

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія»

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ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ЄДИНОГО ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

**Практикум
для здобувачів вищої освіти
ступеня бакалавра**

У двох частинах

Частина I



Одеса
«Юридична література»
2023

УДК 378.881.111.1(076.5)
B18

*«Education is not learning facts,
but training of the mind to think».*

Albert Einstein.

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Рекомендовано навчально-методичною радою
Національного університету «Одеська юридична академія»
(протокол № 4 від 05 травня 2023 р.)

Вступ

Потреба сьогодення у фахівцях різних спеціальностей що володіють іноземною мовою, зокрема англійською, зростає, що вимагає сумлінного та наполегливого вивчення мов здобувачами вищої освіти, які навчаються в університеті. Запропонований практикум призначений для підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти четвертого курсу до єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови. Загальна мета укладачів практикуму – допомогти їм впоратися з цим завданням.

Мета пропонованого практикуму:

- ознайомити здобувача вищої освіти з рівнем складності завдань, що використовуються для складання єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови (для бакалаврів що бажають продовжити навчання у магістратурі);
- допомогти здобувачеві вищої освіти збільшити свій словниковий запас і ознайомитися з лексичними одиницями, що застосовуються в наведених у практикумі текстах;
- удосконалити навички здобувачів вищої освіти та їхні вміння працювати зі словарною статтею словника;
- розвинути вміння та навички читання текстів іноземною мовою, яких вони потребують не тільки для вдалого складання іспиту, а й для подальшого навчання в майбутньому;
- поглибити знання здобувачів вищої освіти за допомогою читання текстів іноземною мовою за різною тематикою;
- навчити здобувачів вищої освіти використовувати знання, отримані під час вивчення інших предметів курсу навчання, в роботі з текстами іноземною мовою.

Варешкіна Н. В.

B18 Підготовка до єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови :
практикум для здобувачів вищої освіти ступеня бакалавра : у 2 ч.
Ч. 1 / Н. В. Варешкіна, Ю. О. Томчаковська, С. В. Ковбасюк. —
Одеса : Юридична література, 2023. — 160 с.

ISBN 978–966–419–416–4

Практикум складається з чотирьох розділів, що містять тексти та текстові завдання, завдання для практики усного і писемного мовлення, тренувальні тести і типові завдання для підготовки до єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови.

УДК 378.881.111.1(076.5)

ISBN 978–966–419–415–7 (у 2 ч.)
ISBN 978–966–419–416–4 (ч. 1)

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Томчаковська Ю. О.,
Ковбасюк С. В., 2023

Рекомендований практикум має на меті послідовно довести до відома здобувача вищої освіти важливі аспекти підготовки до іспиту з англійської мови. Він містить чотири частини, кожна з яких присвячена певній темі. У передмові надані методичні вказівки та поради щодо роботи з текстом іноземною мовою та двомовними, а також тлумачними словниками. Кожен розділ містить зразки текстів за однією з тем, що є найбільш поширеними під час проведення іспиту з англійської мови. До кожного тексту передбачені завдання. Наприклад, список слів, без розуміння яких опанування змістом тексту неможливе. Визначення ключових словосполучень, слів та виразів також сприяють повному розумінню тексту. Перевіркою щодо детального опанування текстом є певна кількість питань стосовно змісту, на які потрібно надати вичерпну відповідь. Далі, за текстами з завданнями йдуть тренувальні тести що складені за зразком екзаменаційних. Це також дозволяє здобувачам вищої освіти розширити свій словниковий запас за певною темою. Такі завдання надають можливість тим, хто має достатньо високий рівень володіння іноземною мовою опанувати ще більше лексичних одиниць за темою. У пропонуваному вашій увазі практикумі надано вправи на вдосконалення навичок усного та писемного мовлення, а також приділено певну увагу навичкам аудіювання.

Для підготовки до іспиту з іноземної мови включені наступні види роботи:

- читання тексту англійською мовою;
- переклад тексту українською мовою;
- відповідь на питання за змістом тексту;
- письмове виконання завдань до тексту;
- граматичні та лексичні тестові завдання.

Наступність дій у роботі з текстом

Для проведення іспиту зазвичай надається одна година. За цей час здобувачам освіти потрібно виконати певні види завдань, засновані на читанні текстів іноземною мовою та їхньому розумінні.

До проведення іспиту, тобто в навчальний період, роботу із текстом доцільно здійснювати в такій послідовності:

1) Спочатку прочитати текст побіжно, не користуючись словником, щоб зрозуміти про що саме йдеться мова, тобто здійснити переглядове читання;

2) Наступним буде опрацювання кожного речення, коли потрібно виписати слова із тексту та за допомогою двомовного словника добрати доречні за контекстом значення слів, тобто здійснити аналітичне, або детальне читання;

3) Після детального прочитання з перекладом певної кількості слів (зазвичай вона може різнитися залежно від рівня володіння іноземною мовою), потрібно здійснити послідовний переклад тексту українською мовою, приділяючи особливу увагу фрагментам тексту що є менш зрозумілими в процесі перекладу. В цьому випадку, ми маємо справу з так званим синтетичним читанням;

4) Зазвичай рекомендується ще раз повернутися до тексту і принаймні уважно переглянути його ще раз, проговорюючи вголос найбільш складні слова або речення з тексту;

5) Лише після перерахованих вище дій можна переходити до виконання завдань щодо змісту тексту.

Правила роботи зі словником

Під час читання та виконання завдань, як зазначалося вище, слід користуватися двомовним або тлумачним словником. Словник має містити більш ніж 80 тис. словникових статей. Можна користуватися як електронними, так і звичайними словниками, що містять в собі необхідні відомості. Головною вимогою до надійного словника є наступне: словникова стаття що створена в електронних "перекладачах" та словниках має бути побудована за правилами та нормами класичних словників, щоб сприяти пошуку доречних значень. Наприклад, значення мають бути надані не в алфавітному порядку: у словниковій статті повинні виділятися перше, друге, третє та інші значення слова. Лексикографічні засади складання словника мають міститися на початку кожного видання. Доречним буде знайомство не тільки з лексикографічними принципами, але також із системою скорочень та спеціальних позначень що використовуються в пропонуваному словнику. В такому випадку, під час

підготовки до заняття Ви будете краще орієнтуватися у різноманітні значень слова і знаходити ті, що доречні в даному контексті.

