

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«ПЕНЗЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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С. В. Кузнецова, Н. А. Павлова**

NEW TOPICS: READING, WRITING, DISCUSSION

Учебно-методическое пособие



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Состоит из 14 разделов, соответствующих содержанию рабочей программы по дисциплине, изучение которых может проходить как последовательно, так и в ином порядке. Каждый раздел включает в себя тексты по определенной тематике, которые снабжены творческими предтекстовыми и послетекстовыми заданиями, направленными на закрепление лексических единиц и грамматического материала по теме. Задания направлены на пополнение и расширение словарного запаса обучающихся, развитие навыков поискового и просмотрового чтения, перевод оригинальных материалов по заданной тематике, перевод с русского на английский язык, кроме того, предложены вопросы для дискуссий, обсуждений и задания для выполнения письменных работ. Допущено использование, воспроизведение и цитирование источников исключительно в информационных научных и учебных целях.

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1. FAMILY. EVERY FAMILY IS DIFFERENT

Warm-up. What types of families do you know? What is the average family in your country?

1. Look at the pictures. Work with your partner and explain what these terms mean and what the difference between the families is.

1. An extended family



2. A family having many children (a large family)



3. A nuclear family



4. A single-parent family



2. Read the sentences below. Decide which sentence goes with each photo (1–4) in 1. More than one option is possible.

- a) We all live together and we are a close-knit family.
- b) Raising kids without the help of the second partner is difficult sometimes.
- c) The dedication of the father or mother to the child is total and absolute.
- d) This type of family is a happy place to live in because there are so many people in the family you can share your happiness and troubles with them.
- e) The only child is the centre of attention.
- f) We enjoy doing many things together.
- g) I have my own bedroom. I have a lot of privacy.
- h) I am a little bit spoilt...
- i) When I am in trouble, I can always find a person in my family to discuss my sorrows.
- j) Children tend to be more responsible especially those who are born first in the family.
- k) Siblings always have someone to play (or fight) with on a regular basis.
- l) Children can enjoy the company of all the members.
- m) Children have to share bedrooms with their sisters or brothers.
- n) There is no other adult with whom to share decision-making, discipline, and financial responsibilities.
- o) Children have many members that can help them in their education.
- p) Children learn sharing, caring, and cooperation, which help them develop a bond with the community in the society.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

3. Look at the words and phrases in the box. Explain what these words mean. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Relative / parents (mother, father) / grandparents (grandmother, grandfather) / grandchildren (grandson / daughter)/ aunt / uncle / nephew / niece /son /daughter / brother/ sister / twins /stepmother (father) / siblings / generation / (ex)wife/(ex)husband / mother-in-law

/father-in-law / brother(sister)-in-law/teenager /cousin / second cousin / child (children) / baby / twin sister (brother)/maternal (paternal) grandmother / foster parents/ adoptive parents / biological parents

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Use the appropriate words from 3. Use the words in the correct form.

1. My (brothers and sisters) are my best friends.
2. My mother has three sisters, so I have three
3. She is fourteen. She is a
4. I have many uncles and aunts, so I have many.....
5. My mother's sister has a boy and a girl, so my mother has.....
6. My mother is going to marry again, so I will have a
7. My father's father is my..... He is an elderly person and he is retired.
8. My sister's husband is my.....
9. Anna is my..... She is my aunt's daughter.
10. She is the mother of identical
11. Don't mistake her for her sister. They look alike!
12. Like most of my, I have never known a war.
13. Laid is my sister's son. I have never known that my has such distinguished friends!
14. Have you met my? We have been married for ten years.
15. Her boyfriend is a distant of mine.
16. His uncle and aunt became hisparents when he lost his own parents in an accident.
17. Even though he is not hisfather, his stepfather treats him like his own son.

5. Match the family members to the ones the speakers are talking about in sentences a-j.

1.		spouse
2.		sibling
3.		offspring
4.		in-laws
5.		husband-to-be
6.		stepdaughter
7.		godfather
8.		ex-wife
9.		half-brother
10.		great-grandfather

- a. I used to be married to Anna but I divorced her three years ago.
- b. I fight with my older brother Oliver all the time!
- c. My grandfather's father died when he was 100 years old.
- d. I promised to morally support Sheila and Tom's baby at its baptism.
- e. I had to live with my wife's parents for six months after we got married.
- f. When I get married, I want to have at least four children!
- g. I have just engaged to George. We are getting married in the spring.
- h. My wife's daughter Lilly is from her previous marriage.
- i. My mum remarried when I was 15. A year later she gave birth to another son, David.
- j. I fill in a tax form for myself and a separate one for my wife, Rose.

6. Read the text about a student's family. Answer the following questions:

- Is her family small or big?
- Who is she most similar to in her family?
- What does she think it takes to be good parent?

My immediate family is relatively small, just my parents, my two brothers and I. But my parents come from very large families so my extended family is very large – I have 25 cousins! We are a very close-knit family. We do not live together any more (my brothers are married and have their own families) but our family ties are very strong. There was no sibling rivalry between my brothers and I in our childhood. Our parents played a very active role in our school life and our home life. We resolved our conflicts in a fair way.

Well, physically I resemble my maternal grandmother and the resemblance is striking! I have seen photographs of her at my age and we are alike! But I have my father's character – we are both very stubborn. But thankfully, I also have his mathematical brain.

I think I have the right instincts to be a good parent. I have a strong maternal instinct, because I love taking care of small children. I think it takes a lot of love and patience to become a good parent.

7. Choose and tick the rules that are true for you and your family. Make up your own sentences using the following phrases. Tell the class about the rules in your family. Give examples.

- Love one another.
- Have meals together. Have meals at the dining table and not on the couch.
- Respect elders, care for them and be compassionate towards the needy and animals.
- Know the importance of the three golden words, please, thank you and sorry.
- Share the household chores (wash the dishes, do the laundry, clean the flat, sweep the floor, dust the furniture, water plants, etc.).
- Show respect for every race, religion, skin color, ethnic background, and gender.
- Follow the road safety rules.

e.g., My family has rules that everybody in the household must follow every day. For example, we have meals together. My dad says that a family that eats together stays together. And we always clear our plates after eating. It is also a rule in our family to speak politely whether it's with your family members or outsiders. And of course, we share the household chores: my sister and I take up vacuuming, our brother can wash the dishes, and the rest can change the sheets or do laundry.....

8. Read the texts about American and British family trends and then answer the questions below. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

AMERICAN FAMILY TRENDS

The traditional American family *consists of* a husband, a wife and their children, but it is becoming less *frequent*. More people who are not legally married live together. More and more children are raised in *single-parent families*, by both poor women and women who work. Other people *postpone marriage* and *childbirth*. Among the educated more and more *couples* decide to have fewer children. Only African-Americans, Hispanics and other *minorities* have three, four or even five children.

There are families where the mother stays home, but for parents pursuing a career this is no longer possible. Some women *resume work* two or three months after their child was born. They turn to baby-sitters, or relatives and don't want to *lose their position*. *Two-income families* reach a higher *standard of living* and provide for their kids

better. That is the main reason for driving both parents to work while their children are still young.

American kids start socializing at a very early age. Young people rarely live with their parents. Usually *after graduation from high school* children move out of the family home. They might go to a university or get a job. In half of the cases, they move out by the age of 21. Young people go to another state or cross the whole country in search of better *educational opportunities* or *working conditions*. *To reduce expenses* young people frequently rent an apartment or a house. Usually, two to five young people rent an apartment or a house together and *share other expenses*.

Families are scattered all around the country. However, they reunite on holidays like Christmas, Easter, or other *special occasions* like *weddings* and *anniversaries*. Many Americans get on a plane or drive a car to another state just to spend a day or two with their families.

While young people get married later in life, the *divorce rate* is increasing. Roughly 50% of all marriages in the United States now end in divorce. When divorce is inevitable, two questions are often raised: how fast and how much? The answer depends on geography. In California the waiting period occupies at least six months, in Nevada it means six weeks. In some other states the waiting period is much longer. The cheapest way *to get a divorce* is through the no-fault system. It means that two parties *come to an agreement* about the distribution of property. If there is no agreement the divorce will be very costly, up to \$25,000 and more.

BRITISH FAMILY TRENDS

Father *leaves for work* in the morning after breakfast. The two children *take the bus to school*, and mother stays at home cooking and cleaning until father and the kids *return home* in the evening. This is the traditional picture of a happy family living in Britain. But is it true today? The answer is – no! The past 20 years have seen enormous changes in the lives and structures of families in Britain, and the traditional model is no longer true in many cases.

The biggest change is divorce. 50% of marriages now end in divorce. It leads to a situation where many children live with one parent and see the other parent *at weekends* or holidays.

There has also been a huge rise in the number of mothers who work. The large rise in divorces means that many women need to work *to support* themselves and their children. Even when there is no divorce, both parents work to have *two incomes* in order to create better opportunities for their families. In addition, women are no longer happy to stay at home raising children, and many *have careers* earning as much as men, the traditional *breadwinners*.

Another trend is that people get *married* at a later age now and many women do not want to *have children immediately*. They prefer to *concentrate on their jobs* and put off having a baby until *late thirties or even forties*. British dating practices are similar to those of other western cultures. It is common for couples to meet through their social circles, *workplaces* or hobbies. *Online dating services* are popular among several age groups. Younger people may often *use free apps*.

In the past, it was often common for several generations of a British family to live together in one house. Today there are strong indications that multigenerational living is on the rise again. A decline in employment and *late marriages* for men and women has forced more adults to move back into their parent's homes after college. Several generations live together and it allows families to care for the elderly better, raise children and *tackle high housing costs*.

- 1) What trends are there in American and British families?
- 2) Do we witness the same trends in a Russian family?
- 3) What is the size of an average Russian family?
- 4) Having read the articles, did you find a lot of things different/in common? Give examples.
- 5) What is the average marriage age in Russia?
- 6) Do we have a lot of single-parent families? Why?
- 7) Compare the rate of divorces in different countries. Give your reasons for the difference.

9. Tell the class about your family. What do you think it takes to be a good parent / daughter / son? What topics would you discuss with your family (a study problem, your favorite music, the last film you saw, buying something expensive, budgetary questions, privacy issues, etc.)?

10. Look at the pictures. What are the families doing? Describe the photos.



11. Look at the pictures. Which one do you think shows the typical family of the future? Why?



2. HOUSES AND HOMES

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian. Arrange the paragraphs in a logical order.

AMERICAN HOMES

☐ The Americans like to think that the United States is a young country, but really it has a long and interesting history. You can see some of its history in the styles of the houses. The lovely pueblo houses of Native American villages, the old pioneer log cabins, the plantation houses in the South, the beautiful colonial homes of the Northeast – they are all part of American history. They are part of modern America too, because people copy the old styles in new houses. The history live on.

☐ The Americans are always trying to make their homes better. They take a lot of time to buy furniture such as wardrobes and book-cases, sofas, chairs and armchairs, big tables for the whole family and small coffee tables, standard lamps and desk lamps, etc. Americans always try to make their homes beautiful. They buy books and magazines about houses and furniture. They work hard on their homes in the evenings and at weekends.

☐ American homes are some of the biggest and best in the world. The median size of an American single-family home is about 1,600 or 1,650 square feet. Many have a garage for one or two cars, a big modern kitchen, a living room, and a playroom for children, two bathrooms and three or four bedrooms. Some families have two homes. They have one house or apartment in the city or suburbs. They live and work there. But they have another home near the sea or in the mountains. They go to their second home at weekends and for summer vacation. Seventy percent of the Americans buy the house they live in. They are lucky.

☐ The Americans who live in towns and cities move often.



A family stays in one house for four or five years, and then they move again. Some people move because they have found a new job. Other people move because they want a bigger or a smaller home. In American suburbs families come and go all the time.

☐ But thirty percent cannot buy a house or an apartment. Some of them rent their home from a landlord. Some landlords are good, but some are not. Windows break, or roofs get old, and the landlord does not always help. The poorest people live in “public housing” apartments. These apartments are not like rich American homes. People do not like to live in public housing projects. They are afraid of thieves and drug sellers.

2. Give the Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases.

✓ young country	✓ to come and go all the time
✓ house	✓ to buy a house / an apartment
✓ log cabin	✓ to rent a house / an apartment
✓ plantation house	✓ to have a long and interesting history
✓ colonial home	✓ landlord
✓ apartment	✓ to be afraid of thieves and drug sellers
✓ suburb	✓ public housing project
✓ to move	
✓ rent	

3. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

✓ кухня	✓ книжный шкаф
✓ гостиная	✓ платяной шкаф
✓ ванная комната	✓ настольная лампа
✓ спальня	✓ торшер
✓ игровая комната для детей	✓ окно
✓ мебель	✓ крыша
✓ стол	✓ гараж
✓ стул	✓ выходные
✓ кресло	✓ отпуск
✓ диван	



4. Are the statements True or False?

1. It is quite normal for an American family to have more than one home.
2. Some families have their homes in the jungles.
3. Seventy percent of the Americans can't buy a house or an apartment.
4. "Public housing" apartments are places to live for poor people.
5. People do not mind living in public housing projects.
6. Moving from one place to another is common for the Americans.
7. The Americans don't pay much attention to the design of their homes.
8. There are many different styles of the houses in the USA.
9. The pueblo houses are the plantation houses in the South.
10. You can find some elements of different styles in modern American houses.

5. Answer the following questions

- 1) How many people in the USA can afford to buy a house?
- 2) What should people do in the USA if they don't have enough money to buy a private house?
- 3) What is a "public housing" apartment?
- 4) What are the reasons for moving from one place to another?
- 5) What do people do if they cannot buy a house or an apartment?

6. Read short texts 1–5 describing the houses these people are dreaming of. Match them with advertisements (A–H). Which house would you choose? Why?

1. Ferdinand lives with his family in the countryside, but commutes to the town center every day for work. He wants to buy a one-bedroom flat close to his job, where he can stay during the week.



2. Lisa works in town but wants to live in a small, quiet house in the country. She doesn't own a car, so she needs to be close to public transport.

3. Henri and Isabelle have two small children. They want to move to a house in the





country that has at least three bedrooms and a big garden.

4. Jamie and Antoinette are looking for a holiday home either by the sea or in the countryside. They want to find an area that's lively and fun, where they can meet plenty of people.

5. Pieter and Dagmar are looking for somewhere to retire. They want to buy a bungalow or a flat with two bedrooms, in a quiet area of town that's close to the shops.



This is a country cottage with views of open fields in a wonderful village location. The accommodation consists of two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen / breakfast room, a bathroom and a small garden. The cottage is close to local shops and there are regular train and bus services into town.



A large, four-bedroom, two-bathroom detached home with a living room, a dining room, a large kitchen / breakfast room, a study and a double garage. The house has approximately 1,000 m² of land and is in a beautiful location with views of the countryside.



This is a three-bedroom home in a quiet area, with fantastic views of the sea. It has a small, easy-to-look-after garden. There are local shops, schools and services within walking distance, and it's a thirty-minute drive to the town center.



A beautiful ground-floor apartment in a pleasant and peaceful part of the town. It has two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom and a south-facing private garden. The apartment is five minutes' walk from the town centre and local services.



This is a classical style villa built recently. It is within walking distance of the sea, restaurants and cafes. It has three bedrooms, a large lounge, two bathrooms, a fitted kitchen, a garage, a shared swimming pool and a small well-kept garden.



A two-bedroom bungalow with a double garage and a large garden. It's set in a delightful location close to a farm, with excellent countryside views. Just a twenty-minute drive to the local train station, which has services to surrounding towns.



A Victorian two-bedroom terraced house is situated in the fashionable heart of the town centre, within a few minutes' walk of shops, cafes, restaurants, clubs and a train station. It has a fitted kitchen, a living room and an office, and a pretty south-facing garden. Brilliant condition!



This is a comfortable one-bedroom third-floor apartment in a new block of ten flats, and is the last one available. The development is located within walking distance of the town centre, shops and a train station. Other benefits include shared gardens and parking.

7. Three people are describing their homes. Read the texts and complete the table. Answer the questions below.

Amelia lives in a cottage. It is a single-storey building so the rooms are on the same level. It is 150 years old and it is a very traditional design, so you can't find concrete or steel in the house. The house was built from timber and stone from the local quarry. What she likes best about the house are the ceilings. They are ornate and have a lot of details on them. Some people say that Amelia's house is small, she prefers to think it is cozy!



