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**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК: БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)
ЧАСТЬ I
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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов ИПМЭиТ по всем профилям и направлениям очной, очно-заочной и заочной форм обучения по дисциплине «Иностраный язык (базовый курс)». Данное пособие адресовано обучающимся 1-ого и 2-ого курсов уровня В1 в соответствии с европейской шкалой уровней владения языком. Каждый раздел пособия содержит две части: краткий глоссарий по теме и упражнения на освоение и закрепление материала. Пособие снабжено ключами в виде отдельного приложения, что позволяет использовать его как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

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UNIT 1 PERSONALITY

GLOSSARY

ability	способность
achieve	достигать
anticipation	ожидание
assertive	напористый, настойчивый
attitude	отношение
bossy	властный
cautious	осторожный, осмотрительный, предусмотрительный
curious	любопытный
distract	отвлекать, уводить, отвлечь, отвлекать внимание
draw	притягивать, привлекать, привлечь, увлечь
easy-going	спокойный
eloquence	красноречие, ораторское искусство, красноречивость
even-tempered	уравновешенный, невозмутимый
fame	известность, популярность
focus on	сосредотачиваться; фокусироваться на
former	бывший
get on well with	хорошо ладить
humanity	человечность, гуманность, гуманизм, человеколюбие
identify	идентифицировать, выявлять, выявляться
influence	влияние, влиять, воздействовать, оказывать влияние

investigate	исследовать, расследовать, изучать, изучить, рассматривать
judgement	суждение, мнение, заключение
lose temper	потерять самообладание; не сдержаться; выйти из себя
majority	большинство, большая часть
misunderstand	неправильно понять, неверно понимать, неправильно истолковать
moody	угрюмый, унылый, мрачный, грустный
personality clash	столкновение личностей; личностный конфликт; конфликт личностей
quality	качество, уровень, уровень качества
relatively	относительно, сравнительно, довольно, достаточно
reliable	надежный, достоверный, благонадежный
recognise	признать, осознать, узнать
self-confident	уверенный в себе
sensitivity	чувствительность, восприимчивость, обидчивость
succeed in	преуспеть в
suitable	подходящий
tend to	стремиться
tension	напряженность, напряженная обстановка, напряженные
underrated	отношения недооцененный

Exercise 1

Match the words with their meanings

A).

1.	assertive	a). If you describe someone as, you mean that their feelings and behaviour change frequently, and in particular that they often become depressed or angry without any warning.
2.	moody	b). correct, exact, and without any mistakes
3.	likeable	c). something that it is your job or duty to deal with
4.	tension	d).someone who is assertive behaves confidently and is not frightened to say what they want or believe
5.	suitable	e). giving up what you want so that other people can have what they want
6.	accurate	f). is a feeling of worry and anxiety which makes it difficult for you to relax
7.	self-sacrifice	g). acceptable or right for someone or something
8.	responsibility	h). pleasant and easy to like

B).

1.	cautious	a). an examination of opinions, behaviour, etc., made by asking people questions
2.	sensible	b). based on or acting on good judgment and practical ideas or understanding
3.	enthusiastic	c). having suitable or sufficient skill, knowledge, experience, etc., for some purpose; properly qualified
4.	anticipation	d). is the ability to use your experience and knowledge in order to make sensible decisions or judgments
5.	attitude	e). a feeling of excitement about something that is going to happen in the near future
6.	wisdom	f). careful, well considered, and sometimes slow or uncertain
7.	survey	g). if you are about something, you show how much you like or enjoy it by the way that you behave and talk.
8.	competent	h). a feeling or opinion about something or someone, or a way of behaving that is caused by this

Exercise 2

Match the English words with their Russian equivalents

1.	controversial	a). отвлекать
2.	eloquence	b). спокойный
3.	distract	с). занимающийся самоанализом
4.	easy-going	d). сочувственный; полный сочувствия; вызванный состраданием
5.	even-tempered	e). красноречие
6.	introspective	f). уравновешенный, невозмутимый
7.	humanity	g). спорный
8.	sympathetic	h). человечность, гуманность

Exercise 3

Make phrases by matching the words from the two columns. Translate word combinations into Russian

1.	personality	a. research
2.	give	b. analysis
3.	a range of	c. experience
4.	handwriting	d. clash
5.	take	e. talks
6.	do	f. action

Exercise 4

Complete the word formation table. Use a dictionary if necessary

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
1		thought	
2	decide		
3			encouraging
4		inspiration	
5	influence		
6			assertive
7	vary		

Exercise 5

A). Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line

Do You Have A Good Character?	
<p>What really makes people who they are? _____1_____ is defined as “the combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual’s unique character.” It is often _____2_____.</p> <p>Businessmen and teachers have been trying to figure out how to use the _____3_____ of their workers and students to maximize productivity since the early 1970s, when the idea was first made popular by _____4_____ Dr. Carl Jung. Personality can’t be seen or touched and yet significantly affects how people feel and experience their lives. It is highly correlated to learning and productivity. But does it relate to well-being and _____5_____?</p>	<p>PERSON</p> <p>UNDERSTAND</p> <p>PERSON</p> <p>PSYCHOLOGY</p> <p>HAPPY</p>

B). Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line

Who is an Extrovert?	
<p>One quality that distinguishes extroverts from introverts is that they like the company of others. In fact, they feel energized when they are surrounded by others. This is one quality that makes extroverts _____1_____ businessmen, managers, salespersons, and others found in public life. These are people who are _____2_____ in the presence of others and, in fact, put others at ease by their excellent _____3_____ skills. However, there is a price for being so gregarious that extroverts pay at times. These people wilt easily and</p>	<p>SUCCESS</p> <p>COMFORT</p> <p>COMMUNICATE</p>

<p>fade when kept alone like sunflowers when they are put in a shade. This is why these people reach out for their phones to SMS or talk to friends as soon as they are alone.</p> <p>Extroverts find being alone _____4_____ and look for exciting activities. They are found doing exercises and engaging in outdoor activities when they are not with friends or socializing in parties. Extroverts are seen having clashes with other extroverts as they all want to hog the limelight and want to be the centre of _____5_____. Extroverts love to live life in a fast lane and like _____6_____ jobs that are interesting and dislike slow paced jobs. Though they are glib _____7_____, they often land themselves in trouble, in social relationships, as they speak up before they think. During ceremonies and events, extroverts take up centre stage and often happen to be very good organizers of parties and events.</p>	<p>BORE</p> <p>ATTRACT</p> <p>VARY</p> <p>TALK</p>
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C). Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in brackets

How to develop charisma

- Developing charisma is an art. The general guidelines above can help you be more charismatic, but your charisma must come from within you and must reflect you as an individual or it will appear fake. Fortunately, everyone has the _____1_____ (**ABLE**) to be charismatic, and it simply needs to be coaxed out. Practice and take note of what works and what needs _____2_____ (**IMPROVE**).

- Don't mimic others. People with well-developed charisma have a _____**3**_____ (**REMARK**) ability not only to sway people's opinions but also to cause others to emulate their personalities and even gestures. At the same time, however, research has shown that _____**4**_____ (**CHARISMA**) people do not emulate other charismatic people. Their _____**5**_____ (**INDIVIDUAL**) sets them apart.

Have a message. Don't be afraid to be controversial, to push the envelope. If you believe in something or feel strongly about it, communicate that in a _____**6**_____ (**RESPECT**) way. Your charisma will help people be accepting of your ideas.

D). Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in brackets

Men and women have large differences in personality

The _____**1**_____ (**EXIST**) of such differences, and their extent, has been a subject of much debate, but the authors of the new report, led by Marco Del Giudice of the University of Turin in Italy, describe a new method for measuring and analyzing personality _____**2**_____ (**DIFFER**) that they argue is more accurate than previous methods.

The _____**3**_____ (**RESEARCH**) used personality _____**4**_____ (**MEASURE**) from more than 10,000 people, _____**5**_____ (**APPROXIMATE**) half men and half women. The personality test included 15 personality scales, including such traits as warmth, _____**6**_____ (**SENSITIVE**), and perfectionism. When comparing men's and women's overall personality profiles, which take multiple traits into account, very large differences between the sexes became apparent, even though differences look much smaller when each trait is considered separately.

However, the study indicates that previous methods to measure such differences have been _____**7**_____ (**ADEQUATE**), both because they focused on one trait at a time and because they failed to correct for measurement error.

The authors conclude that the true extent of sex differences in human personality has therefore been consistently _____8_____ (ESTIMATE).

Exercise 6

Complete the text with words formed from the words in the box. Use prefixes. You don't need all the words

Perform rated comfort boss social understand

Sarah is definitely an introvert and has always been rather _____1_____, preferring her own company to that of others. Perhaps that's why she runs marathons. We always invite her to our parties, but she thinks that parties are _____2_____ and a complete waste of time. Once she came to a party and her _____3_____ was so obvious- she went home after just half an hour. It's a pity, really, because she's a lovely, intelligent woman. However, she hasn't got a good sense of humour and tends to _____4_____ jokes and laughs in all the wrong places. But when it comes to running marathons, she can _____5_____ all of us.

Exercise 7

A). Choose the best alternative

EYE CONTACT

Remarkably charismatic people instinctively know that ____1____ is not about how we dress, it's about what we do. When someone is _____2_____ with you, look them in the eye, this is a _____3_____ component of any conversation. The speaker feels important, is more _____4_____ with what they are saying and feels _____5_____ by you, their listener. If you are talking, looking someone in the eye, it will focus their attention and allow you the opportunity to gauge whether your point is being received. If you are giving a _____6_____, don't _____7_____ on one person but try to _____8_____ eye contact with many members of the audience, it will make the event more _____9_____ and will engage the whole audience in your speech.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A success | B succeed | C failure | D successful |
| 2. A saying | B telling | C speaking | D asking |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 3. A personal | B beautiful | C smart | D crucial |
| 4. A engaged | B interested | C keen | D fond |
| 5. A valued | B appreciated | C undervalued | D underrated |
| 6. A discussion | B opinion | C review | D a presentation |
| 7. A pay | B draw | C focus | D impact |
| 8. A make | B do | C set | D install |
| 9. A personality | B personal | C people | D person |

B). Choose the best alternative

The right team can make all the difference

Few jobs are done totally alone. Even if your employees are fairly autonomous, they'll still have to work together from time to time. _____**1**_____ is often especially important for large and important projects.

With this in mind, you should _____**2**_____ your best to hire a group of people that work _____**3**_____ together. It can be difficult to decipher if a _____**4**_____ will click with the rest of the department. However, personality is often a good first indicator.

When you interview a candidate, ask yourself how _____**5**_____ or different his or her personality is from the rest of your staff's. That's not to say that everyone working for you should have the same _____**6**_____, but people with radically different personalities tend to _____**7**_____ more.

Because it can be difficult to _____**8**_____ an individual's personality in a single interview, some hiring managers are also asking employees to take the Myer-Briggs, Big Five Profile, or Occupational Interest Inventory tests as part of the recruitment process.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A Teamwork | B Sensitivity | C Eloquence | D Personality |
| 2. A make | B try | C do | D feel |
| 3. A good | B well | C similar | D inadequate |
| 4. A personality | B individuality | C candidate | D fame |
| 5. A good | B cautious | C curious | D similar |

6. A personality B individual C person D sensitivity
 7. A eloquence B humanity C majority D personality clash
 8. A accept B evaluate C mislead D tend to

Exercise 8

Complete each second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap

1. What is psychometrics?- What _____? (mean)
2. He is a successful actor. – He _____.(succeed)
3. Are these his albums? - _____this albums_____. (belong)
4. He likes playing football. - He _____. (fond)
5. Psychology is the science of behavior and mind.- Psychology _____.
(study)
6. She is a tax inspector. – She _____. (work)
7. Tom used to play volley ball. – He is _____. (former)
8. She is keen on giving talks.- She _____. (like)

Exercise 9

A). Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below

comfortable charisma drawn charming abilities household

Famous Charismatic People – Their "secret sauce" is their ability to

Oprah, JFK, Clinton, Tom Hanks, Ghandi, Marilyn Monroe and the list could go on and on. These are a few of those _____**1**_____names that people associate with _____**2**_____. They have a special something that makes them magnetic. People are _____**3**_____ to them. Some may disagree that a particular person has this charisma, but that is not the point. It doesn't negate the fact that people fell special when around these people.

Why?

- They listen and without guile. A genuine, sincere hearing. As someone said of Bill Clinton, “he makes you feel like you are the only person in the room.”
- They look you in the eye.
- They are _____4_____ in their own skin. They have learned that their charismatic _____5_____ were just an extension of who they really are.
- When you are around them, you don’t want to leave. They are _____6_____.

B). Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below

decisions make up former consists of get
overwhelmed focus on observe

Researchers estimate extroverts _____1_____ 50 - 74 percent of the population. These “social butterflies” thrive under social stimulation. Extroverts _____2_____ their external environment, the people and activities around them. Extroverts thrive in active, fast-paced jobs, such as politics, teaching and sales, where quick _____3_____ are commonplace. Extroverts learn by doing and enjoy talking through ideas and problems. Multi-tasking comes easily to them. Two examples of famous extroverts are Oprah and _____4_____ U.S. President, Barack Obama.