Тематичний план навчальної дисципліни «іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»			
Практичні, лабораторні заняття			
Тема за п/п	Опис змісту навчання (теми)	Посилання на РН дисципліни	год.
Тема 1.	Career in Law. Law courses. Course Descriptions. Graduate recruitment programme. / Кар'єра у галузі права. Курси навчальних дисциплін з права. Програма найму на роботу для випускників-юристів.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН5	4
Тема 2.	Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ за темою Science and Technology.	ПРН4 ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12	4
Тема 3.	Legal Professionals. Solicitors. Legal practitioners. Training. A partner in a law firm. Спеціалісти в галузі правознавства. Адвокати що працюють у судах першої інстанції / Нотаріуси. Підготовка юристів-практиків.	ПРН4 ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12 ПРН17	4
Тема 4	Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ за темою Career and Employment.	ПРН4 ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12 ПРН17	4
Тема 5.	Legal Professionals. Barristers. Organisation. Training and qualifications of practising barrister. / Адвокати що працюють у судах вищих інстанцій. Навчання та кваліфікація практикуючих баристерів.	ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12	4
Тема 6.	Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ за темою Career and Employment.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН5	2

Тема 7.	Legal Professionals Working Lives. A company commercial lawyer. A legal secretary. Робота інших спеціалістів в галузі права. Юрисконсульт компанії. Секретар юридичної компанії.	ПРН4 ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12	4
Тема 8.	Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ за темою Language and Literature.	ПРН4 ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12 ПРН17	4
Тема 9.	Judges. Judicial appointments in England and Wales. The training of judges. Civil Courts: sentencing and court orders. / Суддя. Призначення судді на посаду в Англії та Уельсі. Підготовка та навчання суддівського корпусу.	ПРН4 ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12 ПРН17	4
Тема 10.	Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ за темою Environment and Ecology.	ПРН5 ПРН10 ПРН12	4
Тема 11.	A lawfirm's structure and practice. / Структура та практика юридичної фірми.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН5	4

Самостійна робота			
Символ одиниці змісту	Опис змісту навчання (наприклад, теми або види навчальної активності)	Посилання на РН дисципліни	год.
Тема 1.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 1. Виконання перекладу текстів та тренувальних завдань за темою. Опанування нової лексики за темою.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	6
Тема 2.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 2. Виконання перекладу текстів за темою. Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	4
Тема 3.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 3. Виконання перекладу текстів та тренувальних завдань за темою. Опанування нової лексики за темою.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	4

Тема 4.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 4. Виконання перекладу текстів за темою. Виконання текстових завдань та лексико- граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	4
Тема 5.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 5. Виконання перекладу текстів та тренувальних завдань за темою. Опанування нової лексики за темою.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10 ПРН12	6
Тема 6.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 6. Виконання перекладу текстів за темою. Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	4
Тема 7.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 7. Виконання перекладу текстів та тренувальних завдань за темою. Опанування нової лексики за темою.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	4
Тема 8.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 8. Виконання перекладу текстів за темою. Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	4
Тема 9.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 9. Виконання перекладу текстів та тренувальних завдань за темою. Опанування нової лексики за темою.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10	4
Тема 10.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 10. Виконання перекладу текстів за темою. Виконання текстових завдань та лексико-граматичних тестів з підготовки до держіспиту та ЄВІ.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10 ПРН12	4
Тема 11.	Підготовка до практичного заняття за темою № 11. Виконання перекладу текстів та тренувальних завдань за темою. Опанування нової лексики за темою.	ПРН3 ПРН4 ПРН10 ПРН12	4

Під час укладання практикуму були використані запозичення текстів з різних підручників, посібників та інтернет-ресурсів:

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4. <https://ieltsoracle.com/iptp-in-praise-of-amateurs/>
5. <https://anyflip.com/suem/lq1t>
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9. <https://nativespeaker.vn/de-thi-ielts-reading-va-dap-an-giving-the-brain-a-workout.html>
10. https://www.uni-bamberg.de/fileadmin/uni/wissenschaft_einricht/sprachenzentrum/Sprachnachweise/Sample_Test.pdf
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TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE

Modern technologies in crime investigation

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Modern technologies in crime investigation” and complete the tasks below.

A) Crime-fighting technology is becoming more sophisticated, and rightfully so. Police must be equipped for the 21st century. In the UK we already have the largest DNA database in the world. Soon, the state will have access to the genetic data of 4.25 million people: one in 14 people in the UK. The hundreds of thousands of people in the database will never be charged with a crime.

B) Britain is also said to have over 4 million CCTV cameras. A debate continues regarding the efficacy of CCTV. Some research suggests that it can be beneficial in preventing theft at the store and car-related crimes. It has also been employed to successfully identify and identify criminals and terrorists. However, many believe that better lighting is as effective in preventing crime and that cameras would instead replace crime. A internal police report stated that only one crime was disclosed for every 1,000 cameras in London last year. Ultimately, there is conflicting evidence about the efficacy of cameras, as a result, it's likely that the discussion will continue.

C) Professor Mike Press, who has dedicated the past decade to investigating how design can contribute to crime prevention, said that, in order for CCTV to have any effect, it must be employed selectively. For instance, a program in Manchester maintains a record of every license plate

at the entrance of a shopping mall, if a plate is found to belong to a stolen car or an untaxed one, police are notified. This is an effective example of inspection, he said. Many schemes that simply document central cities often fail to do so - often without being observed - this is not productive. Also, CCTV can have an adverse effect on society that is not intended, this can lead to citizens having a false sense of security and behaving negligently towards their property and personal safety. Professor Press stated that all evidence suggests that CCTV has no positive impact on crime reduction or prevention. The weight of evidence suggests that the investment is, on the whole, a waste of money unless other factors are present. He believes that the majority of the increase is attributable to security companies' marketing efforts that promote the benefits of their products. He referred to it as a slothful approach to preventing crime, he also said that authorities should instead focus on altering the environment in order to decrease crime.