Oliver's flat is in a new high-rise building in the city centre. The design is ultra-modern, so there is a lot of glass and concrete and steel and not a lot of wood. Everything is controlled through a modern computer system. It is a very functional flat and it has a lot of space. His flat suits him perfectly! But he finds the bedrooms a bit cramped. His favourite feature is the balcony. His flat is on the 45th floor, so he can see for miles. The view is just incredible!





Anna lives in a two-storey building. It is a very conventional brick building and it is typical of the area where she lives. She loves the downstairs rooms because they are spacious and airy. She spends a lot of time in the living room because it is so light and comfortable. Her favourite feature is the staircase. The staircase makes a grand impression on visitors and friends and serves as the part for family memories. Anna says, “It’s where my daughter took pictures for her first daddy-daughter dance. So, it creates a friendly and welcoming atmosphere for the guests and members of my family”.

	Type of building	Material(s) used	Favourite feature	Adjectives to describe
Amelia				
Oliver				
Anna				

- 1) Is your house (flat) small or big?
- 2) What makes your home functional?
- 3) Are the bedrooms large or small?
- 4) Which room is the largest?
- 5) Are the buildings around it high?
- 6) Is your home controlled through a modern computer system?
- 7) What is your favourite feature in your flat (house)?
- 8) Which adjectives best describe your home?

8. Complete Irene’s description of her dream home with the correct form of the words in brackets.

My dream home would be a villa by the sea. It would be a (1) **(peace)** place I could relax. The house would be very (2) **(space)**....., so I would have enough room for all my (3) **(style)** furniture. It would also have a fully-(4) **(fit)** kitchen with every (5) **(electric)** appliance I need. There would be an (6) **(air)** living room with a fireplace and a huge bookcase. The bedrooms would have (7) **(wood)**.....floors and (8) **(France)** windows. My dream home would not be (9) **(mess)**! I would also have a huge garden full of (10) **(beauty)** flowers.

Yes, and my villa would be close to (11) (**excellence**) sports and leisure facilities, such as a fitness centre and a night club.

9. Compare Irene's dream house to your dream house.

10. Look at the pictures. Where would you like to live? Why? Describe the picture you like best. Use the words in the table to help you.

A cottage / a skyscraper / a block of flats / 100 meters in height / steel framework / walls made out of glass / a tall building / modernistic / state-of-the art heating and cooling systems / shiny / massive / quiet / designed according to modern technology / a rural environment / quite isolated / elegant lines / concrete / timber / eye-catching / eco-friendly / a neat wooden house /
--



11. Write a letter to your friend. Describe a house / flat of your dream there.

3. TRAVELLING LEISURE TIME

1. Read the text and answer the questions below. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

GETTING AROUND BRITAIN BY TRAIN



A lot of British people love a good *rail trip* and have travelled by train across Europe and beyond. But there are plenty of *fantastic rail adventures* close to home in the UK too – from *Cornish coastal trains* to the journeys across *the*

wild Scottish Highlands. Travelling by train is a scenic and relaxing way to discover Britain. The *rail network* covers the whole country, serving more than 2,500 stations. The system is *efficient and reliable*: you can leave London and be in Scotland in 4 hours. Journeys across the country may involve *changes* since most lines *radiate from* London, which has 7 major *terminals*. There is also a fast rail link with *continental Europe* on Eurostar, from St. Pancras International station in London.

Britain's fastest and most comfortable trains are those on the mainline routes. It is always advisable *to reserve your seat in advance*, especially if you want to travel at peak times, such as Friday evenings. *Mainline trains* have *dining cars* and air-conditioning, and they are fast – for example, travelling from London to Scotland's capital city Edinburgh takes just 4 hours and 20 minutes direct, or from London Paddington to Wales's capital city Cardiff it's just 2 hours direct. If you are disabled and need assistance you can call National Rail Enquiries (at least 24 hours ahead of your journey) to book Passenger Assistance. *Full-time students* and anyone aged 16–25 can apply for a "16–25 railcard" that allows you to save 30 % on rail travel throughout the UK. You can also *get big discounts* if you book in advance or with some group or season tickets.

Most British people believe that travelling by *train* is all about experiencing life's *simple pleasures*. They say that most of them have fallen in love with train travel in the UK, where they can leave the

stresses of airports and planes behind, and hop on a delightful train for a slow-paced staycation. They are dreaming about the historic *steam trains*, scenic railways and amazing experiences they can take in England, Scotland and Wales.

And travelling by train for them isn't only about getting from A to B, as they always can combine Britain's railways with *terrific activities* and attractions.

- 1) Would you like to get around Great Britain by train? Why?
- 2) What are the main train options for people in Great Britain?
- 3) What differences can you identify between Britain and your country?
- 4) Have you ever been on a train holiday (or any other holidays)? Describe your experience.

2. Give the Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases.

✓ rail trip	✓ simple pleasures
✓ coastal train	✓ train travel
✓ scenic	✓ steam trains
✓ to radiate from	✓ to combine railways with
✓ line	other activities
✓ National Rail Enquiries	✓ relaxing
✓ railcard	✓ to get a discount
✓ to book in advance	✓ season ticket
✓ terrific activities	✓ dining cars

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

- 1) Relaxing on the beach and watching the sunset is one of life's simple pleasures.
- 2) The countryside around here is very scenic.
- 3) The club's directors rewarded him with a free season ticket.
- 4) The Young Persons Railcard gives you a discount on rail travel.
- 5) It's more relaxing to go by train.
- 6) Two of the steam trains have been loaned to other railways.
- 7) Many of the railway lines in England radiate from London.
- 8) I had a terrific time.
- 9) To get tickets, you have to book in advance.
- 10) She missed her train.

- 11) We took a train to the city.
- 12) Shall we drive or go by train?

4. Are the statements True or False?

- 1) Not many British people love a good rail trip and have travelled by train across Europe and beyond. (T/F)
- 2) Travelling by train is a tiresome way to discover Britain. (T/F)
- 3) The rail network covers the whole country, serving more than 250 stations. (T/F)
- 4) You can leave London and be in Scotland in 4 hours.(T/F)
- 5) London has major 7 terminals. (T/F)
- 6) There is also a fast rail link with continental Europe on Britishstar (T/F)
- 7) Mainline trains have dining cars and air-conditioning, and they are fast. (T/F)
- 8) You never get big discounts if you book in advance (T/F).
- 9) British people always combine Britain's railways with terrific activities and attractions.(T/F)
- 10) Most British people believe that travelling by train is all about experiencing life's hardest times. (T/F)

5. Rachel Everett, an English woman, has lived in Coxwold all her life. Read the article and answer the questions. What did you find out about Coxwold?



Coxwold is an endearing, honey-hued village in the Hambleton district of North Yorkshire. It is part of the Howardian Hills and it is located within the North York Moors national park. This bonny spot was

once recognized as one of the best places to live in the UK. The village has a row of stone cottages, a church, a pub, a few tearooms, even a cabinet maker, and at the top of the village sits Shandy Hall, the former home of 18th-century novelist Laurence Sterne. The village was given

to the Fauconberg family by Henry VIII, but records say that the history started long before this.

The White Horse of Kilburn is within walking distance of the village and the spectacular scenes afford a terrific view. The horse is located on the hillside, and is 95 metres long by 67 metres tall. It is the biggest hill figure in



England. People say it can be visible from Leeds, 28 miles away. The horse itself was the brainchild of Victorian businessman Thomas Taylor, and completed in 1857. He had taken inspiration from the Uffington White Horse in Oxfordshire, and designed an even bigger figure in his hometown.

The village's 17th-century Fauconberg pub is the ideal starting and finishing point for a beautiful walk. People turn right as they leave the pub and walk uphill, past Saint Michael's church on the left. The Fauconberg is a homely



inn and the hosts, mother and daughter Annelies and Claudia, have restored the original features and the character of the pub. It has been an inn since the 17th century and it is a warm and inviting place after a winter walk: there's a cosy lounge with a log burner that adds some joy and the sense of history. Antiquity is evident as soon as you step through the door to a warm Yorkshire welcome.

- 1) Where is Coxwold located?
- 2) What does the village include?
- 3) What is Shandy Hall? Where is it located?

- 4) Who gave the village to the the Fauconberg family?
- 5) How far is the White Horse of Kilburn from the village?
- 6) How big is the Horse?
- 7) Who invented the Horse?
- 8) Has the Fauconberg pub been ever renovated?
- 9) Who owns the pub?
- 10) What do you feel when you step through the door?
- 11) Why do people like to go to the Fauconberg pub?
- 12) Would you like to go and see this village? Why?

6. Underline the word that is different. Say why.

1. village	town	settlement	cosmopolitan
2. district	local	neighborhood	area
3. spectacular	ugly	picturesque	amazing
4. hill	mountain	lowland	height
5. tall	short	high	sky-high
6. imperfect	ideal	holy	perfect
7. host	master	guest	owner
8. comfortable	cosy	homely	bleak

7. Translate the sentences into Russian. Keep the words from 6 in mind.

- 1) The fishing *village* was very quaint.
- 2) The *village* is well below sea level.
- 3) This bus line serves a large *district*.
- 4) New York is an *amazing* city!
- 5) The road twisted between *spectacular* mountains.
- 6) We walked slowly up the *hill*.
- 7) How *high* is the Eiffel Tower?
- 8) It was an *ideal* place for a vacation.
- 9) Our *host* greeted us at the door.
- 10) Please give a warm welcome to our special *guest*.
- 11) The room was small but *cosy*.
- 12) Mrs Keane is a *homely* person.
- 13) It was a dark and *bleak* wintry day.
- 14) Are you *comfortable* enough in that chair?
- 15) You need to get permission from the *owner*.

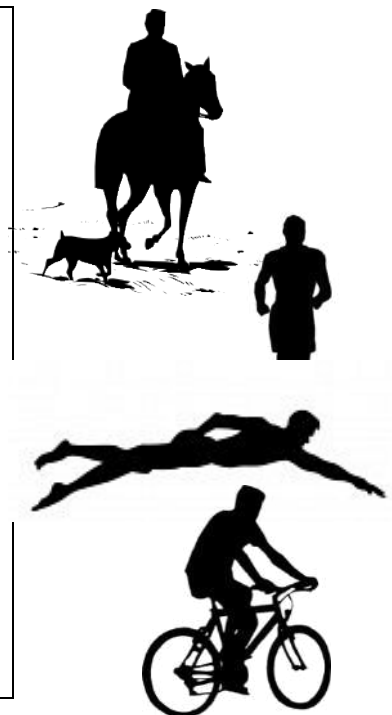
8. Use the correct preposition (1–3) to complete the phrases (a–k).

	a) the country
	b) the seaside
	c) a river
	d) the mountains
1. in	e) a lake
2. at	f) a recreational zone
3. on	g) a beach
	h) a forest
	i) a park
	j) a health resort
	k) a desert island
	l) a farm

9. Match the phrases from 5 to the leisure activities (1–28) you can enjoy on holidays.

E.g., You can go rafting, water-skiing or boating on a river. You can pick mushrooms in a forest.

1) (scuba) diving	14) canoeing
2) climbing	15) picking mushrooms
3) cycling	16) hang-gliding
4) bird watching	17) sailing
5) jogging	18) camping
6) kite flying	19) swimming
7) fishing	20) hiking / walking
8) taking pictures	21) horse-riding
9) playing board games	22) sunbathing
10) snowboarding	23) sightseeing
11) rafting	24) picking up shells
12) fitness training	25) barbecuing
13) building a sandcastle	26) yachting
	27) water-skiing
	28) boating



10. Match the articles (1–7) to the titles (A–G). What do you think the best travel destination is? Have you already travelled to these places? Which of the places mentioned would you like to visit? Why?



1.



This city is the location for many Hollywood films, including Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade. The city was built in rocky cliffs more than 2000 years ago, and was an important commercial city. Temples, palaces, villas, tombs and a big Amphitheatre were cut out of the

cliffs, whose amazing colours give the city its rose-red appearance. Historians believe that the citizens of the city had to abandon it around 551 AD and this incredible archeological site was forgotten by the West, until a Swiss traveller rediscovered it in 1812.

2.



What could be more romantic than going down a canal in a gondola. No wonder that this city is the favourite place of lovers all over the world. This unique city is located on 118 flat islands, has 200 canals and 400 bridges. The Piazza San Marco is one of the most beautiful squares in the world with its 500-year-old buildings. Doge's Palace is the home of many famous paintings and

sculptures. It seems that when you see the city in person you go back in time to a life without cars, where magnificent art and architecture are all around you.

3.



This place stretches for 443 kilometres where the Colorado River cuts through northwest Arizona. This site is a baby by geological standards – only five or six million years old, although the rocks at the bottom are almost two billion years old. These different layers of rock have

incredible colours and attract millions of tourists every year.

4.

This is the second largest island in the country. It is easy to reach and it is covered with coconut trees and bright flowers. This place is surrounded by white beaches and beautiful lagoons. People are very friendly and food is delicious there! If you want remote beaches, great shopping, first-class restaurants or an exciting night-life, you will find it on the island.



5.

This city is the largest, oldest and most cosmopolitan city in the country. It has a reputation of one of the world's most beautiful cities. It is full of history, nature, culture, art, fashion, cuisine. It is set next to the ocean and wonderful sandy beaches. The city is surrounded by natural parks, which extend through the suburbs to the shores of the harbour.



6.

It is a small village in the northeast of the country. Famous for its car-free area with canals, it is called “the Venice of the North”. The village became famous in the 1960s when the filmmaker Bert Haanstra chose it as a location for his famous comedy film “Fanfare”. Since



then, the place has become internationally popular as a tourist attraction. There are no roads in the old part of the village because all transport is by water. The lakes there were formed by digging out peat, and the unlined canals were built later to carry the peat away.

7.



When it comes to breaking records, this place is hard to beat. This massive high-altitude rift spot is the oldest and deepest one in the world – reaching a maximum depth of 1,642 meters and an estimated 25 million years of age. It is also the largest freshwater

reservoir in the world – over 20 percent of the world's fresh water is there. In summer, it is a famous destination for kayaking, boat cruises, and island hopping to discover shorelines and beaches. In winter, when the lake freezes over, visitors can cross-country ski and visit the frozen Tazheran Steppes caves.

- A. Sydney, Australia
- B. Koh Samui, Thailand
- C. The Grand Canyon, USA
- D. Baikal, Russia
- E. Petra, Jordan
- F. Giethoorn, the Netherlands
- G. Venice, Italy

11. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jane who writes:

Dear Marina,

I am flying to the USA next week! I am very excited about going there because I don't want to spend my holidays here, in England. My last holiday was in Wales two years ago and it rained every day. Just horrible! Besides, it was very difficult to get to Wales. Travelling to the seaside in summer means many hours spent in traffic jams. It is not a good start to the holiday!

Some people say that England is safer than abroad, but I don't think it is true. Moreover, we shouldn't only go to places which are safe, should we?

Some people also believe that going abroad is a danger to your health. They must be joking! The only pain was when I had an injection against malaria before going to an African country. In fact, the one time

when I got sick on holiday was in England, after swimming in Devon. The sea was so dirty that I got an ear infection.

Some people are sure that there is a language problem. For me it is not. I have great fun learning some new foreign words!

For me, travelling is all about people and their cultures. Travel helps me to grow and look differently in my own country when I get back. Do you like travelling? Do you like to spend your holidays in your country or abroad? When you visit new places, what do you like to do?

Love,
Jane

✓ **In your letter:**

- **answer her questions,**
- **say if you agree with Jane.**

12. Translate the text into English.

Нью-Йорк – самый большой город Соединенных Штатов, входящий в одну из крупнейших агломераций мира (metropolitan agglomeration) (более 20 млн человек). Нью-Йорк расположен на берегу Атлантического океана. Город был основан в XVII в.