The other 16 - 50 percent of the population _____5_____ introverts, who get their energy from having “alone time.” Careers promoting introvert’s strength include scientists, writers and artists, although television personalities David Letterman and Barbara Walters are self-proclaimed introverts. Introverts enjoy spending time alone or in small groups of people, but may _____6_____ in new situations or in large groups of people. They prefer to focus on one task at a time and _____7_____ a situation before jumping in.

C). Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below

rate tend to inherent outgoing measure
self-esteem participating encourage social network

Are Extroverts Happier Than Introverts?

There's no clear answer to this question. Current tests consistently _____ **1** _____ extroverts higher on the happiness scale than introverts. However, many of these tests _____ **2** _____ degree of happiness using activities like socializing and interacting with the outside world, both of which extroverts need to thrive! Introverts do experience happiness when they around other people, but are most happy when _____ **3** _____ in lower-key activities. These are not accounted for on current tests and likely causes introverts to score lower.

There also appears to be a cultural factor affecting the happiness level of extroverts and introverts. Many Western cultures _____ **4** _____ favor extroverted personalities, people who act quickly, appear friendly and are _____ **5** _____. Introverts often feel pressure to be extroverts, which can lead to anxiety or lowered _____ **6** _____. A majority of Eastern cultures tend to _____ **7** _____ people who are more contemplative, quiet and appear serene. Introverts in these cultures don't feel the stigma to be extroverted and so are more accepting of their _____ **8** _____ personality. Research supports the keys to happiness lie in having a sense of purpose, self acceptance and a supportive _____ **9** _____, which both personality types can form.

Exercise 10

A). Complete the gaps

The perils of being a social media child star

These venues may be doing these selfie-lovers a service. People who post selfies on _____ **1** _____ like Instagram and Facebook are more likely to _____ **2** _____ what some psychologists call the "dark triad" of _____ **3** _____, according to two previous studies of nearly 1,200 men and women who completed personality tests and answered _____ **4** _____ on their

online _____5_____. This dark triad _____6_____ narcissism (extreme self-centeredness), Machiavellianism (manipulation of others) and psychopathy (acting impulsively with no regard for other people’s feelings), they noted. (Spokespersons for Instagram and Facebook did not respond to request for comment.)

Constantly posting selfies not only intensifies peer pressure, it also provides an unrealistic mirror of our own lives, experts say. “It’s not a wonderful personality constellation,” says Jesse Fox, assistant professor of communications at Ohio State University, and co-author of the aforementioned studies of 800 men — “The Dark Triad” — _____7_____ in the April 2015 edition of “Personality and Individual Differences,” a peer-reviewed journal, and a similar paper studying 400 women. Narcissism, self-objectification and psychopathy predicted the actual number of selfies posted on _____8_____like Instagram, as did how often people edited photographs to be posted online.

B). Complete the gaps

Here's What Your Selfie Reveals About Your Personality

Everything from your _____1_____ expression to the camera angle may say something about who you are as a person.

By SAMANTHA ZABELL

Tara Moore/Getty Images

A new **study** from the University in Singapore shows that a selfie could _____2_____ much more than a tendency towards narcissism. The research, to be published in *Computers in Human Behavior*, suggests that these 21st-century self-portraits might actually shed some light on the photographer's _____3_____.

_____4_____ asked a group of 123 selfie-takers who used a Chinese blogging site called Sina Weibo to share their photos and complete a personality _____5_____. The researchers looked at several aspects of each photo, including whether or not people made a "duckface," how they held the

camera, whether or not they showed their full faces, bodies, or backgrounds, how much they altered the photo, and whether or not they looked directly at the camera. Researchers _____ **6** _____ that those who made the famous "duckface" were seen as emotionally unstable and possibly neurotic. People who were highly conscientious _____ **7** _____ to conceal their location in their selfie, implying they could have privacy concerns. Those who were highly agreeable held the camera lower, and those who were most open to new experiences often laughed or smiled in their photo. When they compared their findings with the participants' self-evaluations, they saw that people were relatively accurate when analyzing their own personality _____ **8** _____. However, when they asked other students to analyze the selfie-takers' personalities, they found the students could only correctly identify characteristics of openness and extraversion.

While the study only _____ **9** _____ on people from one culture, the authors believe it has greater implications for machine recognition. "By identifying valid cues related to selfie owners' personality traits, our research provides important information for future work to improve the accuracy of human or machine prediction of personality from selfies," they wrote.

Exercise 11

A). Read the article and put the first sentence of each paragraph in the correct gap

- a Unfortunately, we can also find examples of people who have abused their charisma.
- b Is charisma dangerous?
- c Most people will recognise the woman in this photo.
- d Most of us expect our leaders to have charisma.
- e Nowadays, psychologists are taking a greater interest in charisma and want to redefine its meaning.

_____ **1** _____ She is Michelle Obama, the wife of Barack Obama. In the photo, she is greeting children of her employees who have come to the White House for a 'Bring your children to work today'. Michelle Obama regularly gives talks all over

the world to young people. She tells them that anything can happen if they work hard and never give up on their dream. She is currently working on a project which encourage young people to eat more healthily. She inspires young people because she has a special quality – charisma.

_____2_____ They point out that people often misunderstand what charisma is and think of it is a kind of fame, but it is not the same as celebrity of overrated pop stars. Charisma is a kind of magic and is relatively rare. Charismatic personalities are able to draw people to them, and they succeed in getting others to see them as a leader.

_____3_____ We want them to inspire us and offer us a vision of a better future. But is charisma a good or bad thing? There are many examples of people who use charisma in a positive way.

Martin Luther King was one of the leaders of the Civil Rights movement in the United States. He was a charismatic speaker who used non-violent methods to bring about equality between black and white people. Nelson Mandela and Aung San Suu Kyi are two other examples of charismatic political leaders who share the qualities of self-sacrifice and personal courage.

_____4_____ In the business world, many top business executives have misused their charisma and acted in a way that greatly damaged their companies. Some, like the Canadian ex-tycoon Conrad Black, have served prison sentences. Far more seriously, we can all think of famous military and political leaders who have destroyed their countries and caused great harm to their people.

_____5_____ It certainly is when it causes us to lose our critical judgement, and this is frequently the case. When we choose our leaders, it is vital to consider whether they have the knowledge, wisdom and experience to do a good job. That is what really matters.

Answer these questions about article.

- 1 Why is Michelle Obama so good at giving talks?
- 2 What mistake do people make about charisma?
- 3 What special ability do charismatic people have?

- 4 What was Martin Luther King trying to achieve?
- 5 Why does the writer mention Conrad Hack?
- 6 What is the writer's opinion about Charisma?

B).Put the passages of the article (A – E) in the right order (1-5)

A. Extroverts are people who look outwards. They are friendly, sociable, talkative, enthusiastic and self-confident. They are interested in a range of experiences and enjoy spending time with other people. They tend to act first, then think later. When extroverts feel bad, unmotivated or without energy, they look outside themselves. This means they might go shopping, call friends or have a party. Typical extrovert jobs are in politics, sales, teaching and management.

B. Attitudes towards introverts and extroverts vary in different cultures. For example, Americans value extrovert qualities. However, cultures such as those in central Europe and south east Asia regard introvert characteristics more highly. Interestingly, research shows that people who live on islands tend to be more introverted. Studies have also found that extroverts have higher happiness levels than introverts.

C. Everyone has a different personality. It is what makes people individuals and unique. However, there are some shared personality qualities which let us talk about personality “types”. One of the most basic personality differences is between extroverts and introverts. These terms are used in many theories of personality types. They were made popular by the important Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung (1875-1961), although he did not invent them. Extroversion and Introversion are ways of describing a person's attitude to the world: do they move towards it or away from it?

D. Although the types are different, most people have both extrovert and introvert characteristics in their personality, but often they are more one type than the other. There has been some interesting research into why people are basically extroverts or introverts. Some people say that extroverts and introverts are born not made. Others believe that environment is more important in shaping someone's personality.

E. Introverts, on the other hand, look inwards. They feel more comfortable alone and enjoy ideas and thinking. They are reserved, quiet, thoughtful and may be shy. They like to think and consider before talking action, and will often analyse before speaking. In contrast to extroverts they value fewer, but deeper experiences. When feeling bad or stressed, introverts look inside themselves for energy and motivation. Introverts often work as artists, writers, engineers and inventors.

- Are these statements true or false according to the text?

1. Jung thought of the terms extrovert and introvert.
2. The terms describe a person's way of looking at life.
3. Extroverts prefer to be surrounded by people rather than be on their own.
4. Introverts don't think carefully before they do things.
5. Scientists agree that extroverts are this personality type when they are born.
6. Introverts tend to be happier than extroverts.

- Ask questions to the underlined words.

Exercise 12

Read the texts. Underline key words. Translate the text into English

1). Каждый человек уникален, однако существуют люди, характер, которых сходен. Астрологи объясняют это особым положением Солнца, восьми планет и Луны. Официально существует двенадцать знаков зодиака.

2). Первый знак – Овен, ему присущи навыки лидера, обладают невиданной энергией и яркой самоуверенностью, упрямы и всегда ведут дело до конца. Такие личности, в зависимости от воспитания и саморазвития, добиваются своей цели по-разному, но чаще Овны честны и ведут себя по-рыцарски. Они никогда не будут брать с других пример и слушать чужие советы.

3). Телец – один из самых надежных и прочных знаков. Самыми ценными для них вещами являются личный комфорт, вкусную еду и стабильность своих доходов. Тельцы упорны и обладают высокой работоспособностью, рассудительны и терпеливы. Для них характерен расчетливый практический ум, готовы долго и упорно работать для достижения цели.

- 4). Близнецы – третье созвездие на зодиакальной карте. Его обладатели всегда ищут что-то новое, любопытны, имеют массу интересных знакомств. Близнецы одарены талантами, связанные с речью. Они стремятся к самопознанию и образованию. Однако такие личности двойственны: часто у них противоположные пристрастия и интересы.
- 5). Четвертый знак зодиака – Раки. Такие личности доброжелательны, осторожны, ранимы, нежны и чувствительны, хотя внешне скрывают это. Поэтому сначала они могут произвести впечатление грубого человека. Свою настоящую сущность Раки раскрывают только при общении с близкими людьми.
- 6). Львы – самые царственные особы, им свойственны качества, характерные для королей и королев: чувства собственного превосходства, гордость и желание быть в центре внимания. Они обладают огромной жизненной и творческой силой, щедростью, искренностью и отвагой. Львы всегда добиваются своих целей честным и открытым путем, подлость им не свойственна.
- 7). Девы практичны и аккуратны, всегда с серьезностью относятся к доверенной им работе. Всегда замечают и анализируют детали, они порядочны и пунктуальны. Девы слишком критичны по отношению к себе и окружающим и высказывают все прямо.
- 8). Седьмой знак зодиака – Весы. Его носители обладают тягой к гармонии, стараются примирить враждующие стороны. Весы – утонченные личности, обладают четким знанием пропорции, цвета и меры. Они любят изящные и красивые вещи. В настоящей жизни начинают теряться в выборе, часто ищут помощь. Весы общительны, однако защищая свои интересы, могут дать неожиданный отпор.
- 9). Скорпионы чутко воспринимают чувства других, обладают магнетизмом, очень ранимы и обидчивы. Предпочитают оставаться в тени всех событий, не показывая свою истинную силу. Любят тайное и неизведанное, заядлые мистики.

10). Один из самых открытых, целеустремленных, жизнерадостных знаков – Стрелец. Часто обладают тягой к спорту и приключениям, они искренне и честно выполняют свои обещания. При общении не видят деталей и не слушают чужих советов.

11). Козероги – самые честолюбивые и практичные личности. Всегда имеют четкие цели и упорно их достигает. Из них получаются хорошие руководители, Козероги планируют свои действия и добиваются всего собственными усилиями. Часто настроены пессимистично.

12). Водолеи обладают развитым интеллектом, чувством товарищества и гуманизма. Они всегда нестандартно подходят к решению задач. Водолеи не злопамятны, достигают своих целей мирными путями. Хорошо разбираются в людях, никогда не сходят с намеченного пути.

Topics for group discussions :

1. What images spring to mind when you hear the word ‘personality’?
2. Do you like taking personality tests? Are they accurate?
3. Is it more beneficial to be an extrovert or an introvert?
4. What makes someone charismatic?
5. What are the best ways to deal with personalities clashes?
6. Why do charismatic people easily get what they want in life?
7. What does your selfie tell about your personality?

Unit 2. Travel

Glossary (general words and expressions)

arrival	прибытие
arrive at	прибывать
backpack	рюкзак; участвовать в туристическом походе
baggage	багаж
business trip	командировка
delayed	задержанный (рейс, вылет и т.д.)
depart	отправляться, отбывать
departure	отправление
destination	пункт прибытия/ назначения
excursion	экскурсия
fare	стоимость проезда
hitchhike	путешествовать автостопом
invalid passport	недействительный паспорт
journey	поездка (преимущественно сухопутная)
left-luggage office	камера хранения
luggage	багаж, поклажа
luggage trolley	багажная тележка
monthly ticket	проездной билет на месяц
one-way ticket	билет в одну сторону
passenger	пассажир
return ticket	билет в оба конца; обратный билет
rucksack	рюкзак, заплечный мешок
seat belts	ремни безопасности
single ticket	билет в один конец; разовый билет
suitcase	чемодан
ticket office	билетная касса
timetable	расписание
tourist	турист
trip	поездка
valid visa	действующая виза

Exercise 1.