D) However, this is not what is occurring. Instead, police are exploring the use of technology more actively. Police departments have recently begun to utilize cameras in the helmets of their officers. The video will be stored on police computers, along with the video from thousands of CCTV cameras and the multitude of pictures from number plate recognition cameras that are being increasingly utilized to monitor drivers.

E) Now, another form of technology is being introduced. It is called the Microdrone, and it is a compact drone that floats over streets or crowds to film what's happening underneath. The Microdrone has already been employed to observe rock festivals, but its manufacturer is also in talks of supplying it to the Metropolitan Police and SOCA, the Serious Organised Crime Agency. The drones are quite small and imperceptible to ground

personnel while flying at a height of 350 feet. They have high-resolution video surveillance equipment and the ability to see in the dark via infrared, this causes them to have a bird's-eye view of locations even in the dark, they remain virtually undetectable.

F) The troubling issue is who will have access to this technology? Police in Merseyside are already using two of the devices in a pilot project to observe football crowds and city parks in order to detect anti-social behavior. It's not just about detecting crime: the West Midlands Fire Brigade is about to take in a drone to have a better look at fire and flood scenes and assist in rescues; the Environment Agency is considering the use of the drone to monitor illegal fly-tipping and oil spills. The company that manufactures the drone denies having any plans to distribute the equipment to citizens or private companies, this would hopefully prevent private security firms from possessing the drone. However, what about municipalities? In theory, this technology could be employed against drivers. And what will the surveillance society consist of? Previously, plans have been made to incorporate smart water that has a unique DNA code that will stick to the clothes and skin of a criminal and allow police officers to identify them. If sophisticated technology is employed in the fight against crime and terrorism, it's acceptable. However, if this is another weapon in the arsenal of those who seek to intrude on our privacy, we should oppose it.

<https://text.123docz.net/document/4678149-de-thi-chon-hoc-sinh-gioi-mon-tieng-anh-10-co-dap-an-thai-binh.htm>

https://www.ielts-writing.info/EXAM/docs/reading/IELTS_Reading_Academic_30.htm

https://www.ielts-writing.info/EXAM/docs/reading/IELTS_Reading_Academic_42.htm

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

microdrone

surveillance equipment

fly-tipping

high-tech tools

evidence

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

crime	prevention
sophisticated	increase
database	helmet
report	security companies
closed circuit television camera	footage
evidence	surveillance equipment
reduce	remote-control craft
suggest	vision capability
shoplifting	undetectable
identify	employ
murderer	suspect
contribute	identifier
targeted way	weapon
license plate	invade
untaxed	privacy
impact	

Task 3. There are six paragraphs (A–F) in the text “Modern technologies in crime investigation”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Has Britain already got more data about DNA than any other country in Europe?
2. Does Britain have four million CCTV cameras?
3. What is the most sophisticated crime-fighting technology?
4. Who has access to the genetic data of one in fourteen people living in Britain?
5. How does the scheme work in Manchester?
6. Does CCTV help to study car-related crime?
7. Who is concerned about the negative impact of the use of CCTV?
8. Why does Professor Mike Press feel that some of the marketing departments lie about the benefits of CCTV?
9. Is the microdrone a kind of toy like a small airplane?
10. Is the microdrone used by the Police?
11. Do you think it can be used by the state?
12. Can you film in the dark with its help?
13. Do the British authorities monitor their citizens too much, according to the author’s statement?
14. Do you agree that technology must not be used as a check of people's private lives?
15. Is microdrone currently used to check drivers?
16. To your mind, should technology be used for crime prevention only?

17. Can you give any examples of events when technology can be used to watch crowds?

18. According to the text, who don’t we want to use the microdrone?

Amateur scientists

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Amateur scientists” and complete the tasks below.

Despite the specialization of scientific research, amateurs still have an important role to play.

During the 17th century scientific revolution, scientists were primarily motivated by financial gain and dedicated themselves to natural philosophy in order to enjoy the satisfaction of their own research. Only in the past few decades has it become financially viable to earn a living analyzing the functioning of nature. Modern science was, in essence, derived from amateur's efforts. Today, science is increasingly specialized and compartmentalized, and is the domain of experts who know more and more about less and less. Perhaps what is surprising is that even amateurish individuals, without private means, still have a significant role.

A recent study conducted at a conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Richard Fienberg discovered that amateurs are also involved in fields as diverse as hydrology, paleontology, acoustics, ornithology, meteorology, and horticulture. Contrary to popular belief, amateur scientists are often in close contact with professionals, some of whom rely heavily on their assistance.

It's true that some fields are more conducive to amateur scientists than others. Anything that requires expensive machinery is obviously not a good idea. And some scientific investigations can be harmful; the vast majority of amateur chemists have either committed suicide or been imprisoned, Dr.

Fienberg jokingly notes. However, amateurs can contribute significantly to fields like rocketry to paleontology and the development of the internet has facilitated easier collection and distribution of scientific data.

What is the most accurate assessment of the benefits of amateur science to different fields of study is debatable. Dr. Fienberg has a compelling argument for astronomy. He notes that there is a longstanding tradition of cooperation between amateur and professional skywatchers. Many space objects including the planet Uranus were discovered by amateur scientists. Today, amateurs continue to observe comets and asteroids as well as the variable stars in addition to the comet and asteroid detection, this continues to be of great value. They also continue to detect novae and 'new' stars in the Milky Way as well as supernovae in other galaxies. Amateur observers are beneficial, says Dr Fienberg, because there are a lot of them (they are much larger than professionals) and they are spread across the globe. This facilitates the execution of specialized observations: "if multiple observers all over the world accurately record the time an asteroid eclipsed a star, for example, this can be used to deduce the asteroid's shape".

Another field that traditionally relies on amateur participation is paleontology. A paleontologist Adrian Hunt from Mesa Technical College in New Mexico claims that his profession has had the greatest impact in amateurs. Despite the advancement of high-tech equipment, he continues, the most effective sensors for finding fossils are human eyes - a lot of them.

Volunteers occupied with finding fossils are not hard to find because there is a common interest in dinosaurs. Additionally, volunteers assist with this research, which he calls "recreational education".