голландцами (the Dutch) и сначала назывался Новый Амстердам. Нью-Йорк включает пять административных округов (borough): Бронкс, Бруклин, Куинс, Манхэттен и Статен-Айленд. Основные достопримечательности расположены в Манхэттене. Среди них исторические небоскребы: Эмпайр-стейт-билдинг (Empire State Building), Крайслер-билдинг (Chrysler Building), Рокфеллеровский центр (Rockefeller Center), Вулворт-билдинг (Woolworth Building), художественный Метрополитен-музей (The Metropolitan Museum of Art), Метрополитен-опера, Карнеги-холл, Музей Соломона Гуггенхайма (живопись) (the Guggenheim Museum), Американский музей естественной истории (American Museum of Natural History), отель «Плаза», отель «Уолдорф-Астория», штаб-квартира ООН (the United Nations Headquarters), Гарлем (Harlem). Статуя Свободы (the Statue of Liberty) – символ не только Нью-Йорка, но и всех Со-

единенных Штатов. Французский народ подарил эту статую американцам, и в 1886 году она была установлена в Нью-Йорке.



Нью-Йорк – важный мировой финансовый, политический, экономический и культурный центр. Туризм играет важное место в жизни Нью-Йорка. В 2018 г. его посетили более 50 млн туристов. Нью-Йорк является самым привлекатель-

ным городом для туристов, приезжающих в Америку из-за рубежа. Лучший способ познакомиться с Нью-Йорком – походить по нему пешком и послушать увлекательный рассказ гида-профессионала.

13. Give a 2-minute talk on a tourist attraction you once visited.

You should say:

- ✓ When you visited it
- ✓ Where it is located
- ✓ Whom you went with
- ✓ And say what about it you like the most.

4. FOOD

1. Put the words in the correct column.



fruit	vegetables	meat	fish/seafood	dairy products	drinks	other types of food

2. Answer the questions.

Can you think of

ONE red fruit, ONE yellow fruit, ONE green fruit, ONE orange fruit?

TWO things that a strict vegetarian doesn't eat?

THREE kinds of food which are made from milk?

FOUR things people have for breakfast?

FIVE things people eat between meals?

SIX vegetables you can put in a salad?

SEVEN things you can have for picnic?

3. What kind of food or dishes do you associate with these countries? Have you ever eaten some of the dishes? Did you like them?



- ✓ The United States
- ✓ Russia
- ✓ Japan
- ✓ France
- ✓ Italy
- ✓ China
- ✓ Greece

Pizza / Gyros / peanut butter sandwich / olives / roasted snails / sashimi / fried chicken / onion soup / lasagna / hamburger / caviar / Bolognese sauce with pasta / risotto / ravioli / chocolate soufflé / feta cheese / hot dog / Greek salad / macaron / solyanka / sushi / apple pie / tempura / Peking roasted duck / sweet and sour pork / dumplings / potato chips / popcorn / Buffalo wings / shchi / pelmeni / moussaka

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the words from 3.

- 1) He bought a hot dog and a coke at the bar.
- 2) He likes pizza with thin crust.
- 3) He ate half a jar of peanut butter for breakfast.
- 4) It was the best fried chicken I've tasted.
- 5) We had vegetarian dumplings as an appetizer.
- 6) Her mouth waters at the sight of popcorn.
- 7) She put ketchup on her hamburger.
- 8) Buffalo wings are perfect for any party.
- 9) Moussaka is common in the Balkans and the Middle East and has many local and regional variations.
- 10) Remember to give risotto a good stir from time to time – it's the stirring that gives risotto its classic creaminess.
- 11) Do you prefer creamy or crunchy peanut butter?
- 12) Warm, cozy, and flavorful! This French onion soup is prepared with beef stock and caramelized onions.

5. Read the text about a Japanese woman and her diet. Answer the questions.

In a typical day I do not have breakfast because I cannot get up early enough to eat! I normally just buy a coffee and drink it in the

office. I usually have lunch in a restaurant near the office with people from work. When I was younger, I used to go to fast food places and eat pizza, sandwiches, or fried chicken and chips, but now I prefer eating something healthier, so I go to sushi restaurants which serve tasty organic food. For dinner I eat out a lot too. I do not have snacks but I drink a lot of coffee every day. I think I am addicted to caffeine.

I do not cook very often because I work late every day. My boyfriend is a better cook than I. I think that in general I eat healthily and do exercise regularly, so I do not need to cut down on food. But I know that some of my friends do.

But people's diets in my country are getting worse and worse. I think the diet in Japan today is much more westernized than before and that is why some people are getting fatter. But personally, I like the fact that there are more different kinds of food and restaurants now. I enjoy the variety; it makes eating out much more fun.

- 1) What does she usually have in the morning?
- 2) Where does she usually have lunch and dinner?
- 3) Why doesn't she often cook?
- 4) Does she eat or drink anything unhealthy?
- 5) Is she cutting down on anything at the moment? Why?
- 6) What is happening to the Japanese diet at the moment?
- 7) Does she think this is a completely bad thing?

6. Interview each other with the following questions. How similar are your eating habits? Give a 2-minute talk about your eating habits.

- 1) Is food a pleasure for you?
- 2) What do you normally eat in a typical day?
- 3) Do you ever cook?
- 4) Do you eat much ready-prepared food?
- 5) Do you ever eat "unhealthy" food? How do you feel about it?
- 6) Are you trying to cut down on anything at the moment?
- 7) Are people's diets in your country getting better or worse?
- 8) Do you often eat in restaurants and cafes?

7. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

fresh, disgusting, frozen, home-made, low-fat, raw, spicy, sweet, takeaway, tasteless, juicy, steamed, pickled

1. I love my mom's cooking. food is always the best.
2. Indian food like curry is very
3. Sushi is made with fish.
4. Food which is kept very cold is
5. food is food you buy at a restaurant and take home to eat.
6. People on a diet often try to eat food.
7. These eggs are, I bought them today.
8. Fill the bread with a mixture of lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers.
9. This tea's very..... . You've put too much sugar in it!
10. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.
11. These fish are often eaten
12. The chicken was dry and
13. How can you eat that muck? It looks
14. The fruit has sweet, pulp and hard, black seeds.
15. food is beneficial for your health. It is very dietary.
16. cucumbers are usually flavored in a solution of vinegar, often with spices, sugar, or other flavorings.

8. Make questions to ask your partner with the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Ask for more information.

- 1) What / usually have for breakfast?
- 2) How many cups of coffee / drink a day?
- 3) Where / usually have lunch?
- 4) How often / eat out a week?
- 5) / prefer eating at home or eating out?
- 6) in the day / What / your main meal?
- 7) / you hungry? / want something to eat?
- 8) / need to buy any food today?
- 9) / take any vitamins or food supplements at the moment?
- 10) / try to eat healthily at the moment?
- 11) Your diet / better or worse / get?
- 12) about packaged food / How / you feel?

9. Read the texts and find out what street food is popular in different countries. Cover the texts. In pairs retell the four stories using the correct tenses.

STREET FOOD AROUND THE WORLD: THE ORIGINAL FAST FOOD!

Belgium: Home of French Fries

You can find French fried potatoes all over the world, but as Belgians will tell you, they, not the French, invented this popular street food, back in the seventeenth century. The Belgian city of Antwerp has the world's only French fries museum. Crispy French fries, eaten from a paper cone with salt and plenty of mayonnaise are the Belgians' favourite snack. They are sold at special kiosks all over major towns. The secret of perfect French fries is that they are fried not once, but twice, in hot oil – the first time to cook the inside, and second time to give a perfect, golden outside.



Morocco: Food as theatre



Street food in the main square of Marrakesh, Morocco is like an exciting performance. As the sun sets at the end of the day, street sellers set up their charcoal grills and the air is filled with smoke and delicious smells of cooking. Crowds of locals and tourists sit on wooden benches

and eat off paper plates, surrounded by the sights, smells and tastes of African culture: *harira*, for example, a rich soup made with lamb and spices. Or how about sheep's head or tiny boiled snails, served with a toothpick?

Australia: Fancy a pie floater?

Feeling hungry? No visit to South Australia is complete without trying the local speciality – a pie floater. They are traditionally sold at roadside kiosks, some of which stay open all night. It consists of a meat pie floating (usually upside down) in a thick green pea soup. Finally, the pie is covered with plenty of bright red tomato ketchup. Enjoy!



Mexico: The food of the people



It's lunchtime in Mexico City and everywhere people are queuing up for Mexico's favourite fast food *tacos*. They're soft corn pancakes served with a variety of fillings, such as chicken, beef or vegetables, and then covered with spicy sauce, lettuce and sour cream. "The best Mexican food is the food of the people", says Jose Iturriaga, who has written more than twenty books on Mexican food. And the city's best taco? "It's a taco made from cows' eyes", says Jose. "It's

extraordinary".

10. What is the most liked cuisine in your country? And what cuisine do you like the most and why? Give a 3-minute talk.

5. HIGHER EDUCATION

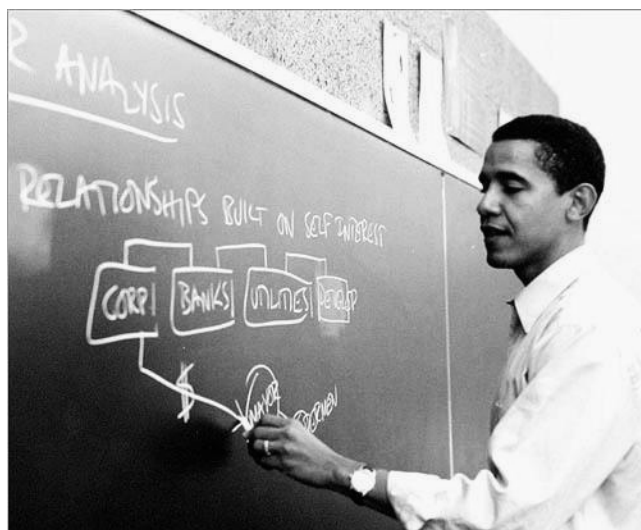
1. Read the text about higher education in the USA and then answer the questions below. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

AMERICAN COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND INSTITUTES: THE DISTINCTIONS

According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), about 20 million students were enrolled at American colleges and universities in 2020. There were more than 4,000 *degree-granting postsecondary institutions* (2-year and 4-year colleges and universities) in the USA as of the 2019–2020 academic year.

Part 1. Degree-granting institutions in the United States can be called colleges, institutes or universities. As a general rule, **colleges** are smaller and usually offer only undergraduate degrees, while a university also offers graduate degrees and may include several colleges. Most of them are 4-year institutions. The words “college”, and “university” are often used interchangeably. **An institute** usually specializes in degree programs in a group of closely related subject areas, for example, institutes of technology, institutes of fashion, institutes of art and design, and so on. Institutes may also be part of universities. Within each college or university, you will find schools, such as *law schools*, *medical schools*, *dental schools*, or *schools of business*. Getting, for example, into a law school is a time-intensive process since there are many steps to complete before you submit your law school *application*. One of the steps is completing *a bachelor's degree* and passing the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Each school is responsible for the degree programs offered by the college or university in that *area of study*.

Community colleges provide two-year associate degree programs, usually called the associate of arts (A.A.) or associate of science (A.S.) degrees, as well as excellent technical and vocational programs. As the



name suggests, *community colleges* are community-based institutions with *close links to secondary schools*, community groups, and *employers*, and many U.S. students live close to campus with their families. Community colleges can be *public or private institutions* and are sometimes called junior colleges or two-year colleges. A growing number of international students are choosing to study at community colleges. *Tuition costs* are often lower at two-year than at four-year institutions, and many have agreements to allow students to move easily into the third year of a bachelor's degree at the local state university.

Part 2. Technical and vocational colleges. These institutions specialize in preparing students for entry into *the world of work*. They offer certificate and other short-term programs that train students in the theory behind a specific vocation or technology, as well as in how to work with the technology. Programs usually last one year. There are a lot of technical and vocational colleges across the United States, and they may be private or public institutions.

State universities are subsidized by U.S. *state governments* (for example, California, Michigan, or Texas) to provide low-cost education to residents of that state. They are mainly public universities. State universities tend to be very large, with enrollments of 20,000 or more students, and generally admit more students than private universities. State university tuition costs are generally lower than those of private universities. Also, *instate residents* (those who live and pay taxes in that particular state) pay much lower tuition than out-of-state residents. International students, as well as those from other states do not benefit from reduced tuition at state institutions.

Part 3. Private universities are funded by a combination of *endowments*, tuition fees, research grants, and *gifts from their alumni*. Tuition fees are higher at private universities than at public universities, but there is no distinction made between state and non-state residents. Colleges with a religious affiliation and single-sex colleges are private. In general, private universities have enrollments of fewer than 20,000 students, and private colleges may have 2,000 or fewer students on their campuses.

Research universities. Most states have at least one public university designed to provide the traditional variety of *educational opportunities in academic fields*. These universities stress research as well as teaching. As a general rule, they are likely to place emphasis on theoretical, or "pure" research.

Land grant and sea grant universities. In 1862 the Congress passed *the Morrill Act* that provided a grant of land to many of the

states to establish “land grant” universities. These universities focus on such fields as agriculture and engineering. More recently some state universities have been designated as “sea grant” universities, to emphasize the importance of marine studies.

The top US universities are Harvard University, Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the University of California (Berkeley), Yale University, Columbia University, Princeton University, the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell university and others.

- 1) How many degree-granting institutions are there in the USA?
- 2) What is the number of students?
- 3) What degree-granting institutions exist in the USA?
- 4) What is the main distinction between a college and a university?
- 5) What programs does an institute usually specialize in?
- 6) What is a school? What is it responsible for?
- 7) What is the difference between a state (or public) university and a private university? Who funds both types?
- 8) Where are tuition fees higher: at public or at private universities?
- 9) What type of institution of higher education is a community college?
- 10) Why do many international students choose to study at community colleges?
- 11) What do technical and vocational colleges specialize in?
- 12) What kinds of programs do technical and vocational colleges offer?
- 13) What do land grant and sea grant universities emphasize?
- 14) What are the top American universities?

2. Are the statements True or False?

- 1) Colleges and institutes are never subordinate to universities. (T/F)
- 2) Colleges and universities in the USA usually offer both graduate and undergraduate degrees. (T/F)
- 3) Public university tuition costs are generally lower than those of private universities. (T/F)
- 4) Within each college or university, you will find schools. (T/F)
- 5) Community colleges are sometimes called junior colleges or two-year colleges. (T/F)

6) International students never choose to study at community colleges. (T/F)

7) At state universities in-state residents pay much higher tuition than out-of-state residents.

8) Technical and vocational colleges offer certificate and other short-term programs. (T/F)

9) Colleges with a religious affiliation may be both private and public. (T/F)

10) “Sea grant” universities focus their programs on marine studies. (T/F)

3. Walk around the class and talk to other students about community colleges, technical colleges, state universities, research universities, and land grant and sea grant universities. Change partners and share your ideas.

e.g., I attend a prestigious research university in the USA. The university is very proud of its long history and rich traditions. Strong programs of my university are “Engineering and Technology”, “Life Sciences and Medicine”, “Mathematics”, and “Physics”. We learn from talented professors and do research under their supervision.....

4. In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from 1. What does the text say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

4-year colleges / universities / law schools / community colleges / tuition costs / vocational colleges / state governments / instate residents / “pure” research / top universities

5. Look back at the text “American colleges, universities, and institutes: the distinctions” and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text. Share your questions with other classmates. Ask students your questions.

6. Read the text, arrange the parts of the text in a logical order. What type of higher education institution does the University of Chicago belong to? Give reasons for your answer.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A. Concentration programs or majors, leading to Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degrees, enable students to specialize in one area deeply. With over 2,500 courses available each year,

undergraduates choose electives that allow them to explore their interests broadly. Students may join professors in research through the College Research Program, or they may design their own research projects.

B. As one of the world's great universities, the University of Chicago has shaped higher education and the intellectual lives of students for over a century. A private institution was founded in 1890 on the shores of Lake Michigan. The University has been home to 73 Nobel laureates, the largest number affiliated with any American university. The University of Chicago scholars were the first to split the atom, to measure the speed of light, and to develop the field of sociology.

C. The typical student admitted to the University of Chicago, must show a desire for a liberal arts education, a keen sense of curiosity, and a taste for theoretical discussion. These aspects of the successful Chicago applicant are usually reflected in standardized test scores and grades earned at school, as well as the way in which the portfolio is completed.

D. The University carries its tradition of innovative ideas and thought. Chicago's 4,000 undergraduates discover the pleasure of exploring new ideas, taking risks, immersing themselves intellectually. They determine the direction of their own education. They choose Chicago because they want education taught by outstanding and talented scholars and teachers. They seek small classes. They participate in opportunities on and off campus that take their professional and recreational interests to a higher level.



