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М 75 Finals (Випускні іспити) : навчальний посібник-практикум з англійської мови для студентів старших курсів факультетів іноземних мов педагогічних ВНЗ / Л. О. Молгамова. – Суми : ФОП Цьома С.П., 2016. – 100 с.

Практикум розроблено відповідно до вимог навчальної програми викладання англійської мови у вищих педагогічних навчальних закладах. Головна увага звертається на розвиток умінь усного мовлення.

Видання складається з тематично об'єднаних текстів пізнавального характеру, які насичені активною лексикою. Завдання в межах кожної окремої теми орієнтовані на роботу з текстом, спрямовані на розуміння прочитаного, містять мовленнєві кліше та розмовні формули, різноманітні типи умовно-комунікативних та власне комунікативних вправ, що дає змогу висловити свою думку стосовно кожної окремої теми та сприяє активізації процесу навчання іноземній мові.

Для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів старших курсів факультетів іноземних мов педагогічних інститутів та університетів під час підготовки до випускного іспиту з практики усного та писемного англійського мовлення..

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Даний посібник призначено для студентів старших курсів факультетів іноземних мов педагогічних інститутів та університетів. Тексти завдань посібника розроблено відповідно до вимог програми вивчення іноземної мови у вищих навчальних закладах педагогічної освіти, відповідають передбаченій нею тематиці та вміщують навчальний матеріал, не відображений в чинних підручниках та посібниках з англійської мови, але який є необхідним для підготовки до випускних екзаменів з практики усного та писемного англійського мовлення.

Основна мета посібника – закріпити, узагальнити і систематизувати знання, вміння та навички, отримані студентами в межах базового курсу. Поряд із цим, посібник націлено на оволодіння певною кількістю нового лексичного матеріалу відповідно до державного стандарту володіння іноземною мовою на старших курсах факультетів іноземних мов педагогічних ВНЗ, а також розвиток інтелектуальних здібностей студентів та підвищення лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенції.

Головна увага звертається на розвиток умінь в усних видах мовленнєвої діяльності. Видання складається з тематично об'єднаних текстів пізнавального характеру, які насичені активною лексикою (Unit 1. Teaching-learning Process, Unit 2. Education and Upbringing, Unit 3. Global Society and Social Issues, Unit 4. Everyday Topics). Завдання в межах кожної окремої теми орієнтовані на роботу з текстом, спрямовані на розуміння прочитаного, містять мовленнєві кліше та розмовні формули, різноманітні типи умовно-комунікативних та власне комунікативних вправ, що дає змогу висловити свою думку стосовно кожної окремої теми та сприяє активізації процесу навчання іноземній мові.

Завдання для самоперевірки (Self-assessment Section) допоможуть студентам самотійно оцінити ступінь підготовленості до іспиту з англійської мови. Матеріал, поданий у додатках (Supplement), містить рекомендації стосовно структурної та

змістовної організації різних типів висловлювань (оповідь, опис, дискусія). Тлумачний словник (Glossary) допоможе узагальнити знання тематичної термінології.

Робота над кожною темою може проводитись як в аудиторії, так и самостійно під час підготовки до випускного іспиту з практики усного та писемного мовлення.

Навчальний посібник має практичну актуальність та відповідає вимогам до навчальних видань.

UNIT 1. TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

What Makes a Good Foreign Language Teacher?

1. Think about characteristics of a good and a bad teacher. Read the following characteristics and classify them in two groups. Discuss them with your partner using the speech patterns below.

<i>I am a passionate believer that</i> A GOOD TEACHER	<i>I have every confidence that</i> A BAD TEACHER

- 1) always recognizes and minimizes worry and tension
- 2) sees outcomes as standard and stereotyped
- 3) cares about students and their life
- 4) believes strongly in a work ethic and on-task behavior, but does this without negative pressure
- 5) views children and parents in a positive way and understands, that there should be a workings partnership
- 6) avoids shouting and bullying
- 7) is a quiet, firm disciplinarian who sees positive control as a means to exciting learning
- 8) has a style of control that builds up petty incidents out of proportion
- 9) emphasizes praise rather than criticism
- 10) recognizes and uses children's enthusiasm, talent and individuality
- 11) has a contagious enthusiasm himself/herself
- 12) sees outcomes as varying and interesting
- 13) has a suspicious attitude towards change, rather than an informed opinion
- 14) sees creativity and curiosity as the key to learning experiences
- 15) often insults children and yet expects good manners and tolerance
- 16) sees change as positive and necessary in any inspired institution
- 17) varies teaching styles to suit the content and the children;

- 18) can add the pace humor to the class but use it sparingly
- 19) is encouraging and patient and doesn't give up on students
- 20) can explain something on the spot if necessary or admit s/he, doesn't
- 21) know but s/he knows how to get the answer
- 22) takes a minute to answer a question after class
- 23) will leave his/her emotional baggage outside the classroom
- 24) quite often frightens children and acts as a kind of adult bully
- 25) creates tension based on unrealistic goals, and deadlines
- 26) sees children and parents as threats and views parental help in a negative light
- 27) emphasizes punishment rather than praise
- 28) emphasizes stress rather than calm and hardly ever smiles or laughs
- 29) challenges the students
- 30) has a similar level of punishments for all incidents, big and small
- 31) frowns on a wide curriculum and sees education in terms of a narrow range of basic skills
- 32) sees a wide-range curriculum as the best way to incorporate basic skills
- 33) makes children feel good about themselves, recognizing that they are individuals and need individual attention
- 34) develops a restrictive timetable that dominates every routine
- 35) defines self-expression, the "arts" and most forms of spontaneous creativity as not being "work"

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) a teacher	a) someone who studies and is good at languages
2) a linguist	b) someone whose job is to impart knowledge
3) a methodologist	c) someone who studies and is good at the set of methods and principles that are used when studying a particular subject or doing a particular kind of work
4) a psychologist	d) someone who is trained in the study of the body in relation to the mind

3. Read the text.

Modern methods of language teaching require different personal and professional traits of a teacher to be developed.

First of all, a teacher should have the deep knowledge of his subject, in other words, he should be a good linguist because he should form the whole picture of the subject using as a tool his knowledge in lexicology, stylistics, and language practice.

The next important concern is how a teacher goes about imparting his knowledge – that means methodology. A good methodologist should be able to apply different techniques within the lesson hour to intensify the process of teaching.

Finally, a good teacher as a good psychologist should know each student as an individual; should not forget that students are also people with complex and different characters who need an individual approach.

So, a good foreign language teacher must possess and develop the following traits: his knowledge must be profound; he must be able to use methodological techniques and know children's psychology. And all his life he must try to search the upper hand in his sphere of specialization.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why should different personal and professional traits of a teacher be developed?
- 2) What is the ultimate aim of a teacher as a linguist?
- 3) What methodological techniques should a good teacher apply while teaching English?
- 4) Why is it a must for a good teacher to find an individual approach to each pupil?
- 5) What own personal and professional traits would you like to improve as a would-be teacher?
- 6) Is it difficult to work as a teacher? Why (not)?

The Multiple Intelligences Theory: How Can a Teacher Benefit from MI Theory?

1. Match the terms with their definitions. Justify your choice starting like this:

From my point of view, ...

To my mind, ...

In my opinion, ...

1)spatial	a) the ability to understand yourself – your strengths, weaknesses, moods, desires and intentions
2)logical-mathematical	b) the ability to sense form, space, color, line and shape
3)linguistic	c) the ability to understand another person's moods, feelings, motivations and intentions
4)bodily-kinesthetic	d) the ability to use the body to express ideas, feelings and to solve problems
5)naturalistic	e) the ability to use numbers effectively and reasons well
6)interpersonal	f) the ability to sense rhythm, pitch and melody
7)intrapersonal	h) the ability to use words effectively both orally and in writing
8)musical	g) the ability to recognize and classify plants, minerals and animals, including rocks and grass, and all variety of flora and fauna

2. Choose appropriate exercises for each type of the learner.

Lectures, brainstorming, flowers/plants in the room, personal goal-setting, word puzzles, singing, working with diagrams, peer teaching, problem-solving, self-study, fresh air breaks, brain gym, guided visualization, jazz chants, mind maps, sequential presentation, scenic posters on wall, relaxation music, rhythm as a memory card, storytelling, poster layout, pair work, regular marks/scores for work, drama, reflective learning activities, projects, giving presentations, projects, memory cards, craft work, choice of background music, keeping a record of work done.

3. Read the text.

It is common knowledge that only some per cent of children benefit from the time they spend at school. Why is it so? Does their success at school depend on their inborn abilities rather than on the manner of teaching? Why is it better for someone to learn a poem by heart than to do puzzles?

The point is that every person has his own style of thinking and learning. There are eight of them: spatial, logical-mathematical, linguistic, bodily-kinesthetic, musical, naturalistic, interpersonal, and intrapersonal. For example, one likes to create, invent, design, do things his own way, visualize images, and work with maps. This means that he possesses visual intelligence and is good at writing poetry, stories, creating original artworks, interpreting visual images. These activities will be the most effective for a spatial learner. Another person thinks logically and reasons well. Such logical-mathematical learner adores problem-solving activities doing which he feels better than the best. Someone else tries to see things from other people's point of view in order to understand how they think and feel. They are called interpersonal learners and most of all benefit from the exercises which make them communicate with others.

The teacher's task is to see, to understand the difference between learning styles of children and to choose the teaching style which will help children show their best, reveal their personalities and get profound knowledge in English. They should apply their knowledge about children's learning styles to the lesson planning and program development.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) Is there any interdependence between child's inborn abilities and his academic success? between teaching style and his academic success?
- 2) What is the main idea of the Multiple Intelligences theory?
- 3) What thinking and learning styles do you know? What is the essence of each of them?
- 4) How can you as a would-be teacher use MI theory while teaching foreign languages?

The Role of the Internet in Personal and Professional Development of a FL Teacher

- 1. How does the I-net influence your life? How much does it help you while preparing for classes? Comment on the table below.**

<i>To begin with,</i>	It saves time.
<i>In addition,</i>	It makes me keep up to date.
<i>For instance,</i>	It damages my eyes.
<i>As a result,</i>	It makes me a couch potato.
<i>To sum up,</i>	It draws me in.

- 2. Use the words and phrases below to say how often you:**

- surf the Net,
- chat on-line,
- socialize via mail,
- download films from the Web,
- work in the Net on-line,
- study English via the Web.

- 3. Read the text.**

The widely-spread information technologies take an essential part in foreign language teaching process. It goes without saying that it is impossible to imagine lessons without using new information technologies, namely, computers and the I-net.

So, what is the benefit of computers' usage while studying English? Well, first of all, computer is an excellent teaching device. Selecting special programmes, computer will teach you step by step, pointing out mistakes without irritation. Besides, computer can give brilliant examples of pronunciation. By the way, you can make a pause in your lesson whenever you wish. Using other nor less unique achievement as the I-net, the language learners and teachers have an excellent opportunity for communication with native speakers, exchanging knowledge and information, getting interesting experience. What is more, both a teacher and a learner can also find out more about new methods of instruction choosing ones which suit him.

So, studying via new information technologies has a lot of good, positive points. But one shouldn't forget that a good result of English

teaching with the help of modern techniques is based on cooperation of well-thought programmes, experienced guideness and desire to achieve visible results.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the advantages/disadvantages of new information technologies? Which of them can be used while studying English?
- 2) Do you think new information technologies can replace traditional way of studying?
- 3) How would you use new information technologies during your English classes?
- 4) What is the role of computers in your life?

Reasons for My Having Taken Up Teaching as a Career

1. Enumerate reasons why you have chosen teaching as a career with the help of the table below. Share your own ideas.

<i>Firstly,</i>	I want to be mentally fit.
<i>Secondly,</i>	I am good at languages.
<i>Thirdly,</i>	I have good people skills.
<i>Moreover,</i>	I am very well-organized.
<i>What is more,</i>	I am creative.
<i>Finally,</i>	I have special training and qualifications.
<i>To sum it up,</i>	It is secure.
	It is well-paid.
	It is challenging.
	There is a lot of responsibility.

2. Match the words with their synonyms. Use them in the sentences of your own.

1) to strive after	a) shallow
2) in the pursuit of	b) industrious
3) intermittent	c) to long for
4) superficial	d) to absorb
5) diligent	e) in chase of
6) to soak in	f) discontinuous
7) to do credit to	g) to honour

3. Read the text.

I've chosen my career as you see, I'm now in my fifth year of my teacher-training course. I love the language and I think I love teaching though actually I have tried my hand at it only during my vocational practice, I can surely say that the more I give my mind to the profession of teacher, the more I feel responsible for it.

I am for humanistic approach to teaching and I think it means to strive after understanding of others while remaining intellectual in the pursuit of objectivity. I don't want to accept blindly the body of dogma, no matter what it is. The person with humanistic ideas about education is open to new ideas, open to trying the untried, yet not swept away by intermittent waves of fads and superficial enthusiasm, because there is an anchor of conviction that results from understanding beliefs one has made one's own. A foreign language teacher is essentially a humanist in his sense. So am I.

I want to make the English language the centre of all the activities at school. I want to have most diligent pupils, to make friends with them and to go to English-speaking countries together, to soak in the foreign culture. I want to be respectable and to feel safe and free, capable of any work in the sphere of my profession. I want to enjoy being useful, to do my work well and to feel responsible for it. I want to do credit to my profession, I want the teaching job to be worthy of my idea about it.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why have you chosen teaching as a career?
- 2) Have you ever regretted your decision?
- 3) What makes a good language teacher?

What I Like and Dislike About My Being a Student

- 1. You are graduates. What difficulties did you face while studying? What things gave you enjoyment? Which of the university activities mentioned below helped you? Comment on the table.**

<i>What I hated most was...</i>	Homework	It develops understanding of other cultures.
<i>My favourite was...</i>	Cheating	It helps learn social things.
<i>I got fed up with...</i>	Extracurricular life	It prepares for life in the workplace.
<i>I was at my best at...</i>	Tutorials	It develops critical thinking.
<i>What used to make me angry was...</i>	Cramming	It's just a waste of time.
	Languages	

2. What helped you do well at the university:

- discipline,
- competitive spirit,
- understanding what is expected of you,
- organizational skills,
- perseverance,
- intelligence,
- attendance?

