

Східноєвропейський національний університет імені Лесі Українки

Факультет міжнародних відносин

Кафедра іноземних мов

Оксана Черняк

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА:
ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

*НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 1 КУРСУ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН
ЕКСТЕРНАТНОЇ ФОРМИ НАВЧАННЯ*

Луцьк

2014

УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-923

Ч-49

*Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою
Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки
(протокол № 7 від 19.03.2014)*

Рецензент:

Карпчук Н. П. - кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри міжнародної інформації Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки

Черняк О. П.

Ч-49 Англійська мова: завдання для самостійної роботи: для студентів 1 курсу факультету міжнародних відносин екстернатної форми навчання / Оксана Павлівна Черняк, 2014. - 48 с.

Завдання для самостійної роботи з англійської мови для студентів екстернатної форми навчання розроблені згідно з робочою програмою нормативної навчальної дисципліни “Іноземна мова (англійська)” підготовки ОКР ”Бакалавр” зі спеціальності “Міжнародні відносини”. Завдання розбиті на 8 змістових модулів. Розроблена система завдань сприяє подальшому розвитку у студентів вмінь та навичок самоконтролю.

УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-923

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Вступ

Екстернат – це форма отримання освіти, яка передбачає самостійне опрацювання навчального матеріалу. За мінімальний проміжок часу екстерн отримує максимальну кількість інформації, тому велику увагу при цьому приділяють самостійній роботі.

“Іноземна мова (англійська)” як навчальна дисципліна займає важливе місце у підготовці фахівців з міжнародних відносин, оскільки із прискоренням глобалізації та поширенням міжнародних ділових зв'язків України з іншими державами на політичному та економічному рівнях зростає потреба у висококваліфікованих спеціалістах. У цьому контексті володіння іноземною мовою, насамперед англійською, як мовою міжнародного спілкування, стає необхідністю для людини.

Завдання для самостійної роботи з англійської мови для студентів екстернатної форми навчання розроблені згідно з робочою програмою нормативної навчальної дисципліни “Іноземна мова (англійська)” підготовки ОКР ”Бакалавр” зі спеціальності “Міжнародні відносини”. Завдання розбиті на 8 змістових модулів .

Метою завдань для самостійної роботи студентів екстернатної форми навчання є формування у студентів фонетичних та орфографічних навичок англійської мови; засвоєння правил читання і правопису; вдосконалення набутих умінь, навичок у читанні, перекладі, граматиці, монологічному та діалогічному мовленні на основі лексичного та граматичного матеріалу та їхнє застосування на практиці.

Розроблена система завдань сприяє подальшому розвитку у студентів вмій та навичок самоконтролю.

Змістовий модуль 1. Phonetics
Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

1. Тренувати вимову англійських звуків.

Тренувальні вправи

[i:]	<p>a tree three leaves a bee a sheep a fleet a sea</p> <p>ice-cream for tea Stephan meets Eve Stephan is greedy</p> <p>He eats three pieces of cheese. Asleep. Stephan dreams of Eve.</p> <p>He sees Eve fleeing from three beasts.</p>
[i]	<p>ink a ship a fish a biscuit a tin whistle a big pig a little kitten</p> <p>a kitchen sink with dishes in it</p> <p>Which of the six thin women is a wicked witch?</p>
[i:] - [i]	<p>a sheep - a ship a bean - a bin a meal - a mill a lead - a lid</p> <p>Jean likes gin..... but gin doesn't like Jean!</p> <p>Sleepy Freda seeks size six slippers to fit her feet.</p> <p>Fish and chips are cheap and easy to eat.</p>
[e]	<p>a leg a tent a penny a letter a wren's nest seven pets a treasure chest</p> <p>ten well-dressed men a wedding-dress</p> <p>eleven hens with twelve eggs in ten nests.</p>
[æ]	<p>a hand a map a stamp a flag a tank a jazz band</p> <p>a fat man clapping his hands a black cat catching a fat rat.</p> <p>Anne has plaits and black slacks. Harry has a hacking jacket.</p> <p>Harry and Anne are standing hand in hand.</p>
[æ] - [e]	<p>a pat - a pet one man - many men a net - a gnat</p> <p>pedalling paddling Ted has Dad's hat on his head</p> <p>Jack's Czech friend Franz is very expansive.</p> <p>Franz's French friend is very expensive.</p>
[ʌ]	<p>a puff a cup a glove a gun a jump a duck a country cousin</p> <p>a lovely crusty buttered bun for supper.</p>

	<p>Cuthbert puts some mustard on his Mother's custard.</p> <p>a thump</p> <p>Cuthbert's young brother wonders why Mother doesn't love her other son.</p>
<p>[æ] -</p> <p>[^]</p>	<p>a hat - a hut, a battler - a butler, a stamp - a stump a banker - a bunker</p> <p>These windows were shattered. These windows were shuttered, mashed potatoes with butter / mashed potatoes with butter</p>
<p>[ɑ:]</p>	<p>a heart a harp an arm a mast a bard a castle</p> <p>a palm a carpet a fast car a farm-cart a dark barn in a large farm-yard</p> <p>Mark can't park his car in the barn because of a calf and a large cart blocking the farmyard.</p>
<p>[ɑ:] -</p> <p>[^]</p>	<p>a park - a puck, a carp - a cup, a larva - a lover</p> <p>a barking horse a bucking horse</p>
<p>[o]</p>	<p>a dog a fog a blot a chop a shop a lot of knots</p> <p>a dog squatting on a rotten log</p> <p>John Olive, John is strong Olive is not</p> <p>John is a docker Olive is a shopper</p> <p>Olive watches John load a locked strong-box on a yacht in a lock at the dock.</p>
<p>[^] -</p> <p>[o]</p>	<p>a dun - a don, a hug - a hog, a suck - a sock, a buddy - a body</p> <p>The zoologist wonders about bugs. The botanist wanders about bogs.</p>
<p>[ɑ:] -</p> <p>[o]</p>	<p>a darn - a don, a tart - a tot, a shark - a shock, a Rajah - Roger</p> <p>This crosscountry runner is last. This cross-county runner is lost.</p>
<p>[o:]</p>	<p>A thought a talk a yawn a call a stormy dawn</p> <p>Maud is short Paul is tall</p> <p>Maud is walking on the lawn. Paul is crawling along the wall.</p> <p>Maud warns Paul, "You'll fall!" "Not at all!" retorts Paul.</p>
<p>[o:] -</p> <p>[o]</p>	<p>a cork - a cock, a dawn - a don, a sport - a spot,</p> <p>a corset to cosset, a warm water bottle a dog's paw</p>

