



Блок 4 модуль 1

# Loans and Credits

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# Loans and Credits

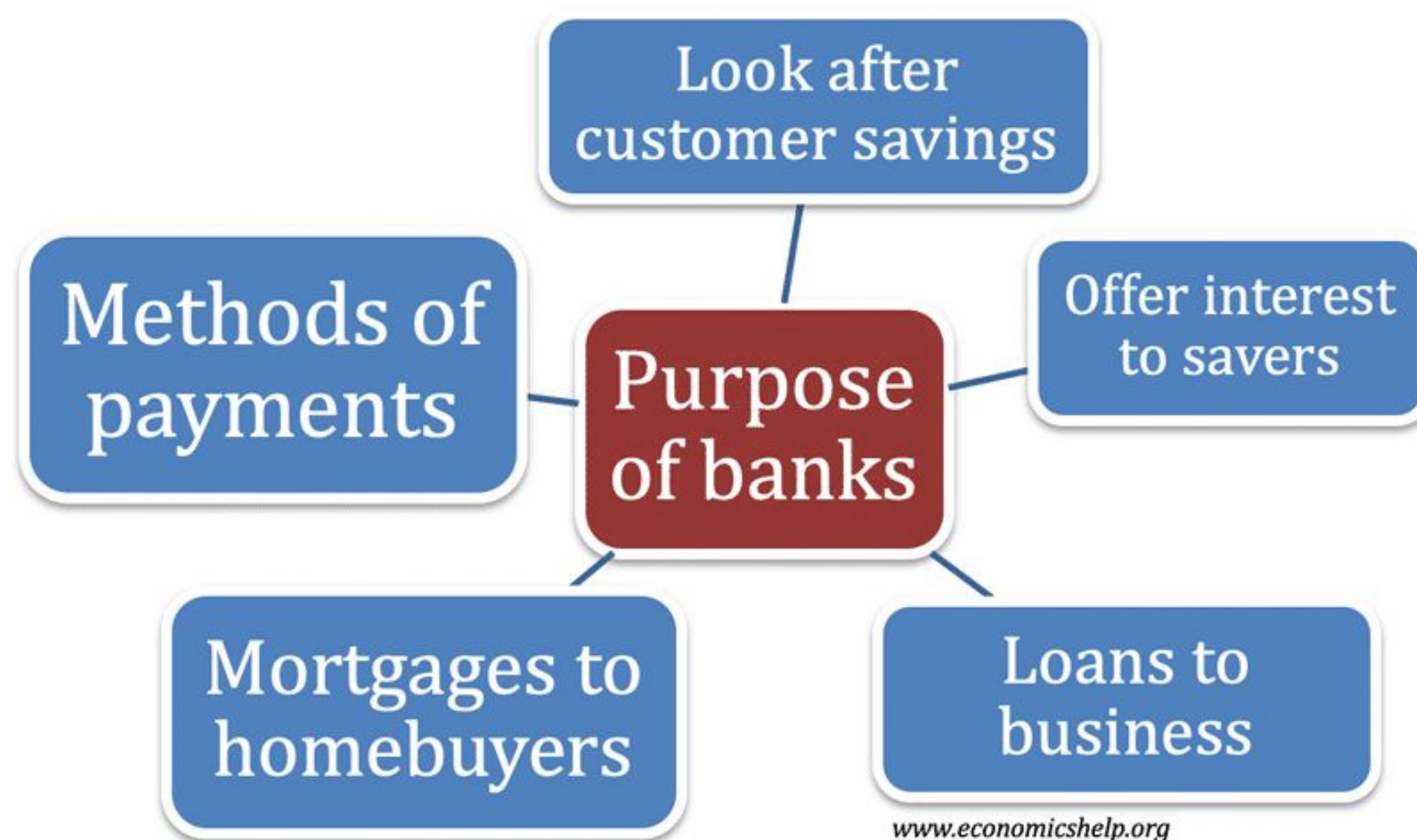


Здесь и далее

<https://pixabay.com/ru/images/search/%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%82/>



# Working with loans and credits are among functions of the bank (from <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/loan.asp>)



# Lending money and offering interest

**Keeping money safe for customers.**

**Offering customers interest on deposits, helping to protect against money losing value against inflation.**

**Lending money to firms, customers and homebuyers.**

**Offering financial advice and related financial services, such as insurance.**



## Some remarks on vocabulary:

- To keep safe - to protect, to secure
- To offer interests **on** smth.
- To protect **against** smth.
- To lose value - to become less valuable
- To lend money to smth, for smth. - to provide **money** temporarily on the condition that it or its equivalent will be returned, often with an interest fee (с процентом)
- Insurance - means of protection from financial loss



# To borrow, to lend, to owe and to loan – 4 verbs we mix up

To borrow - we take smth. and promise to give it back.