3. Read the text.

There is a stereotype of a student's life everyone heard so much. Independent being, missing classes, heaving swatting on the eve of the exam, hilarious nights, hair-raising days afterwards, chunks of time, piles of books you are to slave at and all that jazz. This schedule includes almost everything an average student is supposed to have. The future has in store for us a lot of difficulties and troubles so the years at the university are the best ones.

Personally I know for sure that my years at the university were interesting enough. I made new friends here, experienced different events, overcame hurdles on my way, learned a lot of new things, and absorbed much useful information. My main goal is to get higher education and to have necessary baggage of knowledge for my future career because I am sure that decent education provides a passport to a decent job.

To draw a conclusion, I should admit that student's years are the best ones and will leave the brightest and unforgettable memories for the rest of my life. Frankly speaking, despite certain difficulties I enjoyed immensely being a student.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) Are students' years the best ones for you?
- 2) What do you like and dislike about your being a student?
- 3) Are there things about the way you study which you would like to change or improve? Think about being organized, being more focused, managing your time, etc.

What I Fear Most About Working as a Teacher

1. Think about the actions a teacher may take in his first lessons.

And now match the following actions (1-8) to underlying beliefs (a-k) as it is shown in the example. Which actions do you think you may fail? Why? Use the examples below:

It is generally recognized that learning means forming a series of good habits from the start that is why it stands to reason that a teacher should establish a particular classroom atmosphere: co-operative and respectful.

Actions in first lessons	Underlying beliefs
1 Establish a particular classroom atmosphere: co-operative and respectful. Example <i>a, h</i>	<i>a</i> Learning means forming a series of good habits from the start.
2 Establish a code of classroom conduct (acceptable behaviour, etc.)._____	<i>b</i> earners should understand what the course is about to be properly oriented and motivated to learn.
3 Learn about learners' expectations._____	<i>c</i> Language is for communication, and learners should begin using a foreign language for this purpose.
4 Present the course: point out important information._____ about course content, ways of working, assessment._____	<i>d</i> Learners should take responsibility for their own learning.
5 Introduce yourself._____	<i>e</i> A teacher must know something about her learners' personal lives to make the class interesting to them.
6 Learners introduce themselves, or each other, or learn something about each other._____	<i>f</i> t is difficult and unnatural to

<p>7 Pre-test learners to assess their proficiency level. _____</p> <p>8 Teach a typical lesson, saving unusual activities (introductions, etc.) for the second lesson. _____</p>	<p>work with strangers.</p> <p>g Learners' attitudes about the course will be formed quickly, by the end of the first lesson.</p> <p>h A teacher cannot teach learners properly unless she knows who they are and what their needs are.</p> <p>i Discipline is an important element in the classroom, and learners should be shown that early on.</p> <p>j Learning should be fun in order to be motivating.</p> <p>k Learners should believe that their teacher is well-qualified and interesting.</p>
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2. Are you sure that as a teacher you will be able to:

- have a rapport with your learners,
- hammer material into their heads,
- put a smart Alec in his place,
- love your profession with all your heart and soul,
- know your subject inside out,
- burn the candle at both ends,
- be up to your ears in work,
- make the grade.

3. Read the text.

It is generally recognized that teaching is a noble profession. Teachers deal not with the machines but with children and it depends on them, teachers, what kind of future generation we will have. Thus, teaching is a very important and responsible profession. That is why it goes without saying that I fear a lot about working as a teacher.

First of all, this is the rapport with the class, with pupils and their parents. The pupils' attitude to the subject, teacher, their behaviour and their desire to study depend on it. So it is very important to produce a good impression of a strict, just and kind teacher, get on well with the pupils and their parents and get them actively involved

in the teaching-learning process. Another great problem is to maintain discipline in the class, to find an approach to obnoxious pupils and to be able to calm them down so they could not undermine the discipline. What is more, planning of a lesson, fear not to make a mistake, feeling of the time, ability to conduct the lesson well – all these are of paramount importance for me, too.

To draw a conclusion, I would like to say that I hope I will do my best in order to cope with all the fears and difficulties on my way.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you agree that teaching is a noble profession? Why (not)?
- 2) What do you fear most about working as a teacher?
- 3) How are going to cope with your fears?

My Tips for Establishing Rapport in a Foreign Language Classroom

1. Are there any recommendations as for establishing rapport in a foreign language classroom? Enumerate them. Use the table from above. Start like this:

I would strongly advise to/ I would definitely recommend to

2. Match the words with their synonyms.

1) pivotal	a) to organize
2) arrangement	b) to immerse
3) to indicate	c) to point out
4) to dispose	d) crucial
5) to be on equal footing	e) interest
6) to plunge	f) display
7) curiosity	g) to be alike

3. Read the text.

Studying is a very important part of human life and its effectiveness depends on different things. The teacher's experience, student's interest, productive motivation and good equipment play a pivotal role. But there exist some secondary factors; one of them is classroom arrangement as a necessary component of successful and

productive studying.

Modern methodology insists on free classroom arrangement, which incites learners positively and indicates the warm and friendly environment in the group and allows students to work effectively. The most suitable and available way is semicircle arrangement. Being close to each other, facing each other, students are disposed to communicate, to share their thoughts. They all feel on equal footing. So that to plunge students into the atmosphere of language it is useful to equip classroom with maps, pictures, books and other materials. It makes students closer to the country, which language they learn. The better organized the classroom is, the more effective the learning environment is.

To draw a conclusion, we can say that managing an English language classroom effectively a teacher stimulates natural curiosity, develops qualities of thinking and feeling, helps students cope with problems, and promotes tolerance and understanding which prepare for living in the community.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the necessary components of successful and productive studying?
- 2) What is the role of classroom arrangement in studying? What kinds of arrangement do you know?
- 3) How will you arrange your classroom?

How to be a Successful Learner

1. What does it mean for you to be a good learner? Comment on the table below.

<p><i>To be a successful learner means (that)</i></p> <p><i>In my view,</i></p> <p><i>In short,</i></p>	<p>You have to be well-organized. You have to be very diligent. You have to work long hours. It's stressful. It's time-consuming. It's very competitive. It's challenging. There's a lot of responsibility.</p>
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2. Match the words with their explanations. What best describes you as a student?

a bookworm	a walking encyclopedia
a swot	a person who attacks smaller, weaker people
a bully	a person who is absorbed in reading
a know-it-all	an active person who doesn't like to stay in one place
a freak	a person who is on the fringe of the group
a couch potato	a student whom teachers make a fuss of
a rolling stone	a person who studies hard
a teacher's pet	a lazy bone

3. Read the text.

Being a fifth-year student, I fall to thinking what it means to be a successful learner. Does it mean to turn up for most lectures and tutorials, to submit all the coursework, to spend every waking moment immersed in academic books?

On the one hand, to be a good student one should study hard. On the other hand, students' years are the best ones for entertainment. To achieve a great deal a student should strike the right balance between working and enjoying himself. He should stick assiduously to a modest but well-defined, realistic plan. What is more important, a successful learner should divide big jobs into smaller sub-tasks. It allows setting targets and checking progress. What concerns lectures it helps develop an abbreviated style of note taking, which should be a complement to listening. Tutorials and seminars provide the opportunity to get to grips with fundamental ideas. A good student should use this time productively instead of sitting reticently.

To make a conclusion, I must say that these simple pieces of advice will make a good student think strategically and he will begin to take control of his studies.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What does it mean to be a good learner?
- 2) What pieces of advice would you give to those students who want to achieve a great deal but don't know how to do it?
- 3) Are you a successful learner? Reveal your secret of success.

UNIT 2. EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

Problem Children: Who They are and How to Cope with Them

1. Which adjectives can be used to describe a happy/unhappy child?

Fill in the table. Comment on it using the speech patterns below:

It is clear cut that a happy child is... The prime example is ...

It is proven that an unhappy child is... The notorious example is...

A happy child	An unhappy child
Kind-hearted	Irritable

Restless, hard-working, communicative, humiliated, good-natured, industrious, impersonal, stubborn, gregarious, destructive, unrestrained, thoughtful, confident, intolerant, impulsive, polite, self-centred, loving, friendly, misbehaving, outgoing, insolent, dull, unselfish, self-possessed, sulky, frustrated, balanced, depressed, motivated, naughty, disobedient, fearful, considerate, coarse, enthusiastic, courteous, rude, rough.

2. Match the words with their synonyms.

1) to exclude	a) love
2) crucial	b) to support
3) to mold	c) well-brought up
4) to pressure	d) to form
5) to flourish	e) to force
6) affection	f) to eliminate
7) to encourage	g) to enlarge
8) to expand	h) fundamental
9) to nurture	i) to prosper
10) well-bred	j) to foster

3. Read the text.

Children live in their own world, from which adults are largely excluded. Children, especially when they are in their teens, go through

a physical and emotional development which can be frightening. It's a crucial moment in their personality molding and it is very important for parents and teachers to see it and to treat children correctly in order not to have problem children.

Problem children are children who are unhappy, they are at war with themselves and as a result with the whole world, they are pressured into obedience and persuaded through fear. Fear is a terrible thing in a child's life. Only hate will flourish in the atmosphere of fear. As a result an ignorant, disobedient, angry person will be brought up. What is the way out? How to cope with problem children and bring up polite, obedient, lovable people? Children need affection. As a proverb goes "Hate breeds hate, love breeds love". We must be on a child's side that is we must love and approve of him. Affection provides proper emotional development of a child. It stimulates, motivates, encourages him and expands his mind.

To draw a conclusion, we are sure to admit that upbringing is a very hard process and the only way out to nurture a good, kind, obedient and well-bred person is to surround him with love, approval and encouragement from the very childhood.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What time is the most important for both children and parents? Why? What do children experience at this age?
- 2) How can problem children be described? How to cope with them?
- 3) What will you do if there is a problem child in your class?
- 4) What pieces of advice as a teacher would you give to parents of obnoxious children?
- 5) Do you agree with the proverb that "Hate breeds hate, love breeds love"?

The Ukrainian School Today: Changes That are Needed or are Happening

1. Which of the following aims of education are most important? Rank them in order of importance, then compare with your partner starting like this:

The most important is ...

The less important is ...

The least important is ...

- ✓ to develop understanding of other people/cultures
- ✓ to learn social skills
- ✓ to prepare for life in the workplace
- ✓ to become aware of how the past has affected the present
- ✓ to develop critical thinking

2. Which of the following school subjects/activities help with achieving the above aims? Discuss in pairs.

*Music/Art History Mathematics Geography Literature
Computer Science*

3. Read the text.

Our world is changing rapidly and it is vital to have an educational system that will stay abreast of its requirements. Our government should get to grips with the importance of good financing of all the educational establishments – both schools and universities. The government must create the basic conditions, in which teaching and learning become possible.

So, the biggest problem is financial one. To solve this problem means to solve many others. Teaching is considered to be a noble profession and it should be well-paid. Teachers deal not with the machines but with children. And it depends on them what kind of future generation we will have, so teachers must get better reward for what they do.

What is more, school libraries lack textbooks. Pupils have crowded curriculum but they do not always have a possibility to get prepared for lessons because they are always pressed for time as every

teacher thinks his subject to be the most important one and overload pupils as much as possible.

Of course, for every minus there is a plus and we can observe a lot of positive changes happening. For example, the usage of new information technologies such as the I-net, electronic books, Skype and others make the teaching-learning process easier and more interesting. In my opinion, all the above-mentioned changes are needed to provide pupils with decent education.

4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What difficulties did you face at school? Which things gave you enjoyment?
- 2) What did you used to like and dislike about schooling?
- 3) What study methods did teachers use? Were they effective? Why (not)?
- 4) Are exams a fair means of assessment? If no, would be a better way to assess pupils?

Internet in the Life of a Teenager: a Good or a Bad Experience?

1. How does the I-net influence on the life of a teenager? Which of the points mentioned below are pros and which are cons? Comment on the table. Add your own ideas.

<p><i>On the one hand, ...</i> <i>On the other hand, ...</i></p> <p><i>One more (dis)advantage/benefit (drawback) is...</i></p> <p><i>Firstly, secondly, moreover, what is more, finally...</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research wide range of subjects • don't know who you are talking to in chatrooms • spend less time face to face with friends • information not always accurate • develop computer skills • keep in touch with friends cheaply
--	--

2. Match the words with their synonyms.

1) everlasting	a) contradictory
2) controversial	b) advantage
3) merit	c) disadvantage
4) drawback	d) arbitrary
5) jester	e) inactive
6) indiscriminate	f) eternal
7) sedentary	g) entertainer

3. Read the text.

This is an everlasting controversial question whether the Internet is a good or a bad experience in the life of a teenager. The Internet has both merits and drawbacks. Everything depends on interests and preferences of a teenager, his upbringing and education.

On the one hand, the Internet is a jester, but on the other hand, indiscriminate working, playing, surfing lead to a sedentary way of life. Of course, the Internet entertains young generation, makes their lives happier and merrier but some jokes, games, programs and sites only numb their minds. What is more, the Internet focuses teenager's attention on the most urgent problems of our society, for example, such as crimes, drugs, but it dwells on violence so much and so often that teenagers after having watched such kinds of programs may want to act out their murderous dreams in the streets. To my mind, the most important thing about the Internet is that it helps young generation form their own opinion on different questions and provides them with ideas, however, sometimes it introduces biased opinions on different questions, that is why it is difficult for teens to get to grips and understand what is right and what is wrong.

To draw a conclusion, we must admit that lots of teenagers are the Internet-addicted, and it is not a surprise with such a cornucopia of harmful sites and programs nowadays. But on the other hand, contemporary teens are shrewd consumers and they are selective in what they see. That is why we can conclude stating that the Internet gives teenagers both good and bad experience and it is up to them to decide what alternative to choose. We can only hope that they will make a sensible choice.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the I-net? When did it appear?
- 2) Are there more positive or negative moments about the I-net? What are they?
- 3) How often do you surf the I-net?
- 4) What influence does it have on you?

Criminal Behaviour of Teenagers: Its Reasons and How to Handle the Problem

1. What is the social background of juvenile delinquency? How much does it contribute to the crime rate committed by teens? Comment on the table below.

<i>I completely agree... I can say for sure...</i>	Juvenile offenders are usually found among children from broken homes or large unhappy poor families.
<i>I have to disagree... On the contrary...</i>	Unemployment is a sufficient reason to push somebody onto the path of crime. Disillusionment, loss of faith in the surrounding grown-up world may be viewed as possible reasons for juvenile delinquency. Drug addiction and alcohol consumption play a pivotal role in the growing crime rate.