Завдання для самостійної роботи 2
“Phonetic drills, poems, songs, exercises”

Phonetic exercises

1. Озвучити букви алфавіту.
2. Озвучити буквосполучення: Th, ck, sh, ch, ar, or, er.
3. Прочитати слова: this, that, still, red, pencil-box, in, on, little family, jelly, apple, give.
4. Прочитати слова - спочатку ті, які закінчуються на дзвінкий приголосний, а потім – на глухий приголосний: fork, top, pin, egg, nut, tram, wall, lamp, door.
5. Прочитати з правильною інтонацією: a pen, a pencil, and a bag; a map, a lamp, and a desk; a pen in the bag; a desk, at the wall.
6. Озвучити транскрипційні знаки: [kw], [t], [f], [l], [ks], [p], [d].

Diphthongs

[ei]

1. Take a place in the train to Wales.
2. “ Play, play” – ducks say, all through the day.

[ai]

1. White kite, white kite, up the sky.
2. What can you see there, flying so high?
3. Fly, fly, little fly, to the sky.
4. Mike likes to ride a bike.

[oi]

1. Give a nice toy to the little boy.
2. Little boys have funny toys

[ou]

1.The north wind does blow and we shall have snow.

2. Oh, no, don't go home alone , nobody knows how lonely the road is.

3. Somas never boasts of what he knows, but Rose never knows of what she boasts.

[au]

1.Out of sight ,out of mind.

2.The clown came down to our town.

Consonants

[f]

1.Five fellows went fishing on Friday.

2. One finger, two fingers, three fingers, four fingers, five funny fingers.

3.Five fat friendly frogs.

[v]

1. A very fine voice came from veranda.

2.Violet violets are in the valley.

[w]

1. Why do you cry, Willy? Why do you cry?

Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why?

2. What is done wisely is done well

3. No sweet without some sweet.

[s]

1. A sailor went to sea;

To see what he could see;
What he could see;
Was the bottom of the deep sea.

2. Swam, swam over the sea.

Swim, swan, swim.

Swan swam back again.

Well swan, swan !

3. Sam used to sing a nice song.

[b]

1. "I'm busy , busy , busy"

Says a little busy bee.

Little busy, busy bee.

Brought some honey to my tea.

2. Betty Botter bought some butter

But she said " The butter's bitter"

And a bit better butter;

Will make my butter better!

3.A baby-bear in a bubble bath.

[t]

Turn around,

Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear,

Touch the ground,

Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear

Show your shoe,

Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear,

I love you.

Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear,

Shut the door,

Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear,
Count to four,
Teddy off the light,
Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear,
Say "Good night"!
[d]
Good-buy, good-buy,
My dear!

Змістовий модуль 2. Meet My Family

Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

- 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
- 2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.**

Jobs for the boys!

Forget Mary Poppins - a nineties nanny is more likely to resemble cuddly Martin Smith who, at 22, is one of the new breed of British male nannies.

'I love being around kids and nannying is very rewarding. The money isn't great, but then I don't do it for the money. I like seeing kids happy and, if they are, it makes my job a whole lot easier,' laughs Martin. He claims today's nannies are better equipped and more highly qualified, and that their image is changing rapidly.

'Anyone with basic school qualifications can do the course to become a nanny, but personality is really more important. I'm a good nanny because I have a rapport with youngsters and babies - it isn't a gift exclusive to women.'

His female counterparts have welcomed Martin, although some chauvinistic men think his chosen career makes him a bit 'soft'. 'I feel sorry for them,' he sighs, 'Just because I work with women and kids, it doesn't mean I'm feminine or strange.'

But he admits that it will be some time before male nannies are totally accepted. 'It'll happen gradually, but there's no reason why men can't do this job as well as women.'

1. Answer the following questions using your own words.

- a) According to the text, what is the most important quality you need to be a capable nanny?
- b) How have people reacted to Martin's choice of job?

2. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

- a) In spite of the salary, Martin likes his job very much.
- b) Men can be better nannies because they are better qualified.

3. Find a word or phrase in the text which, in context, is similar in meaning to:

- a) giving personal satisfaction, worthwhile
- b) people who have a similar job, function or position

4. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

- 1. Nowadays nannies ...
 - a) *earn a lot of money.*
 - b) *change their image many times.*
 - c) *are better trained than before.*
- 2. Martin believes that he is an excellent nanny because ...
 - a) *he has the right qualifications.*
 - b) *he understands children's feelings very well.*
 - c) *being a nanny isn't exclusive to women.*
- 3. Martin's job choice hasn't been well regarded by ...
 - a) *some men.*
 - b) *some old-fashioned male nannies.*
 - c) *some people.*

4. Martin considers that ...

a) male nannies won't have a good reputation in the future.

b) men can't work as nannies as well as women.

c) men can be just as good nannies as women.

5. Composition (100-150 words approximately). Choose one of the following topics.

1. Describe a job you would like to do in the future. Give reasons.

2. 'There are jobs for men and jobs for women.' Do you agree?

Завдання для самостійної роботи 2

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.

The Royal Family

At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14. The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests and

welfare are very important to her. The Queen has allowed the BBC to make a documentary film about the every day of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the "walkabout", an informal feature of an otherwise formal royal visit, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people.