7. Read the text about higher education in Russia and then answer the questions below. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Russia has about 8,1 million students enrolled in all forms of higher education institutions (including military and police institutions and graduate studies). There are more than 1,200 *institutions of higher education* in Russia; 60 % of them are state. 44 % of state institutions' *freshmen* pay for their education. The majority of *state institutions* of higher education are regulated by *the Ministry of Higher Education and*

Science of the Russian Federation. Some of them are regulated by other state Ministries, such as *the Ministry of Health Care*, the Ministry of Railway Transportation, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of International Affairs and others. *Non-state education institutions* can be established legally in the forms stipulated by the Russian Federation Laws for *non-profit organizations*. The majority of them teach *humanities, economics* and law. Students at non-state schools need to pay for their education during the whole period of study.

There are three kinds of higher education institutions in Russia: universities, academies, and institutes. All of them offer programs of undergraduate and graduate education. Universities cover a wide range of fields of study, they also conduct *fundamental* and *applied research* in different sciences. Academies differ from universities by a narrower spectrum of *majors* connected with a particular industry, for example, Academy of Railway Transport, Agriculture Academy, or Academy of Economics. The status of an “Institute” requires teaching of at least one *discipline*. Institutes also can be established as a department of a university or an academy.

Both state and non-state higher education institutions provide higher education that lasts for four years and leads to the *Bachelor’s degree*. Graduate programs grant a variety of master degrees (like the Master of Science, Master of Business Administration, etc.) After completing the Master’s course (which normally lasts two years) students can go for doctoral programs.

To enter a university young people need additional preparation to gain admission. Some schoolchildren *take preparatory courses*, others *hire private tutors* or educate themselves.

Currently *the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education* and the successful results of *the Unified State Exam* are required for admission to all kinds of higher education institutions. Since 2009, the Unified State Exam is the only form of graduation examinations in schools and the main form of preliminary examinations in universities. In addition, some universities *conduct admissions tests* in the form of *a written or oral examination* on the discipline corresponding to the chosen major. Some universities conduct admissions exams for international students.

The Russian Constitution guarantees everyone the right to get higher education *free of charge* on a basis of competition. The Government *sets funding* to pay the tuition fees within an established quota of students for each state institution. Traditionally the size of

quota varies from institution to institution and from one field to another. On top of the quotas described above, the universities are free *to enroll students on a fee-paying basis* and have the right to define the fee for their programs according to the market price and demand.

1) What criteria should young people take into account while choosing a university in Russia? (education programs, the location of the university, the testimonials of students, national and international rankings, double degree programs, students' living conditions and dormitories, etc.)

2) When do boys and girls need to apply to a Russian university?

3) Are there any age limits for applicants to Russian universities?

4) When does the academic year start in Russian universities?

5) Do Russian universities provide their students with dormitory places?

6) What are the oldest universities in Russia?

8. Look at the table and give a talk on Penza State University.

Name: PSU (Penza State University, founded in 1939)

- Main profile in science, education and technology

- Academic breadth: humanities, social sciences, healthcare and medical sciences, science of education, mathematics and mechanics; physics and astronomy; engineering, technology and technical sciences; law.



Website: <https://pnzgu.ru>

Some key figures:

- 7 institutes; 11 faculties; 90 departments, 1 college; Center for Further Teacher Education; University Museum; Museum of Entertaining Sciences; Botanical Gardens; Simulation Center; Center for Further Medical Education; Stadium; Scientific Library; Publishing House; Sports Summer Camp; Culture Center, Volunteer Center, Clinical Medical Center, etc.;

- Staff of more than 3000 (full time);

- More than 22 000 students of which appr 9 % international students from 48 countries.

Programmes of study:

- 157 programmes of study (2019), as well as continuing and further education;
- Penza region's largest in healthcare and medical sciences, science of education, mathematics and mechanics; physics and astronomy; engineering, technology and technical sciences.

Research:

- Houses six technology platforms: "National Supercomputer Technology Platform"; "Mechatronics Technologies, Embedded Control Systems, Radio Frequency Identification and Robotics"; "Medicine of the Future"; "National Space Technology Platform"; "National Software Platform"; "BioTech 2030";
- 9 scientific journals included in the list of peer-reviewed scientific publications of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;
- Research Institute for Fundamental and Applied Research;
- 9 dissertation committees;
- 7 student design offices and 10 student scientific societies;
- research and production business incubator;
- academic exchange programs with the University of Flensburg (Germany), the university of Lanzhou (China), the University of Luleå (Sweden), Sofia University (Bulgaria), the University of Padua (Italy), Kokshetau State University (Kazakhstan), Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan);
- Goethe-Institut German Language Examination Center; Pearson English Language Centre; DELF / DALF Examination Centre.

9. Read the text about higher education in Great Britain and then answer the questions below. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom has a lot of higher education opportunities: over 100 universities offer students from the UK and around the world different degree programs.

Students in Great Britain normally enter universities from age 18 onwards and study for an academic degree. The *autonomy* of higher-education institutions is striking in Great Britain. Its universities have almost complete autonomy from the National or local governments. *The state* does not control university *syllabuses*, but it influences *admission*

procedures through the Office for Fair Access, which safeguards fair access to higher education. The state still has control over *teacher training courses*, and uses special inspectors to *maintain standards of their teaching*.

There are three kinds of higher education institutions in Great Britain: universities, colleges of higher education and colleges of further education.

Some young people who decide to leave school at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, town planning, cooking or hairdressing, *full-time or part-time*. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry.

After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Some courses, such as languages and medicine, may be one or two years longer. The degrees are awarded at public degree ceremonies. Later he / she may continue to take the Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree.

British undergraduate students and students from other European Union countries have to pay university *tuition fees* up to £3,400. But some fees can range from £4,000 per year to £18,000 per year or more, depending on a type of a university. But all universities are required to offer *bursaries* to those students who are *eligible for financial help*. They get full government grants. Students may also *apply for government loans* to pay for living costs.

The Advanced Level General Certificate of Education (A-level) is required for admission to all kinds of higher education institutions. Good A-level results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes are not enough. Many universities choose their students after interviews.

The academic year in Britain's universities and Colleges is divided into 3 *terms* which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, the middle of January to the end of March, from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Birmingham.

10. Put the following statements into two columns (some statements are true for both educational systems).

1) There are more than 1,000 institutions of higher education in the country.

2) These institutions cover a wide range of fields of study, they also conduct fundamental and applied researches in different sciences.

3) The status of this institution requires teaching of at least one discipline.

4) Good results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university.

5) The academic year in higher education institutions is divided into 3 terms.

6) Many universities choose their students after interviews.

7) These institutions have strong ties with commerce and industry.

8) The Unified State Exam is required for admission to all kinds of higher education institutions.

9) After three or four years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor.

10) The Office for Fair Access safeguards fair access to higher education institutions.

11) After completing the Master's, students can go for the doctoral programs.

12) Some universities have the right to organize their own entrance exams.

13) The autonomy of higher education institutions is striking in the country.

14) The state sends special inspectors to maintain standards of university teaching.

15) All undergraduate students and foreign students have to pay university tuition fees which are pretty high.

16) The Constitution of this country guarantees everyone the right to get higher education free of charge on a basis of competition.

17) The activity of most state institutions of higher education is regulated by different ministries.

18) Some schoolchildren take special preparatory courses, others hire private tutors to enter a university.

RUSSIA

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GREAT BRITAIN

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6. STUDENT LIFE

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*. Answer the questions.

STUDENTS THESE DAYS!

My son, Danny, is in his second year at university studying *computing*. He's not enjoying it. He tells me it is *boring* and too *hard*. He says he has to go to too many lectures and he doesn't really have enough time to do the essays and projects he has to write. He wants *to drop out* and *apply to* do American studies at a different university, but I say he shouldn't. Last night we had about it while we were having dinner. "You don't understand. It was different when you went to university!" he shouted and then he left the house.

Actually, I really do understand and he is right to say things were different when I went to university. Twenty-five years ago, being a student in Britain was really easy. We didn't have to pay anything to study at university. It was completely *free*. In fact, when I went to university the Government actually GAVE me the money. And I mean, gave. I got *a grant* of over two thousand pounds (which was a lot of money in those days) and was free to spend it, and I never had to pay any of it back at all. Nowadays, lots of students (or their parents) have to pay two or three thousand pounds for their course. They also have to pay for food, somewhere to live, books, bills and everything else. The Government gives you *a loan*, which you then have to pay back after you graduate. Most people have *to get a part-time job* while they are studying.

I used to work in the summer holidays, but I didn't have a job during *term-time*, so I could just concentrate on studying. I say "concentrate on studying", but actually a lot of the time we just sat around and chatted to each other, watched French films, read books, went on demonstrations or went to parties. I only had to go to ten hours of lectures each week, so I had lots of time to write my essays and do everything else I wanted to do. And of course, almost all students lived away from home. We had a lot of freedom – we didn't have to worry about coming home late or bringing friends home, because our parents were not there. It was fun and easy.

I just chose the course I wanted to do, which was politics and history. I don't think you can do that now. I know Danny really wants *to do American studies*, and I am sure it'd be interesting but who would

give him a job when he finishes his degree? I went travelling for six months after I graduated because it was easy to find work. I got a job in *banking* very quickly, but he'll have to pay back the money he's borrowed. So he needs to get a job which pays good money straight after graduating. That's why I want him *to do his computing degree*. It'll be better for him in the end.

2. Are the statements True or False?

- 1) Danny is a first-year student. (T/F)
 - 2) Danny finds computing very difficult. (T/F)
 - 3) He wants to drop out and spend his life travelling. (T/F)
 - 4) American studies at a different university seem very attractive to him. (T/F)
 - 5) His father supports Danny in his choice. (T/F)
 - 6) It was also very difficult to be a student in Britain twenty five years ago. (T/F)
 - 7) His father had to pay for his education. (T/F)
 - 8) Danny's father got a grant because he was a top athlete. (T/F)
 - 9) Danny's family took out a loan to pay for his studies. (T/F)
 - 10) A lot of young people nowadays work part-time to support themselves financially. (T/F)
 - 11) Danny's father had little time to spend with his friends. (T/F)
 - 12) Danny lives away from home, he shares a flat with five other people. (T/F)
 - 13) Danny's father majored in politics and history. (T/F)
 - 14) Straight after graduating Danny's father started working as a school teacher. (T/F)
 - 15) A lot of young people are worried today because it is not easy to find work. (T/F)
- ✓ Are any of the things mentioned in the text the same in your country?
 - ✓ What do you think of Danny and his dad?
 - ✓ Who do you think is right in their argument?

3. What do you think? Give your point of view.

Is it better

- to do a course you enjoy **OR** to do a course that leads to a good job?
- to study in your home town and live with your parents **OR** to go to a university in a different city? Why?
- to do what your parents think is best **OR** to do what YOU want to do?

- for the government to give you a grant to study **OR** for students to get a loan to pay for university?
- to start work straight after graduating **OR** to travel around the world a bit?
- to get a job after you leave school **OR** to go straight to university?

4. Read the text and translate it into Russian. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

STUDENT LIFE AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

New York is a *global* city reflecting the world in its *diversity* of cultures, *ethnicities*, and ideas. New York University students reflect this diversity; they arrive from all over the country and the world not only to find themselves, learn from each other but to build amazing friendships. This makes student life at NYU a memorable experience and students can discover that learning takes place even beyond the classroom.

Students at NYU are in the *unique* position because they experience a college lifestyle in *a city setting*. The University offers many essential activities that are traditionally associated with college student life, but its *location* in the heart of New York City also gives non-traditional opportunities for students.



While here, students can join a *fraternity* or *sorority*. They can join one of the sports teams ranging from soccer to fencing. They can engage in a diverse, personal spiritual life. Famous film directors and writers share their craft with students in NYU classrooms. Young people can *follow in their footsteps* and explore radio, film and the printed word by joining one of the University's student media clubs.

Student living at NYU is a unique experience. Students can live in *residential housing* near the Washington Square campus or they can *live off campus* in one of the five *boroughs*. With either option, students

aren't just *residents* of a university campus; they are *citizens* and a very important part of one of the world's largest, most interesting cities. They use the city to start a great career. Students *intern* for the most *influential* companies, biggest media outlets and largest organizations. They *network* with powerful people in the city, the country and the globe. Students also get involved in different organizations which *volunteer* for the city's *charities*. That's just one example of how students take leadership positions that prepare them for their life after college.

The university also provides services for parents and *first-year students*, including Family Weekend, for example. They support University events such as Homecoming and the Great Lawn Tailgate *in collaboration* with other higher education institutions.

NYU encourages all students to explore these opportunities and *become actively engaged* in the university community.

5. Complete the sentences with the following words and phrases.

Global, diversity, unique, mountain setting, location, fraternity, follow in ... footsteps, campus, network, volunteer, influential, in collaboration with.

- 1) Our boss wants to make our company truly
- 2) You will have a opportunity to study with the best students from Great Britain and the USA.
- 3) Our teachers value the rich ethnic and cultural of the group.
- 4) Our international school is located in a beautiful
- 5) Our group included two members of the media
- 6) Our university building was used as a film
- 7) Very often children their parents'
- 8) Young employees have to and make new contacts.
- 9) We have rooms for 2,000 students on
- 10) A lot of students for the research study every year.
- 11) That textbook was written Wilkie Collins, the best student of the faculty.
- 12) He is one of the most figures in the Student Government.

6. Read the article. Make up your own sentences with the underlined words. Answer the questions.

Awesome Student Life Facts You Must Know

June 26, 2021

Many believe that the years you spend in college will be the best years of your life. You are entering a new phase in your life, you're meeting new people, and you're experiencing new things. Of course, you're going to college to study and build your education and career path, but also, to have fun and enjoy your time there as much as you can.

The life of a student can get pretty hectic, and often, 24 hours in a day are not enough for a student to manage everything, from classes, part-time job, to studying and partying. Even so, many like the fact that their lives get turbulent during the college years, because it's fun, and something they'll remember their whole life.

In case you're a student, or simply reminiscing of the college years, we've gathered some awesome and super fun facts about the life of a student. Hopefully, you'll recognize yourself in some of them:

1. Students drink a lot of coffee.
2. Students party, but not as much.
3. Students believe they're the best in their class.
4. Students spend a lot of time on social media.
5. Students keep their college friends after graduation.
6. Students read a lot.
7. Students learn new skills that can build their future.
8. Students learn more about being independent and responsible.
9. Students learn a lot about time management.
10. Students learn a lot about how to adjust with people.

Student life is one of the most exciting times in a person's life and it will shape you into a person you become in the future. Student life has many new experiences and new learning opportunities which ensure you have a positive and successful life ahead.

(<https://factslegend.org/14-awesome-student-life-facts-must-know/>)

- 1) Which facts resonate with you?
- 2) Which facts don't you agree with?
- 3) What other common facts about student life can you name?
- 4) What is the most important thing for you about being a student?
- 5) What is the most difficult thing for you about being a student?

7. Describe an experience (an event) or a meeting you had at university.

You should say:

- ✓ What it was.
- ✓ When you had this experience or meeting.
- ✓ Where you had this experience.
- ✓ And explain why this experience / meeting had an impact on you.

8. Write your pen-friend a letter about your student life.

7. STUDENT MOBILITY

1. Read the text about student mobility and then answer the questions below. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

STUDENT MOBILITY

Student mobility is the overseas movement of students which helps them to *improve their employability skills, develop international networks, broaden their cultural outlook*, learn in a different environment and *gain a new perspective*.

National governments support the idea of international education and *recognize the benefits* that their students get while studying overseas. Students who graduate with *internationally relevant degrees* are required by industries, companies and other enterprises in their own countries. They help their countries *to compete internationally*. Therefore, those students are preferred employees everywhere and employers indicate that an *overseas study experience* is becoming more and more important. Fortunately, all the credits earned at overseas universities are accepted in transfer by universities back home.

There are a lot of student-exchange programs which are a vehicle for those young people who are keen to experience education abroad. These programs do not just provide opportunities to take courses in other institutions, but also to experience how these courses are taught elsewhere. If the exchange program is in an overseas institution, students get the benefit of experiencing life in a different country, living in a different culture or among several cultures, learning a foreign language.