2. How much freedom should children have? Read the text and answer the question. While reading put each of the following words or phrases in its place.

possessive upbringing permissive rebelliousness
suppress formative adolescence run wild
authoritarian juvenile delinquency

It is often said that we live in a ___ (1) age, one in which people are allowed to do almost anything they like. Is this good for children? They are going through their ___ (2), which is a very ___ (3) stage of their

development since their final adult characters are beginning to take shape. Some parents think it is good for children to be allowed to___ (4), without control or supervision. They say that this enables children's personalities to develop naturally and that they will learn to be responsible by the mistakes they make. However, this might lead to___ (5), with the children ending up in the courts, or it might simply make children self-centred, without any consideration for others. Other parents believe in being strict, but taken to extremes this can produce a too___ (6) atmosphere in the home, with the children being dominated and ruled by their parents. Parents can also be very___ (7) and try to keep their children dependent on them. These last two attitudes can encourage___ (8) (against parents, school, authority) in a child, or conversely,___ (9) a child's natural sense of adventure and curiosity. A strict___ (10) by overcaring parents can make a child so timid and inhibited that he or she is unable to express freely his or her emotions and form mature relationships. To bring up children to be normal, well-adjusted human beings requires great wisdom, and perhaps a bit of luck.

3. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Juvenile crime is not new, but the crimes committed by young people today are more common and serious than they were in the past.

Before to suggest a solution, it is necessary to analyze the problem and to see what has caused juvenile crimes. To my mind, there are three main causes. Firstly, the social environment plays a major role. Poverty and unemployment can create a sense of alienation, and a child who thinks that he has no hope of achieving the wealth and happiness will often become frustrated and violent. Secondly, an inadequate education system may also be partly to blame. If a child feels he is not valued and is a failure, he will be prone to boredom and open to bad influences. Finally, the decline of traditional moral values may also play a role, and a child who grows up without the support of parents may not develop a sense of responsibility for others.

The problem of juvenile crime can be solved by removing

those factors which cause it. Governments need to spend more on welfare benefits, they need to create employment. Improvements in education are vital as well, so that children should have a base to succeed in life. Improved social conditions might allow more families to stay together.

To sum up, juvenile crime is a sign that there is something wrong with our society. Young criminals are not inherently bad; they are reacting to the conditions in which they find themselves.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is juvenile delinquency? Why is this problem urgent?
- 2) What are the reasons of juvenile crimes being committed?
- 3) How to handle the problem of criminal behaviour of teenagers?
Give your own solution.

Ecological Education of Children: What is My Share in the General Problem?

1. What is the situation with environmental protection in our country? Which of the following environmental problems do you have in your country?

- endangered species,
- deforestation,
- energy crisis,
- pollution,
- resources in short supply.

2. Work with a partner and rank the environmental problems according to how important you feel they are. Then match the problems to the possible solutions below, and talk about them as in the example.

<i>problem</i>	<i>solutions</i>
urban smog	improving public transport
dumping of hazardous waste	stricter legislation regarding waste disposal

overuse of fertilizers and pesticides	inventing alternative methods of growing crops e.g. organic farming
ozone layer depletion	encouraging people not to use aerosols or other products containing CFC gases
acid rain	obligatory use of alternative energy sources

..... *is a serious problem which could be dealt with by ...*

..... *is a controversial issue which needs serious consideration by*

3. Read the text.

For many centuries the people who lived on our planet before us had been trying to make their life easier and more comfortable. Our ancestors chopped down forests, killed animals, invented machines and instruments that polluted the water, the air, and the soil. In the 20th century the rapid growth of science and technology resulted in an increasing negative effect on the environment of the Earth.

This has led to the reduction of the life-span of mankind. People die younger because of cancer, AIDs and other diseases which are directly connected with the polluted environment we live in. Many species of animals and birds face extinction due to the pollution. The above-mentioned reasons are the key ones that explain the significance of the ecological education at school. Pupils from the very childhood should be aware of the existing situation, should be ready to help our planet and know how to do it.

Nowadays, the youth of Ukraine, like most young people in the developed countries, must be informed and must realize that without solving the environmental problems, the life of the future generations will be in real danger. Together with teachers and parents they should unite their efforts to save the planet, to make our world healthier and more beautiful.

4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How can we contribute to keeping our city clean?
- 2) How can governments encourage people to do so?

- 3) Would you be in support of heavy fines, or would you try to educate and inform people in order to change their attitude to the problem of environmental pollution?

Computer in the Life of a Teenager: a Good or a Bad Experience?

- 1. Make a list of things you'd hate to be without. Is there a computer in the list? How important is computer in your life? Use the phrases from the table.**

<i>To start the ball rolling, I'd like to say that</i>	I couldn't live without my computer/laptop/I-pad...
<i>As far as I remember,</i>	I bought it ...(when/what for) I was given it ... (when/what for)
<i>Speaking about me,</i>	It's really important for me because... I need it for...
<i>To put it in a nutshell,</i>	I'd be really lost without it.

- 2. Use the words which name the parts of a computer to complete the sentences.**

- I'm having a terrible time copying my file onto this f_____ d____. It must be full.
- There's something wrong with my computer. A warning has just appeared on the s_____.
- Using a m_____ to click on icons is a lot faster than using keyboard control.
- The k_____ of a computer is very similar to the one on a typewriter.
- I think I'll put the t_____ under the desk so I'll have more room to work.

6. She bought a colourful m_____ p_____ to stop her mouse from scratching the surface at the desk.

3. Read the text.

This is an everlasting controversial question whether the computer is a good or a bad experience in the life of a teenager. The computer has both merits and drawbacks. Everything depends on interests and preferences of a teenager, his upbringing and education.

On the one hand, the computer is a jester, but on the other hand indiscriminate working, playing, and surfing lead to a sedentary way of life. Of course, the computer entertains young generation, makes their lives happier and merrier but some jokes, games, programs and sites only numb their minds. What is more, the computer focuses teenager's attention on studying as there are a lot of educational programs nowadays. To my mind, the most important thing about the computer is that it helps young generation form their own opinion on different questions and provides them with ideas, however sometimes it introduces biased opinions on different questions, that is why it is difficult for teens to get to grips and understand what is right and what is wrong.

To draw a conclusion, we must admit that lots of teenagers are the computer -addicted, and it is not a surprise with such a cornucopia of harmful games and programs nowadays. But on the other hand, contemporary teens are shrewd consumers and they are selective in what they see. That is why we can conclude stating that the computer gives teenagers both good and bad experience and it is up to them to decide what alternative to choose. We can only hope that they will make a sensible choice.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What role does computer play in your life?
- 2) Does computer cause eye-strain and lead to a sedentary way of life? Can its negative influence be avoided?
- 3) Is computer in the life of a teenager a good or a bad experience?

Problems of Ukrainian Higher Educational System

1. Apart from being essential for certain careers, what is the importance of good education? Does the system of higher education of our country meet this requirement? Are there any drawbacks of the system? What are they? Comment on the table. Add your own ideas.

<i>I have every confidence... There is no doubt... It is common knowledge... It is clear cut... It stands to reason... It is generally recognized...</i>	Not everyone has access to good education. Universities should offer vocational courses as well as academic ones. Few students are provided with financial assistance. Many universities lack modern facilities. Exams are (not) a fair means of assessment.
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2. Match the stages of education with their definitions.

1) primary education	a) education beyond the secondary level, especially at the college or university level
2) secondary education	b) studies done after a university degree
3) higher education	c) the first four to eight years of a child's formal education
4) post-graduate study	d) studies for students intermediate between elementary school and college

3. Read the text.

Present day independent Ukraine has a well-developed system of higher education which matches the standards of the developed countries. Higher educational establishments include universities, academies, and institutes. They are subject to governmental authority and are headed by chancellors. Admission to a university or an institute is a privilege and not a right. An applicant must complete prerequisite courses, take high scores on entrance exams. Of course, education is not free of charge and tuition is rather high, that is why not everyone can afford it.

But those who strive for receiving a decent education and get into a reasonable job face a lot of challenges of Ukrainian higher educational system. The biggest problem is financial support. To solve this problem means to solve many others: teacher's salary, equipment, laboratories, library enrichment, new textbooks and teaching materials, access to the I-net. An incredible array of students could have studied better and had motivation stronger if they had had all these.

In conclusion, we are sure to admit that potentials of Ukrainian higher educational establishments will be clearly visible if we solve the above-mentioned problems.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) How can the problems of higher educational system be solved?
- 2) Compare the education system in our country with that in the UK.
- 3) What changes do you think will happen to the system of higher education in the foreseeable future?

Generation Gap and How to Face It Working as a Foreign Language Teacher

1. What relationships are important for you? Has anyone influenced the way you think about the following? Who? How? Tell your partner starting like this:

To tell you the truth, it was ... who influenced the way I think about ...

- Moral values
- Behaviour towards others
- Self-confidence
- Appearance
- Career choice
- Musical tastes
- Hobbies/interests

2. How well do you get on with your parents? Use the phrases below to describe your relationships.

- to talk at cross-purposes,
- to get the wrong end of the stick,
- not to make head or tail of something,
- to have a mutual understanding.

3. Read the text.

Generation gap is a gap between the views of the younger generation of teenagers and the views of their parents. Why does this occur and how to cope with the problem?

All parents wish good for their offsprings. They try to cultivate in them values which are shared by them. But when children become teenagers they question values of their parents because their own point of view on the world has been already formed up. And here the problems begin. Parents and teens argue about different things, such as: family matters, household chores, success at school, friends, hobbies and so on and so forth. And as teenagers move towards independence it is very important both for parents and children to find a common language. Parents should reward children for all their even slightest achievements. As would-be parents we should avoid imposing our own values on children but bear them in mind and explain softly, what is more effective, lead by our example.

To draw a conclusion, we are sure to admit that this controversial question is ever-lasting as there will always exist both parents and children. The only piece of advice is to be tolerant to each other and perceive each other as a personality with their own point of view.

4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What are the underlying reasons of the parents/children problems?
- 2) Can the generation gap be bridged?
- 3) How would you resolve misunderstandings in your family? As a child? As a parent?

Problems Contemporary Ukrainian Teenagers Face and Where I Can be Helpful

1. Are these statements true or false about teenagers in our country? Decide in pairs.

<i>I completely agree...</i>	✓ Most of them have got mobile phones.
<i>I can say for sure...</i>	✓ None of them has pocket money.
<i>I have to disagree...</i>	✓ Some of them have mutual understanding with parents.
<i>On the contrary...</i>	✓ Only a few wear designer clothes.
	✓ The majority of them smoke.
	✓ Most of them leave school to work.

2. Remember days gone by. How did you feel as a pupil? Which school time events do you remember most clearly? Use the adjectives to describe how you felt at that time. What feelings, in your opinion, do contemporary schoolchildren experience?

- shy
- surprised
- thrilled
- nervous
- relaxed
- disappointed
- worried
- tensed

3. Read the text.

Life used to be fun for teenagers. They used to have pocket money to spend, and free time to spend it in. They used to wear teenage clothes, and meet in coffee bars and discos. Some of them still do, but for many young Ukrainian people life is harder now. Contemporary teenagers face a lot of problems.

First of all, most young people worry more about money but nowadays it is very difficult to find a job, especially well-paid. They want to be able to get homes of their own one day but so far it's an elusive dream for them. As a teacher, I am to recognize their wish and to

motivate them to study hard because only good knowledge can provide a passport to a decent job. What is more, for many teens smoking nowadays is not just a pleasure, it is an addiction. They need it, depend on it, can't give it up. As a teacher, I have to raise this problem during my classes trying to prevent them from smoking. I can't but mention the influence of TV, media, street on the minds of the teenagers, which can either expand or numb the minds of the teens. Teacher's task is to monitor the development of a child as a personality.

To make a conclusion, I must say that we live in a permissive age, one, in which teenagers are allowed to do almost anything they like and teacher's task is to watch and monitor the development of a teenager as a personality.

4. Answer the questions.

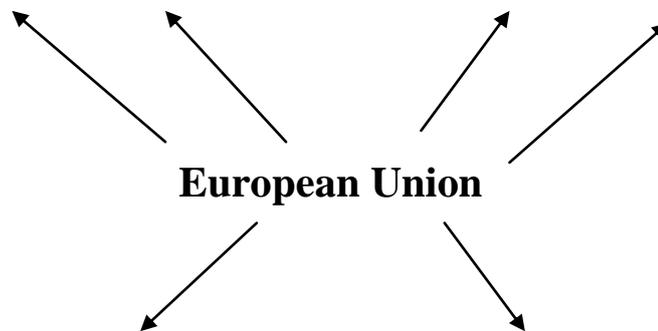
- 1) Why is life harder now for many young people?
- 2) What problems do contemporary teenagers face?
- 3) What should you do as a teacher to help them?

UNIT 3. GLOBAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The European Union: Pros and Cons of Joining the European Union for Ukraine

1. What words come to your mind when you hear “European Union”? Complete the mind map. Comment on it, starting like this:

On the one hand, EU is associated with ...on the other hand, ...
globalization



2. Match the words with their synonyms.

1) to maintain	a) to do one's best
2) to promote	b) to accustom
3) to strive for	c) to sustain
4) to acquaint	d) fairness
5) to comprise	e) separation
6) justice	f) to support
7) division	g) to include

3. Read the text.

Today's world is going global. More and more countries join the European Union. Nowadays the Union comprises nearly more than 25 Member States united in the aim of maintaining peace and promoting economic and social progress. And Ukraine is no exception. Our country strives for entering the Global Europe because life in Global society will bring many benefits for Ukraine. Global society is a way to describe the positive aspects of democracy, the greatest degree of freedom and social justice. It is characterized by the rule of law, respect for human rights, and opinions, the division of power and a market economy.

Ukraine's perspectives in global society are quite visible. First of all, there will be the international division of labor. Everyone will be able to find a job to his liking. Secondly, rapid spread of innovations from our country to another one will make our life easier and more comfortable. Thirdly, the freedom of choice (movement of goods, capital and people) and the freedom of thought (movement of ideas) will make us acquainted with everything new that happens in the world. Fourthly, the level of life will increase. Then, it will be easier to cross the borders between the countries.