The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional and popular feature of the season, and there were widespread celebrations and special programmes of events in 1977 to mark her Silver Jubilee.

The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh, was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving raise wild animals from extinction.

The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948, married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interests.

In recent years he has become outspoken on such controversial topics as modern architecture, violence in films and on television, and the standard of English teaching in schools. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales (often called in mass media Princess Di), won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. Unfortunately, she died in a car accident in August, 1997.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne (born in 1950), Prince Andrew (born in 1960) and Prince Edward (born in 1964). Anne, Princess Royal, has acquired a reputation for being arrogant, but in recent years has become quite popular with the general public.

The Queen is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. In 1986 he married Miss Sarah Ferguson (Fergie, for short) and has two daughters. Prince Edward is keen on the theatre. This interest began while he was at university. He quit the Royal Marines, and is now pursuing a career with a theatrical company.

The Queen Mother, the widow of the late King George VI, celebrated her one hundred birthday in 2000 and died in 2002. The Queen's only sister, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, is well-known for her charity work.

Questions:

1. By whom is the British royal family headed at present?
2. When was the Queen Elizabeth crowned?
3. What did the Queen Elizabeth study as a child?
4. What tradition did she start?
5. When was the Queen's husband born?
6. What does he take a great interest in?
7. Who did Prince Charles marry?
8. What are the names of the Queen's other children?

Змістовий модуль 3. My House.

Learning Foreign Languages

Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.
2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH

British or American, the language is basically the same, and its global stature is backed up by massive English-language training programmes, an international business that in textbooks, language courses, tape cassettes, video programmes and computerized instruction — is worth hundreds of millions of pounds or dollars to the

economies of the US and the UK. The English language is now one of Britain's most reliable exports. In the ironic words of the novelist Malcolm Bradbury, it is an ideal British product, 'needing no workers and no work, no assembly lines and no assembly, no spare parts and very little servicing, it is used for the most intimate and the most public services everywhere.

We call it the English language ...' Dr Robert Burchfield, former Chief Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, has remarked that 'any literate, educated person on the face of the globe is deprived if he does not know English'. The first level of the global sway of English is to be found in those countries, formerly British colonies, in which English as a second language has become accepted as a fact of cultural life that cannot be wished away. In Nigeria, it is an official language; in Zambia, it is recognized as one of the state languages; in Singapore, it is the major language of government, the legal system and education.

QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions using your own words.

- a. Is the teaching of the English language worth a lot of money?
- b. According to Bradbury, what is the difference between the English language and traditional industry?

2. Are the following statements true or false?

- a. Dr. R. Burchfield is not the Chief Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary currently. _____
- b. Malcom Bradbury is a novelist that works at an assembly line. _____

3. Find a word or phrase in the text which, in context, is similar in meaning to:

- a. Essentially: _____
- b. That can be trusted: _____

4. Choose a, b or c in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

1. The English Language
 - a. is a good source of money for UK and USA.*
 - b. is not a good source of money for UK and USA.*
 - c. is a good source.*
2. The English Language
 - a. has not been accepted in the British colonies.*
 - b. has been accepted in the British colonies.*
 - c. has become obsolete in the British colonies.*
3. The English language is an official language
 - a. in Zambia and Singapore.*
 - b. in Nigeria.*
 - c. in Nigeria and Zambia.*
4. Dr. Robert Burchfield
 - a. is not a novelist.*
 - b. works for the OED.*
 - c. worked for the OED.*

5. Composition (100-150 words) Is the English language big business?

Завдання для самостійної роботи 2

- 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
- 2. Поставте 10 питань до тексту.**

The House of My Dream

First of all I'd like to say that all of us have our own ideas and dreams about a perfect home, because "home" can't mean the same to everybody. But I'm sure that for all people home is not just a place to live in. Home is your little world where you

live according to your own rules and interests. It's a place where you feel comfort, warmth and reliability, that's why we say "East or West, home is best" and the English say "My home is my castle". In my opinion home always awakens the best feelings and high emotions in people's souls. But what an ideal home is everybody decides for himself.

It goes without saying that nowadays there are a lot of types of dwellings, that's why everyone can choose a house he or she likes. For instance some people prefer semi-detached houses or duplexes (as the Americans call them). I think that such houses attract them because they are less expensive than mansions or bungalows, for example. You also have neighbours you can always turn to if you need something, but at the same time your neighbours can disturb you while repairing their part of the house or when they listen to music too loudly. But in general I'm sure that it's quite pleasant to live in a semi-detached house.

Other people like cottages and farmhouses. I think that people, who prefer these types of dwelling, are fond of nature, fresh air and they want to have calm and measured rhythm of life. Usually they keep the poultry and the cattle. One of advantages living in such a house is that you have your own land where you can grow fruit and vegetables, make flowerbeds and plant various beautiful flowers there that will warm your heart, lay out an orchard, etc. You can also build some outhouses like a green-house, a garage, a tool shed, an arbour. The most important disadvantage of living in a farmhouse or in a cottage, to my mind, is that it takes a lot of time to get to the nearest town, but if you have a car it isn't a problem for you. That's why I'd like to live in a cottage after I retire.

Now I live in a block of flats. It seems to me that it's the cheapest type of dwelling in a town. Flats can be of different sizes: one-roomed, two-roomed, three-roomed and you can choose a flat you like. If you are going to live alone, for instance, you certainly would prefer a studio to a large detached house in three stores. Besides, among advantages of living in a block of flats some people name that it takes less time to tidy up a flat than a house. But as any type of dwelling a flat has its disadvantages: a noise that your neighbours make when they, for example, drill or

hammer or when they organize a party. Sometimes you can depend on your neighbours - imagine such a situation: your neighbours' tap is dripping and they need it to be repaired, so they block water supply not only in their own flat but also in yours and you have to wait for hours till you can do the washing-up or take a shower. It isn't convenient, but in spite of it the largest part of population in our country live in blocks of flats. I personally live on a flat and I can say that all these disadvantages don't bother me a lot, and in general it's a nice type of dwelling.