A) Match the words to their definitions

1. destination	a. a kind of journey
2. customs	b. you pay this to protect yourself on holiday
3. travel	c. to go on a journey

4. insurance	d. the place where bags are checked for illegal items
5. trip	e. an occasion when you travel from one place to another, especially when there is a long distance between the places
6. package holidays	f. a journey on a ship for pleasure, especially one that involves visiting a series of places
7. journey	g. a holiday arranged by a travel company for a fixed price that includes the cost of your hotel and transport, and sometimes meals and entertainment
8. cruise	h. the place where you travel to

B) Match the words to their definitions

1. accommodation	a. to <u>travel</u> by <u>asking</u> other <u>people</u> to take you in their <u>car</u> , by <u>standing</u> at the side of a <u>road</u> and <u>holding</u> out your <u>thumb</u> or a <u>sign</u>
2. inoculations	b. an <u>area</u> next to a <u>railway track</u> where <u>passengers</u> get onto and off <u>trains</u>
3. hitch-hiking	c. a long <u>road</u> <u>used</u> by <u>planes</u> when they <u>land</u> and take off, <u>usually</u> at an <u>airport</u>
4. motorway	d. a <u>place</u> for someone to <u>stay</u> , <u>live</u> , or <u>work</u> in
5. runway	e. a <u>large building</u> at an <u>airport</u> where <u>passengers</u> <u>arrive</u> and <u>leave</u>
6. harbor	f. you have this to protect against disease
7. terminal	g. an <u>area</u> of <u>water</u> <u>near</u> the <u>land</u> where it is <u>safe</u> for <u>boats</u> to <u>stay</u>
8. platform	h. a <u>wide road</u> with several <u>lanes</u> of <u>traffic</u> <u>going</u> in each <u>direction</u> , <u>built</u> for <u>fast travel</u> over long <u>distances</u>

Exercise 2.

Match the English words with their Russian equivalents

1. tourism	a. конечная остановка
2. destination	b. бортпроводник/ бортпроводница

3. luggage	с. зал ожидания
4. flight attendant	d. бронировать
5. coach	e. туризм
6. departure lounge	f. багаж
7. board	g. подниматься на борт
8. book	h. туристический автобус

Exercise 3.

Match the words to make collocations.

1. buy	a. new people
2. holiday	b. the sights
3. travel	c. holiday
4. package	d. resort
5. see	e. agent
6. meet	f. souvenirs

Exercise 4.

Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs.

set out stop off carry on get to get back look around get off

- 1) When we went to Paris, we only had a couple of hours to _____.
- 2) We _____ early the next morning.
- 3) We need to _____ Renfrew before Red John does.
- 4) When we _____ to the hotel, Ann had already left.
- 5) He arrived in Athens on June 21, after _____ at Frankfurt.
- 6) The plane lands and you _____.
- 7) Turn left at the traffic lights and _____ up the high street.

Exercise 5.

A) Complete the sentences with *in*, *at*, or *on*.

- 1) He lives _____ the south of England.
- 2) We arrived _____ the airport with time to spare.
- 3) There are lots of shops _____ airport.
- 4) We drive _____ the left.

- 5) I met my husband _____ Italy.
 6) I'll see you _____ cinema at 8.00.

B) Complete the text with prepositions from the box. Use each preposition at least once.

across	against	on	onto
along	in	off	into
up	out of	over	through
past	to	towards	at

Joe's plane landed on time (1) _____ Heathrow airport. He had exactly one hour to get (2) _____ the airport and (3) _____ the centre of London to catch his train (4) _____ Manchester. He hurried (5) _____ Customs and passport control and then raced (6) _____ the taxi sign at the exit. Unfortunately, at that moment, the strap on his rucksack broke and it fell (7) _____ his back and (8) _____ the ground. Dirty socks, shirts, and underpants spilt all (9) _____ the airport floor. Joe was so embarrassed! He stuffed everything back (10) _____ his rucksack and, pushing his way (11) _____ the crowds of people, finally made it (12) _____ the taxi rank. He jumped (13) _____ the nearest taxi, shouting "Euston Station, quickly, please!" The taxi set off at such speed that Joe was thrown forward, hitting his face (14) _____ the glass partition. The taxi sped on and finally arrived (15) _____ the city centre, and inevitably, the middle of a traffic jam! It would be quicker to walk. Joe paid the driver, leapt (16) _____ the taxi and ran (17) _____ the pavement, (18) _____ all the brightly-lit shop windows. At last he could see the station opposite, but it was difficult to get (19) _____ the road because of all the traffic. He reached the station just as his train was leaving. He jumped (20) _____ the barrier, raced (21) _____ the platform and leapt (22) _____ the train with seconds to spare. He sighed with relief – he would be home in time for Christmas.

Exercise 6.

For each of box, choose the verb that completes all the phrases.

Book/ go/ miss/ take/ travel

1.	a train/ a plane/ the ferry a ride a walk
2.	a room a flight a ticket a seat

	online
3.	abroad around the world across Europe by air/ rail/ sea by train/ boat, etc.
4.	camping/ hiking/ backpacking on a cruise for a ride on foot
5.	your flight your plane your train your coach

Make your own sentences choosing 2 collocations from each box.

Exercise 7.

Read the following sentences. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

- 1) We spent a long time deciding where to go.
It _____ to decide where to go. (**took**)
- 2) It's been ages since we last went to Egypt.
We _____ to Egypt for ages. (**been**)
- 3) The sun shone every day.
It _____ every day. (**was**)
- 4) I didn't expect it to be so hot!
It was _____ expected! (**than**)
- 5) We could not swim in some parts of the sea.
We _____ in some parts of the sea. (**able**)
- 6) There was a nice spa centre in the hotel.
The hotel _____ nice spa centre. (**had**)
- 7) The water in the swimming pool was too cold.
The water in the swimming pool _____. (**enough**)
- 8) There weren't very many diving centers around.
There _____ diving centers around. (**few**)
- 9) "Please take sun lotion with you" said the guide to us.
Our guide _____ sun lotion with us. (**told**)

- 10) If you don't go to Egypt, you won't see the Pyramids.
You _____ you go to Egypt. (**unless**)

Exercise 8.

Two colleagues meet by chance on holiday in New York. Complete the conversation by choosing the correct form of the verb.

Mel	Nell, fancy meeting you here. <i>Were you/ Have you been</i> (1) here long?
Nell	No, <i>we came/ 've come</i> (2) the day before yesterday.
Mel	I don't think you <i>met/ 've met</i> (3) my partner, Loren.
Nell	Yes, we <i>met/ 've met</i> (4) at the Christmas party.
Mel	You're not here on your own, are you?
Nell	No, my sister's with me, but she <i>stayed/ 's stayed</i> (5) in the hotel because she <i>didn't sleep/ hasn't slept</i> (6) very well since we <i>got/ 've got</i> (7) here.
Mel	We <i>were/ 've been</i> (8) here for a week and so far we really <i>enjoyed/ 've really enjoyed</i> (9) it.
Nell	I <i>read/ 've read</i> (10) a couple of books about New York before we <i>set off/ 've set off</i> (11).
Mel	Yes, we <i>did/ have</i> (12). We <i>ate/ 've eaten</i> (13) at a couple of places that the books <i>recommended/ have recommended</i> (14). In fact, we <i>went/ 've been</i> (15) to a very good restaurant last night.
Nell	And <i>did you visit/ have you visited</i> (16) the Empire State Building yet?
Mel	Yes, but there <i>was/ has been</i> (17) an enormous queue so we <i>decided/ 've decided</i> (18) to walk up the stairs. I <i>never climbed/ 've never climbed</i> (19) so many stairs on my life.

Exercise 9.

A) Complete the text with the words from the box.

a) tried b) stand c) meals d) called e) on f) at g) last h) ship i) still j) hungry

An Englishman who was in Sweden 1) _____ a short visit was going to return home. Unfortunately, he had enough money just to pay for the ticket. As he knew that the trip would 2) _____ only two days, he decided not to eat during these days. As he got on the ship the next morning, he 3) _____ not to hear the bell for breakfast. When dinner time came, he was very 4) _____, but he didn't go to the dining-room. In the evening he was 5) _____ more hungry. The next morning the

Englishman was half-dead and he couldn't 6) _____ the hunger any longer. So he went to the 7) _____ dining-room and had his dinner. In the evening he had supper, 8) _____ the steward and said, "Bring me the bill for my 9) _____, please". The steward looked 10) _____ him in surprise. "What bill?" asked he. "For the dinner and supper I had in your dining-room", Englishman answered. "Don't trouble, sir", the steward said, "you paid for your meals when you bought the ticket".

B) Complete the text with the words from the box.

a)leaving b)from c)journey d)travel e)exciting f)restarted g)to h)up i)continued j)hitch-hike
--

In August 1975, Michael Murphy left his home in Stevenage determined to 1) _____ around the world by bicycle. Over the next two years, he was robbed by Yugoslavian peasants, stoned by Afghani tribesmen, and nearly frozen 2) _____ death in Mongolian snowstorm. "Maybe I'm crazy," he told a journalist 3) _____ his hospital bed in Shanghai, "but since I was a child, I have always wanted to see the world. Of course, I could have travelled by plane but this seemed more 4) _____, I only hope I don't have any more problems." Murphy 5) _____ his travels in China and arrived in South America exactly a year after 6) _____ Britain. He stayed in Chile for a few weeks and 7) _____ cycling through Argentina, Brazil and Central America. He reached America in time for Christmas. He celebrated the New Year by cycling 8) _____ the east coast into Canada, before he finally returned to London Heathrow Airport in April 1977. He travelled 25000 miles, and all he had to do to finish his 9) _____ was ride the last forty miles home to Stevenage... Unfortunately, his bicycle got crushed while it was unloaded from the plane. Murphy, broke and broken, had to 10) _____ home in a car.

C) Complete the text with the words from the box.

a)flight attendant b)passports c)flight d)gate e)passport control f)non-smoking g)customs h)boarding cards i)check-in j)trolley
--

I was flying to London but I didn't know the right 1) _____ desk. I asked a BA 2) _____ who was passing and she told us. We waited in the queue with our cases on a 3) _____. I noticed the man in front of us. He had no cases, only a small bag. When we got to the desk I showed our 4) _____ and tickets. I asked for a 5) _____ seat but the man at the desk said that there was no smoking on any flights these days. Then he gave us our 6) _____. He said we were early and our 7) _____ didn't have a 8) _____ number yet. We went through 9) _____ and showed our passports and boarding cards, and then I saw the man again. The man who had been in front of us at the check-in. He smiled at me. "Will you take my bag through for me?" he asked. "I'm just going to the toilet, I'll be back in a minute". "No," I said. "Sorry." Later, after we had landed at our destination, I saw that the police had arrested the man at 10) _____.

Exercise 10.

A) Read the text and think of the word which best fits each space.

Gibraltar.

Gibraltar is probably the most famous rock in the 1)____. It is not an island as many people think but actually a small country 2)____ is connected to the Spanish mainland. Gibraltar is also perfectly located as it separates Europe 3)____ Africa and the Atlantic Ocean from the Mediterranean Sea. It is not very big though, and only a 4)____ people live there. Finding somewhere to stay in Gibraltar 5)____ be difficult so it's a good idea to book a hotel 6)____ you go. Some of the hotels have their own gardens and swimming pools. The first 7)____ you should do when you arrive in Gibraltar 8)____ to go on a tour of the rock. There is a cable car which will take you to the top, 9)____ the view is absolutely beautiful. If you are interested in caves, 10)____ Gibraltar is just the place for you, as it is 11)____ of them. So, whether you are looking for a different 12)____ of holiday or you want to go on a different trip 13)____ you are in Spain, come to Gibraltar.

B) Read the text and think of the word which best fits each space.

Lake Baikal.

Lake Baikal, known 1)____ the "blue Eye of Siberia", is located in south-east Siberia near the Mongolian border. Not 2)____ is it the world's largest freshwater lake holding almost 20% of all the fresh water on earth, 3)____ is also the world's deepest and oldest lake. It has 30 islands, the largest 4)____ being Olkhon Island. Lake Baikal is famous for its crystal clear waters 5)____ are rich with aquatic life. The average temperature of the water is +4C, 6)____ varies depending on location and season. Recently scientists 7)____ discovered thermal springs, which may explain why the water is full of oxygen. Lake Baikal's isolation has produced one of the 8)____ varied and unusual collections of wildlife. Many of these species are unique to the lake and found nowhere 9)____ on earth. Lake Baikal is home to some interesting 10)____ inedible fish. Many of these consist of more 11)____ 50% fat. The fact that Lake Baikal is millions 12)____ years old leads some scientists to believe that it 13)____ not just be a lake, but the beginnings of what will one day be an ocean.

Exercise 11.

Use the words in capitals to form new words that fit each gap.

Jacques-Yves Cousteau, a French marine 1)____ (EXPLORE) was born in Bordeaux in 1910. He was born to a family of a lawyer.

In 1920 the Cousteau family moved to New York, where Jacques-Yves learnt English and started speaking it 2)_____ (FLUENCY). At that time he displayed his interest in the sea. Two years later the family returned to France and young Cousteau built a few curious mechanical things, for example, an automobile model, running on 3)_____ (ELECTRICITY) power. His hobby helped him in the future.