Of course, Global Europe is not without its problems and we need to understand them better if we long to be a part of the global society.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) How many members does the Union comprise?
- 2) What are the benefits for Ukraine of joining the European Union?
- 3) Are there any disadvantages of joining the European Union?
- 4) What is your personal point of view on the problem?

The Future of English as a European Language

1. What is the role of language in people's life? What languages are spoken by most people? What is the place of English in this context? How much do you know about languages?

1. What languages do people in these countries speak?
 - a) Belgium
 - b) Argentina
 - c) Australia
2. Which three of these languages each have more than 300 million speakers?
 - a) Hindi
 - b) English
 - c) Chinese
 - d) Spanish
 - e) Arabic

f) French

3. How many languages are there in the world?

a) 60

b) 600

c) Over 6.000

2. Match the words with their synonyms.

1) all-embracing	a) to reduce
2) all- conquering	b) linking
3) interlocking	c) dominant
4) imposition	d) native
5) to downgrade	e) wide-ranging
6) to bring about	f) burden
7) indigenous	g) to cause

3. Read the text.

Now English saturates the world. It has become a lingua franca of conferences, business, and sport. English is really an all-embracing and all-conquering language that marches over the globe battling out for its positions and crushing everything on the way.

There are a lot of interlocking reasons for the popularity of English. First of all, this language is socially and economically predominant as the influence of the USA has led to increased English use in many areas of the world. Moreover, this language is widely adopted for communication by travelers and nowadays you can go to any country if you know English without any hesitation. Culture intermixing and information exchange have led to the imposition of English in many countries of the globe.

But for every plus there is a minus and English as a world language has not only positive moments. Many people view English as a great intellectual disaster and I agree with them. English is a threat to the identities of individual countries where it is imposed on. Countries may lose their individualities and unique cultures. Coming into contact with other cultures English downgrades them and brings about their decline. If it goes on it will result in dying out of local languages and disappearance of indigenous cultures. To my mind, it will be the greatest intellectual disaster the humanity has ever known.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is lingua franca? Why has English become a lingua franca?
- 2) What are the reasons for the popularity of English?
- 3) What is the future of English as a European language?
- 4) What language would you like to have as a universal language of the European Union?

Human Values and Students

1. Choose adjectives from the box to make true sentences about your country, starting with *It's...*

<i>(not) acceptable</i>	<i>(not) important</i>	<i>(perfectly) normal</i>
<i>(not) okay</i>		
<i>(not) respectful</i>	<i>rude/polite</i>	<i>(not) usual</i>

- a) keep your shoes on in people's houses
- b) treat old people with respect
- c) friends shake hands when they meet
- d) strangers can call you by your first name
- e) you brush the problem under the carpet in order not to offend your close friend
- f) say rude things about the government or politicians
- g) couples hold hands in public

2. Match the words from the text with their definitions.

to foresee	to support
to embrace	to involve
to evaluate	to predict
to encourage	to dominate
to prevail	to access

3. Read the text.

The 21st century promises to be a time of scientific and technological growth that either will cause chaos and disruption or introduce a period of humanistic cooperation and development. It will depend on which values, how and by whom this new society will be embraced, taught and encouraged.

The latter is very important. Values themselves are nothing if students don't see how they can be used; it means that values should be motivated. Outer (external) motivation prevails among Ukrainian students because all their lives they are forced to do something due to some outer reasons (for example, to meet the expectations of the society they live in). English students compared to Ukrainian ones do something because they really need this to do (the so-called inner motivation prevails in their actions).

What concerns values themselves there are main five of them. Right conduct, peace, truth, love and non-violence make up the tapestry that forms an individuality of a noble, caring and kind character. The Ukrainian students don't treat the above-mentioned values as a fundamental basis in human development, because the society they live in doesn't promote the importance of these values. English students living in the highly developed society foresee the necessity of these values in their lives because the latter have always been seen as a driving force in human development and progress.

To establish such values among Ukrainian students we must be prepared to learn from the past, evaluate the present and project the best what we know into the future.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What are human values? What for do we need them?
- 2) What is the interconnection between values and motivation?
- 3) How many values do you know? What do they mean?
- 4) Should we support Ukrainian values? Which of them? How?
- 5) What are the ways of transmitting the basic human values to students?

Social Difficulty in a Foreign Culture: Culture Shock

- 1. There is a saying: “*When in Rome, do as the Romans do*”. What does it mean? What tips of advice would you give to somebody coming to live and work in another country?**

2. You will read a text about culture shock. How much do you know about this phenomenon? Answer the questions below and try to see if you are right having read the text.

1. When does culture shock happen?
 - a. when you reach your teens
 - b. when you move to a big city
 - c. when you meet foreign people for the first time
 - d. when you go to live in a foreign culture
2. How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
 - a. lonely and depressed
 - b. bored and homesick
 - c. happy and excited
 - d. angry and frustrated
3. How do you feel during the second stage?
 - a. homesick and afraid
 - b. interested and amused
 - c. stressed, but positive
 - d. you have no particular feelings
4. How could the third stage be described?
 - a. adjustment
 - b. rejection
 - c. enthusiasm
 - d. anger
5. How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?
 - a. tense, but positive
 - b. relaxed
 - c. negative and stressed
 - d. afraid
6. Why might reverse culture shock be a problem?
 - a. It hardly ever happens.
 - b. It is extremely stressful.
 - c. Most people do not expect it.
 - d. It only happens to young people.

3. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

When an individual enters a strange culture, he or she is like a fish out of water. A newcomer feels physical and emotional discomfort. He realizes that the way he has lived before is not accepted as or considered to be normal in the new place. He experiences the so-called culture shock that is the lack of direction, the feeling of not knowing what to do or how to do things in a new environment, and not knowing what is appropriate and inappropriate. He feels sadness, loneliness, pain, his temperament can change, he can be angry unreasonably, he can even lack confidence.

Culture shock has different stages. The first one is honeymoon period when initially many people are fascinated and excited by everything new. Then the second stage comes (culture shock itself) when the individual is immersed in new problems: housing, shopping, language. The next stage (initial adjustment) is characterized by gaining some understanding of the new culture. At the fourth stage (mental isolation) the person realizes that the new culture has good and bad things to offer. The fifth stage is the stage that is called “re-entry shock” which occurs when a return to the country of origin is made.

The majority of people who emigrate from other countries find different ways to combat stress produced by culture shock. They try to develop a hobby, be patient and learn to be flexible, relax and meditate, do physical activities. All these can help combat the sadness and loneliness in a constructive manner.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why does a newcomer feel ill at ease in a new country?
- 2) What is culture shock? What are the stages of culture shock?
- 3) What are the peculiar characteristics of each stage?

Emigration Problem: Advantages and Disadvantages

1. What social changes have resulted from the increased mobility of people around the world? Use the ideas in the prompt box if you wish.

<i>Firstly,</i> <i>secondly,</i> <i>thirdly,</i> <i>moreover,</i> <i>what is more,</i> <i>finally,</i> <i>to sum it up,</i>	multicultural society new opportunities xenophobia loneliness buoyant job market
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2. What is the difference between a refugee, an illegal immigrant, an asylum seeker, an immigrant? Are there any people from EU countries in your country? Do people from your country work/live in EU countries?

3. Read the text.

Today's world is going global. This inevitable process leads to broadcasting values and cultures of different nationalities around the world. It results in common multiculturalism. Having immigrated, we bring our customs to new culture and borrow their traditions, but sometimes forget that this way our own identity can be lost. Can we avoid it? Should we stick to our roots or should we readily assimilate to the host society?

I think that living in another country we must stick to our roots. A man shouldn't feel ashamed of his grounds and cast off his fellow-countrymen. Of course, we all want to be a part of the civilized new modern world. But it leads to decrease of our identity and we become devastated and emaciated inside because we've done our best but still are on the fringes of the society. Longing, for example, to look like Americans, we start behaving and appreciating their values. On the one hand, it helps develop a new global community with the same values but, on the other hand, we forget our own ones. And then we feel a sense of annihilation and a strong desire to return to our roots.

We should rethink our identity and stay who we are if we don't want to lose ourselves.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is emigration? What does this process result in?
- 2) Should a person stick to his roots or should he readily assimilate to the host society?

- 3) What are advantages and disadvantages of emigration?
- 4) If you leave for another country will you stick to your Ukrainian roots or will you readily assimilate to the host society?

My Culture Identity: Anything to be Proud or Ashamed Of?

1. Read the following statements. Which do you think are true to your country? Which of them are identified with Great Britain? Compare your ideas in groups.

<p><i>I have every confidence...</i> <i>There is no doubt...</i> <i>It is common knowledge...</i> <i>It is clear cut...</i> <i>It states to reason...</i> <i>It is generally recognized...</i></p>	<p>People are working longer hours than in the past. Watching TV is the most popular leisure activity for men. The majority of women work full-time. Women do the main share of the housework. The majority of young people have a full-time job by the time they are twenty. People are eating more and more takeaways. Young people these days spend more time socializing than doing homework.</p>
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2. There are several examples, which are used to identify a person as part of a culture. They include:

- Belief structure or religion
- Clothing
- Outlook
- Type of foods eaten
- Celebrations
- Language
- Shared values
- Customs

Rank them in order of importance for you. Start from the most important. Add your own ideas to the list above.

3. Read the text.

The first thing I'd like to say is that identity is our originality and peculiarity. And we classify identity according to such aspects: cultural, national, gender, language, professional, personal and so on.

Cultural identity is the feeling of identity of a group or culture as far as an individual is influenced by her or his belonging to a group or culture. I'm Ukrainian and I identify myself as a Ukrainian according to our cultural roots. These are our Slavic appearance, features of character, religious belief, national clothes, dishes, holidays, etc. I don't feel ashamed of my grounds and cast off my fellow-countrymen. Of course, we all want to be a part of the civilized new modern world. But it leads to decrease of our identity and we become devastated and emaciated inside because we've done our best but still are on the fringes of the society. Longing, for example, to look like Americans, we start behaving and appreciating their values. On the one hand, it helps develop the new global community with the same values but, on the other hand, we forget our own ones. And then we feel a sense of annihilation and a strong desire to return to our roots.

So we can see that our identity makes us different from other nations, makes us take pride in who we are. We should stay who we are if we don't want to lose ourselves.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is identity? How can cultural identity be characterized?
- 2) Are you proud or ashamed of your cultural identity?
- 3) What do you identify yourself with? How much do you think you conform to the stereotype of your own nationality? How do you differ from it?

Gender Identity: Female and Male Roles in Contemporary Ukrainian Society

1. How has the role of women changed since our grandparents' time in different spheres of life? Comment on the table using the prompts.

<i>There is a possibility that...</i>	education
<i>More often than not...</i>	work
<i>That's true up to a point, but ...</i>	marriage and children
<i>It must be said that...</i>	
<i>Something worth mentioning is...</i>	
<i>Not to be taken lightly is the fact that...</i>	

2. How do businesses discriminate against female employees? What would a business gain trusting a female employee more than a male employee? Think in terms of experience, loyalty, sense of responsibility.

3. Read the text.

Every society makes social distinctions according to sex, and this distinction forms the basis for the differentiation of social roles within the society. Societies always distinguish between male roles and female roles, and the relations between the sexes are always culturally patterned, that is gender roles differ from one culture to another. In Ukrainian culture, for example, there has always existed a stereotype due to which male (father) was a breadmaker and female (mother) was a housekeeper. Nothing has changed since that time.

In contemporary Ukrainian culture women still are identified with mothering, the hearth, and the home, that is, with the domestic realm. The family is regarded as a kind of retreat from the stress and tension of the workaday world, and a good wife is considered to provide an atmosphere of affection and warmth. Child care is “a sacred duty” and a woman’s most important responsibility. There are women however who are not satisfied with their role of wife and mother and who interfere into the public realm of men in pursue for independence. That means that the stereotype of “masculinity” and “femininity” has been weakened and now everyone can choose the

sphere of activity to his/her liking whether it is home or work.

To draw a conclusion, I would like to stress that gender roles must be viewed in relation to each other and one should understand both the desire of a woman to get a promotion and the desire to raise a baby, what is much more natural, in my opinion.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is gender identity?
- 2) Why does every society make social distinctions according to sex?
- 3) What is the realm of Ukrainian women in contemporary society? Ukrainian men?
- 4) What is your point of view on the problem? Are you in favour of opinion that child care is “a sacred duty” and a woman’s most important responsibility? What about career promotion? Is it only about man?
- 5) Who will be a breadmaker and a housekeeper in your family?

The Importance of a Language to National Identity

- 1. What is a speech community united by? What helps identify different aspects of a speaker (age, sex, education, occupation)? Which of them are the most revealing?**
- 2. Comment on the following statements. Do they express the same ideas? Justify your opinion.**

Language is fundamental to cultural identity. This is so for people everywhere. Their unique world is expressed in their language. For this reason, it is important that people keep their own language alive.

As languages disappear, cultures die. The world becomes inherently a less interesting place, but we also sacrifice raw knowledge and the intellectual achievements of millennia.

3. Read the text.

The role of the language cannot be overestimated. As the greatest tool of communication it helps us cognize and reflect the world around us in artworks, books and other artifacts. So, with the

help of the language we form our culture and let our next generations know about our way of life, customs and traditions. The second, but not the least, role of the language is the ability to communicate. It is generally known that a person can't live without communication with other people and socialization is one of the greatest signs that differs a human being from animals.

But different cultures treat language differently and have their own prejudices about other languages. For example, Europeans see Chinese as a mock, funny language and it raises a snigger among us. Someone vice versa stoutly condemn ugly guttural German with its awful grammar. Other people see red hearing twang associating it with rural stupidity or backwardness. As we see our biases tend to be mixed and even not easily recognizable.

But despite different views on different languages (so-called, language identity, that is, peculiar characteristics of a definite language) the role of the language in the context of human cultures is pivotal. Language is that the very basis on which culture flavours and flourishes.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the role of the language?
- 2) What stereotypes about languages do you know? Do you share them? Why (not)?
- 3) Is language important to national identity? Why (not)?

Racism: Whites' Myths About Blacks

1. Different groups of people are sometimes treated differently by society. What kind of discrimination exists on the following backgrounds: age, job, gender, appearance, physical abilities, financial status, and illness? In what ways can racial preconceptions be harmful? Where do preconceptions about different racial groups come from?

