Группа: ООП 3/1
Дата проведения: 10.11.2022г.
Специальность: 43.02.01 Организация обслуживания в общественном питании
Дисциплина: ОП.08 Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации
Тема занятия: Рынок. Главные экономические концепции рынка.

Цели занятия:

Дидактическая: - углубить и расширить знания и представления студентов по теме;
Развивающая: - развивать творческий потенциал студентов;
Воспитательная: - воспитывать стремление к совершенствованию английского языка;
- воспитывать умение работать самостоятельно.

Вид занятия: практическое занятие

Основная литература:
Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для ссузов: учебное пособие. – Москва: Проспект, 2015. – 288 с.

Дополнительная литература:
Интернет-ресурсы.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9aDizJpd_s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PEMkfgrifDw

ДОМАШНЕЕ ЗАДАНИЕ:

1. ***Посмотрите видео и выпишите главные экономические концепции рынка.***
   What is a market, supply and demand, equilibrium price, equilibrium quantity? Well, you'll have to watch the video to really understand it, but it's kind of important for everything economically. Supply and demand sets prices, and indicates to manufacturers how much to produce.
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9aDizJpd_s

2. ***Прочитайте внимательно три текста. Выпишите незнакомые слова. Составьте конспект. Переведите письменно на русский язык любой из текстов.***

What Is a Market?

A market is a place where two parties can gather to facilitate the exchange of goods and services. The parties involved are usually buyers and sellers. The market may be physical like a retail outlet, where people meet face-to-face, or virtual like an online market, where there is no direct physical contact between buyers and sellers.

A market is a place where buyers and sellers can meet to facilitate the exchange or transaction of goods and services.

Markets can be physical like a retail outlet, or virtual like an e-retailer. Other examples include the black market, auction markets, and financial markets.

Markets establish the prices of goods and services that are determined by supply and demand.

How Markets Work

Markets are arenas in which buyers and sellers can gather and interact. In general, only two parties are needed to make a trade, at minimum a third party is needed to introduce competition and bring balance to the market. As such, a market in a state of perfect competition, among other things, is necessarily characterized by a high number of active buyers and sellers.

The market establishes the prices for goods and other services. These rates are determined by supply and demand. Supply is created by the sellers, while demand is generated by buyers. Markets try to find some balance in price when supply and demand are themselves in balance. But that balance can in itself be disrupted by factors other than price including incomes, expectations, technology, the cost of production, and the number of buyers and sellers in the market.

Supply and demand

The two sides of each market transaction are called supply and demand. We are supplying resources to the market when we look for a job – that is, when we offer our labour in exchange for income. But we are demanding goods when we shop in a supermarket – that is, when we are prepared to offer money in exchange for something to eat. Business firms may supply goods and services in product markets at the same time that they are demanding factors of production in factor market. A demand exists only if someone is willing and able to pay for the good – that is, exchange money for a good or service in the marketplace. The market demand is determined by the number of potential buyers and their respective tastes, incomes, other goods, and expectations. A consumer's willingness and ability to buy a product at various prices depend on a variety of forces. The determinants of demand include tastes (desire for this and other goods), income (of the consumer), other goods (their ability and price), expectations (for income, prices, tastes). The law of demand says that the quantity of a good demanded in a given time period increases as its price falls. The market supply of a good reflects the collective behaviour of all firms that are willing and able to sell that good at various prices. The determinants of market supply include technology, factor costs, other goods, taxes, and expectations, number of sellers.

3. ***Write: True or False:***

As the price of apples rises, the demand for apples falls, ceteris paribus.

4. ***С помощью интернета дайте определение «Equilibrium point».***

5. ***Сделайте скрин выполненной работы и пришлите (не забывайте указать фамилию, группу, число за которое сделали домашнее задание):***

   https://vk.com/id34189235