For those who are interested in this option, funding may be the only problem as many exchange programs generally require that the *exchange students* pay their own way to and from the overseas institution. The expenses can come up to a large sum including the prices of *return air tickets*, travel, and *room and board*.

2. Give the Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases.

✓ student mobility	✓ experience
✓ overseas	✓ (foreign) language
✓ to improve	✓ exchange program
✓ employability skills	✓ funding
✓ international network	✓ expenses

✓ to broaden one's cultural outlook	✓ enterprise
✓ environment	✓ employee
✓ government	✓ employer
✓ to get benefits	✓ abroad
✓ to graduate (from)	✓ room and board
✓ to compete internationally	✓ return ticket

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

- 1) A strong economy offers greater opportunities for social *mobility*.
- 2) A car can give you greater *mobility*.
- 3) Your English will *improve* with practice.
- 4) The course helps people to gain the *skills* they need to run a successful business.
- 5) All *employees* have access to a computer *network*.
- 6) College will *broaden* your horizons.
- 7) We try to *go abroad* at least once a year.
- 8) We are too small *to compete with* a company like that.
- 9) She has years of *experience* in the computer industry.
- 10) English and French are the official *languages* of Canada.
- 11) The government can't provide adequate *funding* for research.
- 12) The company pays all your *expenses*.
- 13) Children need a happy home *environment*.
- 14) This company is one of the biggest *enterprises* in our city.
- 15) They have gone *to live overseas*.
- 16) I'd like *a return ticket* to Rome.

4. Make up phrases from 1–12 and a–l.

1. student	a) air tickets
2. national	b) programs
3. to develop	c) internationally
4. to improve	d) degree
5. to broaden	e) education
6. to learn	f) a new perspective
7. to gain	g) a different environment
8. international	h) one's cultural outlook
9. internationally relevant	i) employability skills
10. to compete	j) international networks
11. student-exchange	k) governments
12. return	l) mobility

5. You are going to study at a foreign university. Tell the class about your plans.

- What are my objectives and reasons for wanting to study overseas?
- What are my academic and career goals?
- How will I finance 6 months or a year overseas?
- When will be the best time to go abroad?
- What are my outside interests? (Student Governments; sport competitions; Volunteer Activities (rebuilding homes, planting trees, etc.); Multicultural Activities; plays; musicals; dance concerts; singing groups; Religious organizations; Media organizations).
- What sort of accommodation do I want to live in? (Family home stays; university halls of residence; independent hostels; private rented accommodation).
- What are my language skills? (My English is fluent and accurate; I can speak English with some confidence; I have a good basic ability to communicate and understand; I can communicate in a very basic way; I have never studied English).

6. Pierre Durand is an exchange student at a university in Malaysia. Read his questionnaire and answer the questions.

Choosing my student mobility program

Basically, I wanted to participate in a program that was different from anything I had experienced before; I wanted to live in a foreign culture and gain life experience.

My favourite subject

My favourite subject is management. I have always been interested in this segment of finance because it is practical and it helps to make financial decisions in real life.

Foreign-student mobility life

The best part of studying abroad is the opportunity to travel. Most of my trips have been with foreign students. I have made contacts in the Middle East, Europe and most Asian nations. The most memorable moment while being on exchange is New Year's Eve celebrated in Malaysia. The main thing for me on this program is adapting to the different cultures and different opinions which, in some aspects, are totally the opposite of my life in France.

An important skill

One of the skills that I am learning is the national Malaysian language of Bahasa Melayu, I am sure I will continue to learn it when I return home.

Extracurricular activities

Back home I am a member of a golf club, so when I am not studying, I am usually participating in club events.

Looking ahead

This is my final semester as an undergraduate; I think I will work in corporate finance next year in Paris. However, after a few years of experience abroad I see myself working internationally either in Australia or in the UK.

My advice

Get as much information as you can about the university and the environment you will be exposed to before going abroad. Have a copious budget because there is always something you want to buy or a place you want to visit.

- What was the main reason for choosing this mobility program?
- Why does he consider management his favourite subject?
- What is the best part of studying abroad for Pierre Durand?
- What is quite a memorable experience for him?
- What practical skills does he hope to gain by studying abroad?
- Has he made any plans for his future employment?
- Do you think it is worth taking some advice from Pierre Durand?

7. Read the text. Summarize the main idea of the text. Answer the questions.

VIRTUAL MOBILITY

Virtual teaching and learning is part of higher education in any university. This form of education involves a lot of new technologies, for example, wiki-based learning, cross campus lectures and seminars, digital libraries. They have created new opportunities for cooperation, interactivity, personalized learning, and participation in campus life.

Virtual mobility serves as a more flexible and cheaper mobility scheme. It fits the needs of all students, including disabled students and lifelong learners. As a general term, virtual mobility “offers access to university courses in a foreign country and allows for communication activities with teachers and fellow students abroad via the new information and communication technologies”.

Virtual Exchange offers all students the possibility of choosing a course, a module, a seminar, a joint project from another university in another country in order to learn and develop intercultural skills. By

taking a module from another country students have the opportunity to open a window on different teaching techniques, scientific approaches and different cultures. They can meet students from different countries through virtual forums, possibly combined with telephone and video.

All of this, they can do without the expense and upheaval of leaving home. There is no doubt that such programs will enrich the curriculum of their home university!

- Which information do you find most / least important?
- Has the text made you feel that you should make any changes to your own lifestyle?
- Is there anything else you could do to continue your studies?

8. Translate the text into English.

Число иностранных студентов в России удвоилось

Россия привлекает 6 % от общемирового числа иностранных студентов. Россия занимает восьмое место (take the eighth place) после США, Великобритании, Австралии, Китая, Канады, Германии и Франции. Количество иностранных учащихся за последний год выросло на 6 % (rise by 6 %), а за десять лет – на 100 %. Молодых людей из других стран устраивает соотношение цены и качества (value for money) российского образования. Большая часть обучающихся – это молодые люди из стран СНГ (the Commonwealth of Independent States), Азии, Ближнего Востока и Северной Африки.



В прошлом году в стране получили образование более 310 тыс. иностранцев. Студенты из стран СНГ часто выбирают учебу в России, потому что многие знают русский язык и им комфортно обучаться на русском – в этих государствах достаточно много людей владеют русским языком. Эксперты отмечают, что в России много выходцев из Китая, Индии и Латинской Америки – стоимость (tuition fees) российского образования их устраивает (suit).

Наиболее популярны среди иностранцев являются такие профили (majors) как «медицина» (20,0%), «экономика и управление» (13,5 %), «образование и педагогические науки» (6,1 %),

«языкознание (linguistics) и литературоведение» (4,7 %), «прикладная геология, горное дело (mining), нефтегазовое дело (oil and gas business)» (4,2 %) и другие.

9. Moving abroad for study purposes is usually connected with excitement; however, many students might also fear the new experience. This article will help you to overcome fear and give you tips on how to make your exchange semester the best experience of your life as a student. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. ***Respect the local culture.*** Each culture (have) different values and beliefs and you should learn to respect it. It (not mean) that you should agree to all the ideas and put yourself into the shoes of locals. They may see things differently. Have an open mind and respect their beliefs and values. Don't express your beliefs in an offensive form. (respect) foreign cultures is one of the key things that you should learn as an exchange student.

2. ***Learn the local language.*** Good advice for exchange students is (learn) some basics of the foreign language in advance, in order to have a simple dialogue at least. If you (plan) to study in your foreign language, be confident that you can cope with it. Often, it's not that easy as it seems.

3. ***Share cultural values with your host family.*** Sharing your values with the host family can break the ice faster and lead to a great relationship. One hint for exchange students is to prepare their national meals. Call your mum and ask for a recipe and cook some of your favorite national food for your host family. Tell them the story behind the dish. They (appreciate) it and they will be grateful for your interest in (share) some of your cultural values.

4. ***Connect with locals.*** Apart from your host family you also need (connect) with the local community. (Make) friends and participating in local sports should be on your list of experiences. Connecting with the locals should be your priority as at the end of the day, you would want to learn the language and learn about the foreign culture. Join music or sports clubs, go to local events, or join youth-groups.

5. ***Prepare to be an exchange student.*** Preparation is a key to success as an exchange student. There are many questions that you should be able to answer. College students usually take part in exchange programs such as Erasmus + (in Europe), Fulbright Student

Program (in the USA), Student Exchange Program China (in China), etc. In this case, you will need to fill out many papers and provide a language certificate. You should find out if your semester abroad will (accept) in your school at home or if you will have to take some further exams upon arrival.

10. Use the prompts to write questions in the correct present tense. Then, in pairs, ask and answer the questions using 9.

1. you / ever / be / an exchange student?
2. key things / what / you / learn / should / about a foreign country?
3. be / the local language / important / why?
4. can / break / things / what / the ice / faster?
5. what / the list of your experiences / be?
6. Erasmus + / be / what?
7. what / you / can do / cultural values / to share?
8. what / you / can do / friends / to make / in a foreign country?
9. you / need / a language certificate / to provide?
10. What / other exchange programs / you/ know?

11. Describe the pictures. What are the exchange students doing?



8. LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

1. Read the text and then answer the questions. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

Learning a New Language

Have you ever seen the movie “Arrival”? It’s about an encounter with aliens. But more importantly, it’s about the *magical experience of learning a new language*. And while learning a new language does not generally allow you to see the future (as in the movie), it certainly *opens up a new world to the learner*. In addition, it has *benefits for the brain*. For example, research has shown that aging adults who speak more than one language are *less likely to develop dementia*. And *the bilingual brain* becomes better at *filtering out distractions*, and *it improves creativity*.

One benefit of learning a language is that it opens people’s eyes to a way of doing things that is different from their own. *Language learning inevitably involves* learning about different cultures. Students pick up clues about culture both in *language classes* and through meaningful *firsthand experiences*. For example, they might visit countries where the language is spoken and interact with users of the language. Therefore, *language learners* develop new types of practical intelligence that will help them *communicate across cultures*. Students learn to *think critically* about differences between cultures relating to food, appearance, and *conversation styles*.

A second benefit of language learning is learning *to be comfortable in unfamiliar situations*. It’s not difficult to see why this may be so. Conversations in a foreign language will at first include many unfamiliar words. It wouldn’t be a successful conversation if one of the speakers constantly stopped to say, “Sorry, I don’t know that word. Let me *look it up in Google translate*”. Encountering the unfamiliar helps students become less anxious in *social interactions*. Moreover, they usually become more optimistic, innovative, and open to taking risks. So, apart from improving communication and social interaction, these qualities help them *get better jobs and higher salaries*.

To conclude, learning a language has personal and social benefits for an individual. And it’s healthy for the brain. Moreover, knowledge of different languages is important in today’s world. It leads to *open-mindedness* and *the ability to understand and accept different cultures*.

In addition, it helps companies compete successfully and *work collaboratively* with partners across the globe.

(eslflow.com)

- 1) What are some of the benefits of language learning?
- 2) How can language learning help students be more comfortable in different situations?
- 3) What does “practical intelligence” mean?
- 4) Why is the ability to communicate in more than one language important in today’s world?
- 5) What do you think happens to the person who learns an alien language in the movie “Arrival”?
- 6) What is the primary goal of language learning in your opinion?

2. Make up your own sentences with the *italicized words and phrases* from 1.

3. Practise the names of the countries, nationalities and languages.

<i>area in the world</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>nationality (language)</i>
Europe	The Czech Republic	Czech[tʃɛk]
	France	French
	Germany	German
	Greece	Greek
	Hungary[ˈhʌŋɡəri]	Hungarian[hʌŋˈɡeəriən]
	Italy	Italian
	Poland	Polish
	Portugal[ˈpɔːtʃʊɡ(ə)l]	Portuguese[ˌpɔːtʃʊˈɡiːz]
	Russia	Russian
	Spain	Spanish
	Switzerland[ˈswitsələnd]	Swiss (German, French, Italian)
	Turkey	Turkish
Asia	India	Indian (Hindi)
Asia / the Far East	China[ˈtʃaɪnə]	Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese)
	Japan[dʒəˈpæn]	Japanese [dʒæpəˈniːz]
	South / North Korea	Korean[kəˈriːən]
	Thailand[ˈtaɪlənd]	Thai

North America	Canada	Canadian (English, French)
	The United States	American (English)
Central America	Mexico['meksɪkəʊ]	Mexican (Spanish)
South America	Argentina[ɑːdʒən'tiːnə]	Argentinian (Spanish)
	Brazil[brə'zɪl]	Brazilian (Portuguese)
The Middle East	Saudi Arabia['saʊdiə'reɪbiə]	Saudi (Arabic)['ærəbɪk]
Africa	Egypt['iːdʒɪpt]	Egyptian (Arabic)
Australia	Australia[ə'streɪliə]	Australian (English)

4. Put the words in the correct column

-(i)an	-ish	-ese	-i	another word
<i>Italian</i>				

5. Match the headings (1–6) to the texts (A–E). One heading is extra.

- 1) People usually enjoy learning languages.
- 2) People find learning languages difficult.
- 3) Languages should be learnt at an early age.
- 4) Languages are important for scientists.
- 5) People can do without foreign languages.
- 6) Languages help to do business.

Speaker A. There are many ways to learn foreign languages but the most effective is when people do it at school. I believe languages should be taught starting from the age of three or four. Children acquire new words and grammar patterns easily, while playing and communicating. They can imitate sounds and they enjoy reciting poems and singing songs even when they don't understand the meaning of some words.

Speaker B. Some of my friends started learning foreign languages when they started to work. I myself took a Spanish course when our company signed several contracts with Spanish partners. Now it's not a problem for me to write a letter in Spanish or make a telephone call. It's easier and quicker to solve any problems if you are able to communicate without interpreters.

Speaker C. Our age is the age of information, and it's very important for people in different businesses to be able to exchange information quickly. For scholars and researchers it's even more crucial than for others. If they know foreign languages, they can read publications in magazines and on the Internet and be well-informed about the most recent discoveries of their colleagues in other countries.

Speaker D. I know lots of people who started learning languages at a very mature age. They say it's fun and I agree with them. I'm taking an Italian course at the moment and I enjoy every minute in our classroom. We play linguistic games, sing songs and ...we talk about everything. It's like getting back to school again. Besides, I've got new friends there.

Speaker E. I can't understand why people fuss so much about foreign languages. Nowadays they are getting even less important than they used to be. All good films and books are translated by professional interpreters. TV broadcasts programmes in different languages too, so you can choose your language in the language option mode. And there are all kinds of programmes that can translate any text for you in seconds.

**6. What are your reasons for learning a foreign language?
Read through the texts. Are any of your ideas mentioned?**

AMBITIOUS REASONS

- 1) You want to work or study abroad, so knowing a foreign language is a must.
- 2) You want a prestigious job which involves contact with foreign partners or clients.
- 3) You know that people who use languages in their jobs earn around 8% more.
- 4) You want to make a career, get a promotion, go on foreign business trips.

PRACTICAL REASONS

When travelling abroad you don't want to look like a fool. You want to be able to find your way around, get the ticket, read the signs, go shopping without getting into trouble.

INTELLECTUAL REASONS

- 1) Learning a foreign language boosts your brain power. Your abilities in other subjects grow. It improves your memory.

2) When you learn a foreign language, you understand your native language better.

3) Knowing languages breaks barriers between cultures. You want to be culturally aware.

4) You enjoy the challenge of learning a particularly difficult foreign language. You are motivated by “I can do it”.

COMMONPLACE REASONS

1) Everyone learns, or at least, imitates learning a language at school and university. You do what everybody does.

2) Everyone learns a foreign language, but not everyone can speak it. You want to speak a foreign language fluently to outshine everyone around you.

ROMANTIC REASONS

You want to find the love of your life somewhere far away from your native country.

UNIQUE REASONS

You are a linguaphile or linguaholic or whatever. You are fascinated by languages and just enjoy learning them. The more languages you know – the better you feel.

7. Discuss the following with your partner.

- What are YOUR reasons for learning a foreign language (foreign languages)?
- Do you have a lot of problems when learning a foreign language? What is most difficult for you?
- What do you think is more important – to speak with good grammar or to know a lot of words?
- Are you afraid of speaking a foreign language?
- Do you practise speaking English with people from other countries?
- Do you watch films with subtitles? Do you read and translate the lyrics of your favourite songs?
- Do you read any foreign Internet sites?
- How do you think learning a language can become more interesting and more useful?