2. In terms of you, would your life be different if you were an Afro-American. Think of all spheres of life. Use the following constructions:

It might be...

In all probability,...

To some extent, ...

That is not to say...

3. Read the text.

Racism is a term denoting the biased treatment of one social group towards another one. The prime example of racism is the relationships between whites and blacks.

Since time immemorial blacks have been viewed as slaves, inferior class of people who had no rights at all. And even the abolition of slavery didn't change the situation very much. Blacks are still considered downgrading, they are always denigrated. Even the attempts of the authorities to improve the situation only exacerbate it, evoking constant riots between whites and blacks. Still whites continue to harbor core myths about blacks based almost on their stereotypes of the most disadvantaged. Some examples are:

1) The work ethic. Some whites think that blacks lack motivation, but in reality blacks are more likely to work than whites.

2) Crime and the police. Whites think that blacks are prone to violence and resent tough law enforcement. But it has been proven that blacks have favourable attitudes toward the police.

3) Job and housing bias. Whites are sure that blacks no longer face widespread job and housing discrimination. But researchers have documented the persistence of discrimination by testing what happens when pairs of whites and blacks apply for housing.

4) Taking responsibility. Whites are confident that blacks blame everyone but themselves for their problems. But indeed blacks neither presume that big government is the answer to their problems nor shy away from self-criticism.

So, as we see the ever-lasting issue of racism hasn't been and hardly will be solved.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is racism? Give a dictionary definition.
- 2) What are the stereotypes of whites about blacks?
- 3) Have you got any prejudices towards people of other nationalities? What are the grounds of such attitude?

Democracy and Human Rights in Ukraine: A Myth or the Reality?

1. How democratic do you think our society is? Which of the controversial statements below relate to having more rights and freedom, and which relate to having stricter laws and fewer rights? Which ones should be enforced in our country/have already been enforced? Comment on the table. Share your own ideas.

<p><i>It should be against the law (to...).</i> <i>It should be banned.</i> <i>People shouldn't have the right to do this.</i> <i>People should be fined/sent to prison (for doing this).</i></p> <p><i>It should be made legal (for people to...)</i> <i>People should have the right to do this.</i></p> <p><i>It's fair.</i> <i>It's too harsh.</i> <i>It's too liberal.</i> <i>It's ridiculous.</i> <i>It's unfair.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) All forms of hunting (including fishing) should be banned.2) It should be made illegal for parents to smack their children.3) Terminally ill people who wish to die should have the right to do so.4) Everyone should have the rights to carry a gun if they wish so.5) Young people should have the right to get married at sixteen without their parents' permission.6) Smoking should be banned in all public places.7) Anyone who steals should be sent to prison, no matter how small the thing is that they steal.
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	<p>8) Everyone should have the right to a free university education.</p> <p>9) People who smoke shouldn't have the right to free medical care from the state.</p>
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2. Look at the list of social problems you may have in your country and say how they are solved. What protection do the government guarantee in these situations?

child labour	better education
juvenile crime	public sports facilities
old-age poverty	vocational training for school leavers
loneliness	family welfare schemes (e.g. allowances)
unemployment	stricter controls on advertising
high rate of divorce	social workers
materialism	stronger police force
consumerism	abolishing unemployment benefit

3. Read the text.

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are considered entitled: the right to life, liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equal treatment before the law, among others. These rights are set forth in international human rights documents such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constitution and others and should be observed in any democratic country.

As we live in Ukraine it is a very controversial question whether our rights are observed or not because something is wrong, even corrupted within our political system. Yes, we have a right of thought and expression but no one channel will show a programme if it is opposed to the ruling parties. Equal treatment before the law is also a right only on the paper because in reality the law of the jungle acts when the strongest survives. Right to get free aid at hospital becomes elusive when you just come there and must if not pay for service give a bribe to be treated properly.

So, to draw a conclusion we can say that we have human rights but they are and will be observed only on the paper till our political

system is corrupted. In my opinion, the observation of human rights in Ukraine is sooner a myth than the reality.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is democracy?
- 2) What rights do we have? Where are they set forth?
- 3) Are human rights observed in Ukraine or not? Why is it so?
- 4) What is the way out? How can this problem be handled?

Globalization: Pros and Cons

1. Have you ever read experts’ predictions about the future of our society? Do you believe them? What changes do you think will happen in the foreseeable future? Comment on the table below.

<i>In my view, In my opinion, From my point of view, To my mind,</i>	health care	will get better will get worse
	the number of people learning English	will increase will decrease
	roads	will become more dangerous will become less dangerous
	the cost of living	will go up will go down
	unemployment	will fall will rise
	the quality of mass-media	will deteriorate will improve
	the economic situation	will get worse will get better
	the number of people doing abroad	will rise will fall
	The education system	will deteriorate will improve

2. Now try to evaluate the present-day situation concerning the process of globalization.

1. Many people object to globalization on the grounds that it interferes with national _____.
 - a. sovereignty
 - b. independence
 - c. cooperation
2. Many people object to the practice of _____ production to countries where labour happens to be cheaper, partly because this leads to unemployment.
 - a. foreign
 - b. service
 - c. outsourcing
 - d. sending
3. It is possible to argue that there is a strong connection between globalization and the steady _____ of cultural identity in some parts of the world.
 - a. loss
 - b. growth
 - c. erosion
 - d. falling
4. Some people fear that globalization may lead to increased _____ and that this will simply make the world a less interesting place.
 - a. standards
 - b. standardization
 - c. standard of living
 - d. standard of life
5. The _____-globalization protesters do their cause no good if they demonstrate violently.
 - a. pro
 - b. anti
 - c. ante
 - d. non

3. Read the text.

The term “globalization” appeared in 1980-ies as a result of human innovations and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. This global integration has both advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand, this process creates job places, as the large global market needs more workers to produce more goods. What is more, it promotes economic growth all over the world, for example, poor countries (such as Taiwan) can increase their average incomes per person by trading globally. Besides, globalization contributes to the spread of democracy and increases respect for human rights. Then, the rapid spread of innovations makes our life easier and more comfortable.

On the other hand, many people think that globalization causes more harm than good. They state that wealthy countries (such as America) impose their own style of life and exploit the labor of workers from poorer countries. Then, they consider that the process of integration encourages environmental damage. Lastly, they worry that globalization leads to cultural degradation and makes the world becoming similar.

Following on from this, we can draw a conclusion that the process of globalization has both pros and cons and we need to dwell on them carefully, if we want to be involved in this process.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) When did the term “globalization” appear? What does it mean?
- 2) What are the advantages of globalization? Are there any disadvantages?
- 3) How does America influence the process of globalization?
- 4) What is your opinion on the problem that globalization causes more harm than good?

UNIT 4. EVERYDAY TOPICS

Leisure Activities Available and Unavailable for Me

1. What do you do at your spare time? Use the phrases below to make true sentences about the activities in the box.

<i>I spend a lot of time/I don't spend much time...</i>	chatting on the phone
<i>I really love/I absolutely hate...</i>	hanging out with your friends
<i>I'm quite good at/I'm not fond of...</i>	shopping
<i>I'm really into/I'm not interested in...</i>	relaxing and doing nothing
	watching TV
	listening to music
	using the Internet
	keeping fit
	doing housework
	reading
	walking
	cooking

2. Choose two items from the box which are used in each activity (a-h):

rod helmet flippers goggles horse lens bars hammer
armbands spanner bait mask tripod pump compass rucksack

- a) Gymnastics _____
- b) Scuba Diving _____
- c) Fishing _____
- d) Walking _____
- e) Photography _____
- f) Do-It-Yourself _____
- g) Swimming _____
- h) Cycling _____

3. Read the text.

It is common knowledge that by the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told. In their leisure time people do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions that is leisure can help reveal their happiness personality.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required by them: nature contemplation is right up their street. I am not such kind of a person. I hurry home from work full of eagerness to begin on something new, which I have been planning for my leisure time. I like carpentry, gardening, sometimes I have a wish to write or to study some subject which I am interested in. For me leisure hours are full of promise and I can look on them with satisfaction when I review what I have achieved in them.

To draw a conclusion, I should say that personally for me leisure should be refreshment; it should send me out with a new lease of life to battle with the problems of life. This is the true way of spending leisure time for me. And only those activities which can give it to me are really valuable for me.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What can you say about any person's character by the way he spends his free time?
- 2) How do people mostly spend their leisure time?
- 3) What kind of person are you? What is leisure for you?

The Books I Like to Read and the Problems That Interest Me Most in Them

1. Do you have a favourite book? Discuss it with your partner. Use these questions to help you.

- *What's it called?*
- *Who wrote it?*
- *Who are the main characters?*
- *Where does the plot take place?*
- *What's it about?*
- *Why do you like it?*
- *What is the main idea of the book?*

2. What do you like to read? When do you usually read? How much of it is in English?

- thrillers
- poetry
- science fiction
- comics
- newspapers
- reviews
- adventure/short/detective/historica/ stories
- romance/humourous novels
- biographies

3. Read the text.

I can't say that I'm a book worm and spend every waking moment immersed into a book but, by and large, I like to read.

When I have free time I curl up in a cozy arm-chair with a book and dip into the plot. I must admit that I'm not a passionate advocate of poetry, prose is my best bet. I like to read different kinds of books but the most interesting genres for me are: psychological dramas, adventures, detectives, novels about life of run-of-the-mill people, their problems and feelings. Such books raise problems that are really interesting for me and find response in my heart, for example, the conflict between people who seem to be on equal footing but behave arrogant towards others and believe they are the salt of the earth. The description of nature calms me down and produces a healing effect on me. What is more, I like to read about people's feelings and emotions and think about possible solutions.

To draw a conclusion, I can say for sure that reading a good book after a hard trying day is right up my street. After reading I feel strong enough to battle with problems of life.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) Are you fond of reading? What are your reading preferences?
- 2) What kinds of books do you like to read?
- 3) What problems raised in books are of number one priority for you?
- 4) What book would you never choose to read? Why?

Where I Find Myself Today Regarding the Ukrainian Family

1. Which of these things do you consider to be important in your life? Are they equally important? Why/why not? Give reasons.

<i>To tell you're the truth, To be honest, Frankly speaking, Personally, I think</i>	Financial security is very important to me. Nothing is as important as health. Friends make me feel glad to be alive. My family is everything to me. My career is my life.
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2. Which of the following are the most important qualities in a future husband/wife? Rank them, then discuss in pairs.

- professional security
- professional prospects
- financial security
- educational background
- social background
- maturity
- moral values
- sense of humour
- intellect
- empathy
- devotion
- romantic nature
- taste in books/films etc.
- attractive appearance

3. Read the text.

Family gives us a sense of belonging and a sense of tradition. Family gives us strength and purpose. Our family shows us who we are and makes us take pride in who we are. The things we need most deeply in our lives – love, communication, respect and good relationships – have their beginning in the family. Belonging to a family is one bond almost everyone in the world shares, but family patterns vary from country to country.

Traditionally, Ukrainian family is viewed as a setting in which children can be born and brought up, and I completely share this point of view. In my opinion, family should help educate their members, teach children daily skills, common practices and customs such as respect for elders and celebrating holidays in a family circle and this is observed in a Ukrainian family. The stereotype due to which father is a breadmaker and mother is a housekeeper is preserved though some families don't fit this image. Family as a fast-paced society faces many difficulties but together they adjust to the world and overcome obstacles on the way and it makes them stronger and closer to each other.

To draw a conclusion, we are sure to admit that the things we need most deeply in our lives – love, education, respect and good relationships – have their roots in the family.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is family in your understanding?
- 2) What is your view of a traditional Ukrainian family?
- 3) What role would you like to perform in your future family?

The Role of Music in My Personal Development

1. Music is a part of us. Describe your favourite piece of music and how it makes you feel using the table below.

<p><i>This piece of music/tune/song makes me happy/sad/give up/win/battle</i></p> <p><i>I am overwhelmed with turmoil of emotions while listening to ...</i></p> <p><i>It taps the deepest reaches of my spiritual life</i></p>	<p>complicated</p> <p>refined</p> <p>sorrowful</p> <p>harmonious</p> <p>touching</p> <p>inspiring</p> <p>irresistible</p> <p>raising spirit</p> <p>thought-provoking</p> <p>charming</p> <p>flamboyant</p>
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2. Divide the following instruments into the four groups:

- a) string instruments*
- b) brass instruments*
- c) wood-wind instruments*
- d) percussion instruments.*

banjo bugle clarinet cymbals double-bass drums flute
 guitar harp horn oboe piano saxophone
 tambourine trumpet violin xylophone

3. Read the text.

Music is the most wonderful thing in our life. Music is everywhere. Music adds color to every moment, gives us pleasure. Music helps us communicate with nature, people, and the whole world. Music influences us greatly. It can either jazz us up or get relaxed, depending on what kind of music we listen to. Also scientists have proven that music influences on the development of human brains, in other words, it has a great role in molding a personality.

Music can comfort, motivate, cheer up, depress or make think. For example, if you want to change somebody's mood make him listen to soft, melodic and refined music. It can calm a person. Rhythmic, lively, sunny, inspiring and catchy one can cheer him up. If a person prefers to listen to loud, corny and primitive music he may grow up narrow-minded because such music numbs his mind. Also music helps develop imagination. Thought-provoking music brings a lot of energy, emotions, and thoughts. This music can influence on forming an intelligent and educated personality. The way of expressing ourselves is music again. While singing and composing different pieces of music a person not only shows his creativity, originality and identity but learns to take pride in who he is.

I am sure that music plays a great role in molding a personality. And knowing what kind of music he prefers we can say something about his style of life and interests.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) How can music influence on us?
- 2) What is the role of music in our life?
- 3) What role does music play in your personal development?
- 4) How often do you listen to music? What kind of music is it? Who or what do you think influenced your music preferences?
- 5) What is your favourite kind of music? How does it make you feel?

The Magic World of Cinema

1. What is the role of cinema in your life? Discuss the magic world of cinema using the adjectives below.

<i>As far as I am concerned,</i> <i>In my view,</i> <i>Personally I,</i> <i>Speaking about me,</i>	really amazing dreadfully disappointing thoroughly enjoyable exceedingly poor absolutely worthless totally satisfying
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2. Match types of films with their definitions.