*To borrow from somebody*  
*To borrow heavily*  
*To borrow trouble*

To lend - (*lent, lent*) - you give someone something for a short time

*To lend to somebody*  
*To lend an ear / one's ears (to)*  
*To lend a (helping) hand*



# To owe and to loan

To owe – to be in debt  
*to owe to somebody*

*To owe (no) thanks to*

*To owe somebody a living*

*I owe you (one)*

*Owing to*

The verb *to loan* is a synonym to *to lend*, is used mostly in American English. In British English we use a noun *a loan* with the meaning of «заем», «ссуда», «кредит».



And now...

**LOANS**

**LOANS**

**LOANS**

How can a bank become more profitable?

- It can use a percentage of its deposits to lend to other customers.

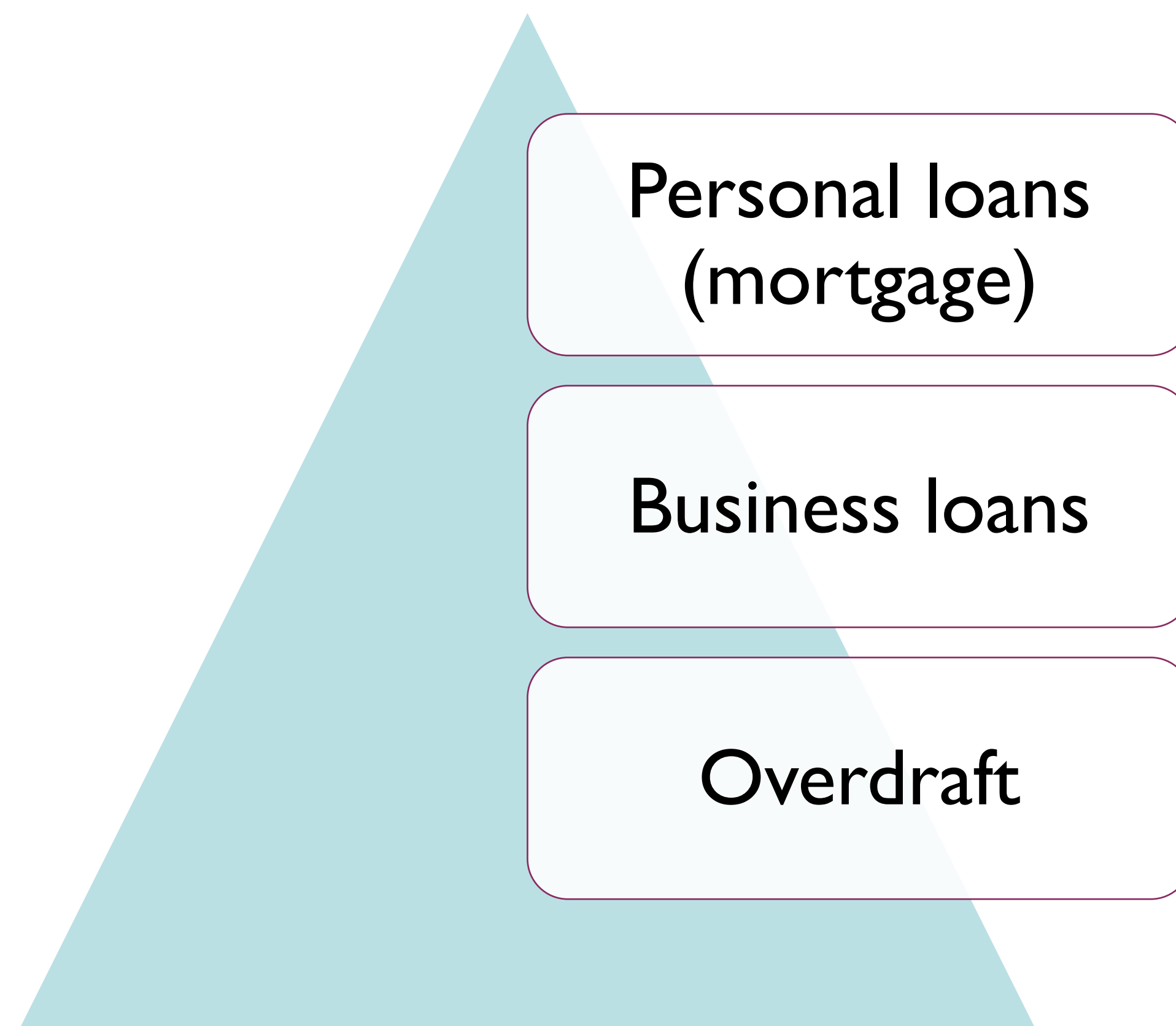
What does a bank need to do?