But frankly speaking my dream is to live in a detached house. Why? First of all your neighbours can never disturb you, for instance by hammering a nail into the wall. But at the same time if you want to ask your neighbours for something or just have a talk you can visit them. As you have some land around the house you can build outhouses; and if I had a detached house I would build a garage, a summer house, maybe a padding pool and certainly I would arrange some flowerbeds as I have a green thumb. I hope that one day I will have such a house.

I imagine the house of my dream in such a way: it's a two-storied but not a large brick house with a red gable roof, fenced by a hedge. A narrow path leads to front steps by the both sides of which there are small nice flowerbeds. When you come in through the front door you find yourself in a spacious hall with a wide staircase, on one side of which there are potted plants. I'd like to have four or five rooms, but frankly speaking I can't imagine them clearly now. I only want to add that I want my bedroom to be the lightest room in my house owing to a French window and it should have a small open balcony. On the contrary, the sitting-room should be the darkest room in the house. Here I want to have a fireplace near which I can spend long winter evenings sitting in a rocker and listening to pleasant music or sipping coffee.

It goes without saying that it's almost impossible to find an appropriate sum of money to buy such a house at once. But there is always a way out: you can turn to a building society for a mortgage. Mortgage is a long-term loan that a building society gives you for a certain period of time. Building societies make their money by borrowing money from some members of the public - their "depositors" - and lending

it to others. A lot of people have building society savings accounts. They save their money with a building society, which pays them interest. The society then lends this money to people who want to buy a house or a flat and charges them a higher interest rate on the amount borrowed.

When you turn to a building society, they ask you a number of questions such as:

" What type of jobs do you have?

" How much do you earn?

" What are your monthly expenses?

The society also inspects the house you want to buy to see if it's worth the money they are being asked to lend. And in case all being well, it will offer to lend you up to about 90 per cent of the price of the house, to be paid back with interest over 25 years, or sometimes less.

The only disadvantage of buying a house in such a way is that you overpay for your house, but it seems to me not so important, as you get your own house at once and you can do everything you want there: repaper the walls, make moulded ceilings or parquet the floor, you needn't ask for permission of a landlord. And as you are paying the original price of the house in fairly small sums once a month you are able to afford it.

And at the end of my story I'd like to say that all of us imagine our ideal houses in different ways; so everything depends on your taste and preferences.

Змістовий модуль 4.

Working Day and Leisure Time Activities

Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

- 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
- 2. Виконайте завдання до тексту.**

Daily Schedule

Woman: So, what's your usual day like? You always seem so busy.

Man: Well, I usually get up around 5:00 a.m. and work on the computer until 6:00 a.m.

Woman: Why do you get up so early?

Man: Well, I have to leave home at twenty to seven (6:40 a.m.) so I can catch a bus at 7:00 o'clock . It takes me about twenty minutes to walk to the bus stop from my house.

Woman: And what time do you get to work?

Man: Uh, my bus takes about an hour to get there, but it stops right in front of my office.

Woman: That's nice. And what time do you get off work?

Man: Uh, around 5:00 o'clock. Then, we eat dinner around 6:30, and my wife and I read and play with the kids until 8:00 or so.

Woman: So, when do you work on your website? You said one time that you create it at home?

Man: Well, my wife and I often watch TV or talk until 10:00 o'clock. She then often reads while I work on my site, and I sometimes stay up until the early hours of the morning, but I try to finish everything by one or two.

Woman: And then you get up at 5:00 a.m.?

Man: Well, yeah, but it's important to live a balanced life. I enjoy what I do, but you have to set aside time for the family and yourself.

Woman: I agree.

Man: But I think my wife has the toughest job. She spends her whole day taking care of our family . . . taking the kids to school, working in the garden, buying groceries, taking the kids to piano lessons . . . [Wow!] It's a full-time job, but she enjoys what she does.

Woman: Well, it sounds like you're a busy, but lucky man.

Man: I think so too.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions

1. What time does the man get up?
 - A. at 5:00 a.m.
 - B. at 6:00 a.m.
 - C. at 7:00 a.m.
2. What time does he get to work?
 - A. at 7:00 a.m.
 - B. at 8:00 a.m.
 - C. at 9:00 a.m.
3. What does he do with his family around 6:30 p.m.?
 - A. They read books together.
 - B. They play games.
 - C. They eat dinner.
4. What do the man and his wife do after the kids go to bed?
 - A. They watch TV.
 - B. They clean the house.
 - C. They listen to music.
5. What is one thing the man does NOT say about his wife?
 - A. She has to take their children to school.
 - B. She helps the kids with their homework.
 - C. She goes shopping for food.

2. Match the items on the right to the items on the left

1. The _____ part about being a student is paying for tuition.	catch
2. I will clean the clothes after I _____ work.	groceries
3. Be sure to _____ enough money to pay for books.	get off
4. Where do you _____ the bus in the morning?	set aside
5. Could you put away the _____ before dinner?	toughest

Завдання для самостійної роботи 2

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.
2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.

Summer Holidays

Mr and Mrs Williams had always spent their summer holidays in England in the past, in a small **boarding-house** at the seaside. One year, however, Mr Williams made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to Rome and stay at a really good hotel while they went around and saw the **sights** of the famous city.

They flew to Rome, and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They expected that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in the boarding-houses they had been used to in the past, no meals were served after seven o'clock in the evening. They were **therefore** surprised when the **clerk** who received them in the hall of the hotel asked them **whether** they would be taking dinner there that night.

“Are you still serving dinner then?” asked Mrs Williams.

“Yes, certainly, madam,” answered the clerk. “We serve it until half-past nine.”

“What are the times of meals then?” asked Mr Williams.

“Well, sir,” answered the clerk, “we serve breakfast from seven to half-past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, tea from four to five, and dinner from six to half-past nine.”