1	Drama	a	Film, which has an elaborate plot full of unpredictable turns and danger
2	Serial	b	Film, showing some aspects of real human, social activity
3	Melodrama (soap opera)	c	Comedy with the elements of grotesque, sometimes dealing with serious social and political happenings
4	Documentary	d	Cinema film, made by photographing series of drawings
5	Screen version	e	Adventure film of a hard hit type, usually the stress lies on fights and murders
6	Adventure (-film)	f	Film, dealing with inexplicable, preternatural happenings, usually with macabre details

7	Shocker	g	Film, dealing with great real or imagined social events
8	Horror-film	h	Usually sparkling with light humour and popular melodies film
9	Comedy	i	Film with detective intrigue: crime yarn-rather cheap version of a detective game
10	Thriller	j	Love story, staged in the romantic background
11	Tragedy	k	Story, appearing in parts on TV
12	Romance	l	Film, shot on some novel, short story, opera
13	Cartoon/ animated cartoon	m	Film, dealing with life of the Frontier in the times of the wars with the American Indians, cowboys, rustlers etc
14	Western	n	Film, showing consequences of human technical scientific progress
15	Epic	o	Hard-hit type of film with violence and sex
16	Detective (-film)/ crime yarn/gangster yarn	p	Events, dealing with acute problems in the life of a family or an individual, usually resulting in a disastrous situation: death, murder, nervous breakdown etc
17	Science-fiction	q	Film, showing life in a humorous or satirical aspect
18	Musical comedy/vaudeville/variety	r	Usually events close to the real life, showing some kind of family, individual; problems or minor social problems
19	Farce (screwball comedy)	s	Events, dealing with acute problems in the life of a family or an individual, usually showing critical emotional conditions

3. Read the text.

Moving images have always been popular. In China, for

example, there were “shadow plays” five thousand years ago. These used firelight to project images of puppets onto the screen. But cinema became popular with the invention of photography. The first “moving pictures” were shown to large audience on the 28th of December in 1895 in a Paris café by Louis and Auguste Lumiere. That day the art of moving pictures started. Now it has received universal acclaim and has become a cogent part of our life. It is the only art truly of our time whether it is the form of the film or television.

The magic of cinema can’t be overestimated. It provides us with ideas, helps understand the difficulties ahead, relieves pressing anxieties, stimulates our fantasies, taps the deepest reaches of man’s spiritual life, and fulfills all the emotional and social needs. So, on the one hand, cinema entertains us, makes our lives better, but, on the other hand, some films only numb our minds, introducing biased opinion on different issues and dwelling on violence very much.

To draw a conclusion, we must admit that lots of people are passionate advocates of cinema but they should be selective in what they watch and make a sensible choice. In this case cinema will not lose its magic effect on our minds and soul.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1)When and how did moving images appear?
- 2)What is the role of cinema in our life? Does it have more positive or negative points?
- 3)How often do you go to the cinema? What is your favourite genre?
- 4)What impact does cinema produce on you?

Advertising: The Source for Good or the Source for Evil

1.Look at the methods of advertising and say where they can appear.

<i>TV commercial</i>	<i>hoarding</i>	<i>neon sign</i>	<i>radio jingle</i>
<i>flier</i>	<i>brochure</i>	<i>full-page spread</i>	<i>poster</i>

2. In groups discuss the advantages/disadvantages of the various methods of advertising mentioned above. Consider the following.

- *Expense*
- *Visibility*
- *Efficacy (how well it works)*

3. Read the text.

Advertisements are everywhere in our life. We can see a cornucopia of ads in the newspapers and magazines. Films and talk-shows are often interrupted to demonstrate commercials. It annoys, irritates but we cannot do anything about it.

From my point of view, advertising is rather a good than a bad phenomenon. On the one hand, highly qualified ads provide us with useful and credible information about the products. We get to know much new about the things we haven't even heard about before. So, advertisements exist to give information, to get us acquainted with new things.

On the other hand, for every plus there is a minus. Very often advertisements misrepresent the products and make us buy unnecessary things. What is more, many ads are vulgar and can numb children's minds. And of course, around-the-clock transmission steers us away from something interesting or important we watch or listen to. Therefore it irritates a lot.

It is very difficult to decide whether ads play a good or a bad role in our life. But I'm in favour of opinion that advertising is the source for good. It should be in our life. Just people should be attentive to what they watch or listen to in order to make a sensible choice.

4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Which of the above methods of advertising would be suitable for a) somebody selling their house? b) a fast food take-away? c) a large company?
- 2) How important do you think advertising is to the success of a business?
- 3) Are there any kinds of advertisements that irritate you? If so, why?

Should Mass Media be Censored?

1. Do you want the source when you get the news to be reliable/direct/entertaining?
2. Define the qualities of a good newspaper article by matching the adjectives on the left to the phrases on the right. Which three do you think are the most important? Explain your opinion to a partner starting like this:

A good newspaper article should be ... so that it can ...

unbiased	satisfy the public's right to know
hard-hitting	offer accurate information
incisive	not bow to pressure
revealing	comment fairly on current events
uncompromising	sensitise the public and the authorities
well-researched	examine news in depth

3. Read the text.

Today we cannot imagine our life without television, newspapers, and the I-net. These mass media have become a cogent part of our life. The plethora of programmes, information brings about different controversial questions. One of them is whether mass media should be censored or not but, unfortunately, there is no definite and right answer to this question.

On the one hand, mass media and enormous amount of information which they provide us with must be censored. There is too much violence on TV and in the press and too little really useful and interesting things. What good will adults and especially children glean from stupid sitcoms, bloody actions, biased news and programmes? The latter will only numb their mind and development.

On the other hand, banning and censorship will make information doubly appealing as forbidden fruit. What will be the main principle of selection? Who can say for sure that people in charge will not be in the pockets of some political parties, companies or tycoons? It will be very difficult to make this process unbiased.

To draw a conclusion, I can say that, of course, mass media should be censored in order not to conflict with our own moral code.

But someone should keep an eye on this process because mass media are aimed at presenting an undistorted image of the world around us.

4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Should journalists always tell the public the truth, no matter what the consequences are?
- 2) Should news be delivered in a way that makes us think?
- 3) Is anybody's privacy more important than the truth reaching the public?

Classical Art or Pop-Culture: Which One Modern Youth Choose

1. What is your favourite form of entertainment? Why do you enjoy it?

In pairs discuss what form of entertainment you would choose if you needed cheering up, wanted to meet people, wanted a quiet evening, wanted to celebrate something, wanted to entertain a business partner. Give reasons.

2. Read the text.

Humanity faces the phenomenon of youth culture, which has started to influence all spheres of life more and more actively. Speaking about pop-culture, we cannot but take into consideration the acceleration and simplification of models of youth communication in today's world. The youth prove to be most prone to these. On the one hand, nowadays youth are aimed at pop-culture, because it is very interesting, captivating and new. But on the other hand, senseless pop-culture produces a negative effect on the young generation and can even increase crime rate. These kinds of artworks neither render the artist's inner world nor reflect the positive moments of our life.

That's why I would choose classical art, because it can tap the deepest reaches of our spiritual life. This kind of art makes us think of the sense of life, how people must live, what an ideal of beauty is, what love is – classical art dwells on all these eternal questions. Moreover, it

helps people understand outside world, arouse the mind and soul. Classical art has a considerable influence on our world perception, forms our moral values. In other words, it enriches our inner world.

The conclusion is that art influences greatly on the development of a person and that of the mankind. Only valuable, full of sense artworks can create our notions about beauty and harmony. Only highly-qualified artworks have a great educational significance and help bring pupils up: make them kinder and more humane. The language of art is universal and if all young people shared my idea we wouldn't have all those problems, connected with our modern youth.

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Do you appreciate art that you can understand easily, or do you also enjoy art which challenges you to think?
- 2) Do you think it is possible to advertise something as 'art' when it is in fact of little artistic value? Can you think of any examples?

SELF-ASSESSMENT SECTION

VARIANT 1

1. Put each of the following words or phrases in its place in the passage below.

checkout, change, cashier, charge, loose, scanner, till receipt, bar code, benefit, stock, scan, per, cash register, weigh-and-price, display panel.

With the introduction of Scanning, the ___ (1) will no longer ring up the price on a ___ (2). From now on, nearly all the items will be passed over an electronic ___ (3) that "reads" the product description, size and price from the information included in the ___ (4). All this information is then accurately displayed for both you and the cashier to see on the ___ (5) and also printed on your ___ (6). For any product which does not carry a bar code, it will be priced and rung up as before.

All prices will continue to be shown on the shelf edge of all displays in the usual way. When an item is reduced in price, the cashier will ring up the lower price and then ___ (7) the item. The scanning system will then ___ (8) the lower price.

For fresh produce such as ___ (9) fruit and vegetables, there will no longer be a produce ___ (10) point. From now on, these items will be weighed and priced using the scales at each ___ (11). All fresh produce sold in this way will be describe fully on your till receipt with the weight, price ___ (12) pound and total price.

After paying for your goods, you will be given till receipt which itemizes each product bought, the price, the method of payment, any coupons used, the amount paid, your ___ (13), the checkout number, time of day and date.

While Scanning is a useful method of ___ (14) control for us, the greatest ___ (15) by far is that it is a fast, accurate system which makes paying for your goods at the checkout much easier.

2. For questions 1-15, read the text. Use the words in the boxes to form one word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning.

<p>For about 30 years, environmental (0)psychologists have struggled to understand the way we treat our surroundings, which (1)_____harms our own well being, since (2)_____ assault can wreak havoc on our health, even (3)_____to illnesses such as cancer. Over 100 studies conducted in the last two decade have (4)_____the ways individuals influence the environment – from deciding to have another child to (5) _____ on the air conditioner – and why they make such (6)_____. We know that some people do refrain from (7) _____nonrenewable resources, from forests and fish to less tangible resources such as clean air and (8)_____space. Environmental (9) _____are now examining the (10)_____of such individuals, hoping (11)_____ to encourage others to consider our resources in the same way. More and more people are environmentally aware these days. You might think that (12)_____would lead to environmentally friendly (13) _____ , but it does not: well-educated, middle-class North Americans, the people most likely to have high environmental awareness, use far more energy than Third World (14)_____. Why the (15)_____between words and deeds?</p>	<p>0 PSYCHOLOGY 1 ULTIMATE 2 ENVIRONMENT 3 LEAD 4 EXAM 5 TURN 6 DECIDE 7 USE 8 PHYSIC 9 PSYCHOLOGY 10 MIND 11 EVENTUAL 12 AWARE 13 BEHAVE 14 RESIDENCE 15 DISCREPANT</p>
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3. Answer the questions choosing a suitable idiom or phrasal verb.

1. What do we mean saying “the message struck home”?

- A) at last we came home
 - B) we received some e-mail message
 - C) the message produced a desirable result
2. When we say “we’re at sea” we mean
- A) we are at the seaside
 - B) we are at a loss
 - C) we are elated
3. When we watch our words and sort them out in order not to hurt our interlocutor that means that we _____
- A) mince the words
 - B) take it is read
 - C) speak word perfect
4. What do we say about a student who can easily bend the lecturer’s ears?
- A) He certainly has a good head for figures
 - B) He certainly has the gift of the gab
 - C) He is certainly head and shoulders above the rest
5. If someone spills the beans, what does it mean?
- A) he confesses to something
 - B) he cracks the nuts
 - C) he takes the blame for somebody else
 - D) he is in trouble
6. What does a person do if he decides to take the law into his own hands?
- A) he tracks down and punish the people who have committed a crime
 - B) he blows the whistle on the felons
 - C) he makes friend with the felons
7. The teenager took his father’s credit card and _____ 7 000 dollars’ worth of purchases.
- A) made up
 - B) ran up
 - C) took up
 - D) put up

8. Jim _____ the whole class and eventually, they were all punished.
- A) kept up
 - B) stirred up
 - C) beat up
 - D) held up
9. If you have a flair for English that means _____
- A) you know English very well
 - B) you do not understand any English word
 - C) you have aptitudes to study English
 - D) you have no idea of what English is
10. You really must _____ your papers – they are in a real muddle.
- A) send out
 - B) draw up
 - C) clean up
 - D) sort out
11. To talk the hind legs off a donkey
- A) to reach a particular standard/ succeed
 - B) to talk too much
 - C) to deal with sth successfully
 - D) the talent to talk easily and persuasively
12. To add insult to _____, he offended the judge.
- A) insult
 - B) injury
 - C) jury
13. "No one was interested in my advice," Charles observed.
"Everything I said _____
- A) turned a deaf ear."
 - B) gave someone the ear."
 - C) fell on deaf ear."
 - D) played it by ear."
14. He hit the roof.
- A) He repaired the ceiling.
 - B) He became very excited.