Cousteau entered the Naval Academy in 1930. His group was the 4)_____ (ONE) to complete a circumnavigation. On 5)_____ (GRADUATE) from the Academy Cousteau went to Shanghai, then to the USSR.

Once Cousteau bought 6)_____ (WATER) goggles and he understood at once that the underwater world he saw would become his 7)_____ (DEVOTE). In 1950 he chartered a ship 'Calypso' that once belonged to the British Navy for 1 franc a year and set out on his long series of journeys. The ship was 8)_____ (GOOD) equipped.

Cousteau 9)_____ (SHOOT) a lot of documentaries: Cousteau's Amazon Series, Cousteau's 10)_____ (DISCOVERY) of the World and other. He also wrote a number of books, but the 11)_____ (MANY) famous of them is 'The Ocean World of Jacques Cousteau'. Cousteau was the first to shoot films underwater, he constructed the camera 12)_____ (HE).

Cousteau created not only his team but aroused an interest in the sea in his family. His sons became his adherents and devoted 13)_____ (THEY) lives to the protection of environment. Cousteau himself made a lot of attempts to convince 14)_____ (GOVERN) to stop dumping waste into the water, but little has changed.

Cousteau died in Paris in 1997 at the age of 87.

Exercise 12.

A) Translate the text into English paying special attention to the underlined words and phrases.

Николай Николаевич Миклухо-Маклай (1846-1888)

Будущий путешественник и этнограф родился в Петербурге в семье инженера. Из университета его исключили за участие в студенческом движении. Закончил обучение он уже в Германии. Оттуда же отправился в свое первое путешествие на Канарские острова, затем на Мадейру, Марокко, берег Красного моря. Поехал он туда как исследователь фауны, а вернулся этнографом. Его больше интересовали не животные и цветы, а люди.

Миклухо-Маклай исследовал коренное население Юго-Восточной Азии, Австралии и островов Тихого океана. Николай Николаевич провел несколько

лет на северо-западном побережье Новой Гвинеи, побывал на островах Океании. Совершил две экспедиции на Малаккский полуостров. Изучая коренных жителей этих малоисследованных земель, ученый пришел к выводу о видовом единстве и родстве различных рас. Последние годы жизни он провел в Индонезии и Австралии и даже предложил проект Папуасского союза на Новой Гвинее. По задумке исследователя, этот союз должен был противостоять колонизаторам. Одна из последних его идей – русские общины-артели в Новой Гвинее – идеальный вариант государственного устройства.

Ученый скончался в родном для него Петербурге в больнице, многочисленные экспедиции к 42 годам полностью «износили» организм. Коллекции и документы Миклухо-Маклая - шестнадцать записных книжек, шесть толстых тетрадей, планы, карты, собственные рисунки, газетные вырезки, журнальные статьи, дневники разных лет - были переданы Императорскому Русскому Географическому Обществу и помещены в музей Императорской Академии Наук.

B) Translate the underlined words and phrases from the text into English.

Путешествие самолетом.

Отправление.

Когда вы приезжаете в аэропорт, то табло показывает номера рейсов, время отправления и пункты назначения.

На стойке регистрации кто-нибудь проверит ваш билет и взвесит ваш багаж. Если он больше 29 кг, вам придется заплатить за излишек. Вы можете взять ручную кладь с собой в самолет. Вы также получаете посадочный талон, затем проходите паспортный контроль, где кто-нибудь проверит ваш паспорт. В зале ожидания вы можете приобрести товары в магазине дьюти фри.

Незадолго до взлета вы идете к тому месту, где сядете в самолет, например, ворота 1 или ворота 5. Когда вы сядете в самолет, то вы можете положить ручную кладь на багажную полку, которая находится над сиденьем. Затем вам придется пристегнуть ремень безопасности. Если задержки нет, то самолет медленно движется к взлетно-посадочной полосе и затем взлетает.

Прибытие.

Когда самолет приземляется, то один из членов экипажа делает объявление. Он просит не вставать с мест до полной остановки самолета. Затем вы сходите с самолета, проходите здание аэровокзала и к выдаче багажа. Когда вы заберете свой багаж, вы проходите таможенную и покидаете аэропорт.

C) Read the article and do the tasks.

Обмен домами на время отпуска

Многие люди никогда даже не слышали про отпуск по обмену жильем. У этого нового и захватывающего способа хорошо провести отпуск есть много преимуществ. Когда вы совершаете обмен домами на время отдыха, вы, по сути, меняетесь жизнями с другой семьей. Вы с семьей обсуждаете детали, период времени, на который две семьи будут обмениваться домами. Иногда нюансами обмена занимается третье лицо, но чаще всего семьи сами обо всем договариваются.

Обычно, когда вы меняетесь домами с другой семьей, вы меняетесь всем, кроме вашей одежды. Вы оставляете свои автомобили, мотоциклы, катера или что-нибудь в этом роде. Конечно, можно установить определенные правила, где некоторые вещи останутся неприкосновенными. Это зависит именно от двух семей, которые обмениваются домами.

Есть несколько преимуществ в отпуске по обмену. Вам не придется беспокоиться о том, как поместиться всей семьей в одном гостиничном номере. Вам не придется беспокоиться о том, что младшие дети не смогут спать из-за шумных игр старших детей. Когда вы с кем-то меняетесь домами, у ваших детей могут быть свои собственные комнаты.

Вы и с вашим супругом можете иметь отдельную комнату. У вас есть достаточно места, чтобы разместить вещи.

Отпуск не всегда бывает отдыхом. Однако, когда вы меняетесь домами, у вас больше шансов расслабиться. Вы действительно сможете отдохнуть, чувствуя себя как дома. Вы на самом деле в течение нескольких недель будете жить в доме, а не в одной комнате. Еще одним преимуществом отказа от отеля и обмена домами является то, что вам не придется тратить целое состояние на обслуживание в номере.

Для приготовления пищи у вас будет своя собственная кухня. Вам не надо будет каждый день обедать в ресторане, и это также экономит вам много денег.

Отпуск по обмену – большая радость для всех участников. Если вы не уверены, что это подходит именно вам, вы можете для начала попробовать провести некоторые исследования этого вида отпуска в Интернете.

Пообщайтесь с людьми, которые уже проводили так свой отпуск, и вы сможете решить, хотите ли вы этого.

1) Match underlined words and phrases with their English equivalents.

a) relax	f) couch surfing	k) discuss all details
b) hotel suite	g) worry about	l) a separate room
c) except for	h) spend a fortune on room service	m) carry out research
d) a lot of advantages	i) state certain rules	n) save much money
e) place your things	j) leave your cars, bikes and boats	o) it depends on

2) Answer the following questions.

1. What is couch surfing?
 2. What are the advantages of couch surfing?
 3. What are the disadvantages of couch surfing?
 4. What kind of people would prefer this kind of holiday?
 5. Would you ever consider couch surfing as a sort of a holiday? Why/ why not?
- 3) Prepare a brief summary of the article in English.

Exercise 13.

Read the text about tourism and do the tasks.

DEATH BY TOURISM

by Arnold Baker

At the entrance to one of the ruined temples of Petra in Jordan, there is an inscription chiselled into the soft red rock. It looks as if it has been there for centuries. It could have been carved by one of King Herod's soldiers, when they were imprisoned in the town in 40 BC. But closer inspection reveals that it is not so ancient after all. It reads: *Shane and Wendy from Sydney were here. April 16th 1996.*

The ruins of Petra were discovered in 1810 by a Swiss explorer, and a recent report has just concluded that 'they are in grave danger of being destroyed by the unstoppable march of tourism'. More than 4,000 tourists a day tramp through Petra's rocky tombs. They wear away the soft red sandstone to powder and (occasionally!) scratch their names into the rock.

It is not just Petra that is under threat of destruction. More than 600 million tourists a year now travel the globe, and vast numbers of them want to visit the world's most treasured sites: the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal, Stonehenge, the national parks of Kenya. The tourist industry will soon be the largest industry in the world. Many places that once were remote are now part of package tours. Will nothing put a stop to the growth of tourism?

A brief history of tourism

The Romans probably started it with their holiday villas in the Bay of Naples.

In the 19th century, the education of the rich and privileged few was not complete without a Grand Tour of Europe's cultural sites.

Things started to change for ordinary people in 1845 when Thomas Cook, of Leicester, England, organized the first package tour.

By 1939, an estimated one million people were travelling abroad for holidays each year.

It is in the last three decades of the 20th century that tourism has really taken off. Tourism has been industrialized: landscapes, cultures, cuisines, and religions are consumer goods displayed in travel brochures.

Tourism today

The effects of tourism since the 1960s have been incredible. To take just a few examples:

- The *Mediterranean* shores have a resident population of 130 million, but this swells to 230 million each summer because of the tourists. This is nothing. The United Nations projects that visitors to the region could number 760 million by the year 2025. In Spain, France, Italy, and most of Greece, there is no undeveloped coastline left, and the Mediterranean is the dirtiest sea in the whole world.

- *American national parks* have been operating permit systems for years. But even this is not enough for the most popular sites. By 1981, there was an eight-year waiting list to go rafting down the Grand Canyon's Colorado River, so now there is a lottery once a year to select the lucky travellers.

- In *Notre Dame* in Paris, 108 visitors enter each minute during opening hours. Thirty-five buses, having put down their passengers, wait outside, their fumes eating away at the stonework of the cathedral.

- In *Barbados* and *Hawaii*, each tourist uses ten times as much water and electricity as a local inhabitant. Whilst feeling that this is unfair, the locals acknowledge the importance of tourism to their economy overall.

- The prehistoric cave paintings at *Lascaux* in France were being slowly ruined by the breath and bacteria from 200,000 visitors a year. The caves have now

been closed to the public and a replica has been built. This is much praised for its likeness to the original.

The future of tourism

Will there be more replicas like in Lascaux? There already are. Heritage theme parks (mini-Disneylands!) are springing up everywhere. Many of the great cities of Europe, such as Prague, Rome, and Warsaw, are finding that their historic centres are fast becoming theme parks - Tourist ghettos, filled with clicking cameras and whirring camcorders, abandoned by all local residents except for the souvenir sellers.

Until recently, we all believed that travel broadened the mind, but now many believe the exact opposite: Modern travel narrows the mind'.

1) Explain underlined words and expressions.

2) Answer the questions.

1. What has been discovered at the entrance of a ruined temple in Petra?
2. Who was it carved by?
3. How many tourists visit Petra every day?
4. Do all the visitors care much about ancient temple?
5. How many tourists travel the globe every year?
6. Who started tourism?
7. What is a Grand Tour?
8. Who and when organized the first package tour?
9. Why is the effect of tourism called incredible? Give examples.
10. What is the future of tourism?

3) "Modern travel narrows the mind." Do you agree or disagree with this saying?

Exercise 14.

Travel Reservations

A customer calls the travel agent. Answer the phone and ask the customer about these travel arrangements.

Travel Agent: Western Travel, this is _____ speaking. May I help you?

What is your destination?

How many people will be going?

What is your departure date?

What time of day do you want to leave?

What is your return date?

Do you need a travel visa?

Do you want_____?

Round trip or one way - first class, business class, economy class tickets

Do you need_____?

Hotel reservation - luxury or economy, rental car

Tourist package - guide, show tickets, entertainment park tickets

Name

Phone number

Email

Price

Repeat the date, time, and price of the reservation to the customer.

payment

We will send you a confirmation email of reservation.

Travel Agent: Thank you for choosing Western Travel.

Act out this dialogue with a partner.

Discuss the following topics:

- 1) What is the difference between travel and tourism?
- 2) Why do people travel?
- 3) "Travel broadens the mind." Do you agree or disagree with this saying?
- 4) What impact on the environment does tourism have? Give examples.
- 5) What are the most famous ways of travelling nowadays?
- 6) If you had a chance to make a road movie, what would it be about?
- 7) Space tourism. What is it? Will it ever become affordable for ordinary people?
- 8) Some people just can't stop travelling. Why do you think it is?
- 9) How can a traveller avoid clashes while being in another country?
- 10) Why do some people prefer travelling on their own? How do you prefer to travel?
- 11) Is there anything about travelling that you personally do not enjoy?

Make a report on one of the following topics (or suggest your own):

1. Famous travellers of the present or past.
2. A remote (distant) place you would like to visit.
3. Endangered landmarks and ways of their protection.
4. Present your city or town.
- 5.

