1. В тетради запишите дату **08.02.2022.**

Название темы: «**Создание предприятия».**

1. Прочитайте текст, используя лексику, данную ниже, выпишите из него 10-15 незнакомых слов. После этого выполните в тетради задание № 2 письменно 9прочитайте утверждения и напишите, верны ли они).

The decision to start your own business can be one of the best you will ever make in your life. Your own business is a great adventure. There are definitely advantages and disadvantages of it. The benefits **include** control, money, independence and freedom. The **downsides** to it are uncertainty and risk. In any case the first step you make is personal **evaluation**. Why are you going to start a business? Are you planning to provide a service or a product? Will it be a full-time or a part-time **venture**? Will you have employees? The answer to these questions will help you choose a business.

Also you will need to evaluate your idea. Who will buy your product or service? Who will be your competitors? Another necessary thing is a business plan. It will help you figure out how much money you will need to start.

There are several ways to form your business. It can be a **sole proprietorship**, a **partnership** or a corporation. If you **intend** to create a sole proprietorship it won’t take much time or money. Just get a business license and you are a business. But the downside to a sole proprietorship is **significant**: you and your business are **legally** the same thing. Your home, cars, bank accounts, everything is at risk when you are a sole proprietor. There is another problem. If a sole proprietor becomes seriously ill or dies his business perhaps won’t continue and will probably close. One more difficulty with this form of business is that you have no partners to work with. It’s a dangerous way to do business.

A partnership is rather attractive. A business partnership is like a marriage. You need to choose a good partner because you will be spending a lot of time together. A partner will give you another pair of hands to do the work. And he will **share** the financial responsibilities of the business. But it is still a good idea that you “date” first before jump in it. Find a project or two and work together. Will you get along? Will your styles mesh? How will you deal with **deadlines**? You need to be sure that you work well together, have a good time and have skills that **complement** one another.

Any two or more persons may form a public or private limited company. As soon as people and firms buy shares they will become shareholders and **owners** of the company. Shareholders will be receiving part of the company’s profit in the form of dividends. The shareholders have limited **liability,** so if the company goes bankrupt a

shareholder will only lose the money they paid for the shares. Unlike a public limited company the **purpose** of a private limited company is to keep ownership and control within a small group of shareholders. The best thing about forming your business as a corporation is that it will limit your personal liability.

##### So, which is best for you? No matter which form of business you choose, starting your business will certainly be stressful, challenging and enjoyable.

##### Ex.2. Read the following statements and say whether they are true or false.

1. Your own business is a great challenge.
2. Risk makes your business enjoyable.
3. A business plan and personal evaluation are the necessary steps of any business.
4. A business license is all you need to become a sole proprietor.
5. A sole proprietor has unlimited liability.
6. Public and private limited companies should have at least two shareholders.
7. Shareholders own and run limited companies.
8. The profit of public and private limited companies is spent on dividends for shareholders.
9. Shareholders of both public and private companies have limited liability.
10. В тетради сбоку на полях написать ФИО, группа, сделать фото и отправить по электронной почте **girlianova17@gmail.сom**
11. Задание выполнить до 17-00 час . 08.02.2022

##### Vocabulary

1. **complement (v) –** дополнять

**E.g.** These two methods complement each other. – Эти два мето- да дополняют друг друга.

1. **deadline (n, C) –** предельный срок

to meet a deadline – успеть к назначенному сроку, уложиться в срок

1. **downside (n, C)** – недостаток

**E.g.** There are several downsides **to** your proposal. – В Вашем предложении имеются недостатки.

1. **evaluate (v) –** оценивать, давать оценку to evaluate data – оценивать данные evaluation (n, C) – оценка

a high evaluation of the research methods – высокая оценка ме- тодов исследования

1. **include (v)** – включать в себя

**E.g.** The speaker included some important facts in his report. – Докладчик включил несколько важных фактов в свой отчет.

1. **intend (v)** – намереваться, собираться

**E.g.** I intend to leave tomorrow. – Я собираюсь уехать завтра. intention (n, C) – намерение

1. **legal (adj)** – законный, правовой, юридический a legal document – правовой документ

Ant: illegal

1. **liability (n, C)** – ответственность, обязанность unlimited liability – неограниченная ответственность limited liability – ограниченная ответственность
2. **own (v)** – владеть

to own property – владеть имуществом owner (n, C) – владелец, хозяин

the owner of a house – хозяин дома

ownership (n, U) – собственность, право собственности

1. **partnership (n, C)** – товарищество, партнерство
2. **purpose (n, C)** – цель

**for** various purposes – для разных целей

**on** purpose – нарочно

to achieve one’s purpose – добиться своей цели

1. **share (v)** – делить, распределять

to share smth. **with** smb. – поделиться чем-л. с кем-л. share (n, C) – 1. часть, доля 2. акция

shareholder (n, C) – акционер a share price – курс акций

1. **significant (adj)** – значительный, важный, существенный a significant sum – значительная сумма
2. **sole proprietorship (n, C)** – индивидуальное предприятие (ИП)
3. **venture (n, C)** – рискованное предприятие, коммерческое предприятие

a joint venture – совместное предприятие