- C) He became very angry.
15. The factory owners turned a _____ ear to the demands of the workers.
- A) dead
 - B) deaf
 - C) deft

4. Answer the thematic questions.

1. When did the Lumieres show their first films?
 - A) in 1800
 - B) in 1825
 - C) in 1895
 - D) in 1925
2. Who is an applicant?
 - A) a person devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, especially attending university
 - B) a person undergoing some form of vocational training
 - C) a prospective student
3. What is Crown Court?
 - A) one of the main courts of law in Britain for minor offences such as speeding, shoplifting, etc.
 - B) one of the main courts of law in Britain for more serious offences such as fraud, murder, etc.
 - C) one of the main courts in Britain where civil cases are tried only
4. Which newspaper is more likely to report stories dramatically with colorful language?
 - A) The Guardian
 - B) The Daily Mirror
 - C) The Times
5. What is the best way to give instructions to the spatial learners?
 - A) Quantity it, think critically about it, conceptualize it
 - B) Read about it, write about it, talk about it, listen to it
 - C) See it, draw it, visualize it, mind-map it

6. How do we call a sentimental soap opera?
- A) a spine chiller
 - B) a cartoon
 - C) a tearjerker
 - D) a spectacular
7. What is referendum?
- A) a committee of the most important ministers in the government
 - B) a political area whose inhabitants are represented by one MP
 - C) freedom from outside control; self-governing
 - D) a direct vote by the population on some important public issues
8. Who is barrister?
- A) a lawyer who prepares the case for his or her client prior to appearing in court
 - B) a lawyer who presents the case in court
9. Which of these would normally make the least noise?
- A) a round
 - B) a lullaby
 - C) an anthem
 - D) the refrain of a madrigal
10. A learner who is linguistic thinks _____
- A) in images and pictures
 - B) in words
 - C) by classifying and finding patterns
 - D) by reasoning
11. A painting where fruit and vegetables are depicted is called...
- A) a life time
 - B) a still life
 - C) a common life
 - D) a landscape
12. Who is solicitor?
- A) a lawyer who prepares the case for his or her client prior to appearing in court

- B) a lawyer who presents the case in court
13. How do we call an organized campaign involving breaking the law?
- A) constituency
 - B) civil disobedience
 - C) strike
 - D) democracy
14. Which is not a percussion instrument?
- A) chimes
 - B) kettledrum
 - C) tom-tom
 - D) whistle
15. A learner who is intrapersonal learns best by ...
- A) sharing, comparing, relating, cooperating and interviewing
 - B) touching, moving, interacting with space
 - C) working alone, individualized projects, self-paced instructions and having own space
 - D) visualizing, dreaming and using the mind's eye

VARIANT 2

1. Choose the most suitable word or phrase given for each blank.

Modern technology has brought about enormous improvements in communications and yet many people are still very worried___ (1) using the latest computer technology. I am often___ (2) to meet colleagues who still don't know what the "e" in e-mail stands for and they are too___ (3) to ask. They assume you have to be skilled___ (4) computers to send a message via e-mail but in fact it is___ (5) thing in the world. It is also___ (6) to send an e-mail message___ (7) to send an ordinary letter or a "snail" message which also takes___ (8) longer. An e-mail message is only___ (9) more expensive than a local telephone call to send; on top of the call itself you also have to pay a fee to

your "server". If you send a letter by___ (10) mail, it will take a couple of days to get there whereas an e-mail will not take___ (11) than a few seconds. Once you become___ (12) to using the system you will be___ (13) at how much more___ (14) it is than other means of communication. Of course, before you have access to e-mail, you will need a fairly___ (15) computer, which can be quite expensive.

1. a) for b) about c) at d) with as
2. a) surprising b) irritating c) surprised d) irritated
3. a) embarrassing b) embarrassed c) tired d) tiring
4. a) about b) into c) to d) in
5. a) simplest b) the more simple c) simpler d) the simplest
6. a) cheaper b) more cheaper c) cheapest d) the cheaper
7. a) as b) than c) that d) from
8. a) much b) more c) as d) lot
9. a) little b) slightly c) less d) least
10. a) second-hand b) low-paid c) part-time d) first-class
11. a) more long b) longest c) as long d) longer
12. a) capable b) accustomed c) clever d) good
13. a) amazed b) puzzled c) experienced d) pleased
14. a) confident b) certain c) efficient d) skillful
15. a) strong b) great c) powerful d) large

2. For questions 1-15, read the text. Use the words in the boxes to form one word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning.

<p style="text-align: center;">Prospects after your degree</p> <p>In recent years our graduates have found that a degree in Politics provides a useful (0) starting point for careers in a very wide range of (1) _____ areas. Whilst relatively few (2) _____ will use their subject directly (though the York Politics Department can claim some, leading political figures among its alumni), the skills (3) _____ through the course can be utilised _____ across _____ such _____ (4)</p>	<p>0 START</p> <p>1 EMPLOY</p> <p>2 GRADUATE</p> <p>3 DEVELOP</p> <p>4 DIVERSITY</p> <p>5 MANAGE</p> <p>6 ANALYSE</p> <p>7 INFORM</p>
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<p>_____ employment fields as industrial (5) _____, public administration, the media and finance. The crucial skills are those of (6) _____ data, absorbing (7) _____, debating issues, supporting an argument and presenting opinions and (8) _____, whether in written work, (9) _____, or as part of a team in (10) _____ and seminars. Politics students who involve themselves in university life as a whole and who seek (11) _____ vacation work experience in (12) _____ to obtaining good academic results will start to identify where their-personal strengths and (13) _____ lie and discover the direction in which they would like their talents to develop on graduation. They will also be able to present themselves to future (14) _____ as the well-rounded, experienced, articulate and numerate candidates who are so (15) _____ sought after by employers of graduates.</p>	<p>8 CONCLUDE 9 INDIVIDUAL 10 TUTOR 11 USE 12 ADD 13 WEAK 14 EMPLOY 15 KEEN</p>
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3. Answer the questions choosing a suitable idiom or phrasal verb.

- 1.If you want to catch somebody red-handed what would you do?
 - A) take a person to his hand
 - B) see if his hand is red
 - C) try to catch him in the process of wrong doing
- 2.What do we mean saying “the message struck home”?
 - A) at last we came home
 - B) we received some e-mail message
 - C) the message produced a desirable result
- 3.Could I perhaps _____ a comment here?
 - A) throw in
 - B) roll up
 - C) turn up
 - D) heat up

4. If you are in a bit of a hurry you apologize and say that you are _____
- A) at the best times
 - B) just in the nick of time
 - C) a bit pressed for time
 - D) on time
5. When they stopped for a rest, the children wandered down to the beach leaving the adults to _____ the wonderful views.
- A) take on
 - B) take up
 - C) take in
 - D) take over
6. The students haven't done a _____ of work.
- A) stripe
 - B) stroke
 - C) strop
 - D) strobe
7. I read the story with _____ interest.
- A) unflagging
 - B) unfailing
 - C) unflinching
8. If you gave someone advice and protection when he needed it, how would you describe what you did?
- A) I took him under my wing.
 - B) I led him astray.
 - C) I pulled his leg.
9. To get on top of sth
- A) to reach a particular standard/ succeed
 - B) to talk too much
 - C) to deal with sth successfully
 - D) the talent to talk easily and persuasively
10. We had to take the law into our own _____.
- A) heads
 - B) hearts

C) hands

11. If someone you know always follows instructions exactly and obeys rules and regulations, which of these phrases would describe him?
- A) He's making a book.
 - B) He does things by the book.
 - C) He's booking it.
12. Your friend dresses and behaves in a very careless, often disgusting way. What kind of person is he?
- A) a pain in the neck
 - B) a slob
 - C) a couch potato
 - D) a slow coach
13. What do we say about a student who can easily bend the lecturer's ears?
- A) He certainly has a good head for figures
 - B) He certainly has the gift of the gab
 - C) He is certainly head and shoulders above the rest
14. How do we call a pompous, self-opinionated person?
- A) a wet blanket
 - B) a stuffed shirt
 - C) a couch potato
 - D) a nosy parker
15. What do the police do if they don't believe it was a suicide?
- A) look after the case
 - B) look up the case
 - C) look out the case
 - D) look into the case

4. Answer the thematic questions.

1. In Britain children must, by law, start school at the age of ...
- A) 5
 - B) 6
 - C) 7
2. What is tuition?
- A) charge for room and board

B) fees for laboratory materials, library privileges, cultural events, etc.

C) basic charge for institution

3. Assassination means

A) taking a person hostage in exchange for money or other favours

B) killing, not deliberately

C) murdering an important person

4. Which of these is a wood-wind instrument?

A) fiddle

B) bassoon

C) kettledrum

D) cymbals

5. What is the best way to give instructions to the logical-mathematical learners?

A) Quantity it, think critically about it, conceptualize it

B) Read about it, write about it, talk about it, listen to it

C) See it, draw it, visualize it, mind-map it

6. Spatial intelligence is

A) the ability to understand yourself – your strength, weaknesses, moods, desires and intentions

B) the ability to understand another person's moods, feelings, motivations and intentions

C) the ability to sense form, space, color, line and shape

D) the ability to recognize and classify plants, minerals and animals, including rocks and grass and all variety of flora and fauna

7. Software

A) computer equipment or machinery

B) programs that you put into a computer to make it run

C) a device inside a computer that stores large amounts of information

8. To accuse someone:

A) to be punished by putting in prison

B) to say someone is guilty

- C) to decide in court that someone is not guilty
 - D) to bring someone to court
9. If you are reactionary
- A) you are tactful when dealing with people
 - B) you are against authority and hard to control
 - C) you are being ruled unjustly or cruelly
 - D) you are strongly against any kind of change
10. If your thinking style is internal you like
- A) to judge and evaluate people and things
 - B) to work alone, focus inward, be self-sufficient.
 - C) to follow directions, do what he or she is told, be given structure
 - D) to work with others, focus outward, be independent.
11. Intrapersonal intelligence is
- A) the ability to understand yourself – your strength, weaknesses, moods, desires and intentions
 - B) the ability to understand another person's moods, feelings, motivations and intentions
 - C) the ability to sense form, space, color, line and shape
 - D) the ability to recognize and classify plants, minerals and animals, including rocks and grass and all variety of flora and fauna
12. Hardware is
- A) computer equipment or machinery
 - B) programs that you put into a computer to make it run
 - C) a device inside a computer that stores large amounts of information
13. To be tried
- A) to be punished by putting in prison
 - B) to have a case judged in court
 - C) to decide in court that someone is not guilty
 - D) to bring someone to court
14. If you are rebellious
- A) you are tactful when dealing with people
 - B) you are against authority and hard to control
 - C) you are being ruled unjustly or cruelly

- D) you are strongly against any kind of change
15. Education in the USA is responsibility of
- A) Federal Ministry of Education
 - B) Each of the fifty states and the district of Columbia
 - C) State Ministry of Education

VARIANT 3

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

WHAT CAN COMPUTERS DO?

Computers and microchips (1) _____ (**become**) part of our everyday lives: we visit shops and offices which (2) _____ (**design**) with the help of computers, we read magazines which (3) _____ (**produce**) on computer, we pay bills (4) _____ (**prepare**) by computers. Just (5) _____ (**pick up**) a telephone and (6) _____ (**dial**) a number involves the use of a sophisticated computer system, as does (7) _____ (**make**) a flight reservation or bank transaction.

We encounter daily many computers that spring to life the instant they (8) _____ (**switch on**) (e.g. calculators, the car's electronic ignition, the timer in the microwave, or the programmer inside the TV set), all of which use chip technology.

What makes your computer such a miraculous device? Each time you (9) _____ (**turn**) it on it is capable of (10) _____ (**do**) anything you ask. It is a (11) _____ (**calculate**) machine that (12) _____ (**speed up**) financial calculations. It is a magical typewriter that (13) _____ (**allow**) you to type and print any kind of document - letters, memos or legal documents. It is a personal communicator that (14) _____ (**enable**) you to interact with other computers and with people around the world. If you like gadgets and electronic entertainment, you can even use your PC (15) _____ (**relax**) with computer games.

2. For questions 1-15, read the text. Use the words in the boxes to form one word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning.

<p>Mobile phones are very (0) <u>popular</u> with young people and have obvious (1) _____ for personal (2) _____ and keeping in touch with others.</p> <p>However, the research does show that using mobile phones affects brain activity. The expert group has therefore recommended that the (3) _____ use of mobile phones by children under 16 should be discouraged for (4) _____ calls. In the light of this (5) _____ the UK Chief Medical Officers strongly (6) _____ that where children and young people do use mobile phones, they should be encouraged to use them for essential purposes only and keep all calls short.</p> <p>We are entering a (7) _____ new world where some people will be cloned while others will be rendered (8) _____, and yet others will have their intelligences and appearances changed. Should society discourage (9) _____ from proceeding with their research?</p> <p>The (10) _____ benefits of (11) _____ research are huge. Trying to block research for (12) _____ or other reasons can (13) _____ the mankind of long-awaited cures for lethal diseases. As long as we can reserve the scientists their (14) _____ but allow them no power, then we should (15) _____ the maximum benefits with the minimum of risks.</p>	<p>0 POPULARITY 1 ATTRACT 2 SECURE 3 SPREAD 4 ESSENTIAL 5 RECOMMEND 6 ADVICE 7 WORRY 8 MORTAL 9 SCIENCE 10 POSSIBILITY 11 SCIENCE 12 ETHIC 13 DEPRIVATION 14 FREE 15 EXTRACTION</p>
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3. Answer the questions choosing a suitable idiom or phrasal verb.

1. What do we mean saying “the message struck home”?
A) at last we came home

- B) we received some e-mail message
C) the message produced a desirable result
2. Terry's father had allowed his son to ... with all kinds of bad behaviour at home.
A) get away
B) get off
C) get round
D) get on
3. What does your boss say if you go to work on time?
A) You're in time
B) You're just in the nick of time
C) You're too early
4. How would you call a fair weather friend?
A) as strong as an ox
B) as cunning as a fox
C) as true as a dog
D) as sick as a parrot
5. Your friend is always slow and behind the others in his work and studies. What kind of person is he?
A) a pain in the neck
B) a slob
C) a couch potato
D) a slow coach
6. To learn the ropes means
A) to reach a particular standard/ succeed
B) to become familiar with details/methods of job/profession etc
C) to deal with sth successfully
D) to make sb understand/admit they have done/said sth unacceptable
7. They are moving at a _____ pace.
A) snake's
B) snail's
C) snapper's

8. They became _____ criminals.
- A) hard
 - B) hardy
 - C) hardened
9. As their grandfather told the story of his fight with a bear, the children were _____
- A) in a pig's eye.
 - B) all ears.
 - C) playing it by the ear.
 - D) an eye for an eye.
10. Waving his hand violently in the air, John tried to _____
- A) make eyes at the waiter.
 - B) catch the eye of the waiter.
 - C) give an ear to the waiter.
 - D) see eye to eye with the waiter.
11. Hijacker is
- A) someone who attacks people in the street in order to steal sth
 - B) someone who breaks into people's houses to steal things
 - C) someone who uses force to take control of an aeroplane, train etc.
12. To charge someone:
- A) to be punished by putting in prison
 - B) to say someone is guilty
 - C) to decide in court that someone is not guilty
 - D) to bring someone to court
13. If your thinking style is executive you like
- A) to judge and evaluate people and things
 - B) to work alone, focus inward, be self-sufficient.
 - C) to follow directions, do what he or she is told, be given structure
 - D) to work with others, focus outward, be independent.
14. Higher education in the USA is the term for formal education beyond the _____ years of elementary and secondary school.
- A) 12
 - B) 10

C) 8

15. A post graduate is

- A) sb who is studying for their first degree at university
- B) a person who has received a degree from university
- C) sb who is studying for an advanced degree at university
- D) qualification awarded to student by college, or by high school in the USA

4. Answer the thematic questions.

1. Preparatory schools prepare children for the CEE to senior schools. What does the abbreviation CEE stand for?

- A) Common English Examination
- B) Common Entrance Examination
- C) Compulsory Entrance Examination
- D) Compulsory English Examination

2. Naturalist intelligence is

- A) the ability to understand yourself – your strength, weaknesses, moods, desires and intentions
- B) the ability to understand another person's moods, feelings, motivations and intentions
- C) the ability to sense form, space, color, line and shape
- D) the ability to recognize and classify plants, minerals and animals, including rocks and grass and all variety of flora and fauna

3. Robber is

- A) someone who attacks people in the street in order to steal sth
- B) someone who breaks into people's houses to steal things
- C) someone who uses force to take control of an aeroplane, train etc.