- What other languages would you like to learn? Explain your choice.
- Why do you think learning foreign languages is important?

8. Write an essay in answer to the following question:

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

✓ Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant example from your own knowledge or experience.

9. LIVING IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRY

1. Read the text. Translate it into Russian. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*. Answer the questions.

LIVING IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRY

As you know, some people enjoy big city life, others prefer to live in the suburbs or even on a farm in the country.

The city is the place where all *industrial, cultural* and *educational centers* are situated. People live in cities because all necessary objects are nearby. For example, if you get sick, a hospital or a chemist's shop will be situated near your home in the city. Buildings in the city are generally provided with *modern conveniences* such as *electricity, running water*, telephones and all sorts of labour-saving devices. There are plenty of means of transport: buses, *trolley buses*, mini-buses, trams, taxi-cabs and the underground.



City dwellers have more means of broadening their *cultural outlook* than country people: day schools and evening courses, public and private libraries, *societies* and *exhibitions*. There are many places in the city where you can get a bite or a drink: restaurants, cafes, pizzerias, tearooms, fast-food restaurants, quick-service restaurants and food bars. Besides, in big cities you can find all kinds of entertainment such as *playgrounds* and *football pitches*, tennis and basketball courts, *rinks*, museums, cinemas, theatres, concert halls, clubs, parks, and what not. Many people like to spend their free time there because it helps them to

relax and brings them a lot of pleasure. All in all, city life is *full of bustle* and variety and you never *feel bored*.

At first glance all that is really very comfortable, but nowadays in big cities there is a great number of cars and factories. Big cities *suffer from overpopulation*, dirty air and water, the streets are noisy and full of *traffic jams*, and after a hard-working day people cannot relax.

In the country we can live in the midst of nature. Countryside houses are spread out and there is *plenty of greenery*. Beautiful surroundings with trees and shrubs are pleasing to our eyes. The air is fresh and cool, which is good for a healthy living. Country life is *full of charms*. The rippling rivers, the grazing cows and the chirping birds give us great pleasure in life. Moreover, country life is cheaper than town life. People living in the country seem to be good-natured and have a warm heart. They share difficulties, happiness, sadness in order to overcome everything.

However, country people can't find a proper job with *high income*. There are no state supported farms any more. Now there are agricultural joint-stock companies and individual farming. Russian agriculture has undergone the process of economic changes.

Thus, living in the country as well as that in the city has both advantages and disadvantages. Not without reason it is said that the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. So, every person should live in the place where he or she feels comfortable and happy.



- 1) Do people prefer living in the country or in the city?
- 2) Why do people live in cities?
- 3) What are houses in the city provided with?

- 4) What means of transport are there in the city?
- 5) How can city dwellers broaden their cultural outlook?
- 6) Where can people get a bite or a drink in the city?
- 7) What kinds of entertainment can people find in big cities?
- 8) What do big cities suffer from?
- 9) What is pleasing to our eyes in the countryside?
- 10) Why is country life good for a healthy living?
- 11) What are country people like?
- 12) What are the disadvantages of living in the country?
- 13) Do you find the English proverb "The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence" true to life?

2. Translate the following words and phrases from English into Russian:

a. to live in the suburbs	i. to bring a lot of pleasure	n. healthy living
b. to live on a farm	j. in the midst of nature	o. bustle
c. industrial centre	k. to be spread out	p. to be full of charms
d. cultural centre	l. to be pleasing to one's eyes	q. proper job
e. educational centre	m. to be provided with smth	r. state supported farm
f. to be situated		s. agricultural joint-stock company
g. to get sick		
h. all in all		

3. Translate the following words and phrases from Russian into English:

Наслаждаться жизнью большого города; современные удобства; водопровод; бытовые приборы; городские жители; сельские жители; перекусить; на первый взгляд; страдать от загрязнения; здоровый образ жизни; журчащие реки; пасущиеся коровы; щебечущие птицы; высокий доход; подвергаться процессу экономических преобразований; преимущества и недостатки.

4. Match the word with its definition:

1) nearby	a) a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by smth;
2) chemist's shop	
3) traffic jam	

4) feel bored 5) feel comfortable 6) good-natured	b) naturally friendly and warm-hearted; c) close at hand, not far away; d) a place where people can buy medicines, medical goods, toilet articles, etc.; e) to be confident and relaxed, feel at home; f) to be tired and not enthusiastic, for example, because you have had too much of the same thing
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5. Four people explain why they prefer this or that place to live. Match the speaker with the idea. Remember that one idea is extra.

Idea 1: The speaker explains why she / he doesn't like life in the town.

Idea 2: The speaker is encouraging people to come and live in the country.

Idea 3: The speaker complains that there isn't much to do where he / she lives.

Idea 4: The speaker is advertising a radio programme.

Idea 5: The speaker would like to have a house in the city and one in the country too.

Tom:

I love it here. You can walk in the woods along the river near my village. An advantage of living in the country is that the people are much friendlier and there's less crime. We don't even lock the car at night. And we often leave the house unlocked when we are out during the day. I think people should move out of the cities and find a better life in the country.

Mary:

Why are so many people moving out of cities to find a new life in the country? Is it because life is so much easier in the country than in the town, because it's quieter and less stressful, and houses are much cheaper? Or are there other reasons? Listen to *In the Country* tonight at eight, when we interview people who are thinking of moving and ask them why.

Jim:

It's really lovely where I live. It's very pretty and there are trees and a hill just behind my house. If you like a quiet life, it's a really

great place to live. But one disadvantage is that life is a bit boring here. There isn't much going on in the village and there aren't many young people around. So, I often go into the city at weekends with my friends. It isn't far and there's always something to do there. One day, I'd like to move away from here.

Mathew:

There's a lot to do, of course, much more than in the country. It's good that you can go to the cinema and theatre. And there are lots of shops. But to be honest, I hardly ever go to the cinema or theatre. I prefer watching DVDs at home. And I hate shopping. What I really hate about the town is that it's very busy, very noisy and quite dirty. I'd rather live somewhere cleaner and more peaceful.

6. Fill in the table:

PROS	CONS
<i>Living in the city</i>	
industrial centre	a great amount of cars
hospitals and chemist's shops nearby	too many factories
<i>Living in the country</i>	
living in the midst of nature	no proper jobs

7. Split into two teams. One team represents the interests of those who prefer living in the country. The other team finds all the benefits of living in the city. Exchange your ideas.

10. MY HOME TOWN

1. Read the text about Penza and then answer the questions below. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*.

PENZA

Penza is an old Russian city. Its history dates back to the middle of the 17th century. It *was founded in* 1663 as *a fortress* to protect the south-eastern borders of Russia. At that time Penza was a small provincial town. In fact, it had no industry of its own. There were only 26 streets in Penza. The majority of the population couldn't read.



During *the Great Patriotic War* Penza was a frontline town. More than 50 factories from the western regions were evacuated to Penza. 300,000 Penza region residents went to war, more than half of them died defending their *homeland*.

Today Penza is a city with a population of 520,000 people. It's an industrial, cultural, and educational centre of Russia. In 2013 Penza celebrated its 350 birthday. In honour of the event a few *magnificent* culture and sports facilities were built in the city. Among them are Penza Public Library named after M. Lermontov, the Arena Sports Complex and the Penza Philharmonic.

Penza is a centre for education. Its universities, institutes, colleges and vocational schools attract thousands of young people who want to specialize in different fields of humanities, technology, sciences and arts. There are over 70 secondary schools in Penza.

There are many places of *architectural* and historical interest in our city. The Savitsky Art Gallery containing *a priceless collection* of paintings attracts visitors from home and abroad. Tourists are also invited to the Museum of One Picture, the Folk Crafts Museum which represents works of folk decorative and applied art, the Lermontov Museum in Tarkhany which acquaints visitors with the life and literary work of the famous Russian poet M. Lermontov. Our city is connected with the names of many other *outstanding people*, among them are V. Belinsky, A. Radishchev, A. Kuprin, P. Yablochkov.

The main street in Penza is Moskovskaya Street where many beautiful old buildings, shops, cafes, restaurants and hotels are located. The building of the Drama Theatre is also there.

Penza is a very green city with many beautiful parks and squares. Belinsky Park is the largest park in our city and one of the favourite places of children and grown-ups. From day to day Penza is becoming more and more beautiful.

1) Penza was founded as a fortress to protect the south-eastern borders of Russia, wasn't it?

2) Did Penza have any industry of its own in the middle of the 17th century?

3) How many streets were there in Penza at that time?

4) What is the population of Penza now?

5) How many secondary schools are there in Penza?

6) What are the main places of interest in Penza?

7) Which museum represents works of folk decorative and applied art?

8) What does the Lermontov Museum in Tarkhany acquaint visitors with?

9) What is the main street in Penza?

10) What is the largest park in Penza?

11) Do you know any names of outstanding people connected with our city?

2. Do you know what historical buildings and monuments of old Penza are presented in these photos? Match the captions A–F. Find some information about these places.

A. The Sura River

B. Spassky (Savior's) Cathedral

C. Penza Drama Theatre named after A.V. Lunacharsky

D. The monument to V.G. Belinsky

E. The shop "Budylnsky"

F. Volodarsky Street



1. Penza's public theatre was established in 1896. In 1924 the theatre was renamed after A.V. Lunacharsky.

C



2. In this house owned by a merchant G.E.Varentsov the shop of colonial goods was opened.

—



3. The monument was opened in Theatre Square on July 10, 1954.

—



4. This street is one of the oldest streets in Penza. It appeared in the second half of the 17th century.

—



5. This river is a right tributary of the Volga. It flows through the Penza Region, Chuvashia, the Nizhny Novgorod Region, Mordovia and the Ulyanovsk Region.



6. In 1934 it was blown up. But this rare architectural monument is restored now.

—

3. Have you ever heard of these people? Why are their names associated with Penza region? Find information about one of them and make a presentation.



Vladimir Alekseyevich
Gilyarovsky



Vissarion Grigoryevich
Belinsky



Denis Vasilyevich
Davydov



Mikhail Nikolayevich
Zagoskin



Vasily Osipovich
Klyuchevsky



Ivan Ivanovich
Lazhechnikov

4. Describe your hometown.

You should say:

- ✓ Where it is located.
- ✓ What it is known for.
- ✓ What are the main industries in your hometown?
- ✓ What languages are spoken there?
- ✓ What are the advantages and disadvantages of living there?
- ✓ What problems does your hometown face?

11. CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF RUSSIA AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

1. Read the text. Memorize the *italicized words and phrases*. Answer the questions.

Holidays and holiday traditions of Great Britain

The British love and honor their holidays and traditions: they *took shape over* the centuries and *included pagan and Christian rituals*, official state dates, *musical and sporting events*. Today, cultural symbols and traditional rites *are borrowed and mixed*, but for Britain with its multicultural population, the history of the mutual influence of the colonies and colonialists, *attention to their own ancient pre-Christian culture, the diversity of traditions* has always been characteristic. For foreign tourists, students and expats, some holidays will be familiar – for example, international Valentine’s Day and Halloween – and others, like Queen’s Birthday or Guy Fawkes Day, will be an interesting discovery. Not all English holidays are accompanied by weekends, but certainly everyone has their own history, symbolism and rituals.

Valentine’s Day

Valentine’s Day is celebrated in many countries of the world – it is *a holiday of romantics and lovers*, sellers of cards and *plush toys*. The history of secret weddings in the circle of Jeffrey Chaucer in the Middle Ages, in the era of courtly love, is associated with the name of the priest Valentine. In 18th-century England, the tradition of celebrating Valentine’s Day became entrenched and took on stable forms: *lovers confess their love*, give flowers, sweets and Valentine greeting cards, originally handmade. The symbols of Valentine’s Day today are the heart, pigeons and the figure of a winged cupid.

Pancake week

Pancake week, or Pancake week Tuesday – Tuesday in the week before *Lent*, the *traditional Christian custom* of abstaining from animal food for 40 days before Easter. Fasting ends on Easter Sunday. Today, few Christians fast, but the tradition of baking pancakes *on the eve of fasting*, using all the eggs, milk and butter remaining in the house, has been preserved, although it has lost its original meaning. Researchers of

pagan traditions say that pancakes symbolized the sun, and Pancake Week was a holiday of seeing off winter, when festivals and fist fights were held in the villages. Today, for many people, this is an occasion to get together and eat a traditional dish with various additives.

Mother's Day

Mother's Day is a holiday of mothers and grandmothers, *a day of gratitude* for everything that they did and are doing. Traditionally, children of all ages give gifts and postcards to their mothers, invite them to a cafe or do household chores for them, some mothers even get breakfast in bed. Initially, *the custom of honoring mothers* on the fourth Sunday of Lent was religious, but by the first third of the 20th century the holiday became popular among all residents of Britain.

St. Patrick's Day

St. Patrick's Day is a cultural and religious holiday, celebrated annually on March 17 – the day the patron saint of Ireland, St. Patrick, died. According to legend, St. Patrick used *a shamrock* to explain the Holy Trinity to Irish pagans. Today, a clover leaf, the image of the saint and green color have become symbols of the holiday along with *the image of leprechaun*, the brightest character of Irish folklore. Festivals, parades and fairs dedicated to Irish culture are held throughout the country.

April 1 – April Fool's Day

April Fool's Day *reflects the British love for* paradoxical jokes, black humor and practical jokes. At this time, it is customary to joke with each other – even newspapers, television and radio programs often contain fake stories. There are lists of the most successful and unusual hoaxes and practical jokes that happened on this day, as some Englishmen very thoroughly prepared for this day. For example, on April 1, 1976, during an early morning interview on BBC Radio 2, British astronomer Patrick Moore announced that a unique astronomical event should occur at 9.47: "Pluto should pass behind Jupiter, planetary alignment will temporarily reduce Earth's gravity". Moore announced to the audience that if they jumped in the air the moment alignment occurs, they would feel the lack of gravity of the earth. At 9.47 in the morning, hundreds of phone calls from listeners began to arrive at the station, claiming that they felt a lack of gravity. One woman said that she and her friends even got up from their chairs and swam around the

room. Traditionally, the British *make jokes* until noon, and if someone gets caught, he will hear the cry of “April Fools!”

Easter

Easter is the main Christian holiday, popular in Britain and in all European countries, the USA, Canada and Russia. It is most *in demand* among religious holidays. This popularity *is associated with* the original positive meaning – overcoming death and the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. Easter falls in the spring, *coinciding with* the revival of nature, and colorful ceremonies have made this holiday popular among children. For Easter people go to church, give Easter eggs, *go hunting for chocolate eggs*. The tradition of hiding chocolate eggs in the garden or at home is especially loved by children: parents *lay out treats around the house*, and children in the morning look for sweets. Chocolate Easter Eggs have become a traditional Easter gift in Britain.

Father's day

Father's Day, June 21 is *a day of honoring, expressing gratitude* to dads and grandfathers. Sons and daughters give fathers gifts, postcards, treat them with lunch, take joint walks.

Queen's official birthday

The Queen's real birthday is April 21, but since 1748 it has been a tradition for England *to celebrate the birthday of the king or queen* in June. This is due to the fact that in June the weather is more favorable for festivities. An important part of the holiday is the military parade, known as Trooping the Color, held in London, and the presence of the royal family.

Summer solstice

The summer solstice is the longest day and shortest night of the year, June 21st. According to pagan tradition, many people gather at the ancient Stonehenge monument in Wiltshire and watch the sunrise.

Edinburgh Fringe Festival

The Edinburgh Fringe Festival is the world's largest art festival: *annually* there are more than 40,000 performances of street artists, dancers, musicians, mimes, drama artists. Every year in August the festival gathers a lot of creative people and spectators, he is best known for his comedic performances.

Halloween

Halloween is held October 31st on the eve of the Western Christian holiday of All Saints Day. This is a time *dedicated to the memory of the dead, saints, martyrs*. Unlike the United States, this is a relatively calm event: children put on costumes and walk around the neighborhood with the famous phrase “*Trick or treat*”, collecting treats. Neighbours very rarely let children play themselves, but prefer to treat them with sweets.

Guy Fawkes Night

Bonfire Night is held on November 5th, associated with the tradition of celebrating Guy Fawkes’ *failed attempt to blow up the parliament* in 1605. Participants make bonfires, admire the fireworks, take part in street processions and festivities.