UNIT 3 WORK

GLOSSARY

advertise (v)	рекламировать
apply (for) (v)	подавать заявление на работу
attend (v)	посещать, присутствовать
available (adj)	доступный, имеющийся в наличии
bonus (n)	бонус, премия
benefit (n,v)	польза, выгода
campaign (n)	кампания, комплекс мероприятий
career (n)	карьера
challenging (adj)	сложный, бросающий вызов
colleague (adj)	коллега
commute (v)	ездить из дома на работу
compete (v)	конкурировать, соперничать
cost (n)	издержка, затрата, себестоимость
covering letter (n)	сопроводительное письмо
department (n)	отдел, подразделение
efficient (adj)	эффективный
employ(ee) (v/n)	принимать на работу; работник, сотрудник
experience (n,v)	опыт
flexible (anj)	гибкий
full-time (n)	полный рабочий день, полная рабочая неделя
home-working (n)	удаленная работа, работа из дома
interview (v,n)	проводить интервью; интервью
job (n)	работа, должность
killer question (n)	вопрос на засыпку, каверзный вопрос
management (n)	управление, руководство
part-time (n)	неполный рабочий день
perk (n)	льгота, дополнительная выгода

promotion (n)	продвижение по службе
recruit (v,n)	нанимать; рекрут, наемный работник
responsible (adj)	ответственный, щий обязанности
rewarding (adj)	продуктивный, полезный, выгодный
skill (n)	умение, навык, профессиональное мастерство
staff (n)	персонал, кадровый состав
time-consuming (adj)	требующий временных затрат, длительный
work-life balance (n)	баланс между работой и личной жизнью
work placement (n)	стажировка, (производственная) практика

Exercise 1

Match the words and word combinations with their meanings.

A)

1.	staff	a) one of the offices or groups that form part of a large business organisation
2.	a salary	b) all the people employed by a particular organisation
3.	promotion	c) a notice in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event or publicizing a job vacancy
4.	a bonus	d) an amount of money paid, a reward
5.	advertisement	e) the act of raising someone to a higher position/rank
6.	a branch	f) an advantage or benefit to which one is entitled because of one's job
7.	an applicant	g) a sum of money added to a person's wages as a reward for good performance
8.	a department	h) series of jobs that you do during your working life with increase in salary and position
9.	payment	i) someone who is paid to work for someone else
10.	an employee	j) a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a monthly basis, made by an employer to an employee
11.	a perk	k) a person who formally requests a job
12.	a career	l) a division of a large business dealing with a specific area activity

B)

1.	a survey	a) as good as or better than other rivals
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2.	leadership	b) an investigation of opinions or experience of a group of people, based on a series of questions
3.	competitive	c) be reluctant to do something or pause in your decision
4.	contribute	d) producing optimum results for the expenditure
5.	a benefit	e) question expressing doubt or requesting information
6.	a query	f) an advantage or goof effect gained from something
7.	commute	g) a person trained to give guidance or advice on a specific subject
8.	costly	h) ability or activity, position or function of a person who guides or directs a business team
9.	a challenge	i) give money or assistance to a common supply to achieve something together with others
10.	hesitate	j) resulting in great expense, high in price
11.	a counsellor	k) make the same journey regularly between work and home
12.	cost-effective	l) difficulty in a job or undertaking that is stimulating to be engaged in it

Exercise 2

Match the English words with their Russian equivalents.

1. Salary	a) работодатель, начальник
2. Resignation	b) заработная плата / месячный оклад
3. Competitive	c) амбициозная цель, трудная работа
4. Employer	d) заработок, зарплата за день/неделю
5. Challenge	e) выход на пенсию
6. Wages	f) конкурентоспособный
7. Repetitive	g) однообразный ,скучный
8. Retirement	h) отставка, сложение полномочий

Exercise 3

Match the phrasal verbs and idioms to their definitions.

1. Aim at	a) take action to solve a problem, to do business
2. Think through	b) be responsible for
3. Look at	c) try to achieve something
4. Deal with	d) study or consider smth in order to decide what to do
5. Be in charge of	e) communicate with someone regularly
6. Be based in	f) think carefully about the situation
7. Report to	g) follow the orders of your immediate manager
8. Stay in touch with	h) have headquarters in

Exercise 4

Complete the word formation table. Use a dictionary if necessary

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
1	apply		
2	promote		
3		response	
4			advertising
5	compete		
6			excellent
7	execute		
8		provision	
9		desire	
10	assist		
11			satisfying
12		supply	
13	employ		
14			consuming

Exercise 5.

A). Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap .

<p>This 1) _____ environmental service provider are seeking an Analytical Marketing Manager to join their Head Office function. A Marketing Manager is required with knowledge of people management and business 2) _____ .</p> <p>Due to 3) _____ this company, based in Staffordshire requires a dynamic Marketing Manager with 4) _____ marketing experience for a new permanent role. As a marketing manager you will be required to provide and implement 5) _____ strategies and the 6) _____ for the</p>	<p>LEAD</p> <p>DEVELOP</p> <p>EXPAND</p> <p>STRATEGY</p> <p>MARKET/DIRECT</p>
---	---

Public and Commercial arms of the business; analyse and interpret Market Trends to maximise company profits; manage and develop the expanding Marketing team.	
The Marketing Manager should have the 7) _____ skills or experience:	FOLLOW
- Marketing background, with relevant 8) _____ and knowledge of sales, business, market forces and desktop research.	QUALIFY
- Excellent 9) _____ and interpersonal skills, able to work under pressure yet objectively.	COMMUNICATE
- Management experience including development and 10) _____ of strategies, processes, products and personnel.	IMPLEMENT

B). Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

There is no doubt that the world has become a more 1) _____ place. For the past twenty years or so the chase for paper	COMPETE
2) _____ has become even tougher. Young people without pieces of paper are immediately 3) _____ from applying for even the lowest jobs.	QUALIFY QUALIFY
All that seems to wait for them is long term 4) _____. However, there are two ways out of this. The first is to enroll on a training course in areas where there is a 5) _____ of people with the right skills and know-how. With determination and enthusiasm,	EMPLOY SHORT
enough can be learned to dramatically improve the 6) _____ of young people whose prospects would otherwise be poor. The second is to contact big employers direct. Employers 7) _____ believe that the general education offered by most schools and colleges is out-dated and 8) _____ to today's new professions.	EMPLOY INCREASE RELEVANT

This is why they are offering 9) _____ to applicants who demonstrate the necessary aptitude and 10) _____. The future is much brighter than we thought.	APPRENTICE COMMIT
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C) Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in brackets.

- 1) I like to feel that I'm helping people, and my colleagues are great, so that makes the job very _____ (reward).
- 2) I have to attend a lot of meetings, so preparing cases take up a lot of my time, and can be very (challenge).
- 3) Some people would say it's a _____ (glamour) job but actually it's hard work as well.
- 4) It's true I do work a lot of overtime, and some people think I'm a _____ (work), but I like to do my job well and I'm proud of my work.
- 5) One thing about working on a monthly magazine is that I have a lot tight deadlines. That makes the job quite _____ (stress).
- 6) I think that you should put as much as possible in a CV so the _____ (employ) gets a complete picture of your qualities and skills and qualifications.
- 7) At an interview, tell the interviewer why you want the job, show that you are enthusiastic and _____ (motivate)
- 8) Interviewers can often get an honest reaction and _____ (plan) response by surprising the applicants with an original or difficult question.

D). Complete the cover letter template by changing the form of the word in brackets.

Dear Hiring Manager,

In today's customer service oriented society, timely, friendly, proactive service is sought to enhance future business 1) _____ (grow). Customer 2) _____ (loyal) is always impacted when you employ the right service professional to represent you when assisting your valued customers.

My long-term experience in the service industry has taught me how to meet and exceed each customer's 3) _____ (expect) with service that sells. I have assisted all types of 4) _____ (custom) in all types of settings. I realize that acquiring and 5) _____ (maintain) loyal repeat business as well as spreading the word of your business through these loyal patrons is of the utmost 6) _____ (important) in every company.

Positioning a company for better exposure and greater 7) _____ (marketable) is a task that I have performed with success many times.

I am an excellent trainer who achieves ongoing success with her teams by building morale, maintaining teams' 8) _____ (self-confident), and training them to build the sale by 9) _____ (improve) their people skills.

It would be a 10) _____ (please) to interview with you and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Very Sincerely,

Your Signature (hard copy letter)

Your Typed Name

<https://www.thebalance.com/customer-service-cover-letter-sample-2060251>

Exercise 6.

A). Choose the best alternative to fill in the gap.

Leave Work at Work

One way to balance us time with work time 1) _____ to endeavor to leave your business mindset at the door. Even if you love 2) _____ job, work is still work. It can leave you feeling tired, stressed, or preoccupied. This can be especially troubling when both you and your spouse are 3) _____ full-time to achieve a certain lifestyle. The 4) _____ exhausted you feel, the less likely you are to try and connect with one another at the 5) _____ of the day.

When you begin to have obsessive thoughts 6) _____ work, breathe slowly and pay attention 7) _____ the air going in and out of your lungs. Search your mind and see if there are any deeper issues happening; perhaps you are 8) _____ or anxious about something and that is why you keep distracting yourself with

thoughts of work. Firmly tell yourself that you acknowledge 9) _____ thoughts but that you will deal with them later. It 10) _____ like a silly mind-game, but it works for many people struggling to shake off the day!

<https://www.businessballs.com/blog/?entryid=38/>

- 1) a) are b) am c) has d) is
- 2) a) all b) your c) its d) her
- 3) a) working b) worked c) works d) work
- 4) a) most b) bigger c) more d) big
- 5) a) evening b) top c) end d) finish
- 6) a) to b) about c) for d) in
- 7) a) for b) of c) at d) to
- 8) a) upset b) upsetted c) upseted d) seted up
- 9) a) this b) these c) its d) that
- 10) a) sounds b) is sound c) sounded d) sounding

B)

Being a good manager is a challenging job. There are a few common 1) _____ all managers must deal with. One of the most important functions of a manager is to ensure that the people in your department do the job that needs to be done on time and with the highest degree of quality possible. Remember that you are the one who'll need to answer to the 2) _____ of directors or the owners of the company if your department falls short, so first and foremost make sure the job gets done well, on time and within budget. Communicate with your boss on a regular 3) _____ to keep him updated on the progress of your team.

Aiming at being a leader, treat others with respect, whether they are other managers, subordinates, superiors, customers, suppliers or other stakeholders. Always arrive at work at 4) _____ 10 minutes before you need to be there. Don't 5) _____ long lunch hours unless they are necessary to the job, such as having lunch with 6) _____ or colleagues. Stay until closing time each day. Make sure that you're the one in charge at each employee meeting, but at the 7) _____ time act as a facilitator and encourage the participation of your workers. No matter what industry you work in, there are several 8) _____ that good managers have in common. Don't be afraid to praise employees for good 9) _____. If you need to reprimand a worker, don't do it in front of other employees. Instead, talk to the worker one-on-one in your office to discuss the problem. Communicate with your employees openly and often. Keep them 10) _____ of what's happening in the company at weekly staff meetings.

- 1) a) regularities b) profiles c) backgrounds d) responsibilities
- 2) a) board b) room d) team c) group
- 3) a) level b) basis c) reason d) time
- 4) a) last b) late c) once d) least
- 5) a) make b) break c) leave d) take
- 6) a) candidates b) friends c) clients d) applicants
- 7) a) good b) same c) every d) all
- 8) a) characters b) rules c) characteristics d) ideas
- 9) a) responsibility b) independence c) circumstance d) performance
- 10) a) informed b) informal c) available d) responsible

Exercise 7. Insert *jobs(s)* or *work(s)* in the gaps.

- 1) It took me two hours to get home from _____ yesterday.
- 2) Smith says he will change his _____, he does not have an opportunity of promotion in this company.
- 3) I always have to take _____ home with me.
- 4) A woman's _____ is never done. (A proverb)

- 5) My father likes science fiction _____ , his favourite authors are by Bradbury and Wells.
- 6) These days it is difficult to find _____ .
- 7) Choose a _____ you love and you will never have to work a day in your life.
(Confutious)
- 8) If a _____ is worth doing, it is worth doing properly.
- 9) Gardening is tiring _____ .
- 10) She is stressed because she has got problems at _____ .
- 11) I had the _____ of telling him to stop picking on Brian.
- 12) A little hard _____ never hurt anyone.

Exercise 8. Complete each second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

1. The company offers *an annual bonus* for good work. – The company offers _____ for successful performance. [extra]
2. My marketing colleagues are *in charge of* designing a new advertising campaign. – My marketing colleagues are _____ a new advertising campaign. [responsible]
3. There are *chances to be appointed to a higher and better paid position* in this branch of the bank. – This branch of the bank offers good _____ . [promotion]
4. Travelling to work can *take a lot of time*. – Commuting can _____ . [time-consuming]
5. I *work 40 hours a week* and I'm often tired at the end of the working day.- I am tired every evening because I have _____. [job]
6. I want more *comfortable working conditions*. – I would like to work in a _____ . [environment]
7. I *am eager* to receive your answer *as soon as possible*. – I am _____ hearing from you soon. [looking]
8. In this department we are *allowed to choose the times we work*. – In this department we benefit from _____. [hours]

Exercise 9.

A) Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

resign employee	qualification job	making work	incompetence company
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Father fires son

A businessman sacked his own son because of laziness, 1) _____ and dishonesty. Stuart Bidwell dozens of letters about his 2) _____ during ten years he was his father's 3) _____. 'He got numberless warnings', said Stephen Bidwell, Stuart's father, and the manager of the 4) _____. 'He was absolutely useless at his 5) _____ and he didn't even have the right 6) _____'. Eventually he was asked to hand in his resignation after being caught 7) _____ phone calls to a girlfriend in Australia. His refusal to 8) _____ caused his father to sack him, unfairly according to Stuart, who is now suing his father.

B). Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

thank strengths	produce interview	workplace multicultural	increases language	successful step
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The Interview: Tailor your communication.

The first few minutes of an interview are typically the most important. Below are a few tips for starting out on the right foot.