“But that **hardly** leaves any time for us to see the sights of Rome!” said Mrs Williams in a disappointed voice.

QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information in the text.

- a. Why did Mr and Mrs Williams want to spend their holidays abroad?
- b. What did they want to go to Rome for?

2. Are the following statements *True* or *False*? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer by copying the exact words.

- a. They arrived at the hotel before half-past nine in the evening:
- b. Mr and Mrs Williams had always spent their holidays in a guests house where they could not eat:
- c. Mrs Williams was happy to know the meals timetable:

3. Find a synonym for each of the words below from the six options.

SIGHTS	THEREFORE	WHETHER	CLERK	BOARDING- HOUSE	HARDLY
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Not very much:

If:

Employee:

So:

4. Choose a, b or c in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

1. Mr and Mrs Williams arrived at the hotel
 - a. *one hour late.*
 - b. *one hour later than expected.*
 - c. *in time to have dinner.*
2. Breakfast was served for
 - a. *four hours and a half.*
 - b. *seven hours and a half.*
 - c. *from half-past seven until eleven.*
3. Mrs Williams was sad to discover that
 - a. *they would have to spend nearly all the time eating.*
 - b. *they would not have much time to sightsee the city.*
 - c. *they would have to eat breakfast too hurriedly.*

5. Composition (130-150 words) *What kind of holiday do you prefer?*

Змістовий модуль 5. Meals. Shopping

Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

- 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
- 2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.**

British food best in the world

A British restaurant that serves bacon and egg ice cream has been voted the best place in the world to eat in Restaurant magazine's list of The World's 50 Best Restaurants. The Fat Duck restaurant, which was runner-up last year, claimed the coveted top spot. Owner and head chef Heston Blumenthal opened his restaurant ten years ago and soon developed a reputation for highly experimental and unorthodox dishes. The menu includes leather, oak and tobacco chocolates, sardine on toast sorbet, snail porridge, and mousse dipped in liquid nitrogen. He is self-taught and has pioneered the art of "molecular gastronomy" - experiments with chemistry, physics, food and flavour that result in unique and unusual taste combinations.

Nearly 600 international restaurant owners, chefs and journalists participated in the poll to rank the best restaurants worldwide. A further thirteen British restaurants made it onto the elite eateries list, four in the top ten. This gives the home of fish and chips an unusual reputation as a culinary paradise. Britain is infamous for its bland and uninspiring food, which is scoffed at by the more sophisticated palates of its French neighbours. However, it seems the tide is turning: France had only eight restaurants in the top fifty and London was named in March by Gourmet magazine as the Gourmet Capital of the World. Ella Johnston, editor of Restaurant magazine, said British people are now "becoming more adventurous eaters".

QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions using your own words.

- a. Did Blumenthal go to a cooking school in the past?
- b. How does Blumenthal get these original tastes?

2. Are the following statements *True* or *False*?

- a. The head chef studied at a French cooking school: _____
- b. All the judges that participated in the poll were British: _____

3. Find a word or expression in the text which, in context, is similar in meaning to:

- a. Tasteless: _____
- b. Prized: _____

4. Choose *a*, *b*, or *c* in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

1. Last year, the restaurant mentioned in the text was voted

- a. *in the third position.*
- b. *in the second position.*
- c. *in the first position.*

2. Tobacco is important in this restaurant because

- a. *you can smoke it.*
- b. *you can eat it.*
- c. *you can chew it.*

3. Great Britain has always been famous for

- a. *its bad food.*
- b. *its good food.*
- c. *its good cuisine.*

4. Ella Johnston is a

- a. *journalist.*
- b. *cook*
- c. *customer.*

4. Composition (100-150 words) *Do you have healthy eating habits?*

Завдання для самостійної роботи 2

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.

Eating Out

Here are four people talking about eating out. After you read, answer each question with a paragraph number (1-4).

1. The last time I went to a restaurant was about 2 months ago. My wife and I wanted to celebrate our wedding anniversary with a good meal so we went to an expensive Italian restaurant in downtown Lisbon. We both had pasta to start and for the main course my wife ordered a steak and I chose fish. For dessert we both ate chocolate cake topped with fresh cream. Delicious!

2. I went to a restaurant yesterday evening with my sister's children. It wasn't very expensive and the menu was very limited. We all had a burger and French fries, and drank cola. It wasn't very good.

3. My boyfriend loves spicy food so this restaurant was perfect. The waiters were all really friendly and polite, and they played traditional sitar music which was very relaxing. The menu offered vegetarian dishes as well as meat dishes served with rice and a sauce - it depended on how hot you wanted it! I chose a mild beef curry but my boyfriend had a lamb 'vindaloo' - he also drank 2 liters of water!!

4. My class at the university went there last weekend. It's a very popular type of restaurant in my country. It generally offers one type of food (a kind of bread with cheese and tomato sauce) which you then choose what ingredients to add on top of it.

I asked for olives and mushrooms on mine and my classmates each had something different so we could taste a piece of each person's meal.

1. In which text did the person go there for a special occasion?
2. In which text did the person visit an Indian restaurant?
3. In which text did the person eat pizza?
4. In which text did the person eat fast food?
5. In which text did someone eat seafood?
6. In which text did the person talk about the atmosphere of the restaurant?
7. Which restaurant was cheap?
8. In which text didn't the person enjoy their meal?
9. In which text did someone eat a very hot dish?
10. In which text did the person have a vegetarian meal?

Завдання для самостійної роботи 3

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.

Pizza

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself.

When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

Questions

- 1) The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to
 - A. describe the history of pizza
 - B. teach a healthier way to make pizza
 - C. outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
 - D. provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious
- 2) As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of **complicated**?
 - A. difficult
 - B. simple
 - C. easy
 - D. manageable
- 3) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for **purchase**?
 - A. forget
 - B. buy
 - C. ask

D. cook

4) In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to

A. clarify a later statement

B. provide an example

C. clarify an earlier statement

D. support the previous paragraph

5) In paragraph 4, the author asks a series of questions in order to

A. support the idea that most people cannot make homemade cheese

B. reinforce the idea that most people probably live on farms

C. prove that store-bought cheese tastes better than homemade cheese

D. emphasize the superiority of homemade cheese over store bought cheese

6) As used in paragraph 5, which is the best definition for **customize**?