Rick Bonney of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology believes amateurs have contributed the most to his field. He mentions that there are reportedly as many as 60 million people who enjoy bird watching in the U.S

alone. Given their multitude and the vast area they cover, Mr. Bonney has recruited thousands of volunteers for a variety of scientific endeavors. Over the past few years, their research has discovered previously unknown patterns and cycles in bird migration, as well as a decline in the breeding populations of some species of migratory birds, this has led to a conservation program for habitat.

Despite the accomplishments and regardless of the field of study, cooperation between amateurs and professional scientists is not without problems. Not everyone is pleased with the word "amateur", for example Mr. Bonney has utilized the term "citizen scientist" because he felt that other words, such as "Volunteer", had a negative connotation. Another more significant concern is the question of how professional scientists can most appropriately recognize the contributions of amateurs. Dr. Fienberg says that some amateur astronomers are willing to share their observations, but complain that they are not compensated for the costs associated with their participation. Other individuals feel let down when their observations are incorporated into scientific publications, but amateurs are not listed as co-authors. Dr. Hunt believes that some amateur paleontologists are dismayed when told that they cannot take fossils with them.

These are valid concerns, but none seems beyond remedy. If amateurs and professional scientists agree on the terms of their collaboration beforehand, there's no reason why the co-operation between the two groups shouldn't be successful. Last year, Dr. Carlson, the founder of the Society for Amateur Scientists, received a \$290,000 award for his efforts to promote co-operation in this field. He cites the primary benefit of the prize as the endorsement it provides for amateur scientists' contributions, this has helped to silence critics who believe that science should be the sole preserve of professionals.

According to Dr Carlson the society participates in several initiatives including a project dedicated to the design of a rocket with innovative attributes, as well as the establishment of a network of observers that will seek to observe a correlation between earthquakes and low-frequency radiation. The amateur scientists, he says, provide enthusiasm and talent, while the professionals provide guidance 'so that anything they discover will be taken seriously'. After establishing the principles of science, amateurs will have a significant role to play in its continued expansion.

<https://ieltsoracle.com/iptp-in-praise-of-amateurs/>

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

amateur

scientific revolution

specialized and compartmentalized subject

private means

legitimate concerns

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

pursue	eclipse
edification	shape
investigate	sensor
domain	fossils
horticulture	research
crackpot	recreational education
rely heavily on	contend
admittedly	observation
require	disappointed
equipment	reimburse
contribution	legitimate concern

collect data	provided
distribute	flourish
benefit	beforehand
point out	promote
strong case	endorsement
spot	exclusive preserve
observe	society
valuable	evidence
variable	guidance
Milky Way	edifice

Task 3. There are ten (10) paragraphs in the text “Amateur scientists”.

Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Who were the scientists of the 17th century?
2. In what fields of scientific research are amateurs actively involved?
3. Which fields of science can be dangerous?
4. Who thinks that amateur scientists can be vulnerable or prone to accidents?
5. The planet Uranus was discovered by amateurs, wasn't it?
6. How is it possible to derive useful information about asteroid's shape?
7. Why Adrian Hunt insists that paleontology is the field in which amateurs have contributed greatly?
8. Who of the researchers think that amateur involvement can be an educational activity as well?
9. Do most researchers think science belongs only to professional scientists?

10. How many amateurs take part in research project according to the passage?

11. Would you agree that in certain areas of research work, people are a much better resource than technological equipment?

12. Do you agree that it is necessary to give amateurs a name which reflects the value of their contribution into research work?

13. Are amateurs reimbursed for their out-of-pocket expenses?

14. Do you think cooperation between the amateurs and the professional scientists should flourish?

15. Who has laid the foundation of science?

Do you believe in danger of science?

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Do you believe in danger of science?” and complete the tasks below.

The idea that scientific knowledge is dangerous is deeply embedded in our culture. Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat from the Tree of Knowledge, and in Milton's *Paradise Lost* the serpent addresses the tree as the 'Mother of Science'. Indeed, the whole of western literature has not been kind to scientists and is filled with images of them meddling with nature with disastrous results. Just consider Goethe's *Faust*, Huxley's *Brave New World* or Shelley's *Frankenstein*. One will search with very little success for a novel in which scientists come out well – the persistent image is that of scientists as a soulless group unconcerned with ethical issues. And where is there a film sympathetic to science?

One part of the issue is the misidentification of science and technology. The difference between knowledge and understanding, between

science and technology versus the practical application of that knowledge, is crucial.

Science generates ideas about how the world functions, but technology's ideas lead to practical objects. Technology is more ancient than any science that can be considered, and without science, technology is unhelpful. Technology led to the development of the human trades like agriculture and metalworking. Technology has ethical issues associated with it, from the production of motor cars to the cloning of humans.

Contrastingly, scientific knowledge that is reliable is devoid of value and has no moral or ethical significance. Science merely informs us of the way the world functions. That we are not at the core of the universe is neither beneficial nor detrimental, nor is the possibility that genes can affect our intelligence or behavior.

The special duties that scientists have as opposed to the responsibilities that they share with all citizens are derived from their having access to specialized knowledge of the world's mechanisms, this knowledge is not accessible to others. Their responsibility is to both disclose any social consequences of their work and its possible utilization and to assess its validity.

It's difficult to find illustrations of scientists as a group behaving immorally or in a dangerous way, the classic example being the eugenics movement. The scientific principles that underlie this proposal are of paramount importance; the assumption is that the majority of desirable and undesirable human traits are genetic. Talent was considered to be inherited, along with insanity and any form of feebleness. They failed to assess the credibility of their concepts completely. Contrary to what is said, their

conclusions seem to have been dictated by what they perceived as the desirable social implications. Conversely, in regards to the construction of the atomic bomb, scientists exhibited moral behavior and fulfilled their social obligations by telling their governments about the consequences of atomic theory. It was a monumental endeavor to construct the bomb, but the decision to take this path was made by politicians, not scientists.

The moralists have been out in numbers advocating the horror of cloning. Many national leaders have participated in a collective scream of horror. But what horrors are there? What ethical concerns? All of the righteous indignation has failed to introduce any relevant new ethical principles.

Those who attempt to clone a human are medical technicians, not scientists. It is not as the bio-moralists claim, that scientific progress has transcended our social and moral codes. Contrastingly, this is not the case. Their fixation with the embryo's life has distracted us from the more important issue, which is how children are raised and cared for. The problems in our society are unrelated to helping or preventing reproduction but are primarily affected by the way children are treated.