It is essential to 1) _____ the first positive impression, so dress at least one level higher than the position you are interviewing for. For many positions in the field of psychology, a suit is most appropriate on an 2) _____ day. Project a professional image and be conservative in terms of your hair style and accessories. You want them to remember your personality rather than your blouse or tie. Early in the interview, ask about the position and the type of person who would be most 3) _____ in the job. This key information will help you to best sell your 4) _____ later on in the interview.

In American culture, good eye contact, a firm handshake, and a smile are typically viewed as signs of honesty and professionalism in the 5) _____. When working in 6) _____ contexts, be aware of cultural factors and social rules that govern appropriate social interaction. Quickly assess your interviewer's mood, body

7) _____, tone and rate of speech, and personality style, and adjust your interactions in a way that 8) _____ the comfort level in the room.

Be positive, but be honest. Promote your strengths when the opportunities arise, but don't dance around your weaknesses. It's best to be honest and professional when fielding tough questions that may come your way.

Close the interview. Remember three important points: be ready to ask a few questions when given the opportunity; 9) _____ the interviewer; and inquire as to what the next 10) _____ in the process will be.

<http://www.apapracticecentral.org/ce/tools/interview.aspx>

C) Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

balance	successfully	amount	nearly
devoted	stress	jeopardize	flexible
employees	full-time	furthermore	leisure

Finding a suitable balance between work and daily living is a challenge that all workers face. Families are particularly affected. The ability to 1) _____ combine work, family commitments and personal life is important for the well-being of all members in a household. Governments can help to address the issue by encouraging supportive and 2) _____ working practices, making it easier for parents to strike a better 3) _____ between work and home life.

Employees working long hours. An important aspect of work-life balance is the 4) _____ of time a person spends at work. Evidence suggests that long work hours may impair personal health, 5) _____ safety and increase 6) _____. One in every eight employees in the OECD works 50 hours or more per week. Turkey is by far the country with the highest proportion of people working very long hours, with 34%, followed by Mexico with 7) _____ 30% and Israel and New Zealand both with 15% of employees. Overall, more men work very long hours; the percentage of male 8) _____ working very long hours across OECD countries is over 16%, compared with nearly 8% for women.

Time devoted to leisure and personal care. 9) _____, the more people work, the less time they have to spend on other activities, such as personal care or leisure. The amount and quality of 10) _____ time is important for people's overall well-being, and can bring additional physical and mental health benefits. A 11) _____ worker in the OECD devotes 62% of the day on average, or close to 15 hours, to personal care (eating, sleeping, etc.) **and leisure** (socialising with friends and family, hobbies, games, computer and television use, etc.). Fewer hours in paid work for women do not necessarily result in greater leisure time, as time 12) _____ to leisure is roughly the same for men and women across the 20 OECD countries studied. <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/topics/work-life-balance/>

Exercise 10. Reading.

Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence. Ask questions to the underlined words/word combinations in bold.

- A. But it's also vital to know the proper amount of staff.
- B. You must know if their needs are being met
- C. There's always room for improvement and streamlining
- D. Familiarize yourself with anything in their non-work lives that could affect their job.
- E. Employees' performance must be monitored to ensure company standards are being met.
- F. There are basic duties, however, that fall under every manager's responsibility, regardless of the industry.

The position that a manager holds is important in any company. Specific details of the job description vary depending on the type of business. ___1___

Staffing. It's up to the manager to have an exhaustive knowledge of the business's needs and how to hire to meet those needs. For starters, recruitment and interview techniques must be mastered to find the right people for the job. ___2___ Too few or too many team members is counterproductive to production and profitability, respectively.

Scheduling. Effective scheduling is important on several fronts. You need to be dialed in to your company's needs and schedule the right amount of staff for any given task. Another key component with scheduling involves communication with your employees. ___3___

Quality control. Many companies have designated departments for this, but quality control always falls under a manager's jurisdiction in some form. ____4____ The work done ultimately falls on you, for better or worse. Consistent feedback and evaluations are two ways to keep the communication lines open.

Customer/Client satisfaction. As a manager, it's your responsibility to monitor your client's opinion of your business. ____5____ You'll look for areas for improvement. Customer service, especially in the face of a recent bad experience, is a learning opportunity. Never make assumptions. Talk to your customers about how you can improve their experience. This will allow you to better anticipate their needs in the future.

Development. Your supervisors appreciate your feedback. Take stock of what works and what doesn't in regards to company policies. Report what you've learned. ____6____ You are the eyes and ears for the top brass. Communicate with them regularly.

Exercises 11.

A) Give a short summary of the text using the key words.

B) Match the italicized words and collocations to the words with the similar meanings below the text.

Job, profession, money, time, type, move on, education, difference, require, refer, undertake training, qualify as.

Job and profession are two words that are often used interchangeably by most. However, many do not know the difference between the two words. The words actually refer to two quite different things. Jobs are activities that (1) are performed in exchange of a monetary value. A job is often short-term and only done as a person requires money to live. Jobs do not make a (2) significant impact to society of the person's life and are commonly short-term. If a person is unhappy with a job, they 3) tend to move on to a better one. There are also various different types of jobs including full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, odd jobs and (4) self-employment. Jobs, depending on the type, may also require a specialized study. The hours of the job also depend on the type of job it is, it also can (5) fall within the time limits from an hour to 9 hours.

A profession, on the other hand, is a vocation that is based on specialized educational training. Usually, the profession is regulated by (6) regional authorities of some sort and may require the person to pass a regulating exam in order to be considered as qualified in that profession. The person may or may not be also required to undertake regulated training, (7) learning a skill as a trainee with a master or internship. For example: a doctor who has to study for a number of years, pass the boards and complete a residency before he can be qualified as a doctor.

In order to understand the difference between job and profession, let us look at an example: A lawyer has entered law school, (8) qualified as a lawyer, and passed the Bar exam, hence lawyer is his profession. However, his job is at the XYZ Pvt. Ltd. where he works as a Legal Representative. His job and profession are two different things.

<http://www.differencebetween.info/difference-between-job-and-profession>

a) having your own business b) apprenticeship c) are likely to change d) are fulfilled e) a governing body f) gotten his law degree g) range h) powerful effect on

Exercise 12.

A). Translate into English the following phrases.

1. возможность продвинуться по службе	11. нести ответственность за найм
2. сложная но интересная работа	12. ездить на работу издалека
3. работать в компании	13. работа, приносящая удовлетворение
4. командный дух	14. гибкий график работы
5. конкурентоспособная зарплата	15. работать (не)полный рабочий день
6. условия стресса	16. подать заявление на должность
7. отвечать за подразделение	17. сильные и слабые качества
8. рекламная кампания	18. ежегодный бонус
9. требующий больших затрат времени	19. стажировка, практика
10. агентство по набору персонала	20. объявление о работе

B). Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. С тех пор как у меня родился сын, я работаю из дома.
2. На этой должности Вы будете подчиняться директору по финансам.
3. Мой друг работает в небольшой компании и отвечает за отдел продаж.
4. Год назад я получил повышение по службе и теперь руковожу проектами в Уральском регионе.
5. Эта компания осуществляет поставки крупного промышленного оборудования.
6. Из-за проблем со здоровьем я перешел на неполный рабочий день.
7. Этот кандидат претендует на должность заместителя руководителя кадрового отдела.
8. Меня уволили и за последние три месяца я посетил уже 7 интервью.
9. Ваше резюме сейчас как раз изучается специалистом по кадрам.
10. В институте я прошла практику в одном из отделов Сбербанка.

Exercises 13.

Read the texts. Underline key words. Translate the texts into English.

1. Работодатель должен обращать особое внимание на соблюдение баланса рабочей и личной жизни. Даже если у сотрудника достаточно интенсивный график работы, компания должна позаботиться о том, чтобы работник успевал жить полноценной жизнью: проводить достаточно времени с семьей и друзьями, заниматься любимым хобби, развиваться вне работы.
2. Когда интервьюер задает дополнительные вопросы, он не только получает нужную ему информацию по существу вопроса. Он также создает для соискателя стрессовую ситуацию и наблюдает за его поведением. Не смущайтесь и не впадайте в панику. Спокойно воспринимайте любые дополнительные вопросы, старайтесь отвечать по существу и кратко. Излагайте только главное; то есть говорите о своей квалификации, опыте, ответственности, заинтересованности, трудолюбии и порядочности и не приводите не относящиеся к делу факты. Говорите кратко, точно, ясно
3. Заработную плату следует обсуждать, когда Вам уже хорошо известны условия работы, должностные обязанности и уровень ответственности. Не забывайте — обсуждение заработной платы совсем не означает того, что Вас уже согласны взять на работу. Просто это еще одна проверка Ваших деловых и личностных качеств.

4. Не бойтесь задавать вопросы своему интервьюеру. Во-первых, Вам действительно нужно больше узнать о характере предстоящей работы, если Вы хотите ее получить. Во-вторых, правильно сформулированные вопросы свидетельствуют о Вашей компетентности и демонстрируют Вашу заинтересованность в получении рабочего места. Чтобы не оказаться застигнутым врасплох предложением задавать вопросы, заранее заготовьте себе список интересующих Вас вопросов и имейте их под рукой.
5. Успешно совмещать работу и личную жизнь лучше всего удается представителям поколения Y (53%). Согласно данным исследования, нынешней молодежи (от 21 до 28 лет) гораздо легче найти баланс между личной и рабочей жизнью (53%), нежели представителям поколения X (45%) и «беби-бумерам» (43%). Так, лишь 1% сотрудников поколения Y сообщили, что ради семейного благополучия приходится жертвовать работой, а вот 6% респондентов того же возраста и вовсе не видят различия между работой и личной жизнью. Действительно, личного времени категорически не хватает представителям поколения «беби-бумеров», то есть работникам в возрасте от 48 лет и старше (43%), меньше – поколению X (24%) и Y (20%).

Exercises 14.

Read the text. Replace italicized words for their English equivalents. Give a summary of the text in English.

Многие считают, что работа в офисе — это престижно. Крупные IT-компании всячески *поддерживают* эту мысль, *предлагая выгодные условия* работы, стильные *офисные пространства*, разные плюшки вроде тренажёрного зала и комнат для сна. Работодатели хотят, чтобы *сотрудники* буквально жили на работе. Но золотая клетка всё равно остаётся клеткой. Работая удалённо, я стал *гораздо продуктивнее*. А всё потому, что могу трудиться в максимально *комфортных для себя условиях*. Удалённая работа *позволяет регулировать свой рабочий день*. Мне больше не приходится тратить уйму времени на дорогу до работы и обратно. По статистике, москвичи проводят в пробках **не менее 165 часов в год**. Задумайтесь, без малого 7 дней вашей жизни каждый год *улетают в трубу*. Удалённая работа

*экономит время и деньги, и в этом её большое преимущество. Работая удалённо, я могу сам контролировать своё время. Например, в первой половине дня заниматься какими-то своими *насущными делами*, а ближе к вечеру сесть за работу. Благодаря этому я успеваю заниматься спортом, фотографией и *выполнять рабочие задачи в срок*. Не надо *тратить время* на проезд, не приходится спешно запихивать в себя бутерброд, чтобы закончить обед до конца перерыва. Не могу сказать, что я умею *хорошо планировать свой день*, но я стремлюсь к этому. И удалённая работа в этом помогает.*

Удалённая работа *выгодна как сотрудникам, так и работодателям*. Работая вне офиса, мне не приходится тратить деньги на транспорт, обеды, и *соответствие дресс-коду*. В то же время работодателю не надо тратиться на *содержание рабочих мест*, всё общение с сотрудниками происходит онлайн. Некоторые *опасаются*, что при такой системе все разбредутся кто куда и не получится *добиться результата*. Но это не так, что доказывают многие успешные стартапы, *штат которых полностью состоит из удалённых сотрудников*. Конечно, побег из офиса многих *страшит*. В основном это страх перед неизвестностью, ведь никто не хочет потерять работу. Однако сейчас у людей *появилось одно большое преимущество — мобильность*. Современный человек *всегда на связи* и готов к работе практически в любой точке мира. Для того чтобы трудиться, ему не обязательно *быть привязанным к конкретному адресу, креслу и компьютеру*. Так почему бы не *воспользоваться этой возможностью?* Дерзайте!

<https://lifehacker.ru/2016/05/26/remote-work/>

Discuss these questions:

1. How has work changed recently due to technological progress?
2. What might be the most difficult question for you at a job interview?
3. Would you describe yourself as an efficient person/employee? Why? Why not?

4. What do you think is a good salary or wage in your country?
5. For what reasons can people be sacked? For what reasons can people be made redundant?
6. Would you like to work on commission? Do you think people should get paid a bonus for especially good work?
7. What should you do to make a good impression at a job interview?
8. Is it common or usual for employees to go on strike in your country? What do you know about trade unions?
9. At what age do men and women usually retire in your country? Do you think this is early, late or about right?
10. What skills and qualifications do you need to apply for the job you would like to do in the future?

