

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

7. Write a paragraph on the topic of your choice. (Topic - _____)

8. Write a paragraph on the topic of your choice. (Topic - _____)

9. Write a paragraph on the topic of your choice. (Topic - _____)

10. Write a paragraph on the topic of your choice. (Topic - _____)

Handwritten notes in Spanish, including phrases like 'El sistema de la Unión Soviética' and 'El sistema de los Estados Unidos'.

UNIT V

Handwritten notes in Spanish, including phrases like 'El sistema de la Unión Soviética' and 'El sistema de los Estados Unidos'.

CLASE AECTOR - 15

Dogs 642 M Syber - 15

Beluda -

M pco el leron - OK

M Rosau - OK

M ppe pro pdris - OK

Atte Lefu - OK

Adz M 2 na Stela - OK

Olivas Santos - OK

Sylvia 600 M 2 - OK

Sandra mguehel - OK

Ma Sita - OK

S G Legano - OK

Marta Bero - OK

Lorena - OK

60000 poy - OK

Klor de nvin - OK

fleuro cu pto - OK

pena liza -
muos 4000 -

Bocanaza -

Servio pyno -

Damo onepa
Blano Stela

OBJETIVO: El alumno de acuerdo con estructuras gramaticales aprendidas con anterioridad identificará y comprenderá la información que presenta la lectura: "Los negocios".

V. 1. READING.

A) BUSINESS.

Business is an institution organized and operated to provide goods and services under the incentive of private gain.

In the following we'll compare the differences in systems of Business and its effects on society:

1. COMMAND BUSINESS SYSTEM.- In this type of system, the ownership and management of business is in the hands of a central authority or government. The allocation and use of resources is determined by political decision-making and is under bureaucratic control. Such control is usually exercised over the whole range of economic needs in the nation, including producers, distributors, consumers, and the military.

Prices and wages are manipulated to effect predetermined objectives, such as an increase in production goods by diverting resources from consumer goods, or perhaps the building of dams, or strengthening the military. Central economic planning is emphasized. The command system predominates in the communist countries such as the U.S.S.R. and Red China.

2. MARKET BUSINESS SYSTEM.- In contrast to the command system, the market system in its pure form functions with little, if any, central control or planning, government regulation, or public enterprise. The nation's business resources are employed and managed by private enterprise. The individual decisions of a myriad of business owners and managers influence prices, wages, and costs in a competitive market. Competition in free markets serves as an automatic regulator of supply and demand - an "invisible hand", as stated by Adam Smith. The English-speaking countries, those of the European Economic Community, and Japan have systems approximating the market system.

3. MIXED BUSINESS SYSTEMS.- Capitalism. All business systems are a mixture of command and market systems. They mix private enterprise and social control in varying degrees, with one or the other predominating. [A brief inventory would reveal the United States and Canada as the leading examples of the market system] but with some elements of the command system in government regulation and public ownership of some production facilities, such as public utilities and power dams. However, private enterprise, competitive market forces, and private profit predominate.

Communism. In the U.S.S.R., operating under the command system private ownership of personal goods, small-scale farms, and retail stores is permitted. All other

wealth is state owned. The communist philosophy holds that no individual has the right to employ the labor of others to accumulate wealth. Hence capital goods necessarily used in connection with labor in industries and collective farms are part of the public domain.

The payment of wages and the use of bonus or incentive plans are additional features paralleling the methods found in market systems. This is a fairly recent development that illustrates the need for personal incentive to motivate workers and to generate growth of output under any type of system. On the other hand, labor unions as we know them in the United States are not permitted. Any surplus of output automatically accrues to the government. Freedom of choice in occupation is limited. Thus, under communism the six economic rights or freedoms mentioned earlier as available under capitalism are largely non-existent.

Socialism. There are many forms of socialism, from the Utopian in which all wealth and income are owned and shared equally among the population, to state socialism with government ownership and distribution. Communism, as practiced by Russia and similar nations today, is a form of state socialism, with the long-run objective of reaching Utopian socialism.