- A bank just needs to keep sufficient liquidity to meet the demands of customers to withdraw money.





# Types of lending (secured – unsecured)



# Credits. What Is Credit?

**Contractual agreement** (контрактное соглашение) in which a borrower (заемщик) receives something of value now and agrees to repay the lender (кредитор) at a later date with interest.

**Creditworthiness** (кредитоспособность) or credit history of an individual or company.

**Accounting entry** (бухгалтерская запись) that either decreases assets (уменьшает активы) or increases liabilities (увеличивает обязательства) and equity (собственный капитал) on a company's balance sheet (балансовый отчет).



# How does Credit work?

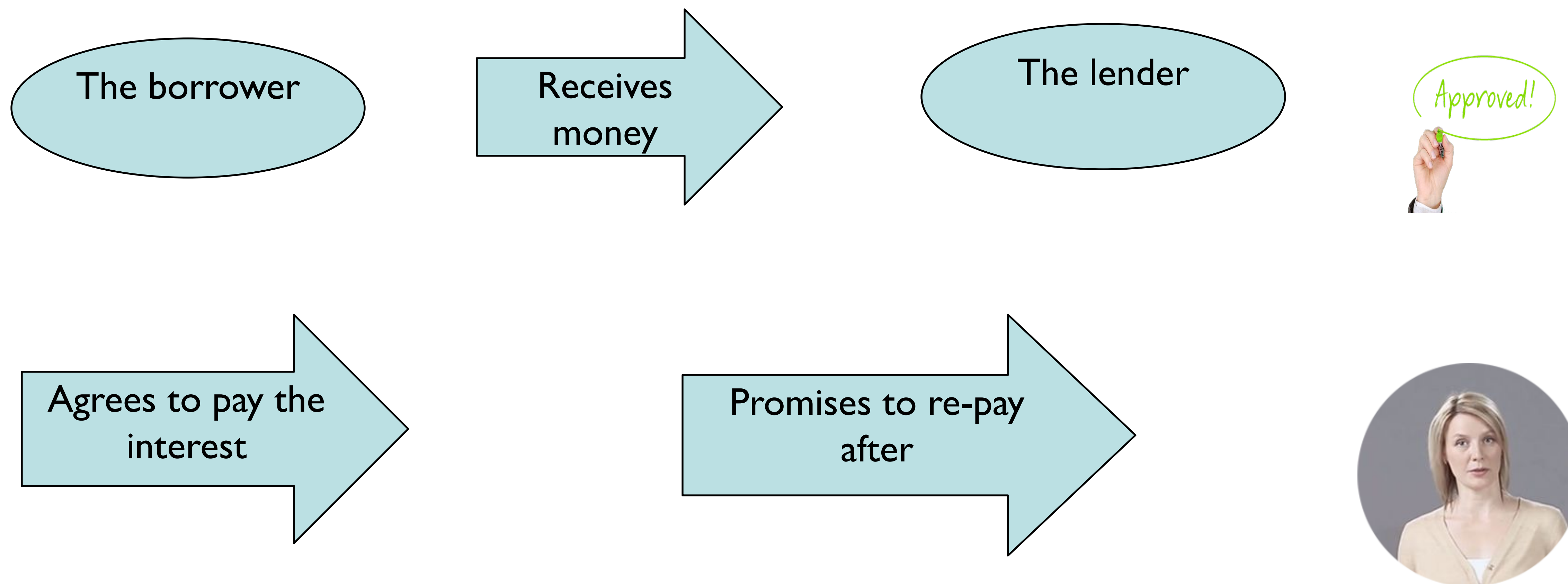
Is an agreement to purchase a good or service with the promise to pay for it later