UNIT 4 LANGUAGE

GLOSSARY

adapt	адаптировать, приспособливаться, приспособлять
affect	влиять, воздействовать, повлиять, действовать
allow	позволять, давать возможность, позволить
approximately	около, почти, приблизительно, примерно
arrangement	расположение, расстановка, размещение
be in danger	находиться в опасности, быть в опасности, оказаться в опасности
be satisfied with	быть удовлетворённым, быть довольным
benefit	выгода, польза
carry out	проводить, провести, осуществлять, выполнять
catch on	понимать, улавливать дальше
community	сообщество, община, общество
compared with	по сравнению с
conduct	проводить, провести
crash course	интенсивный курс
database	база данных
devastate	разрушить, разрушать, разорить
die out	вымереть, вымирать, отмирать
disappear	исчезнуть, исчезать, пропадать, бесследно исчезнуть

disaster	бедствие, катастрофа, авария
effort	попытка, стремление, усилие
entire	целый, полный, цельный
environment	окружающая среда, окружение, окружающая обстановка, среда
evolve	развиваться, эволюционировать, развивать, развиться, развить
extinction	вымирание, исчезновение, угасание, вырождение, отмирание
fall behind	отставать, отстать, запаздывать
foreign	иностранный, зарубежный, заграничный
get by	пройти, проходить
handful	группа
keep up with	не отставать от кого-л., поспевать за кем-л.
let sb down	подводить кого-л.
literacy skills	грамотность, навыки грамотности
majority	большинство, большая часть
participant	участник, конкурсант
permit	позволять, разрешать, допускать
pick up	поднять, поднимать
prevent from	предотвратить от
proposal	предложение, заявка
refer to	ссылаться
rural	сельский, деревенский
spelling	правописание, орфография, написание
take up	заняться, заниматься
trace	след, черта, отпечаток

urban	городской, урбанистический, градостроительный
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Exercise 1

Match the words and word combinations with their meanings

A).

1.	keep up with	a). learn easily
2.	entire	b). to change something to suit different conditions or uses
3.	adapt	c). develop gradually, or to cause something or someone to develop gradually
4.	evolve	d). destroy a place or thing completely or cause great damage
5.	disaster	e). make as much progress as others
6.	pick up	f). whole or complete, with nothing missing
7.	devastate	g). survive
8.	get by	h). (an event that results in) great harm, damage, or death, or serious difficulty

B).

1.	catch on	a). start doing something
2.	benefit	b). understand
3.	trace	c). belonging or connected to a country that is not your own
4.	let you down	d). suggestion, sometimes a written one
5.	proposal	e). helpful or good effect, or something intended to help
6.	take up	f). make less progress than other people
7.	foreign	g). sign that something has happened or existed
8.	fall behind	h). disappoint or fail

Exercise 2

Match the English words and combinations with their Russian equivalents

1.	spelling	a). проводить, провести, осуществлять, выполнять
2.	extinction	b). правописание, орфография, написание
3.	handful	c). вымереть, вымирать, отмирать
4.	die out	d). предотвратить от
5.	compared with	e). группа
6.	prevent from	f). по сравнению с
7.	carry out	g). вымирание, исчезновение, угасание, вырождение, отмирание
8.	be in danger	h). находиться в опасности, быть в опасности, оказаться в опасности

Exercise 3

Make phrases by matching the words from the two columns. Translate word combinations into Russian

1.	political	a). accent
2.	literacy	b). of communication
3.	means	c). speaker
4.	high	d). affairs
5.	good	e). skills
6.	native	f). flyer

Exercise 4

Complete the word formation table. Use a dictionary if necessary

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
1	disappear		
2		benefit	
3			participating
4		evolvment	
5		education	
6	destroy		
7	-		disastrous

Exercise 5

A). Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line

English courses for adults	
Our English courses are _____1_____ designed for adult _____2_____ at different levels.	SPECIFIC
Our qualified and _____3_____ teachers ensure you make real progress, help you successfully achieve your goals and communicate with _____4_____ in English.	LEARN
Browse the courses below and decide which one is the best for you!	EXPERIENCE
IELTS _____5_____ courses	CONFIDENT
IELTS (International English Language Testing System) is the world's most popular English test for higher _____6_____ and global migration. It can help you live, study and work around the world.	PREPARE
General English: _____7_____ (C2)	EDUCATE
Our General English courses are specially designed to help you learn how to communicate _____8_____ in English.	PROFICIENT
You will learn to be confident in the everyday English that people use for study, work and _____9_____.	EFFECTIVE
	ENTERTAIN

B). Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line

Every year several languages die out	
Nowadays many linguists _____1_____ about the tendency of language _____2_____. At the same time, some people claim that fewer languages would	WORRY
	EXTINCT

<p>make _____3_____ easier.</p> <p>First of all, it is not the number of languages, but the _____4_____ of one global language that would make the _____5_____. Hypothetically, were the quantity of world languages to decrease from current six thousand to ten only, people would still have the same _____6_____ reaching understanding with _____7_____ who would not speak their language. In contrast, in case all seven billion people on Earth mastered the same global language, such as English, as their _____8_____ language, life would become easier. Furthermore, they would not need to give up their mother tongues at all.</p> <p>From my perspective, it is essential to safeguard a _____9_____ of tongues. First, languages constitute an important part of cultural heritage. If a language is lost, a whole layer of customs, traditions, art and ancestral knowledge can _____10_____.</p> <p>In conclusion, I would argue that language disappearance does not improve human life. In contrast, it results in irrecoverable _____11_____ loss, therefore, _____12_____ languages ought to be saved.</p>	<p>COMMUNICATE</p> <p>EXIST</p> <p>DIFFER</p> <p>DIFFICULT</p> <p>FOREIGN</p> <p>TWO</p> <p>VARY</p> <p>APPEAR</p> <p>CULTURE</p> <p>DANGER</p>
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C). Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in brackets

How to Learn a Language Fast

Another way to learn at a more rapid pace is to value _____**1**_____ (**FLUENT**) over _____**2**_____ (**ACCURATE**), which is one of the most difficult, yet _____**3**_____ (**POWER**) concepts to comprehend.

Fluency is the ability to express oneself easily and articulately. It means using the language _____4_____ (**SMOOTH**) in real time.

Accuracy, on the other hand, is the ability to be correct and precise. It means _____5_____ (**COMMUNICATE**) without any grammatical, vocabulary, tonal and other errors.

Yes, these two are distinct entities. You can be fluent in a language without having 100% accuracy. Alternatively, you can have language accuracy while still not being anywhere near fluent. The ultimate goal when learning a new language is to use it fluently, not accurately.

This does mean we should forget the _____6_____ (**IMPORTANT**) of accuracy. Yes, you may have slip-ups when using your new language, and that's okay. Think about times when you didn't accurately follow the rules of your native language, but you were still perfectly understood by others. It happens more than we realize.

When beginning to learn a new language, resist the urge to start learning as many words as possible. Resist the urge to say each sentence _____7_____ (**PERFECT**). Language cannot be learned from a textbook alone. Instead, focus on learning _____8_____ (**PRACTICE**), colloquial topics and work your way up from there. You'll save yourself a lot of time and stress.

D). Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

<p>Modern use of abbreviations and unusual ___1___ in text messages doesn't mean young people don't know proper grammar anymore, they're ___2___ just saving time.</p> <p>Overall, we found no ___3___ that the use of grammatical ___4___s in text messages is consistently related to poorer ___5___ or spelling skills in school students. Although omitting capitals and punctuation was associated with poorer later ___6___ in primary school, the other significant</p>	<p>PUNCTUATE</p> <p>PROBABLE</p> <p>EVIDENT</p> <p>VIOLATE</p> <p>GRAMMAR</p> <p>SPELL</p>
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relationships were positive. Primary and high school students' use of ungrammatical word forms, and high school students' ___7___ of capitals and punctuation, and use of word ___8___s were all associated with better or faster spelling development.	OMIT REDUCE
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Exercise 6

A). Insert allow, let or permit in the gaps

1. Father never _____ **1** _____ the children to swear.
2. No person but yourself is _____ **2** _____ to lift this stone or enter the cave.
3. Please _____ **3** _____ me know when your boss comes back from his holiday.
4. He was a most unsociable dog; he didn't _____ **4** _____ them lay hand on him.
5. The teacher _____ **5** _____ the student to miss her lectures next week.
6. Paul is ready to risk his life, but I cannot _____ **6** _____ it.

B). Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb

get by pick up catch on let down fall behind
keep up with take up

1. I felt like I _____ **1** _____ my parents when I failed my exam."
2. He talks so fast, I can't _____ **2** _____ what he's saying.
3. She would like to _____ **3** _____ some new hobbies.
4. I'm afraid that we won't meet your deadlines. I We'll _____ **4** _____ on the project.
5. He doesn't take hints very easily, but he'll _____ **5** _____ (to what you're saying) eventually.
6. If you use this method, you can _____ **6** _____ Spanish in six months.
7. You'll be able to _____ **7** _____ with these grades, but they certainly won't get you into your first choice school.

Exercise 7

A). Choose the best alternative

What is a dead language?

A dead language is a language that no longer has any _____**1**_____ speakers, although it may still be studied by a few or used in certain contexts. If there are only a few remaining elderly _____**2**_____ of a language and it is no longer used for _____**3**_____, then that language is effectively considered dead even before its last native speaker has passed away. The death of a language is rarely a sudden event, but usually takes place gradually as a language is marginalized or slowly _____**4**_____ by other languages. Some of the most well known dead languages include Latin, Sanskrit, Old English, Aramaic, Ancient Greek, Old Norse, Coptic, Iberian, Etruscan and Proto-Indo-European, just to name a few.

Dead languages are often confused with _____**5**_____ languages, or languages that are no longer in current use and don't have any active speakers. While some scholars have tried to draw a line between the two, in reality, dead languages and extinct languages have undergone more or less the same phenomenon: they have lost native speakers and are no longer commonly used.

Due to increasing globalization, thousands of languages are becoming extinct or are at current risk of _____**6**_____. The world's linguistic diversity is steadily declining as _____**7**_____ world languages (such as English) take over and languages with less speakers begin to _____**8**_____, or lose native speakers.

Almost a quarter of the world's languages have less than a thousand remaining speakers, and many linguists _____**9**_____ that at least 3,000 languages are guaranteed to become _____**10**_____ within the next century.

1. A native B fluent C bilingual D foreign
2. A population B person C speakers D foreigners
3. A disaster B communication C extinction D danger
4. A replaced B carried out C proposed D prevented

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 5. A current | B foreign | C native | D extinct |
| 6 A danger | B extinction | C devastate | D devastation |
| 7. A minor | B disastrous | C major | D native |
| 8. A die out | B spread | C evolve | D destroy |
| 9. A calculate | B estimate | C last | D migrate |
| 10. A popular | B widespread | C native | D extinct |

B). Choose the best alternative

English spelling can be challenging

Words sometimes change _____1_____ as they travel from country to country, and they also change spelling. One of the reasons why there often seems to be little connection _____2_____ English spelling and pronunciation is the fact that English spelling _____3_____ to be conservative (note how close the English word *negotiate* is to the Latin original *negotiare*). English adopts _____4_____ from other languages and retains the original _____5_____. It is the pronunciation which then changes.

But English spelling is not as chaotic as you may think. A computer analysis has _____6_____ that 84% of English words conform to a regular spelling _____7_____, and only 3% are unpredictable. Unfortunately this 3 % comprises some of the most _____8_____ words in the language (*e.g. although, business, euro, graph, who, you*), and does not include English surnames and place names (*e.g. Brighton, Beauchamp*).

The British and Americans often can't _____9_____ on pronunciation, either with each other or among themselves. BBC presenters have a manual which highlights the preferred _____10_____ and stress of such words as *ate* (rhymes with *get*), *comparable, controversy, kilometer, and temporarily* (all with the stress on the first syllable).

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) | A) idea | B) meaning | C) themselves | D) translation |
| 2) | A) in | B) among | C) between | D) through |
| 3) | A) feels | B) seem | C) gets | D) tends |
| 4) | A) words | B) letters | C) data | D) rules |

- 5) A) times B) sounds C) spelling D) writing
 6) A) given B) shown C) brought D) showed
 7) a) example b) plan c) exercise d) pattern
 8) a) common b) wide c) using d) good
 9) a) understand b) discuss c) agree d) argue
 10) a) spelling b) pronunciation c) pronounce d) sounding

Exercise 8

Complete each second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. You shouldn't go out so much if you don't buy tickets in advance.

If you don't buy _____ stay in.

2. I'll give you a call if I'm not busy this afternoon.

Unless _____ I'll give you a call.

3. They will take up swimming as soon as English class ends.

When _____

4. I'll come in time unless there's lots of traffic.

If _____, I'll come in time.

5. I won't invite Jane if you don't ask me.

I won't invite Jane unless _____.

6. The Browns might visit us if it doesn't rain.

The Browns might visit us unless _____.

7. If we see your doctor, we should ask his advice.

We should ask doctor's advice when _____.

8. If you don't learn English words, you won't write your dictation.

If you learn English words, _____.

Exercise 9

A). Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below

Let	conversation	join	practice	skills	foreign
immerse		pick up	several	learning	
partner	fluently		tips		

10 Tips To Learn Any Language From An Expert

Are you struggling to _____1_____ a second language (or a third, or a fourth)? Here's some advice from Matthew Youlden, a Babelonian who speaks nine languages. _____2_____ this master guide you through the easy and fun way to learn any language.