A. to make personal

B. to prepare for more than one

C. to eat while hot

D. to desire

7) According to the author, which of the following ingredients do you need to have ready before you can add the toppings?

I. crust

II. sauce

III. cheese

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

8) Which of the following words best describes how the author feels about making a pizza from scratch?

A. helpful

- B. understanding
- C. enthusiastic
- D. negative

9) Which of the following conclusions would work best at the end of this passage.

A. Although the crust, sauce, and toppings are all important ingredients in pizza, it is clear that the cheese is most important. Therefore, be sure your cheese is homemade.

B. It can be understood that making your pizza from scratch should be avoided at all costs. Use store bought ingredients and save yourself a heap of trouble.

C. As you can see, cooking a pizza can be fun, but it can also be very expensive. But, as you can see, the best things are worth paying for.

D. Once you have prepared the crust, sauce, cheese, and toppings, you are ready to bake your pizza. I think you will see that making pizza at home can be a good alternative to purchasing it from the store.

Завдання для самостійної роботи 4

1. **Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
2. **Виконайте завдання після тексту.**

Letter of Complain

To Whom it May Concern:

On March 5, 2010, I bought a Perfect Muffin Kit from your store at Midfield Mall. The cashier who assisted me was George. George was very friendly and assured me that the Perfect Muffin Kit would live up to the guarantee on the box: "Perfect Muffins Every Time!"

Unfortunately, this product did not live up to its claim. Although the box promised, as I stated above, to provide "Perfect Muffins Every Time," the muffins I made were far from perfect. I followed the directions included in the package very

carefully. First, I removed the bag of mix from the box. Then, I poured it into a bowl. Next, I added the correct amount of water to the mix and stirred it. The directions said that after stirring the mixture, I could, and I quote, “add half a cup of raisins, nuts, berries, or another favorite ingredient.” My favorite ingredient happens to be hot sauce. I find that a dash of hot sauce makes pizza, pasta, and soup taste very delicious. So, continuing to follow the directions, I added half a cup of hot sauce to the mix and stirred it. Finally, I poured the mix into muffin tins and baked it in the oven at 350 degrees for exactly 20 minutes.

When the muffins finished baking, I was very excited to eat the “Perfect Muffins” as promised on the box. You can imagine my disappointment when, upon tasting the muffins, I discovered that they were not perfect. These muffins were, in fact, absolutely terrible. Not even my dog was interested in eating these supposedly “perfect” muffins.

I would appreciate a full refund (\$3.99) for this product as soon as possible. Enclosed are the receipt, the empty box, and one of the un-perfect muffins so that you can experience it for yourself. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Michelle Bauer

Questions

- 1) This letter is most likely addressed to
 - A. the owner of the muffin mix company
 - B. a local storeowner
 - C. the clerk at a local muffin bakery
 - D. George, the cashier who sold Michelle the muffin mix
- 2) The tone of the author can best be described as
 - A. furious
 - B. disgusted
 - C. embarrassed
 - D. frustrated

- 3) As used in paragraph 1, which is the best synonym for **guarantee**?
- A. lie
 - B. warning
 - C. promise
 - D. sentence
- 4) Which of the following best describes the organization of paragraph 2?
- A. The paragraph follows chronological order, in which events are presented in the sequence that they occur.
 - B. The author explains a problem and then proposes a solution to that problem.
 - C. The author makes an argument and then provides evidence to support that argument.
 - D. The paragraph follows a cause-and-effect order, in which a series of causes are given, followed by their effects.
- 5) It can be understood that the author is disappointed by the product because
- A. it was worth less money than she paid for it
 - B. it did not fulfill the promise made on the box
 - C. the directions included with the product contained a mistake
 - D. the directions included with the product were too difficult to follow
- 6) It can be understood that the author put hot sauce in the muffins because she
- A. wanted to get a full refund
 - B. did not read the directions carefully
 - C. was out of raisins, nuts, and berries
 - D. considered it one of her favorite ingredients
- 7) The author's main purpose in writing this letter is to
- A. complain about how bad the muffins tasted
 - B. obtain a full refund for her money
 - C. prevent others from making the same mistake she did
 - D. persuade the company to change the wording on their box
- 8) Which of the following words best describes the author?
- A. shrewd

- B. senseless
- C. unreasonable
- D. careful

9) Instead of hot sauce, which of the following ingredients might the author have reasonably added to enhance the flavor of the muffins?

- I. raspberries
- II. banana nuts
- III. chocolate chips

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

10) According to the author, the muffins tasted "absolutely terrible." This is the result of

- A. misinterpretation
- B. negligence
- C. forgetfulness
- D. recklessness

Змістовий модуль 6.

Seasons and Weather. Climate Problems

Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

- 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
- 2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.**

Lilly loves her new town. She loves the mall. She loves the parks. She also loves her school. Most of all, though, Lilly loves the seasons. In her old town, it was hot all of the time.

Sometimes it is cold in Lilly's new town. The cold season is in winter. Once in a while it snows. Lilly has never seen snow before. So for her, the snow is exciting as well as very beautiful. Lilly has to wear gloves to keep her hands warm. She also wears a scarf around her neck.

In spring, flowers bloom and the trees turn green with new leaves. Pollen falls on the cars and windowsills and makes Lilly sneeze. People work in their yards and mow their grass.

In summer, Lilly wears her old shorts and sandals—the same ones she used to wear in her old town. It's hot outside, and dogs lie in the shade. Lilly and her friends go to a pool or play in the water sprinkler. Her father cooks hamburgers on the grill for dinner.