As a result, what is the potential danger of genetics? Gene therapy, which attempts to medicate genetic diseases such as cystic fibrosis, has drawbacks. It is possible that there will be issues with the testing of new treatments, but are these issues any different from the problems associated with trying out new drugs for AIDS? Today, concerns about creating designer babies are premature because the risk is too great, in the beginning, we may have to accept what has been called procreative autonomy, the right of a couple to control their reproductive role unless the state has a

compelling reason to deny them this right. Should ethical concerns about the applications of genetics cause research in this field to be halted? The singular scientist has no control over, for science, like genetics, is a collective endeavor that lacks a singular individual in charge of the process of discovery. It's unethical and impractical to censor any part of the endeavor to understand the nature of the world.

<https://anyflip.com/suem/lqtl/basic/51-100>

<https://examgroup.org/ielts-reading-guide/practice-test-11/practice-test-11.html>

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

disastrous implications

distinction between

reliable knowledge

blameworthy

social and moral codes

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

scientists	attribute
deeply embedded	perceive
serpent	inherit
meddle	feeble-mindedness
address	blameworthy
disastrous	scientist
sympathetic	government
science	engineering feat
distinction	horrors
application	join
usable objects	righteous indignation

regard	relevant
crafts	outstrip
agriculture	opposite
humans	obsession
issue	deflect attention
reliable	assist
value	prevent
universe	treat
influence	disease
behaviour	treatment
obligations	anxiety
distinct	premature
accessible	procreative autonomy
implications	couple
assessment	compel
reliability	deny
immorally	collective activity
movement	discovery
assumption	unacceptable
crucial	nature of the world
desirable	

Task 3. There are nine (9) paragraphs in the text “Do you believe in danger of science?” Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. What idea is deeply embedded in our culture?
2. What is the persistent image of scientists in fiction?

3. Does the film industry make many films about science? Are they sympathetic to science?
4. What is part of the problem? Do most people know the distinction between science and technology?
5. Can you tell the difference between science and technology?
6. What does science tell us about the world?
7. What kind of social obligations do scientists have?
8. Is it easy to find examples when scientists as a group behave in immoral manner?
9. What assumption lays behind the science called eugenics? Were the ideas of researchers given a reliable assessment?
10. Does the atomic theory have implications? What do you know about it?
11. Who tell us about the horrors of cloning? Who, actually, propose to clone a human?
12. Do you think genetics pose some danger? Why / why not?
13. Why should we accept what is called procreative autonomy? What is it, according to the text?
14. Can any individual scientist decide alone for the whole branch of science?
15. Is it a good idea to censor researchers who try to understand the nature of the world?

Mental Workout

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Mental Workout” and complete the tasks below.

Mental agility can still be developed even as age increases, provided that exercise is continued, informs Anna van Praagh.

A) Employ your brain and it will increase in size - it's really going to do so. This is the message from Ian Robertson, a neuropsychologist and professor of psychology at Dublin Trinity College, and the founding director of the institute of neuroscience at the university. His work, *Puzzler Brain Trainer 90-Day Workout*, has puzzles he created himself to stimulate, sharpen and stretch the brain. The puzzles, which include memory jigs, Sudoku, crosswords, and number games, are comprehensive and have been specifically designed to improve every part of the brain, including attention, visual-spatial abilities, problem-solving, memory, perception, numerical agility, and language.

B) Professor Robertson has devoted 57 years to the research of brain, his goal has been to alter and enhance its function. During this period, a significant paradigm shift was observed in the way scientists viewed the brain. When I began teaching and researching, a very negative view of the situation prevailed: that by the age of 3 or 4, our brain cells were being lost constantly and that the stocks couldn't be refilled. That is actually inaccurate. Now that we understand that the brain is "adaptable" - it is restructured, refined and strengthened by experiences."

C) Robertson compares our minds to a plant with branches that spread out, intertwine, and connect, the connections are more direct the more is used. He says that the moment of inspiration in his career—which led him to create his brain-training puzzles—was the realization that the connections are increased with use, as a result, mental abilities can be enhanced and improved at any age. Now we understand that it's not just the children's

brains that are "plastic", he continues. Regardless of our age, our brains are physically altered by what we do and how we think.

D) Robertson makes his point by referencing Dr. Eleanor McGuire's seminal study of the brains of London taxi drivers that took place in 2010. That demonstrated that their gray matter increases in size and complexity in order to assist with the creation of a detailed mental representation of the city. Brain scans showed that they had a larger hippocampus (the part of the brain associated with navigating in animals and birds) compared to the average person. Importantly, the size of their stomach increased as they spent more time doing their job. Similarly, there is overwhelming statistical evidence that by challenging the mind with games and puzzles, brain power is increased. Conversely, if we don't stimulate our minds and leave connections intact and robust, they will become weaker and physically diminish. A recent study suggested that a 20-minute solution to problems session on the Nintendo DS game 'Dr Kawashima's Brain Training' at the start of each day had a significant effect on students' test scores, attendance and behavior. Surprisingly, students who utilized the Nintendo trainer saw their test scores increase by 50% more than those who did not.

E) Robertson's puzzles are intended to have the same effect on the brain, the only difference is that, for him, you only need a pencil to begin with. The objective is to shake the brain from habitual sloth and train it to operate at its most efficient level. Robertson's theory is that those who solve the puzzles will experience a significant improvement in their daily lives as the brain's capacity increases in a multitude of ways. They should experience an improvement in every area, including increased attention span, remembering names at events, creativity and energy and mental agility.

F) Many of us have a fear of numbers or lack confidence in words, he says. With practice and by gradually increasing the difficulty of the exercises, these challenges will help people improve their mental abilities across multiple domains. The marvelous thing is that the puzzles take only five minutes, but they are mental activity that's equivalent to jogging or going to the gym. In the same way that physical activity benefits your health, so too does stimulating your brain, says Robertson. Simply put, those who maintain a mentally disabled status function better mentally than those who don't.