Is known as buying on credit, the most common form is via the use of credit cards

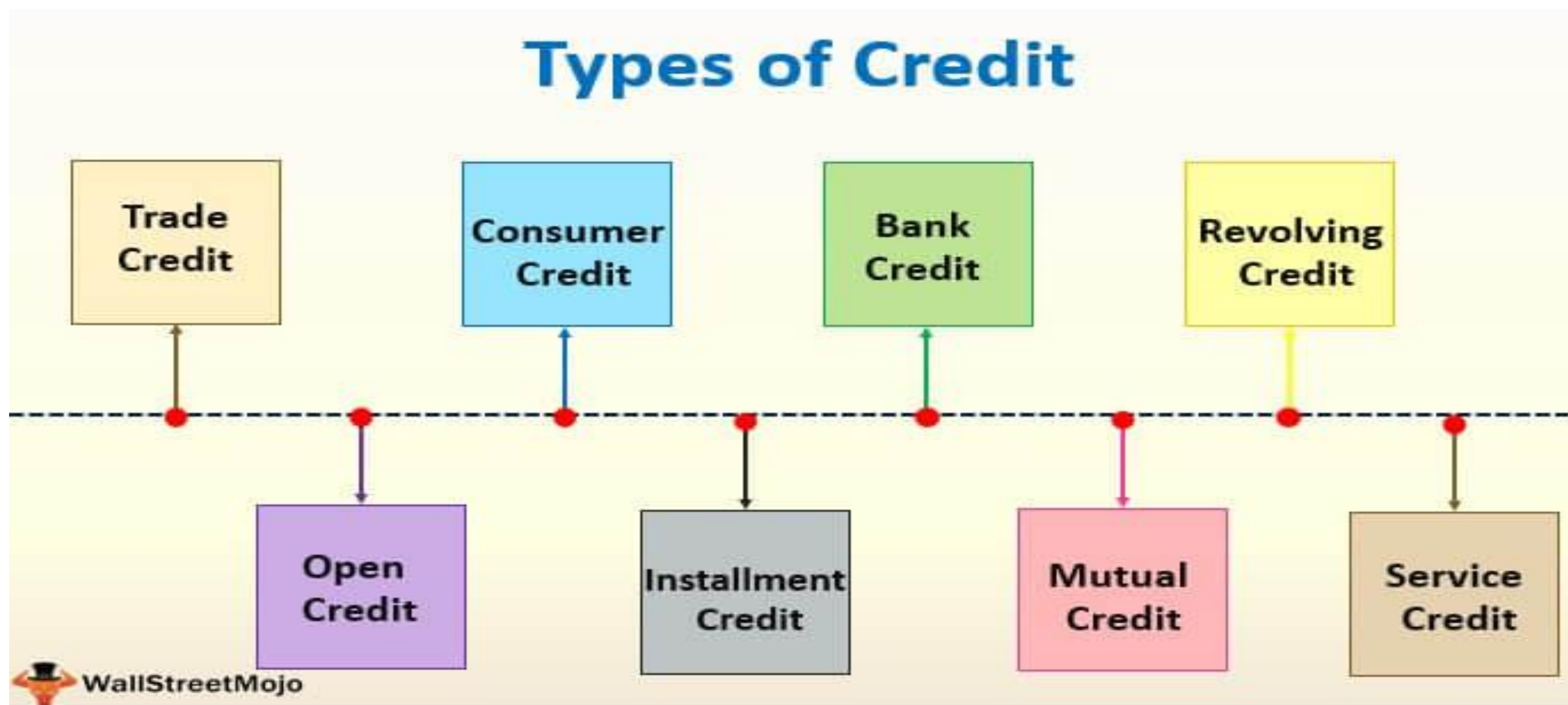
Accepting credit cards increases sales at retailers or between businesses.