Matthew Youlden speaks nine languages _____3_____ and understands over a dozen more. We work together in the Babel office in Berlin, so I constantly hear him using his _____4_____, switching from language to language like a chameleon changing colors with ease. In fact, for the longest time I didn't even know he was British because he was constantly changing his speech.

Here are Matthew's _____5_____ to best learn any language:

- Matthew learned _____6_____ languages together with his twin brother Michael (they tackled their first foreign language, Greek, when they were only eight years old!).

Even if you can't get a sibling to _____7_____ you on your language adventure, finding some kind of _____8_____ will push both of you to always try just a little bit harder and stay with it.

- When you have no one else to speak to, there's nothing wrong with talking to yourself in a _____9_____ language.

- If you make _____10_____ a goal from the beginning, you're less likely to get lost in textbooks. Talking to people is one of the best ways to learn a language, because it keeps the _____11_____ process relevant to you.

-It's crucial to _____12_____ your new language every single day and _____13_____ yourself.

B). Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below

cultures course fall behind information revealed
education fluency opportunity Learning
bilingual monolingual speak

Could America _____1_____ in learning foreign languages?

Many employers are no longer settling on hiring people with a bachelor's degree but are insisting they have a masters, as well. Besides having completed higher _____ **2** _____, another quality employers look for in a potential employee is _____ **3** _____ in a foreign language.

Economist Albert Saiz from MIT found that _____ **4** _____ college graduates make an average of 2 percent more than those who only _____ **5** _____ one language.

With studies like these it's incredible to find that only 7 percent of college students in America are enrolled in a foreign language _____ **6** _____. Reports done by the American Academy of Arts & Sciences _____ **7** _____ that with most of the population being _____ **8** _____ our country could face an incredible amount social and economic disadvantages.

_____ **9** _____ another language can not only improve your competitiveness in the job market but also help with your health in the long run. A recent research by the American Academy of Neurology showed that multilingualism allows _____ **10** _____ to pass through a greater number of channels by increasing neural pathways.

Learning a different language doesn't only help your health, finding employment, and increase your pay but also opens up the _____ **11** _____ to interact with new people of different _____ **12** _____.

C). Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below

variety skills messaging habits texting
participants impact spellings accept encourages
On the other hand interpret print media assumption

Texting affects ability to interpret words

Research designed to understand the effect of text _____ **1** _____ on language found that _____ **2** _____ has a negative _____ **3** _____ on people's linguistic ability to interpret and _____ **4** _____ words.

The study, conducted by Joan Lee for her master's thesis in linguistics, revealed that those who texted more were less accepting of new words. _____**5**_____, those who read more traditional _____**6**_____ such as books, magazines, and newspapers were more accepting of the same words.

The study asked university students about their reading _____**7**_____, including text messaging, and presented them with a range of words both real and fictitious.

"Our _____**8**_____ about text messaging is that it _____**9**_____ unconstrained language. But the study found this to be a myth," says Lee. "The people who accepted more words did so because they were better able to _____**10**_____ the meaning of the word, or tolerate the word, even if they didn't recognise the word. Students who reported texting more rejected more words instead of acknowledging them as possible words."

Lee suggests that reading traditional print media exposes people to _____**11**_____ and creativity in language that is not found in the colloquial peer-to-peer text messaging used among youth or 'generation text'. She says reading encourages flexibility in language use and tolerance of different words. It helps readers to develop _____**12**_____ that allow them to generate interpretable readings of new or unusual words.

"In contrast, texting is associated with rigid linguistic constraints which caused students to reject many of the words in the study," says Lee. "This was surprising because there are many unusual _____**13**_____ or "textisms" such as "LOL" in text messaging language."

Lee says that for texters, word frequency is an important factor in the acceptability of words.

"Textisms represent real words which are commonly known among people who text," she says. "Many of the words presented in the study are not commonly known and were not acceptable to the _____**14**_____ in the study who texted more or read less traditional print media."

Exercise 10

A). Complete the gaps

ENGLISH LEARNING PROGRAMME

Our 15-hour _____ **1** _____ courses will provide 2 _____ **2** _____ speaker teachers each week.

The structure of the _____ **3** _____ is the following.

Our whole group of 10-12 students will spend the first and last 3-hour sessions together with one native teacher, while the remaining 9 hours will be spent in two _____ **4** _____ groups of 5-6 students with a native teacher for each group.

The students will be divided into two groups on the basis of the _____ **5** _____ done by the teacher during the first _____ **6** _____.

A native Hungarian, _____ **7** _____ English as a _____ **8** _____ Language teacher will be available during the course as classroom _____ **9** _____ and to monitor pair and group work sessions.

B). Complete the gaps

How to Keep Up a Second Language

Being able to speak two languages _____ **1** _____ is an incredible _____ **2** _____. When applying for jobs, it is a huge _____ **3** _____ – especially if one _____ **4** _____ your languages is English, seeing as it is often considered the _____ **5** _____ language of business. However, for bilingual _____ **6** _____, sometimes one language can lie dormant for a long period of time. _____ **7** _____ a result many people find that their speech becomes less fluid and some of the vocabulary can be forgotten. Below are some handy _____ **8** _____ for maintaining your bilingual ability.

The _____ **9** _____ Important Muscle

As with any muscle, the brain needs to be exercised. The brain tends _____ **10** _____ ignore certain bits of information that are not being used to make room for the more urgent issues.

Keep _____ It _____ Fresh

If there is no opportunity in day-to-day life to speak the language, watching TV or

_____11_____ to the radio is a great way to keep it fresh in your mind. The internet has great resources for learning languages, especially for _____12_____ English – head to websites such as the BBC and you'll find audio and video downloads _____13_____ vocabulary and grammar practice.

Start

Speaking

As children we tend to associate languages _____14_____ people, so if our parents or siblings have always spoken to us in one language, it can feel strange to suddenly speak in a different tongue. However, if you are intent on practicing a language and you have people around you who speak it, it is worth making the most of it. The awkwardness does not last very long and the _____15_____ can be tremendous.

Socialize

If you do not have family members or friends with whom you can _____16_____ the language, you can search for expat communities in your local area where people meet up and chat over food or drinks in their _____17_____ language.

Exercise 11

A). Read the article and put the sentences in the correct gaps

- A. He grew up in Guatemala, surrounded by people trying to learn English.
- B. It depends what you mean by learn a language.
- C. Since its launch in 2012, more than 30 million people have downloaded the 2013 Apple app of the year.
- D. One of the big changes caused by tech is the demographic shift in language learners.
- E. The growth of technology for educational use has transformed the way in which people learn and access education.

Technology has changed the way people learn and access education, particularly languages. **T**here are more people actively learning a language through DuoLingo

than in the entire US public school system," says Luis von Ahn, founder of the free language learning app. 1. As a result the education was gamified and attracted new demographics of language learners.

2. This is particularly true for languages, an area in which the explosion of mobile apps and interactive software has provided choice to a range of people who were previously unable to access foreign language education.

Von Ahn says that when he founded DuoLingo he was determined to find a way for people to learn a language for free. Free access to languages was something Von Ahn had a personal interest in addressing. 3. The majority of them failed to do so because they could not afford it.

4. Languages have long been associated with the elite, but now people from less privileged backgrounds are finding affordable ways to learn. English remains the resoundingly most-in-demand language – the British Council estimates that by 2020, 2 billion people will be learning English across the world – due in large part to the advantage it offers economic migrants.

While advances in tech may have created opportunities for more people to access education, the question remains as to whether it is actually possible to learn a language only using online tools. "5," says Von Ahn. "You can learn to the point where you can navigate and have relatively simple conversations but you probably won't be writing any great works of literature."

Answer these questions about article:

- 1) What was the most popular application in 2013 and why?
- 2) Who was previously unable to access foreign language education?
- 3) What advantages does DuoLingo provide?
- 4) What is the role of economic migrants in learning languages?
- 5) Why may online language learning be limited?

B) Put the passages of the article (A – E) in the right order (1-5)

Ask questions to the underlined words.

A. I have read many pop-science books in English. Some of them are still not available in Polish. My knowledge of English allowed me to get in touch with the

current state of evolutionary theory and cognitive science of the mind. Without English, I would not have read the books because there are no Polish translations of them.

B. Currently I study mathematics. I discovered that my knowledge of English is very important for my learning mathematics. Without English I would be limited to the few books which are in Polish, and there are really few of them. Over a year ago I decided to use English only in mathematical notes. I read and write math materials in English, like most professional mathematicians. I have become part of the international mathematical community. I can read math materials on the Internet and I can publish my own materials, with no language barriers.

C. English has given me so much satisfaction and pleasure and also I find it so useful in my scientific pursuit that I decided to share my methods and my experience with other people. On Antimoon, I try to help people to learn English with pleasure. I know that it is possible to derive satisfaction from the process of learning English and I want to share it with others.

D. I had my first contact with English when I was six. My dad inspired me to listen to The Beatles. I learned many songs by heart. So The Beatles were my first motivation. That is how I started my way toward English. Today I listen to many rock bands, all in English, and I listen every day, sometimes for over seven hours a day. I am constantly aware of my success with English because I can understand the lyrics of the songs I listen to.

E. As I read in Polish in my teens, I was more and more eager to read the books in English. Somehow I felt that in English the books will be even more interesting and reading will be more exciting. I finally decided that I wanted to read books in English. This decision guided me for many years, and when I read my first whole book in English I understood it was a breakthrough in my life. For the last four years I have read books only in English, with very few exceptions.

Exercise 12.

Read the texts. Underline key words. Translate the texts into English.

1. Язык - *средство общения* и познания, но не только. Он еще является и средством накопления, передачи общественного *опыта*. Благодаря *общению с применением языка* отображение действительности в сознании одной личности дополняется тем, что было в сознании других людей, из-за этого процесса растут возможности для *обмена информацией*.
2. Главная, наиболее совершенная форма общения с помощью слов, так называемая *вербальная коммуникация*. Уровень владения языком, культура и *богатство речи* определяют возможности общения, его эффективность. Помимо языка, есть и другие средства общения, это: *жесты, мимика, паузы, интонации, манеры* и даже внешность человека. Общение, являясь живой коммуникацией субъектов, вполне закономерно проявляет эмоции тех, кто общается, при этом оно создает невербальный аспект обмена сведениями, информацией. http://studbooks.net/1042323/kulturologiya/yazyk_sredstvo_obscheniya
3. Технология текстовых сообщений, или коммуникация с помощью SMS (Short Message Service), стала символом современной жизни: в настоящее время данным сервисом *пользуются* более 80% абонентов мобильной связи. Так называемый текстинг распространился во многих странах Европы, Америки и Азии. *Текстингом* (от англ. texting) называют обмен текстовыми сообщениями с помощью телефонов и других *мобильных устройств*; он представляет собой набор *общепринятых сокращений*, позволяющий в минимуме символов передать максимум смысла. Сокращение слов и устойчивых выражений может основываться как на похожем звучании исходного слова (thx – thanks), так и на чистой аббревиации (omg – oh, my god). https://www.isuct.ru/e-publ/gum/sites/ru.e-publ.gum/files/2011/t02n01/humscience_2011_t02n01_65.pdf

4. Эсперанто – это достаточно *популярный*, хоть и молодой язык. Он употребляется как в *устной*, так и в *письменной* речи. Последнее время стали появляться поэты и писатели, которые творят свои произведения на этом наречии, создаются фильмы, песни, сайты, проводятся конференции и форумы, семинары, слеты. Также *осуществляются переводы* со многих языков мира на международный язык эсперанто. Многие популярные компании-создатели ПО также выпускают на нем *версии своих программ* для электронных устройств.
<https://www.syl.ru/article/320932/esperanto---eto-cto-za-yazyik-mejdunarodnyiy-yazyik-esperanto-osobennosti-grammatika-i-pravila>
5. Коммуникативный *метод играет важнейшую роль* в процессе обучения. Недостаточно просто запоминать отдельные слова и фразы — нужно уметь с лёгкостью *строить из них предложения*, выражать с их помощью мысли и эмоции, «ощущать» иностранный язык так же, как и свой родной. Такой *подход развивает* способность слушать и понимать собеседника в различных жизненных ситуациях.
<http://oxfordcentre.ru/metody-prepodavaniya.html>
6. Особая роль принадлежит английскому языку, который является *языком международной коммуникации*, всеобщим *lingua franca*, *языком-посредником* для общения представителей разных языковых сообществ. Для 600 миллионов человек английский является либо вторым официальным, либо иностранным языком. Один миллиард, то есть 20 % от всего мирового населения, говорит на английском языке. Более 75 % *международной переписки* (письма, электронная почта, телекс) и 90 % информации на сайтах Интернета представлена на английском языке. <http://www.my-luni.ru/journal/clauses/19/>

Topics for group discussions :

1. What sort of people do you think make the best language learners? How successful are you at learning foreign languages?

2. Why and how has English developed into the language of global communication?
3. Do you support the idea that language is the most important part of cultural identity?
4. Everyone should learn at least one foreign language. How does learning languages develop our brain?
5. Texting seriously affects young generation's literacy in writing.
6. How and why did texting appear? Is it a positive thing or not?
7. What are the reasons for languages disappearing? What are the dead languages of the past and present? Speak about artificial languages.
8. How are the American English and the British English different?
9. Discuss the most popular and effective methods of foreign language training.
10. Do you believe that governments have a duty to protect their national languages?

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