G) The puzzles are intended for all ages. Robertson informs that some elderly people have a limited need for stimulation, as a result, they don't need to train their brains any further, while other young people don't utilize their brains at all and are therefore in desperate need of a workout. He does admit, however, that whereas young people are frequently compelled to learn, there is a tendency in later life to retreat into a sanctuary that is more simple to avoid doing things that require mental exertion. He contrasts this with inactivity that is physical and warns of similar consequences. As the population ages, people will have to maintain their mental agility for a longer period of time, he advises. We must learn to utilize our brains as much as our bodies do. People must understand that they have the most intricate entity on the planet between their ears, and the only way to promote growth and health is to keep it active.'

<https://www.ieltsccareerzone.in/best-ielts-academic-reading-test-134-p1/>

<https://nativespeaker.vn/de-thi-ielts-reading-va-dap-an-giving-the-brain-a-workout.html>

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:
mental agility

sharpen the brain
under-confident
retreat into a comfort zone
tackle the puzzles

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

mental agility	compare
brain	crucially
founding director	evidence
sharpen	similarly
improve	increase
all-encompassing	robust
visual-spatial	intact
perception	diminish
numerical agility	attendance
problem solving	astonishingly
dedicated to	scores
research	shake
memory	tackle
shift	ability
remarkable	creativity
view	terrify
wrong	capacity
experience	domain
likened	challenge
replenish	significantly
intertwining	in dire need
direct correlation	retreat

devise	avoid
multiply	constantly
boost	warn
refer to	counsel
grey matter	be aware
seminal	complex entity
enlarge	allow
reveal	

Task 3. There are seven (7) paragraphs in the text “Mental Workout”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

- Under what circumstances will mental agility not decline with age?
Can our brain really grow?
- What kind of puzzles does Puzzler Brain Trainer contain?
- What abilities can you improve with the help of puzzles?
- How long did it take to change the way scientists view the brain?
- What do we mean when we say that the brain is “plastic”?
- What does Professor Robertson liken our mind to?
- When did Professor Robertson realize it is possible to improve the brain functions at any age?
- Can our mind change according to what we do?
- What did Dr. McGuire’s seminal study show? What did brain scans reveal?
- How can we stretch the mind? When does our brain power increase?
- Can we make our brain start functioning at better level?

- What people can see crucial improvement in their everyday life?
- Do puzzles take much time? What does the author compare them to?
- Should we retreat into a comfort zone or do something challenging for our mind?

Speaking Tasks.

Facts and opinions. Watch the video and report to the class about the facts you find the *most unexpected and amazing*.

- The surprising link between stress and memory

https://www.ted.com/talks/elizabeth_cox_the_surprising_link_between_stress_and_memory



- How does anesthesia work?

https://www.ted.com/talks/steven_zheng_how_does_anesthesia_work



TESTS

Read the text below. For questions (1 – 10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Is There Such a Thing as Internet Addiction?

Ben Alexander always struggled to (1) _____ in. Teased at school, he (2) _____ to the internet, where he found a (3) _____ new world of friends. Subscribing (4) _____ the hugely popular online game *World of Warcraft*, he (5) _____ 12 million other people — including the actor Vin Diesel, the presenter Jonathan Ross and his wife Jane Goldman — in a quest reminiscent of Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*.

In the game, players create avatars in whose guise they spend hours with other players (6) _____ battles. "There's lots of working together," says Alexander. "That's what made it so attractive, because the social thing was something I always had trouble with. It was a lot easier to socialize and make friends online than it was in real life."

The 19-year-old's interest in the game soon developed into an obsession. He began (7) _____ his biology lectures at university and spending up to 17 hours a day online. Eventually he had depression diagnosed and was (8) _____ medication. He was also treated (9) _____ internet addiction.

Alexander admits that he needed help: "I don't think I would have been able to (10) _____ out of it myself."

1	A	suit	B	fit	C	adjust	D	match
2	A	faced	B	addressed	C	turned	D	watched
3	A	specific	B	definite	C	whole	D	full
4	A	to	B	at	C	in	D	on

5	A	introduced	B	joined	C	connected	D	involved
6	A	setting	B	running	C	arranging	D	fighting
7	A	missing	B	wasting	C	losing	D	delaying
8	A	taken in	B	put on	C	kept from	D	cut on
9	A	from	B	against	C	for	D	of
10	A	run	B	go	C	fall	D	get

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Male Birds Belt out Their Song by Putting a Little Muscle into It

Some male songbirds can sing (1) _____ notes than females because they have stronger muscles to make the sounds. Some scientists used to think it was all about how well the birds could force air out of their lungs, but new research says it has more to do with muscles in the (2) _____ throats.

There's a reason the boy birds are better singers. They have (3) _____ a mate. The more varied their songs, (4) _____ it will stand out from other boy birds who are also singing in hopes of finding a mate. Varied songs also are easier to hear over noises, like a rushing stream or the noisy calls of other birds.

Although all birds (5) _____ knowing certain calls, songbirds learn how to sing from their parents. That ability is only found in songbirds, humans and a few other mammals like dolphins, whales and bats. So, think about muscles the next time you hear a bird singing. Muscles (6) _____ just in your arms and legs, or in a bird's wings. They also help us make a variety of sounds.

1	A	much	B	the most	C	more	D	many
---	---	------	---	----------	---	------	---	------

2	A	songbird	B	songbirds'	C	songbird's	D	songbirds
3	A	attracted	B	attracting	C	been attracted	D	to attract
4	A	better	B	the better	C	best	D	the best
5	A	are born	B	will be born	C	to be born	D	born
6	A	weren't found	B	weren't finding	C	aren't finding	D	aren't found

For questions (1 – 12), read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

The Internet Bus

In the desert areas that (1) _____ Tucson City, USA, students spend hundreds of hours on yellow buses each year getting to and from their schools. But when mobile internet equipment was (2) _____ on a yellow school bus, the bored, often noisy, teens were (3) _____ into quiet, studious individuals.

District officials got the idea during (4) _____ drives on school business to Phoenix, two hours each way, when they (5) _____ that, when they went in pairs, one person could drive and the other could work using a laptop and wireless card. They (6) _____ if internet access on a school bus could (7) _____ students' academic productivity, too.