Memorial Day, November 11

Every year on November 11, the British remember the soldiers who died in the fields of the First World War. Royal British Legion *sell paper poppy flowers* – a symbol of Memorial Day, sending all the proceeds *to charity to raise funds for war veterans* and their families. At 11.00 am, a two-minute silence is announced throughout the country.

Christmas

The British celebrate Christmas December 25th – this is the main family and state holiday. Christmas markets are held in many UK cities and are becoming popular places to visit with friends and family. At this time, *it is customary to buy gifts for loved ones*, to cook traditional dishes – turkey, pudding, hot alcoholic drinks. Christmas trees, garlands and candles are put in the houses. Children hang socks near the Christmas tree or fireplace, where in the morning parents will lay out gifts.

New Year

England celebrates the New Year, having parties with friends and family and waiting for *the countdown before midnight*. This holiday is given less attention than Christmas, because many choose to spend New Year’s Eve out of the house, on street walks, admiring the fireworks.

(<https://smapse.com/top-20-holidays-and-holiday-traditions-of-great-britain/>)

- 1) Why are cultural symbols and traditional rites borrowed and mixed in Great Britain?
- 2) What is the origin of St. Valentine's Day?
- 3) When is Pancake week?
- 4) What did pancakes symbolize according to pagan traditions?
- 5) What do children usually do on Mother's Day?
- 6) What did St. Patrick use a shamrock for?
- 7) What does April Fool's Day reflect?
- 8) What does the tradition of hiding chocolate eggs involve?
- 9) What is an important part of Queen's official birthday?
- 10) What is Edinburgh Fringe Festival famous for?
- 11) How do people celebrate Guy Fawkes Night?
- 12) What is the main symbol of Memorial Day?
- 13) How do people celebrate Christmas?
- 14) Why is New Year given less attention in Britain?

2. Match the name of the holiday with its feature.

1. Pancake week	A. The symbols are the heart, pigeons and the figure of a winged cupid
2. St. Patrick's Day	B. At 11.00 am, a two-minute silence is announced throughout the country
3. Summer solstice	C. Festivals, parades and fairs dedicated to the culture of this part of Great Britain are held throughout the country. The main colour of the celebrations is green
4. St. Valentines' Day	D. Many people gather at the ancient monument in Wiltshire and watch the sunrise
5. New Year	E. Children put on costumes and walk around the neighbourhood with the famous phrase Trick or treat, collecting treats
6. Memorial Day	F. People cook traditional dishes like turkey, pudding, hot alcoholic drinks and hang stockings
7. Halloween	G. People bake pancakes and get together
8. Christmas	H. A military parade
9. Queen's official birthday	I. People go to church, give Easter eggs, go hunting for chocolate eggs
10. Easter	J. People tend to be out of the house, on street walks, admiring the fireworks

3. Match the words (1–8) to their definitions (a–h). Then make sentences.

1. To coincide	a. a cereal used for making food or alcohol
2. astronomical	b. to cover the surrounding land with water
3. to flood	c. a promise to do something
4. to be recorded	d. to happen at the same time
5. barley	e. something done regularly in the same way to mark an important occasion
6. a ritual	f. relating to the stars
7. a host	g. to be written down for future reference
8. a commitment	h. the person or place that provides space for a special event

4. Make up your own sentences using the following words and phrases:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a day of gratitude | 19. the image of leprechaun |
| 2. a day of honoring | 20. the summer solstice |
| 3. a holiday of romantics and lovers | 21. to express gratitude |
| 4. shamrock | 22. to be associated with |
| 5. annually | 23. to be borrowed and mixed |
| 6. attention to their own ancient pre-Christian culture | 24. to be dedicated to the memory of the dead, saints, martyrs |
| 7. charity | 25. to celebrate the birthday of the king or queen |
| 8. failed attempt to blow up the parliament | 26. to coincide with |
| 9. in demand | 27. to go hunting for chocolate eggs |
| 10. lent | 28. to include pagan and Christian rituals |
| 11. lovers confess their love | 29. to lay out treats around the house |
| 12. musical and sporting events | 30. to make jokes |
| 13. on the eve of fasting | 31. to raise funds for |
| 14. pagan traditions | 32. to reflect the British love for |
| 15. plush toys | 33. to sell paper poppy flowers |
| 16. the countdown before midnight | 34. to take shape over |
| 17. the custom of honoring mothers | 35. traditional Christian custom |
| 18. the diversity of traditions | 36. Trick or treat |

5. Read the text and translate it into Russian. Give a brief summary of the text.

NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS

New year, old celebrations

There have been celebrations to mark the beginning of a new year for thousands of years. Sometimes these were simply an opportunity for people to eat, drink and have fun, but in some places the festivities were connected to the land or astronomical events. For example, in Egypt the beginning of the year coincided with when the River Nile flooded, and this normally happened when the star Sirius rose. The Persians and Phoenicians started their new year at the spring equinox (this is around 20 March when the Sun shines more or less directly on the equator and the length of the night and the day are almost the same).

The oldest celebration

The city of Babylon in ancient Mesopotamia was where the first New Year's celebrations were recorded about 4,000 years ago. The Babylonians held their celebrations on the first new moon after the spring equinox and called this festival Akitu (which comes from the word the Sumerians used for barley). Barley was cut in Mesopotamia in the spring, and during Akitu there was a different ritual on each of the 11 days that the celebration lasted. Statues of the gods were carried through the streets of the city, and in this way the Babylonians believed that their world had been cleaned to prepare for the new year and a new spring.

Modern celebrations

In many cities all over the world, spectacular fireworks displays take place as soon as the clock passes midnight on 31 December. In recent years, Sydney in Australia has been the host to one of the first of these celebrations as New Year arrives there before most other major international cities. The display takes place in Sydney Harbour, with the Opera House and Harbour Bridge making it a stunning setting. Fireworks light up the skies in hundreds of cities as 12 midnight strikes around the globe.

Traditions that live on

There are a number of strange and interesting New Year's traditions around the world. In Scotland, New Year's Eve is called

Hogmanay and “first footing” remains a popular custom with people visiting friends’ and neighbours’ houses just after midnight. The first person who visits your house should bring a gift as this will mean good luck. In Spain, it is the custom to eat 12 grapes as the bells sound for midnight on 31 December. One grape is eaten at each sound of the bell and each grape is supposed to bring good luck for each month of the year ahead. In Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela and some other Central and South American countries, people wear special underwear of different colours on New Year’s Eve. Red is supposed to be good for bringing love in the new year, while yellow is supposed to bring money.

Out with the old, in with the new

The new year is a perfect time to make a change for the better. The tradition of making New Year’s resolutions is more common in the western hemisphere but also exists in the eastern hemisphere. This tradition involves a person making a commitment to change an unwanted habit or behaviour or setting a personal objective. Typical New Year’s resolutions might be to give up smoking, eat healthier food, do more exercise, become more organised or laugh more – but really, a New Year’s resolution can be almost anything. However, research suggests that many New Year’s resolutions fail. Being realistic about the objectives you set and not making too many New Year’s resolutions might help you to achieve success.

(<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/>)

6. Are the statements True or False?

1. Many years ago, new year celebrations were almost always held at the time of an astronomical event (T/F).
2. During Akitu in ancient Mesopotamia, a variety of rituals took place (T/F).
3. The way Sydney welcomes the new year is very different from other important cities (T/F).
4. “First footing” in Scotland involves people giving presents.
5. In Spain, people eat a number of grapes just after midnight during New Year celebrations (T/F).
6. Researchers have found out that many people do not succeed in keeping their New Year’s resolutions (T/F).

7. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. On 1 January, people in many countries all over the world will hold a (celebrate) to mark the beginning of a new year.

2. In Egypt, the (begin) of the new year was when the River Nile flooded.

3. The spring equinox is when the sun shines almost (direct) on the equator.

4. There are some (interest) New Year's traditions in different countries.

5. New Year's resolutions often involve changing an (want) habit such as spending too much time watching television.

6. It is important to be (real) when it comes to making New Year's resolutions.

8. Give a talk on one of the following topics:

- ✓ How do you celebrate New Year?
- ✓ Do you have any ceremonies to celebrate the New Year in your country?
- ✓ Why do people think New Year is a new beginning?
- ✓ Explain why this festival is important.

9. Write a short (100–120 words) informal letter to your friend. Answer his questions.



... As you can see, there are a lot of different holidays in my native country. What about Russia? Are there many holidays? What are they? Which holidays do you like most of all? Which of them are similar to the USA holidays?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Love,

Tom

12. GLOBALIZATION

Warm up. What is globalization? What are its types? Give some examples of this phenomenon.

1. Choose the correct definitions for these words.

1. global	A. an effect, or an influence
2. local	B. the production of goods
3. network	C. the business or trade in a particular product
4. controversy	D. including or affecting the whole world
5. impact	E. a group of people, organizations, or places that are connected or that work together
6. identity	F. related to the area somebody live in
7. market	G. the qualities that make someone or something unique
8. industry	H. the workers in a particular country or industry
9. labour	I. a disagreement about a policy or an issue

2. Fill in the gaps.

<i>verb</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>translation</i>
integrate	—	
create	creative	
communicate	communicative	
regulate	regulative	
develop	developing, developed	
expand	—	
produce	
employ	employed, unemployed	
compete	competitive	
dominate	—	
increase	increased	
pollute	polluted	
disappear	—	
argue	

3. Read the text and translate it into Russian. Fill in the table after the text.

WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

Generally, globalization means a process by which economies, societies and cultures of different countries become integrated through a global network. Globalization as a process affects different spheres of human life. When we talk about economy, it is the creation of the global market which regulates the production and sales of goods around the world. When we talk about politics, it is the regulation of political relationships among countries. When we talk about industry, it is the expansion of multinational companies and the development of global-scale industries. But these are not all aspects of human activities influenced by global forces. Local cultures and languages, communication between people, social ideas, even resources and environment are shaped by international forces.



There are a lot of controversies about globalization. On the one hand, it is a positive creative force which brings a lot of good, on the other, it has a strong negative impact. Decide whether the following facts refer to positive or negative effects of globalization:

- Old barriers between countries disappear. People are free to travel, see the world, exchange ideas.
- People can buy goods produced thousands of kilometres away from their country.

- People in poor countries work for big multinational companies. Unemployment in these countries goes down.

- People in developed countries lose jobs because big multinational companies use cheap labour in poor countries.

- People can choose universities to study and places to work abroad, not only in their region.

- Smart and talented young people leave their countries to work abroad because of higher salaries and better standard of living. This is the so-called “brain-drain”.

- Standards of local industries improve because of competition with foreign goods.

- Local industries are not developed because foreign companies dominate the market and control the development. Local products disappear.

- Developed countries are the key players in world politics and suppress the political interests of developing countries.

- People in developing countries have more freedoms and rights because world organizations help to settle the conflicts.

- Local cultures lose their identities and local languages disappear because of the dominance of global culture, built according to American standards.

- Increased communication via travel and internet makes people more tolerant to other cultures, makes them culturally aware.

- Natural resources, such as oil and gas, are disappearing quickly because of increased activities of international companies. Forests, land, rivers and seas are also affected by pollution. Fast industrial development kills nature.

As you see, there are powerful arguments both for and against globalization. Each person has to decide for him / herself which are more important. But one thing is certain – globalization is a phenomenon which cannot be stopped. So, people have to accept it and try to increase positive effects and eliminate the negative ones.

<i>positive</i> effects of globalization	<i>negative</i> effects of globalization

4. Answer the questions:

1. Is globalization a process or a state?

2. What spheres of human activity are affected by globalization?

3. Why are there a lot of controversies about globalization?
4. How does employment change in developed and developing countries?
5. How does production change because of globalization?
6. What is “brain-drain”?
7. What negative effect does globalization have on local cultures?
8. How does globalization work in politics?
9. Is it possible to ignore globalization in the modern world?

5. There are 8 types of globalization. Choose a suitable description for each type. Through these 8 aspects, we can see how our world is becoming more integrated.

1. Social globalization...
2. Technological globalization...
3. Financial globalization...
4. Economic globalization...
5. Political globalization...
6. Cultural globalization...
7. Ecological globalization...
8. Geographical globalization...

A. ... refers to the diplomatic negotiations between nation-states. It includes the standardization of global rules around trade, criminality, and the rule of law.

B. ... also known as sociological globalization refers to the integration of our societies and the idea that we now live in a shared society.

C. ... refers to the ways corporations do business as multinational organizations nowadays.

D. ... refers to the spread of technology around the world. Examples of this include the spread of the internet, solar panel technology and medical technologies – which can all help improve the lives of people around the world.

E. ... refers to the ease at which money can be spread around the world.

F. ... refers to the spread and mixing of cultures around the world.

G. ... refers to the idea that the world is no longer seen as groups of distinct nations as much as it once was.

H. ... refers to the idea that the world needs to be considered one interconnected ecosystem.

6. Which of the above-mentioned types of globalization seem to you the most important in the modern world? Why? Discuss it with the group.

7. Read the following text and insert the missing words from the box. Give the main idea of the text in 1–2 sentences.

Organizations, player, film, shirt, communication, goods, countries, shoes, Big Mac, money

Your ... was made in Mexico and your ... in China. Your CD ... comes from Japan. You can travel to Moscow and eat a ... there and you can watch an American ... in Rome. Today ... are made and sold all over the world, thanks to globalization.

Globalization lets ... move closer to each other. People, companies and ... in different countries can live and work together. We can exchange goods, ... and ideas faster and cheaper than ever before. Modern ... and technology, like the Internet, cell phones or satellite TV help us in our daily lives.

8. “Coca Cola is a symbol of globalization”. What do you think about this statement? Discuss it with the group. Give your own examples of globalization. Use the following clichés:



- I think...
- I believe...
- I'm sure...
- To my mind...
- I can say that...
- I guess...

9. Split into two teams. One team represents the interests of supporters of globalization. The other team defends the interests of anti-globalists. Think over the roles within the team (for example, the CEO of a large company, the rector of a university, the chairman of the Environmental Protection Fund, and others). Think over the arguments and within 15 minutes (for each side) try to convince the opposite side of your rightness. One person remains in the role of a chairman and does not take any side.

10. Write an essay on the following topic (150–200 words). Use the received information as well as other sources of information.

“Is globalization a destructive or a creative force?”



13. PROFESSION. CAREER PROSPECTS

1. Read the introduction to the text and answer the following questions.

- ✓ Who is Richard Semler?
- ✓ What problem did he have?
- ✓ What changes do you think Semler made?

2. Read and translate the text into Russian. Translate the words and phrases from the box. Answer the questions.

✓ employee	✓ to meet guests in reception
✓ receptionist	✓ to do the photocopying
✓ secretary	✓ to send faxes
✓ top manager	✓ to type letters
✓ flexible working hours	✓ to dial the phone
✓ revenue	✓ to wear uniforms
✓ peer pressure	✓ to spring into action
✓ to set salaries	✓ to earn

SEMCO

At twenty-one, Richard Semler became the boss of his father's business in Brazil, Semco, which sold parts for ships. Knowing his son was still young, Semler senior told him, "Better make your mistakes while I'm still alive".

Semler junior worked like a madman, from 7:30 a.m. until midnight every day. One afternoon, while touring a factory in New York, he collapsed. The doctor who treated him said, "There's nothing wrong with you. Yet. But if you continue like this, you'll find a new home in our hospital". Semler got the message. He changed the way he worked. In fact, he changed the way his employees worked too.



He let his workers take more responsibility so that they would be the ones worrying when things went wrong. He allowed them to set their own salaries, and he cut all the jobs he thought were unnecessary,

like receptionists and secretaries. This saved money and brought more equality to the company. “Everyone at Semco, even top managers, meets guests in reception, does the photocopying, sends faxes, types letters and dials the phone”.

He completely reorganized the office: instead of walls, they have plants at Semco, so bosses can’t shut themselves away from everyone else. And the workers are free to decorate their workspace as they want. As for uniforms, some people wear suits and others wear T-shirts.

Semler says, “We have an employee named Rubin Agater who sits there reading the newspaper hour after hour. He doesn’t even pretend to be busy. But when a Semco pump on the other side of the world fails and millions of gallons of oil are about to spill into the sea, Rubin springs into action. He knows everything there is to know about our pumps and how to fix them. That’s when he earns his salary. No one cares if he doesn’t look busy the rest of the time”.