More commonly, however, socialism is viewed as any form of economic system in which the basic industries such as steel, coal, and the railroads are owned and operated by the government. For example, Great Britain has "nationalized" a number of its basic industries, but other segments of business remain under private ownership. A similar situation exists in Mexico, although the trend is toward a greater degree of private enterprise. A somewhat different condition exists in France, with government planning and financing basic industries in cooperation with private enterprise. In all of these cases, the economic and business system reflect a degree of government control as some point between a pure command system and a thorough going market system.

V. 1.1. Translate to Spanish the reading: "Business".

Negocio es una institución organizada y operada para proveer utensilios y servicios bajo el instintivo de ganancias privadas. A continuación compararemos las diferencias dentro del sistema de negocios y sus efectos en la sociedad.

1- Negocios con Sistema de Gobierno.- Este tipo de sistema la propiedad y administración del negocio está en manos de una autoridad central o gobierno, la distribución y uso de los recursos es determinada por la política de tomar decisiones para control burocrático. Dicho control es usualmente ejercitado sobre la extensión total de necesidades económicas en la Nación, incluyendo dimensiones, distribuciones, consumidores y militares. Precios y salarios son manejados para efectuar determinados objetivos, tales como un incremento en los utensilios de producción para desviar recursos para artículos de consumo o tal vez la construcción de presas o fortalecimiento militar. La central económica refuerza su planeación. El sistema de gobierno predomina en los países comunistas tales como la URSS y China Roja.

2- Negocio con Sistema de Mercado.- En contraste con el sistema de gobierno, el sistema del mercado en su forma pura funciona con poco o sin control central de control o planeamiento, Regulación de gobierno Empresa pública. Los recursos de los negocios de la nación son empleados y manejados por empresas privadas. Las decisiones de un sin número de negocios, propietarios y administradores, influyen en precios y salarios y los costos dentro de un mercado competitivo. La Competición en mercado Libre sirve como un regulador automático de suministro y demanda una mano invisible como lo establecido por Adam Smith. Los países de habla inglesa, la comunidad económica Europea y Japón tienen sistemas que se aproximan al sistema del mercado.

3.- Negocios con Sistema Mixto.- Capitalismo Todos los sistemas de los negocios son una mezcla de sistema de gobierno y mercado, mezclan la empresa privada y el control social en varios grados con predominación de uno u otro. Un breve inventario revelaría a Los EU, y Canadá como los principales sistemas de gobierno de una regulación gubernamental que algunas facilidades para la producción de propietarios públicos tales como utilidades.

OBJETIVO: El alumno, para demostrar el grado de comprensión alcanzado sobre la lectura: "Los negocios", será capaz de traducirla al español.

púlicas y poderosas presiones. No obstante empresa privada, fuerzas competitivas,
 del mercado y Beneficio predominan. - Comunismo. En la URSS opera bajo el sistema de gobierno
 privando a propietarios de utensilios personales, granjas a pequeña escala y artículos de venta
 son permitidos, Toda otra riqueza son propiedad del estado. La vieja filosofía comunista que nin-
 gun individuo tiene el derecho de emplear el Trabajo de otros para acumular riqueza, de
 aquí que utensilios capitales necesariamente usados con conexión con trabajos en industrias
 y grupos colectivos, son parte del dominio público. El pago de salarios y el uso de
 Bonificaciones o planes incentivos son características adicionales paradas a los méto-
 dos encontrados en los sistemas de mercados. Este es un mercado recientemente descubierto
 que ilustra la necesidad de incentivar personas para motivar a los Trabajadores para generar el crecimiento
 de la producción Total bajo cualquier Tipo de sistema, por otra lado, las uniones laborales
 las conocemos no son permitidas en ellas. cualquier aumento en la producción Total automática-
 mente para el gobierno, la Libertad de elegir una ocupación es limitada de este modo bajo
 el Comunismo los 6 derechos o libertades mencionadas anteriormente como disponibles bajo el
Capitalismo hace bastante tiempo no existe. Socialismo hay muchas formas de Socialismo.
 El de Etiopía en el cual todas las riquezas e ingresos son propiedad y compartidos
 equitativamente entre la población y el Estado socialista son gobierno propietario y des-
 El comunismo es practicado por Rusia y Naciones similares es una forma de estado soc.
 con el largamente se persiguen los objetivos y alcanzar el Socialismo Etíopes.
 Más comúnmente, no obstante, el socialismo es visto como cualquier forma de sist.
 económica en la cual las industrias básicas, por otros segmentos de negocios
 permanecen bajo propiedad privada. Una situación similar existe en México.
 Aunque la dirección es un gran grado de empresas privadas.
 Un tanto en condiciones diferentes existen en Francia, con el gobierno planeado y
 financiando las industrias básicas en comparación con las empresas privadas.
 En todas estas cosas la economía de los sistemas de negocios reflejan
 un grado de control de gobierno como algún punto entre un sistema
 que vaya totalmente dentro del sistema del mercado.