But the idea for what students call 'the internet bus' really (8) _____ shape when the district's chief information officer (9) _____ across an article about having internet access in cars. He thought, 'What if you could put that in a bus?'

The officials have been delighted to see the (10) _____ of homework getting done, morning and evening, as the internet bus (11) _____ up and drops off students along 70-minute drive. (12) _____ some students spend their time playing or visiting social networking sites, most students do make use of their travel time to study.

	A	B	C	D
1	edge	surround	enclose	turn
2	installed	set	included	structured
3	replaced	exchanged	switched	transformed
4	extraordinary	occasional	exceptional	few
5	believed	acknowledged	estimated	realised
6	thought	imagined	suspected	wondered
7	increase	enlarge	rise	heighten
8	formed	took	held	did
9	got	looked	came	put
10	total	amount	number	measure
11	brings	picks	rides	catches
12	Since	Despite	Although	However

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

How Television Has Changed

You really have to get very old before you realize you're old. I'm in my middle fifties and I don't feel old yet. However, sometimes I look back at my childhood and (1) _____ things to the way life is for (2) _____ kids. Some things have certainly changed.

One area of change is television. Some changes have been improvements. Some changes, on the other hand, have been (3) _____.

When I started school, most people didn't have a television; TV was just beginning to get (4) _____. My father decided to go all out and buy a 16-inch black and white Motorola set. I still remember

watching the Lone Ranger save people from the (5) _____
guys on that awesome electronic machine. That was (6)
_____!

Now, (7) _____ have larger pictures in full color. The
pictures are clearer and the sound is much more realistic. The new high
definition sets are made to rival (8) _____ screens.

The variety and quantity of programming has (9)
_____ greatly. There are hundreds of channels and more
shows than one person could ever watch. There are many entertainment and
educational (10) _____. There's also a lot of garbage, stuff
that most parents don't want their kids exposed to. Overall, we have more
choices, and that is good.

I wonder what television will be like when today's kids are my age.

	A	B	C	D
1	forget	remember	compare	miss
2	today's	yesterday's	tomorrow's	poor
3	great	huge	setbacks	remarkable
4	gone	replaced	expensive	popular
5	old	good	bad	best
6	stimulation	exciting	allaying	provoking
7	films	movies	billboards	televisions
8	movie	video	watch	telephone
9	loss	increased	decreased	played
10	books	shows	authors	awards

**Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1–8) choose the
correct answer (A, B, C or D).**

**A bio-inspired bot uses water from the environment to create a
gas and launch itself from the water's surface.**

The robot, which can travel 26 meters through the air after take-off, (1)
_____ collect water samples in hazardous and cluttered environments,
such as during flooding or when monitoring ocean pollution.

Robots that can transit from water to air (2) _____ in these
situations, but the launch requires a lot of power, which has been difficult to
achieve in small robots.

Now, researchers at Imperial College London have invented a system
(3) _____ requires just 0.2 grams of calcium carbide powder in a
combustion chamber. The only moving part is a small pump that brings in
water from the environment the robot is sat in, (4) _____ a lake or
ocean.

The water and the calcium-carbide powder then combine in a reaction
chamber, producing a burnable acetylene gas. As the gas ignites and
expands, it pushes the water out as a jet, which propels the robot clear of the
water and into a glide of up to 26 metres.

The team tested the robot in a lab, in a lake, and in a wave tank, (5)
_____ that it can escape from the water's surface even under relatively
rough conditions. While similar robots often require calm conditions to leap
from the water, the (6) _____ invention generates (7) _____ 25
times the robot's weight, giving it a greater chance of overcoming the waves.

The robot, which weighs just 160 grams, can 'jump' multiple times after
refilling its water tank. This could allow it to float on water and take samples
at multiple points without additional power, saving energy over (8)
_____ distances compared to an electrically powered robot.

The team are now working with the Swiss Federal Laboratories for
Materials Science and Technology (9) _____ new vehicles using
advanced materials and begin field trials of the robot in a range of

environments, including monitoring the oceans around coral reefs and offshore energy platforms.

1	A	could be used	B	can use to	C	could be used to	D	would be used to
2	A	are desirable	B	being desirable	C	is desirable	D	will be desirable
3	A	which	B	where	C	that	D	who
4	A	like	B	such as	C	as	D	equal to
5	A	having shown	B	Showed	C	is showing	D	showing
6	A	teams'	B	team's	C	team	D	teams's
7	A	a force	B	the force	C	a force of	D	any force
8	A	more long	B	longer	C	the longest	D	more longer
9	A	building	B	to build	C	builds	D	built

EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

Types of Professions

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Types of Professions” and complete the tasks below.

A ‘My days are split between my office and the courtroom. I don’t have customers. I serve clients who entrust me with their legal challenges. It's a highly challenging role, as I am accountable for their outcomes, but also incredibly fulfilling. Recently, I was able to exonerate a client wrongfully accused of a crime. The feeling of assisting people in distress is indescribable. ’

B ‘It may seem like a simple profession, yet it can be arduous and solitary. Long periods of separation from loved ones, which can last up to three weeks, are common when travelling to destinations like Germany. Despite the challenges, being on the road, observing the traffic below, is a pleasure. Although, unloading crates and other cargo at the end of a journey can prove to be bothersome, it's all part and parcel of the job.’

C ‘I have worked for a tabloid paper for some time, but now I work for a more prestigious newspaper. I usually write two or three articles a day. But, in this job, you really must have your finger on the pulse. I often conduct press conferences and interview politicians and celebrities, so I need to know what questions to ask. The most rewarding thing is seeing my name printed on a story. I look at it and I think, 'I wrote it yesterday and millions are reading it today. 'Great!'.

D ‘People think of us as very boring and outdated, but I don't agree. It is usually very lively and interesting at my workplace, there's no need for whispers all the time these days. Children are welcome and it is a very friendly place. If you don't love books, of course you can't do this job. I love literature, and it's great to be in an atmosphere where everyone around loves literature. I think we're doing a very valuable service to the local community. People can borrow books from us that they couldn't afford on their own. ’

E "I can't imagine any other job. This job is everything for me. I do a little TV work, but most of the time I work in theater. Every night, from Monday to Saturday, twice on Thursday. Now I'm performing in King Lear. I play Cordelia. It's an awesome role and I've been lucky to get some really positive reviews. The rest of the company are so supportive - we're like family - and the director John is amazing. I can't wait to watch everyone on stage. The audience is very appreciative too. We even got a standing ovation last night."