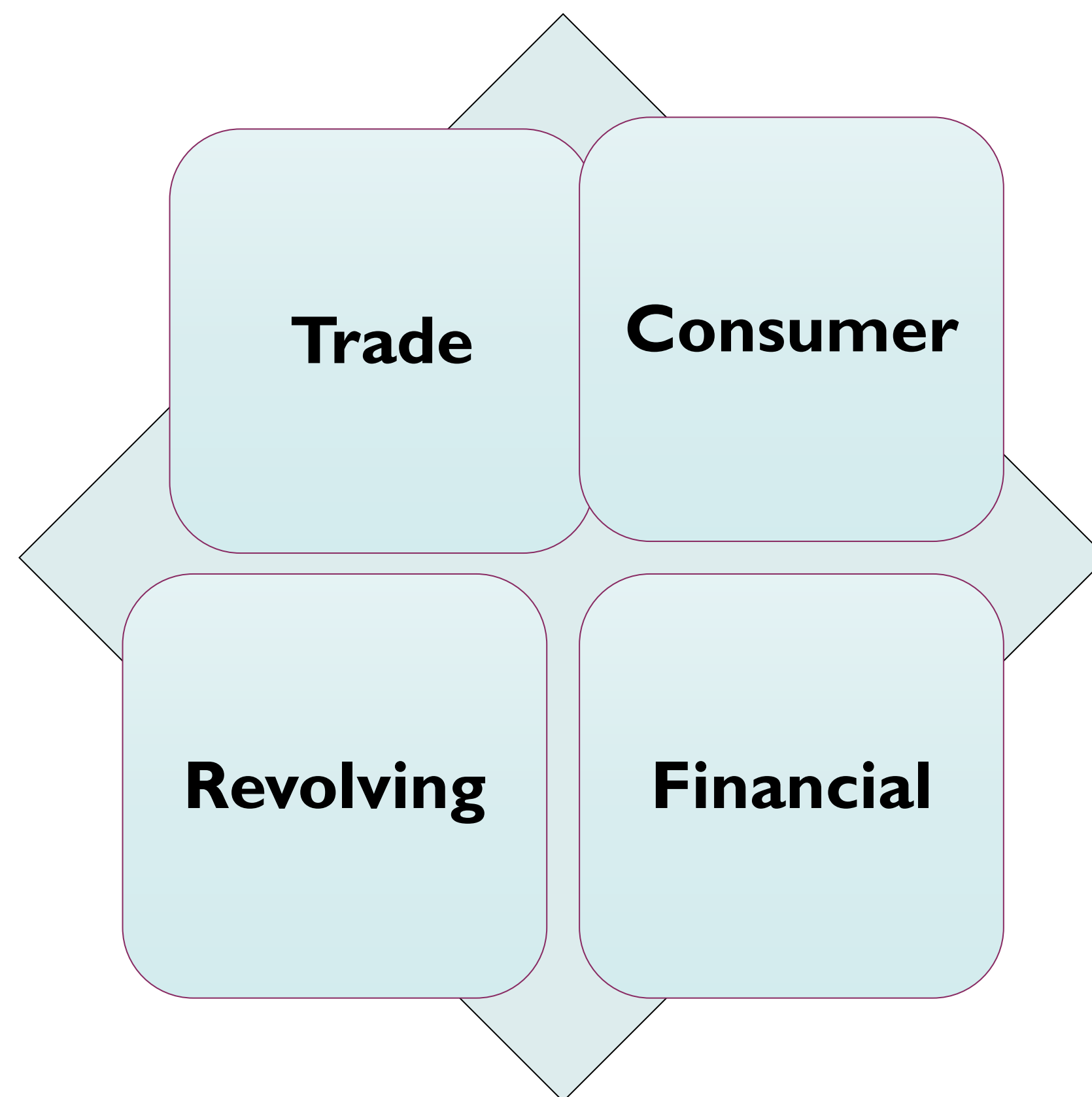
# In other words, credit is... the arrangement



# Types of CREDIT (from <https://www.wallstreetmojo.com/types-of-credit/>)



# Some examples of kinds of credit



## Some vocabulary remarks

- To sell goods on credit
- To buy=to purchase
- Revolving credit – возобновляемый кредит
- To give the extension (продолжение) of credit
- An account - платеж
- Signature loans – доверительный кредит
- Vehicle finance – финансирование транспортных средств



# KEY TAKEAWAYS

Credit is an agreement between a lender and a borrower.

Most popular are bank credit, trade credit, consumer credit.

A lender may give the extension of credit to the borrower so long as the account is regular.

Your card is considered a form of credit because you are buying goods with the understanding you will pay the bank back later.

Credit is not only money, but an exchange of goods and services in exchange for a deferred payment, which is another type of credit.







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государственный  
университет  
[www.spbu.ru](http://www.spbu.ru)

1. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/loan.asp>
2. <https://www.wallstreetmojo.com/types-of-credit/>