčních a investičních bank, nabízí nyní bankovní služby poskytované dříve pojišťovny a obchodníky s cennými papíry.

After abolishing the legislation enforcing a strict separation between commercial and investment banks, the banking industry now also offers services previously provided by insurance companies and stockbrokers.

Total: 90 points