4. If your thinking style is external you like

- A) to judge and evaluate people and things
- B) to work alone, focus inward, be self-sufficient.
- C) to follow directions, do what he or she is told, be given structure
- D) to work with others, focus outward, be independent.

5. Public colleges and universities in the USA are financed by:

- A) state or city governments
- B) private individuals, religious groups

- C) rich students
6. An undergraduate is
- A) sb. who is studying for their first degree at university
 - B) a person who has received a degree from university
 - C) sb. who is studying for an advanced degree at university
 - D) qualification awarded to student by college, or by high school in the USA
7. What is constituency?
- A) a committee of the most important ministers in the government
 - B) a political area whose inhabitants are represented by one MP
 - C) freedom from outside control; self-governing
 - D) a direct vote by the population on some important public issues
8. What is Magistrate Court?
- A) one of the main courts of law in Britain for minor offences such as speeding, shoplifting, etc.
 - B) one of the main courts of law in Britain for more serious offences such as fraud, murder, etc.
 - C) one of the main courts in Britain where civil cases are tried only
9. Which of these is a stringed instrument?
- A) kettledrum
 - B) cymbals
 - C) fiddle
 - D) bassoon
10. A learner who is interpersonal thinks...
- A) by classifying and finding patterns
 - B) by bouncing ideas off other people
 - C) deeply inside himself
 - D) through bodily awareness
11. Interpersonal intelligence is
- A) the ability to understand yourself – your strength, weaknesses, moods, desires and intentions
 - B) the ability to understand another person's moods, feelings, motivations and intentions

- C) the ability to sense form, space, color, line and shape
- D) the ability to recognize and classify plants, minerals and animals, including rocks and grass and all variety of flora and fauna

12. Burglar is

- A) someone who attacks people in the street in order to steal sth
- B) someone who breaks into people's houses to steal things
- C) someone who uses force to take control of an airplane, train etc.

13. If you are oppressed

- A) you are tactful when dealing with people
- B) you are against authority and hard to control
- C) you are being ruled unjustly or cruelly
- D) you are strongly against any kind of change

14. In the US Higher Educational Establishments _____ has general authority over curriculum.

- A) the chancellor
- B) the dean of academic affairs
- C) the chairperson

15. A graduate is

- A) sb. who is studying for their first degree at university
- B) a person who has received a degree from university
- C) sb. who is studying for an advanced degree at university
- D) qualification awarded to student by college, or by high school in the USA

SUPPLEMENT

DISCUSSION

- ✓ *to analyse the topic under discussion*
- ✓ *to explain the meaning*
- ✓ *to compare two or more things*
- ✓ *to express your opinion*
- ✓ *to evaluate something*
- ✓ *to make a recommendation, etc.*

There are three basic types: *opinion* – you must clearly articulate and justify your opinion on an issue under discussion; *for and against* – you need to examine both sides of an issue; *suggesting solutions* – you examine a problem and offer solutions.

Discursive techniques

Introduction

- It is common knowledge that/It is generally recognized that/It goes without saying that/It is clear cut that/It stands to reason that...
- It is a very controversial question which needs serious consideration.

Main body

- On the one hand/on the other hand...
- Firstly (at first)/secondly(at second)/thirdly(at third)/fourthly(at fourth)...
- Moreover/what is more/in addition/besides/however...
- Thus/therefore/consequently...
- Finally/as a result/in the end...
- In my view/to my mind/from my point of view/in my opinion...
- I have every confidence that/I am a passionate believer that...

Conclusion

- In conclusion/to draw a conclusion/to make a conclusion...
- I have come to/made a conclusion that...
- We should weigh pros and cons/drawbacks and merits/advantages and disadvantages of and make a sensible choice.

Useful phrases

- to be a cogent part of,
- to play a pivotal role in,
- to make contribution to,
- a prominent example of,
- to surpass one's expectations,
- to come up to one's expectations,
- to leave unforgettable impressions on,
- to do one's best,
- to make much effort.

NARRATION

- ✓ *to tell the story*
- ✓ *to summarise the plot*
- ✓ *to describe an event, etc.*

Narration is used when we want to describe a series of events. Its purpose is usually to tell the story of what happened, so most of the verbs are in past tenses. There should be no confusion as to the order in which the events took place, that is why appropriate time words and phrases are essential.

Narrative techniques

- Once...
- Then...
- After that...
- Meanwhile,...
- Later...
- After a while...
- Eventually...
- Gradually...
- Suddenly...
- (Un)fortunately,...
- Finally,..
- Honestly speaking,...
- Frankly speaking,...

- Bluntly speaking,...
- Mildly speaking,...

DESCRIPTION

- ✓ *to describe people*
- ✓ *to describe places*
- ✓ *to describe objects, etc.*

Description makes use of descriptive adjectives, adverbs, verbs to portray as accurate as possible. They should be used instead of basic or informal vocabulary but one should care to make sure that the words collocate.

Descriptive techniques

Intensifying adverbs

- indescribably (horrible)
- rather (ugly)
- excessively (slow)
- exceedingly (poor)
- embarrassingly (weak)
- amazingly (good)
- horribly (unnatural)
- unbelievably (beautiful)
- utterly (disgusted)
- exceptionally (well-mannered)
- invariably (polite)
- thoroughly (enjoyable)
- totally (satisfying)
- dreadfully (disturbed)
- absolutely (fascinating)
- fully (disappointed)
- deeply (sorry)
- bitterly (offended)
- perfectly (informed)
- quite (determined)

- really (interesting)
- (to praise) unreservedly
- (to believe) sincerely
- (to run) excitedly
- (to pack) hurriedly

Order of adjectives

When two or more adjectives are used together to describe the same noun, they usually follow the order below: **opinion** (beautiful) **size** (small) **age** (antique) **shape** (rectangular) **colour** (red) **origin** (Chinese) **material** (wooden) **use** (jewellery) + **noun**: a beautiful round wooden table, a small old Chinese cup.

Choice of words

- good → stunning, first-rate
- bad → vile, ugly, horrible, dreadful, disgusting
- many (much) → immense, a great amount of
- few (little) → insufficient, a bare handful of
- enough → ample, sufficient
- big → huge, magnificent, gigantic
- small → tiny, petite, microscopic
- strong → powerful
- weak → feeble
- nice → quaint, charming, adorable
- positive → beneficial
- negative → detrimental, harmful
- prominent → salient, outstanding
- common → run-of-the-mill
- interesting → riveting
- main → major, pivotal
- integral → indispensable, cogent
- move → stroll, limp, sprint, trudge
- speak/say → mumble, exclaim, yell, shriek
- look/see → glance, notice, glimpse, stare

GLOSSARY

Arts represent an outlet of expression, that is usually influenced by culture and which in turn helps to change culture. As such, the arts are a physical manifestation of the internal creative impulse.

Culture shock is a feeling of frustration, uneasiness, or uncertainty that many people experience in unknown settings.

Democracy is government of, for and by people; it is a political government either carried out directly by the people (direct democracy) or by means of elected representatives of the people (representative democracy).

Ecological education refers to organized efforts to teach how natural environments function, and particularly, how human beings can manage behavior and ecosystems to live sustainably. It is a multi-disciplinary field integrating disciplines such as biology, chemistry, physics, ecology, earth science, atmospheric science, mathematics, and geography. The term often implies education within the school system, from primary to post-secondary. However, it sometimes includes all efforts to educate the public and other audiences, including print materials, websites, media campaigns, etc.

European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 28 member states, located primarily in Europe. Committed to regional integration, the EU was established by the Treaty of Maastricht on 1 November 1993 upon the foundations of the European Communities. The EU has developed a single market through a standardized system of laws which apply in all member states, ensuring the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital.

Generation gap is and was a term popularized in Western countries during the 1960s referring to differences between people of a younger generation and their elders, especially between a child and his or her parent's generation.

Glass ceiling is a political term used to describe the unseen, yet unbreachable barrier that keeps minorities and women from rising to the upper rungs of the corporate ladder, regardless of their qualifications or achievements.

Globalization describes an ongoing process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through a globe-spanning network of communication and trade. The term is sometimes used to refer specifically to economic globalization: the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investment, capital flows, migration, and the spread of technology. However, globalization is usually recognized as being driven by a combination of economic, technological, sociocultural, political, and biological factors. The term can also refer to the transnational circulation of ideas, languages, or popular culture through acculturation. An early description of globalization was penned by the American entrepreneur-turned-minister Charles Taze Russell who coined the term 'corporate giants' in 1897. However, it was not until the 1960s that the term began to be widely used by economists and other social scientists. It had achieved widespread use in the mainstream press by the later half of the 1980s. Since its inception, the concept of globalization has inspired numerous competing definitions and interpretations.

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are considered entitled: the right to life, liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equal treatment before the law.

Identity means originality, peculiarity. One distinguishes personal identity, culture identity, gender identity, language identity.

Personal identity is the sum total of a person's knowledge and understanding of his or herself; the qualities and attitudes you have that make you feel you have your own character and are different from other people; the feeling about who you really are and what your purpose in life is.

Culture identity is the feeling of identity of a group or culture as far as an individual is influenced by her/his belonging to a group or culture.

Gender identity describes the gender with which a person identifies (whether he perceives himself to be a man, a woman, or describes himself in some less conventional way), but can also be used to refer to the gender that other people attribute to the individual on the basis of what they know from gender role indications.

Language identity is the way a person speaks, his idiosyncrasies and peculiarities that make him differ from others.

Information technology (IT is the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware. IT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and securely retrieve information.

Juvenile delinquency means criminal or antisocial behaviour by a teenager.

Lingua franca is a language chosen as a medium of communication among speakers of different languages; any hybrid language used for the same purpose.

Mass media are diversified media technologies that are intended to reach a large audience via mass communication. The technologies through which this communication takes place vary. ***Broadcast media*** transmit information electronically, via such media as film, radio, recorded music, or television. ***Digital media*** comprises both Internet and mobile mass communication. Internet media comprise such services as email, social media sites, websites, and Internet-based radio and television. Many other mass media outlets have an additional presence on the web, by such means as linking to or running TV ads online, or distributing QR Codes in outdoor or print media to direct mobile users to a website. In

this way, they can utilise the easy accessibility and outreach capabilities the Internet affords, as thereby easily broadcast information throughout many different regions of the world simultaneously and cost-efficiently. *Outdoor media* transmit information via such media as AR advertising; billboards; blimps; flying billboards (signs in tow of airplanes); placards or kiosks placed inside and outside of buses, commercial buildings, shops, sports stadiums, subway cars, or trains; signs; or skywriting. *Print media* transmit information via physical objects, such as books, comics, magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets. *Event organizing* and *public speaking* can also be considered forms of mass media.

MI theory is based on the fact that people have different cognitive strengths and contrasting cognitive styles, in other words some finite set of mental processes gives rise to a full range of intelligence human activities.

Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence: the ability to use the body to express ideas, feelings and to solve problems.

Intrapersonal intelligence: the ability to understand yourself – your strengths, weaknesses, moods, desires and intentions.

Interpersonal intelligence: the ability to understand another person's moods, feelings, motivations and intentions.

Linguistic intelligence: the ability to use words effectively both orally and in writing.

Logical-mathematical intelligence: the ability to use numbers effectively and reasons well.

Musical intelligence: the ability to sense rhythm, pitch and melody.

Spatial intelligence: the ability to sense form, space, color, line and shape.

Naturalist ability: the ability to recognize and classify plants, minerals and animals, including rocks and grass, and all variety of flora and fauna.

Motivation means eagerness and willingness to do something without needing to be told or forced to do it; it is the activation of

goal-oriented behavior. Motivation is said to be intrinsic or extrinsic.

Intrinsic motivation comes from rewards inherent to a task or activity itself - the enjoyment of a puzzle or the love of playing.

Extrinsic motivation comes from outside of the performer. Money is the most obvious example, but coercion and threat of punishment are also common extrinsic motivations.

Multiculturalism is the belief that it is important and good to include people or ideas from many different countries, races, or religions.

Popular culture (commonly known as pop-culture) is the totality of ideas, perspectives, attitudes, memes, images and other phenomena that are deemed preferred per an informal consensus within the mainstream of a given culture, specifically Western culture of the early to mid 20th century and the emerging global mainstream of the late 20th to 21st century. Heavily influenced by mass media, this collection of ideas permeates the everyday lives of the society.

Problem child is a child who behaves in a way that is difficult for other people to deal with.

Racism is unfair treatment of people, or violence against them, because they belong to a different race from your own: the ugly face of racism rearing its head again in Europe; the belief that different races of people have different characters and abilities, and that the qualities of your own race are the best.

A **refugee** is a person who is outside their home country because they have suffered (or feared) persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion; because they are a member of a persecuted social category of persons; or because they are fleeing a war. Such a person may be called an **asylum seeker** until recognized by the state where they make a claim. An **immigrant** is a permanent resident or future citizen of a host country.

Values are your principles about what is right and wrong, or your ideas about what is important in life. Human values are a set of emotional rules people follow to help make the right decisions in life. Values are an integral part of every culture. Along with beliefs and worldview assumptions, they generate behavior. Being part of a culture that shares a common core set of values creates expectations and predictability without which a culture would disintegrate and its members would lose their personal identity and sense of worth. Values tell people what is good, beneficial, important, useful, beautiful, desirable, appropriate...etc. They answer the question of why people do what they do. Values help people solve common human problems for survival. Over time, they become the roots of traditions that groups of people find important in their day to day lives. Values can be positive or negative; some are destructive. To understand people of other cultures, we must come to understand the values, beliefs and assumptions that motivate their behavior of there values over.

Xenophobia is the unreasoned fear of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange. Xenophobia can manifest itself in many ways involving the relations and perceptions of an ingroup towards an outgroup, including a fear of losing identity.

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