Lilly's favorite season is autumn. In autumn, the leaves on the trees turn yellow, gold, red, and orange. Halloween comes in autumn, and this is Lilly's favorite holiday. Every Halloween, Lilly wears a costume. Last year she wore a mouse costume. This year she will wear a fish costume.

One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are on sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lilly thinks, because in fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees.

Questions

1) Which of the following words best describes the way Lilly feels about living in her new town?

A. *skeptical*, meaning questioning or showing doubt

B. *apprehensive*, meaning anxious or worried

C. *overjoyed*, meaning extremely happy

D. *content*, meaning satisfied with what one is or has

2) This passage is mainly about

- A. Lilly's favorite season
- B. Lilly and the four seasons
- C. Lilly's favorite activities during winter
- D. Lilly's favorite Halloween costumes

3) What is Lilly's favorite thing about her new town?

- A. her school
- B. going to the pool
- C. the food
- D. the seasons

4) In paragraph 2 the author writes, "She also wears a scarf around her neck." What is the best way to rewrite this sentence while keeping its original meaning?

- A. In addition, she wears a scarf around her neck.
- B. However, she wears a scarf around her neck.
- C. Nevertheless, she wears a scarf around her neck.
- D. As a result, she wears a scarf around her neck.

5) Which of the following best describes the structure of this passage?

A. The author talks about Lily's new town, and then talks about how the seasons are changing.

B. The author introduces Lilly, and then describes her in relation to the four seasons.

C. The author introduces Lilly, and then explains why autumn is her favorite season.

D. The author discusses the four seasons, and then describes which one Lilly likes best.

6) How is Lilly's new town different from her old town?

- I. It snows in her new town.
- II. Lilly wears different summer clothes in her new town.
- III. Lilly wears a Halloween costume in her new town.

A. I only

- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

7) Based on information in paragraph 5, which of the following costumes is Lilly most likely to wear next year?

- A. a princess costume
- B. a fairy costume
- C. a ghost costume
- D. a bird costume

8) Based on information in the passage, we can understand that, which season has two names?

- A. spring
- B. summer
- C. fall
- D. winter

Завдання для самостійної роботи 2

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.
2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.

Earth's largest desert

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation – which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow – on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the

freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more – between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

Questions

- 1) The main purpose of paragraph 1 is to
 - A. accept a conclusion
 - B. introduce an argument
 - C. provide a brief history
 - D. deny a common belief
- 2) The best title for this passage would be
 - A. Earth's Many Deserts
 - B. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
 - C. A Desert of Ice
 - D. Unusual Blizzards
- 3) Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?
 - A. low temperatures

- B. high temperatures
- C. frequent blizzards
- D. low precipitation

4) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for **precipitation**?

- A. moisture in the air that falls to the ground
- B. any type of weather event
- C. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
- D. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall

5) In paragraph 2 the author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that

- A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
- B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
- C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
- D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach

6) According to the final paragraph, any snow that falls over Antarctica

- I. becomes part of the Antarctic ice sheet
- II. is blown around by strong winds
- III. evaporates back into the atmosphere

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

7) Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of

- A. freezing cold temperatures
- B. large amounts of snowfall
- C. low amounts of precipitation
- D. strong winds

Змістовий модуль 7. Healthy Life

Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

- 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
- 2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.**

Health in America

When Americans go abroad, one of their biggest concerns is, "Can you drink the water?" You may find asking yourself the same question, especially in a hip, urban setting where you may notice many people, young and old, drinking from large and small plastic bottles. And these people will tell you, fiercely to put the fear of God in you, that "No! You cannot drink the tap water in this country anymore!" Ignore these people. These are the same kind of people who will also inform you that you will drop dead before 40, or worse, become ugly fat, and stupid if you don't jog or join an expensive health club where you pay to sweat. Now simply turn the tap water and drink long and deep to quench your thirst. Do not be surprised the next morning if you still feel healthy and energetic.

Unless you come from a country, or stopped over in one, where dreaded diseases such as cholera, malaria, yellow or dengue fever are a fact of daily life, you do not need inoculations to enter America.

Availability of certain drugs are also restricted. What you have been able to get at your neighborhood pharmacy in your country may require a doctor's prescription. So if you take medications, (e.g., for blood pressure or cholesterol), you must find an American doctor who can prescribe them for you. Or bring extra enough to last during your stay.

QUESTIONS

1. Match the following words to the suitable definition or synonym

Concern	Tap	Jog	Sweat	Quench	Dreaded	Neighbourhood
---------	-----	-----	-------	--------	---------	---------------

Satisfy by drinking.
Worry, anxiety.
Feared, something that threatens.
Device for controlling the flow of water.
Run slowly and steadily for a time, for physical exercise.

2. Answer the following questions according to the text

- Is the water from the tap good in America?
- Do you need to be vaccinated if you travel to America?
- What can you do if you go to America after having been prescribed a certain medicine?
- Why do some America people drink water from plastic bottles?

3. Rewrite the following without changing the meaning of the original sentence

- You will fail your exam unless you work harder.

If

- Dana never believes anything if she doesn't see it with her own eyes.

Unless

- The opera singer won't make an appearance unless the photographers are there.

If

4. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning of the original sentence

a. Michael was late for school because he woke up late.

If

b. We didn't sell our car last year and so we didn't get a new one.

If

c. The swimmer drowned because the sea was too rough.

If

5. Composition. Write 80 words about Health and healthy habits

Завдання для самостійної роботи 2

- 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.**
- 2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.**

Researchers say jogging alone is unhealthy

A newly published **report** indicates that jogging could have adverse health effects, especially for those who do it alone. A team of **researchers** from Harvard University has suggested that going for a run on your own is not as healthy as previously believed and is nowhere near as beneficial as jogging as part of a group. They suggested it could actually be detrimental to one's health. Experiments conducted on rats indicated that running alone raises stress levels and **stifles** brain cell regeneration. Professor Elizabeth Gould, who led the research, said: "These results suggest that, in the absence of social interaction, a normally beneficial experience can exert a potentially deleterious influence on the brain."