OBJETIVO: El alumno, respondiendo por escrito a los ejercicios, comprobará el grado de comprensión alcanzado sobre la información que presenta la lectura: "Los negocios".

A) COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

V. 1.2. Briefly answer in Spanish the following questions according to the reading: "Business".

- What do we refer to when we talk of business?
 Nos referimos a todo tipo de industrias y empresas
- How many systems of business does this reading present and which ones are they?
 Negro. Con Sistema de Gobierno. Negro. Con sistema de Mercado. Negro. Con sistema Mixto
- Who handles the ownership and management of a business in the Command Business System?
 Está en manos de una autoridad central gobernante
- What countries predominate the Command Business System?
 en los países Comunistas como la URSS y China Roja.
- Who administers the nations resources in the Market Business System?
 Son administradas y manejadas por empresas privadas

V. 1.3. Choose the corresponding letter and place it in the parenthesis.

- What system has competition in free market serving as an automatic regulator of supply and demand? (b)
 a) Command Business System.
 b) Market Business System.
 c) Mixed Business System.
- What countries have systems approximating the market system? (a)
 a) The English - speaking countries of E.E.C. and Japan.
 b) The communist countries such as U.S.S.R. and Red China.
 c) The countries such as Mexico and U.S.A.
- What business systems are a mixture of command and market systems? (c)
 a) Socialism.
 b) Communism.
 c) Capitalism.

4. Who ^{posee} owns all wealth in the Command Business System with the exception of private ownership of personal goods, small-scale farms, and retail stores? ^{tiendas} (b)
- The people.
 - The government.
 - The people and the government.

5. What industries are operated by the government under the Socialist System? (b)
- Private industries.
 - Basic industries.
 - Prices and wages.

V. 1.4. Write true (T) or false (F) in the following sentences.

- Red China and Russia operate under a Command Business System. T
- The U.S.A. and Canada are examples of Capitalist countries. T
- In the U.S.A. private enterprise, competitive market forces, and private profit predominate. T
- Mexico operates a partially Socialist System. F
- France operates a totally Communist System. F

V. 1.5. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

- Business is an institution organized and operated to provide goods and services under the incentive of private gain.
- The allocation and use of resources is determined by political decision-making.
- Competition in free market serves as an automatic regulator of supply and demand.
- A brief inventory would reveal the U.S. and Canada as the leading examples of the market system.

5. Communism as practiced by Russia and _____ similar today. is a form of state socialism.

V. 1.6. Relate both columns inserting the number that corresponds.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Business. | () | Commercial ^{ocupaciones} pursuits in general, volume of trade. ^{negociar} |
| 2. Society. | () | |
| 3. Goods. | () | |
| 4. Private gain. | (6) | Money ^{money} paid or received for work or services especially if paid by the hour, day, or week. |
| 5. Prices. | () | |
| 6. Wages. | () | One who uses up goods and services. |
| 7. Enterprise. | () | |
| 8. System. | () | Portable possessions textile fabric, merchandise. |
| 9. Manager. | () | |
| 10. Consumer. | (7) | Undertaking, especial one of importance or risk, project. |