Semco has flexible working hours: the employees decide when they need to arrive at work. The employees also evaluate their bosses twice a year. Also, Semco lets its workers use the company’s machines for their own projects, and makes them take holidays for at least thirty days a year.

It sounds perfect, but does it work? The answer is in the numbers: in the last six years, Semco’s revenues have gone from \$35 million to \$212 million. The company has grown from eight hundred employees to 3,000. Why?

Semler says it’s because of “peer pressure”. Peer pressure makes everyone work hard for everyone else. If someone isn’t doing his job well, the other workers will not allow the situation to continue. In other words, Ricardo Semler treats his workers like adults and expects them to act like adults. And they do.

1) What do employees at Semco do that they probably wouldn’t do in other companies?

2) How does Semco and its staff look different from other companies?

3) Who is Rubin Agater and why is he important at Semco?

4) How does Semco show that it trusts its workers?

5) Do Semco’s methods work? How do we know?

6) What is “peer pressure” and why is it important at Semco?

3. Work with a partner. Discuss the following questions:

1) What do you think of Semco’s policies?

- 2) Would you like to work in a company with these policies?
3) Would any of the “rules” at Semco be possible where you work / in your country? Why / Why not?

4. Think what kind of work you would like to do. Speak about the work using the points listed below:

- ✓ the activities involved
- ✓ place of work
- ✓ main tasks
- ✓ skills / abilities needed
- ✓ experience / qualifications needed
- ✓ good and bad things about the job.

5. Imagine that you are looking for a job and in one of the advertisements you find the following:

The Olympic Committee is looking for dedicated, enthusiastic and energetic people to work in different areas for the forthcoming Olympic Games. There are vacancies in the following areas:

- Administration
- Hospitality and catering
- Translation and language services
- Medical support

All applicants must be appropriately qualified and a good level of English is essential. Send your CV and a covering letter (in English) to:

Job applications: The Olympic Committee, PO Box 2456

Answer the question: *Which job could you apply for?*

6. After reading this ad Mehmet Bolat decided to send his resume and cover letter. Arrange the headings of the resume.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
COMPUTER SKILLS
PERSONAL INFORMATION

CARREER HISTORY
EDUCATION
LANGUAGES

Mehmet Bolat

PHOTO

1 _____

Address Alper Apt. Daire 3
 Turgut Ozal Caddesi Seyhan, Adana
Telephone home: 0090 322 6587688
 mobile: 0090 535 9428190
Nationality: Turkish
Marital status: Single
Date of birth: 12th September 1982
Email: bolatmehmet@superonline.com.tr

2 _____

2006 – Junior physiotherapist at Rehabilitation Centre
I work mainly with patients who need rehabilitation after an operation.
In my free time, I also work as a physiotherapist for a local basketball team.

3 _____

2001–2005 Degree in physiotherapy, University of Gaziantep
1997–2001 Atatürk High School, Adana

4 _____

English (CEF level B2). I have a good level of written and spoken English.
I have been studying English at a private language school for the last three years.
German (fluent). My mother is German

5 _____

Windows XP

6 _____

Full driving licence
Member of the university basketball team

7. Read Mehmet's letter. Choose the phrases that are appropriate for writing an official letter when applying for a job. Pay attention to the rules of writing official letters! Study the following material (Writing letters, emails).

Formal letters

- You don't know the person's name Start: *Dear Sir / Madam*
Finish: *Yours faithfully, ...*
- You know the person's name Start: *Dear Mr / Ms / Mrs Garcia*
Finish: *Yours sincerely, ...*
- Put your address in the top right-hand corner with the date underneath.
- Put the name and address of the person you are writing to on the left.
- Don't use contractions.
- Write your full name under your signature.
- Put *I look forward to hearing from you* if you would like a reply.

Alper Apt. Daire 3
Turgut OzalCaddesi
Seyhan, Adana
30th April

Olympic Committee
PO Box 2456

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing / I'm writing to apply for a job with the medical support staff in the forthcoming Olympic Games.

I am a qualified physiotherapist and *I've been working / I have been working* at a Rehabilitation Centre here since January 2006. I have a good level of English, and *my German is great / I speak German fluently*.

I enclose / I'm sending you my CV as requested.

Hope to hear from you soon. / I look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes / Yours faithfully,

Mehmet Bolat

Mehmet Bolat

14. WRITING LETTERS AND EMAILS

1. Writing a letter, it is important to determine the style of writing formal or informal letters. Choose the right column for the right option.

✓ With a colleague who is well-known to you (you're on friendly terms).

✓ In personal emails that may contain both business and non-business topics.

✓ If the recipients aren't well-known to you.

✓ If it is required in your organization.

✓ When writing to someone who has more authority than you.

✓ If it is encouraged in your organization (everybody else writes informally).



The <i>formal</i> writing style	The <i>informal</i> writing style

2. When you write an email or a letter on paper, you need to make sure that your style follows the rules. Formal language differs from informal in its tone, choice of words and corresponding cliches. Write down the following differences in the table. And what other differences can you name?

- ✓ full forms;
- ✓ contractions;
- ✓ colloquial language;
- ✓ phrasal verbs;
- ✓ no emoticons;
- ✓ acronyms and abbreviation;
- ✓ formal language.

The characteristics of <i>formal</i> writing...	The characteristics of <i>informal</i> writing...

3. Group discussion “How often do you write letters? What style do you usually use in your emails?”

4. Rewrite formal sentences, making them informal and vice versa.

- ✓ I appreciated your advising me of this incident.
- ✓ If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.
- ✓ What time is OK for you?
- ✓ I am afraid I will not be able to attend the meeting.
- ✓ You can use WhatsApp to get in touch with her.
- ✓ If you have any more questions, we are ready to answer.
- ✓ We apologize once more for this most regrettable mistake.
- ✓ Lovely to hear from you!

5. Any formal or informal letter has a certain structure and includes the following parts:

- Заголовок (heading)
- Дата (date)
- Внутренний адрес или адрес получателя (inside address / receiver’s address)
- Приветствие / вступительное обращение (salutation / greeting)
- Текст письма (body of the letter), которое делится на части (paragraphs)
- Заключение (conclusion / ending)
- Подпись (signature)
- Приложение (если есть) (references to enclosures (if any))

Match the parts of the letter with their names and determine the type of the letter: formal or informal. Explain your choice.

1. Ann Sanders Daisy Clifford Inc 5490 Chelsey Road Houston, TX 54913	A. Date
2. A. Sanders Export-Import Manager	B. Main paragraph
3. Faithfully yours,	C. Receiver’s address
4. We have seen your	D. Salutation

advertisement in the Business Weekly Journal, and we will appreciate it if you send us more detailed description of your computers. We would also like to know the discounts that you provide	
5. Dear Sirs,	E. Introductory paragraph
6. Wilson Brothers Inc 2745, 27th Street Los Angeles, LA 97636	F. Closing paragraph
7. We are looking forward to hearing your reply.	G. Sender's address
8. 19 April 2022	H. Closing salutation
9. Our company specializes in distributing computers in Italy. For your information we may add that our company was established seven years ago. If your goods meet our requirements, and we receive a favourable offer, we will be able to represent your computers in Eastern Europe	I. Signature (sender's information)

6. There are different types of letters depending on the purpose of writing. Complete the sentences with a suitable answer from the frame. What other types of letters can you name?

A request email, a letter of complaint, an instructional email, an apology email, a resume, a response to a customer complaint email, a business enquiry, a thank-you email, a meeting request email, a memo

1. If you want to find a good job, you write...
2. If you want to ask for more information about a product or service that you are planning to buy, you write...
3. If you want to clarify exactly what you want done on a job or in a project, you write...
4. If you want to report a bad experience or situation and express dissatisfaction, you write...

5. If you can't ship the goods on time, you write...
6. If you want to ask someone for something or ask for help, you write...
7. If you want to arrange a meeting, you write...
8. If you want to respond to a customer complaint, you write...
9. If you want to thank a client for their continued business, you write...
10. If you want to inform a large group of employees of upcoming events or broadcast internal changes, you write...

7. Find mistakes in the following letter, correct them and determine the type of the letter.

July 22th

Dear David Black,

Thanks you for your letter from July 2 and for your interest in our products.

I am sorry to hear that you won't be able to attend our presentation on August but I hope we can to arrange a later date. We're planning another presentation for September 27. I attach a copy of our latest catalogue & prize list.

Contact me again if you need any more information.

I look forward to hear from you.

Your faithfully
George Forman

8. Read the part of the letter and add the missing parts. Determine the type of the letter.

Dear,

I am writing in connection with an advertisement for your English course. I am 18 years-old student from Russia. I am interested in English and have been looking for a course in English at higher level.

I would like to ask for more details about this English course. I would be very grateful if you could inform me about payment forms and enrolment requirements.

9. Read the following parts from different letters and match the types of the letters with the appropriate parts.

1. An offer letter
2. A letter of complaint
3. An application letter
4. A reply to information enquiry
5. An order letter
6. A letter of invitation
7. An enquiry letter

A. The 3D Technologies Seminar held at the Moscow Crocus Congress Centre on June 13 will feature lectures by several key programmers and designers in the field of 3D modeling, with topics including trilinear filtering, anti-aliasing and mipmapping.

I am enclosing 3 tickets for you. I hope that you decide to attend and I am looking forward to seeing you there.

B. With reference to your vacancy for Office Manager I am sending you my CV attached to this letter. I have an experience of working as a secretary for 3 years in a small company where I had no career prospects. I am the Bachelor of Business Administration and so I think my education would allow me to make a significant contribution to your company. I would be very grateful if you consider my application.

C. Your wedding agency is becoming more and more popular in our city. I would like to help you make it more attractive to the customers. I am the owner of rose gardens, we grow fine roses all the year round. Roses would become a very good decoration for all wedding ceremonies. The prices are reasonable and include the designer service. More information you may find in the brochure attached.

D. I am writing to inform you that yesterday I got my new TV set which was delivered by your delivery service. The package was undamaged so I signed all documents and paid the rest of the sum. But when I unpacked it I found several scratches on the front panel. I would like you to replace the item or give me back my money. Please let me know your decision within 2 days.

E. Thank you for your enquiry about the staying in our hotel. We have a single room available at the period you stated. The price is \$76 per night. Breakfast and other meals are not included as we do not have such service. But there is a buffet in our hotel where you can have

meals at any time of the day and night. We have airport transfer service, it's free for our guests, as well as Wi-Fi. It is also possible to rent a car in our hotel in advance together with reserving a room. If you have any more questions we are ready to answer.

F. With reference to your advertisement in the newspaper "Today" we would like to receive your price-list of Cobra telephone with 50–99 number memory.

Please state what discount you allow for quantities and cash payment.

G. Please supply 1,300 dresses "Turner" line in the colors and sizes specified below:

Size	Color	Quantity
16	blue	100
17	red	250
18	brown	300
17	blue	300
16	gray	450

Price: \$67each (total – \$89,400)

Delivery: air freight, CIF London

Payment: by letter of credit

Packing: standard

10. Your friend is looking for a job. Give him / her advice how to make a good resume. Use the modal verb *should*.

To point out a summary of one's personal history and professional qualifications; to emphasize the kind of work you can do; it is important to present oneself well on paper; to mention personal data: date and place of birth; to write down a list of previous jobs, hold positions; to organize the information about previous jobs in the reverse chronological order; to mention the summer jobs related to the job you want; to point out interests and skills; to write down the command of foreign languages; to write a cover letter; to send a letter of recommendation.

Model: You are going to write a resume. It **should** not be a detailed personal history. Under "Personal" write the date and place of birth, then...

11. Imagine that you have found an appropriate position in an organization. Write a resume and a cover letter. Use the material from exercises above.

12. After receiving an invitation to an interview you should get ready for it properly. What a person should do and what shouldn't do at the interview? Give your friend the appropriate advice. Use the following expressions, split them into two groups.

To dress appropriately; to answer questions honestly; to write (in)correct information on your CV to make it look better; to have (no) professional look; to hesitate to fill out applications; to produce (un) favourable impression; to arrive for the interview five to ten minutes early; to look untidy; to have several copies of resume; to keep the boss waiting; to seem irresponsible and light-minded; to have the names, addresses and phone numbers of three people to be used as references; to be late for the interview; to sound (not) confident enough; to be badly shaven; to be (not) punctual; to be polite; to wear long hair; to smoke or chew gum; to speak audibly; to (not to) mumble; to answer the questions clearly and competently; to wear dirty shoes / boots; to thank the interviewer; to wear too bright colours; to hesitate in answering questions.

<i>You should...</i>	<i>You shouldn't ... / Don't...</i>

13. Read the questions that are often asked at the interview. How would you answer them?

- 1) Tell me a few words about yourself.
- 2) What is your education? Why did you choose this major?
- 3) Tell me about your working experience. Where did you work before? How long did you work there? What were your duties? Why did you leave?
- 4) What is your current position?
- 5) What are your duties?
- 6) How long have you been doing this?
- 7) Why do you want to change?
- 8) What was the most rewarding experience in your life?
- 9) What is your greatest achievement?
- 10) What are your ambitions for the next five years?
- 11) What is the most difficult situation you have had to face and how did you deal with it?

- 12) How do you usually solve problems?
- 13) Do you like working with people?
- 14) Describe a situation where you worked in a team.
- 15) What kind of people do you find it difficult to work with?
- 16) What are your strengths?
- 17) What are your weaknesses?
- 18) Why do you want to take this position?
- 19) How do you usually deal with stress? Are you able to work under pressure?
- 20) What are your hobbies?
- 21) How do you usually spend your leisure time?

14. Translate the following tips how to behave at the interview into English.

- 1) Постарайтесь приехать на собеседование за 10–15 мин до начала.
- 2) Будьте вежливы со всеми в офисе.
- 3) Улыбнитесь, когда входите в кабинет интервьюера.
- 4) Не садитесь (don't take your seat), пока вам не предложат это сделать.
- 5) Внимательно слушайте интервьюера.
- 6) Ваши ответы должны быть точными (accurate). Вы можете добавлять (add) информацию, которая покажет ваши положительные качества.
- 7) Говорите правду. Любые колебания (hesitations) будут заметны, и интервьюер вам не поверит.
- 8) Поблагодарите проводившего интервью и договоритесь о том, когда вы узнаете о результатах собеседования.

15. Imagine that after reading your resume, you were invited to an interview. Play out this situation with a partner.

16. Your friend needs a letter of recommendation for a job. Write such a letter for your friend. Use the following phrases as an example. Offer your own variants too.

To be a hard-working man (woman); to be loyal to his (her) colleagues; to be able to take criticism; to have high professional qualifications; to have logical and creative mind; to have experience in dealing with...; to be a leader; to have new original ideas; to be honest; to be punctual; to be reliable; to keep one's promises; to be interested in

the job; to be intelligent; to have a good reputation in the field of...; to be suitable; to be responsible for; to have self-control.

Model: Mr. X is a highly intelligent man. He has excellent experience in dealing with ...

17. After getting a job, you will have to communicate in a new team with colleagues and a boss. Think about personality traits of a successful boss / entrepreneur / employer. Begin with the following words:

I think a successful boss / employer should be ...

Creative, flexible, positive and encouraging, ambitious, direct, dictatorial, insensitive, reliable, moody, even-handed, accessible, conscientious, fit, chatty, cheerful, reserved, competitive, impatient, shy, selfish, romantic, approachable.

18. Read two humorous answers to the question “So what’s your boss like?” Which of the answers is the funniest and why, to your mind?

- He’s really flexible. He lets me come in any time I want before nine, and then lets me leave whenever I want after five!

- He’s really hard on late-comers. Actually, one day one of his assistants turned up over an hour late, covered in blood, and as he staggered over to his desk, my boss went up to him and asked him where he’d been. The assistant apologized and said he’d fallen down three flights of stairs. “What?” said my boss, “that took you a whole hour, did it!”

- He’s so mean that if you’re three minutes late for work, he fines you, and if you turn up early he actually starts charging you rent!

19. Discuss the following questions with a partner (group).

1) Do any of the comments in 18 remind you of your boss or one you have known?

2) Tell your partner what kind of boss you think you’d make and why.

3) Which person in your class do you think would make the best boss? Why?

4) Is it important for a boss to be friendly and approachable or is it OK if they’re a bit distant from their staff?

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