The researchers **monitored** two groups of rats on exercise wheels. One group exercised alone, the other as part of a rodent jogging team. After two weeks, the scientists conducted tests to **ascertain** the rate of brain cell growth in all of the test animals. The results revealed that the communal joggers had double the amount of new brain cells as the solo runners. Professor Gould concluded that: “When experienced in a group setting, running stimulates neurogenesis (brain cell growth). However, when running occurs in social isolation, these positive effects are suppressed.” Joggers around the world should perhaps take the research with a **pinch** of salt and remember that jogging is healthier than the rat race.

QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information in the text.

- a. According to the text, is jogging alone beneficial for our health? Why?
- b. Has this piece of research been tested on humans?

2. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer.

a. *Jogging with rats stimulates the brain cell production:* _____

Evidence:

b. *Jogging rats produce more brain cells if they do it in group:* _____

Evidence:

3. Find a synonym for each of the four words from these six options.

REPORT	RESEARCHER	STIFLE	MONITOR	ASCERTAIN	PINCH
--------	------------	--------	---------	-----------	-------

- a. Watch:
- b. Small amount:
- c. Discover, check:
- d. Piece of research:

4. Choose a, b or c in each question below. Only one choice is correct.

1. Some Harvard researchers claim that jogging alone

- a. is not healthy.*
- b. is as healthy as it was thought.*
- c. is not as healthy as it was thought.*

2. Jogging alone

- a. increases the production of brain cells.*
- b. increases the size of the brain.*
- c. reduces the production of brain cells.*

3. The report suggests that if you decide to go jogging

- a. you should do it on your own.*
- b. you should do it with someone else.*
- c. you should do it when your brain tells you.*

Змістовий модуль 8. Means of Communication

Завдання для самостійної роботи 1

1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

2. Виконайте завдання після тексту.

Mobile phones

by Craig Duncan

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we increasingly use Bell's invention for emails, faxes and the internet rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new means of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

The modern mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio. Traditional two-way radio was a very limited means of communication. As soon as

the users moved out of range of each other's broadcast area, the signal was lost. In the 1940s, researchers began experimenting with the idea of using a number of radio masts located around the countryside to pick up signals from two-way radios. A caller would always be within range of one of the masts; when he moved too far away from one mast, the next mast would pick up the signal. (Scientists referred to each mast's reception area as being a separate "cell"; this is why in many countries mobile phones are called "cell phones".)

However, 1940s technology was still quite primitive, and the "telephones" were enormous boxes which had to be transported by car.

The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. As soon as his invention was complete, he tested it by calling a rival scientist to announce his success. Within a decade, mobile phones became available to the public. The streets of modern cities began to feature sharp-suited characters shouting into giant plastic bricks. In Britain the mobile phone quickly became synonymous with the "yuppie", the new breed of young urban professionals who carried the expensive handsets as status symbols. Around this time many of us swore that we would never, ever own a mobile phone.

But in the mid-90s, something happened. Cheaper handsets and cheaper calling rates meant that, almost overnight, it seemed that everyone had a mobile phone. And the giant plastic bricks of the 80s had evolved into smooth little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags. In every pub and restaurant you could hear the bleep and buzz of mobiles ringing and registering messages, occasionally breaking out into primitive versions of the latest pop songs. Cities suddenly had a new, postmodern birdsong.

Moreover, people's timekeeping changed. Younger readers will be amazed to know that, not long ago, people made spoken arrangements to meet at a certain place at a certain time. Once a time and place had been agreed, people met as agreed. Somewhere around the new millennium, this practice started to die out. Meeting times became approximate, subject to change at any moment under the new order of communication: the Short Message Service (SMS) or text message. Going to be late?

Send a text message! It takes much less effort than arriving on time, and it's much less awkward than explaining your lateness face-to-face. It's the perfect communication method for the busy modern lifestyle. Like email before it, the text message has altered the way we write in English, bringing more abbreviations and a more lax approach to language construction. The 160-character limit on text messages has led to a new, abbreviated version of English for fast and instantaneous communication. Traditional rules of grammar and spelling are much less important when you're sitting on the bus, hurriedly typing "Will B 15min late - C U @ the bar. Sorry! :-)".

Mobile phones, once the preserve of the high-powered businessperson and the "yuppie", are now a vital part of daily life for an enormous amount of people. From schoolchildren to pensioners, every section of society has found that it's easier to stay in touch when you've got a mobile. Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced, with built-in cameras, global positioning devices and internet access. And in the next couple of years, we can expect to see the arrival of the "third generation" of mobile phones: powerful micro-computers with broadband internet access, which will allow us to watch TV, download internet files at high speed and send instant video clips to friends.

Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in less than 150 years. If he were around today, he might say: "That's gr8! But I'm v busy rite now. Will call U 2nite."

1. Answer the following questions using your own words.

1. When was the telephone invented?
2. What was disadvantage of the two-way radio?
3. Why are mobile phones called "cell phones" in many countries?
4. Why did the "telephones" 1940s have to be transported by car?
5. What does the abbreviation SMS mean?
6. What is "third generation" of mobile phones?
7. Why would Alexander Graham Bell be amazed nowadays?

2. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1877.
2. The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1975.
3. Dr Martin Cooper invented the modern mobile handset.
4. The mobile phones of the 80s were the small plastic bricks.
5. The mobile phones of the 80s evolved into smooth little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags.
6. Spelling and grammar rules are always observed in SMS writing.
7. Mobile phones are now a vital part of daily life for an enormous amount of people.

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Навчально-методичне видання

Автор: **Черняк** Оксана Павлівна

Англійська мова:

завдання для самостійної роботи:

*для студентів I курсу факультету міжнародних відносин
екстернатної форми навчання*

Друкується в авторській редакції