F "When the house is finished, you feel a real sense of accomplishment. You know, you've watched it grow from a basement in the ground into a place for people to live in. And you made that possible. They dug the foundation, put in the masonry, put on the roof, put in the doors and windows. It's actually pretty creative. Naturally, it's also a hard work, you have to do all the moving and lifting. You have to be ready to get dirty in all weathers. And to work outdoors, but that's a small price to pay if you ask me.’

G This is another description of the job. Can you think of a good title for this passage?

“I have to be very mindful in my work. Working with connectors, cables and wires can be very dangerous if you are not an expert. If you make a mistake, you can get electrocuted. But of course, I’m trained to make sure something like this doesn't happen. I do everything from changing a lady's light bulb to rewiring an entire factory every day. That's what I love about my job - it's so diverse. I like being in a new place almost every day, because without me people can't cook, listen to music, or watch TV at night."

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

client
customer
lawyer
consequences
achievement

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

commit a crime	production
demanding	review
persuade	cast
trouble	supportive
tiring	marvelous
behind the wheel	director
unload	audience
stuff	appreciative
journey	achievement
current affairs	brick
satisfy	creative
in print	price to pay
amazing	heading

boring	plug
whisper	electrocute
adore	dangerous
environment	bulb
pleasure	vary
valuable service	wire/rewire
borrow	completion
afford	unpleasant
description	on the move
responsibility	move
accurately	wages
skills	salary
suggest	retire
librarian	redundant
consequences	promote
underline	Curriculum Vitae/CV
luck	commute
	furious

Task 3. There are seven (7) paragraphs in the text “Types of Professions” Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. According to the text, what does the lawyer enjoy most about his job?
2. Does he work in two or three places?
3. Has he got much responsibility working with people?
4. Is a lawyer always able to help his clients?

5. Does he often argue with the police?

6. According to the text, what does the track driver dislike most about his job?

7. Is he often on the road for a very long time?

8. Would you say that his work is an easy one?

9. Does he often drive through different countries?

10. Is the fact that his job is hard physical work a new one?

11. According to the writer, which skills are required to do the journalist job well?

12. Is it important for a journalist to be able to write quickly and accurately?

13. Does he have to know what is happening in the world at the very moment?

14. Should he know which questions to ask?

15. Do modern libraries have a better atmosphere than a few decades ago? Do they have more books than many years ago?

16. Can libraries provide a better service nowadays? Are more caring librarians employed today?

17. According to the author, is there anything more satisfying than completing a house?

18. Is an actress really proud of the people she works with?

19. Who has nothing to do but accept unpleasant working conditions?

20. For whom safety is a very important issue at work?

Employment

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Employment” and complete the tasks below.

A) Every autumn, when the recruitment of new school leavers and university graduates begins, majority of cities in Japan are packed with job-seeking students. They wear suits for the first time and run from one interview to the next. This time of year is decisive for many students as it can define their entire lives.

B) In Japan, lifelong employment is generally practiced in large companies. While workers at small companies and subcontractors often don't enjoy the benefits that larger companies offer, there is a general expectation that workers will actually stay in the same job, more or less permanently.

C) Contrasting to many Western companies that hire people whose skills are immediately put to use, Japanese companies select potential candidates who can be taught to become suitable employees. Consequently, recruiting employees is an important job for companies as they invest large sums of money in teaching new employees. In principle, this applies to both factory workers and qualified technicians.

Professionals who have studied disciplines that are directly useful to the workplace, such as industrial engineers, are often assigned to factories and moved from one area to another. By gaining experience in different fields and in close contact with workers, engineers are expected to become more useful members of the company in the long run. Employees also feel more engaged when they work alongside professionals and are allowed to

express their opinions. Loyalty is believed to be fostered in this egalitarian work environment.

D) Because of this training system, employees become generalists and mobility between companies is low. Salaries are set in accordance with their education or initial professional field, graduates are employed in administrative departments, engineers are employed in engineering design departments, etc. Both promotions and salary increases are usually linked to seniority, although later on they may vary based on skills and business performance. Salaries are paid on a monthly basis and usually transferred directly into a bank account.

In addition to salary, bonuses are usually paid twice a year. The custom dates back to the days when employers handed out bonuses so workers could celebrate a Buddhist festival in mid-July in Tokyo and elsewhere. This festival is to appease the spirits of ancestors. The second bonus is paid out in the new year. Bonuses have also recently been issued, allowing workers to share in the profits from their hard work.

E) Most female graduates complain they do not receive the same training and opportunities as male graduates. There is a general belief in Japanese companies that female employees will leave their jobs to marry and have children. It's also true that, in addition to women's persistent belief that nothing stands in the way of raising children, longer working hours often don't let women to resume their careers after wedding.

F) Career-minded female graduates quite often choose foreign companies. Since most male graduates prefer guaranteed Japanese companies, foreign companies are often interested in hiring female graduates, as their potential is often greater than that of male applicants.

G) However, some people leave their companies regardless of the future, which includes taking over the family business. In families that own businesses such as stores or family businesses, the eldest son often takes over the business when the parents retire. Therefore, it is very common to see a businessman inheriting from his parents, drastically changing the direction of his career, such as becoming a shopkeeper.

H) In the workplace, relationships are often very close due to long hours and years of shared service. In fact, social life often centers around the workplace. The restaurant is always packed in the evening with people enjoying the evening with colleagues. Many companies organize sports events and trips for their employees. Managers often act as mentors. This can mean getting involved in the young professional's life, such as getting married and raising children.

I) The average retirement age is between 63 and 65 years old. For most people in the West, retirement is the long-awaited time to pursue things like hobbies and travel. However, many Japanese simply cannot adjust to the freedom of retirement and are looking for ways to use their time wisely. Many people are looking for new jobs and think that if they don't work, society will let them down. More recently, this has led to the emergence of municipal job centers in some cities, advertising odd jobs such as sweeping and mowing lawns. Such activities could be crucial in the future as Japan faces the problems of an increasingly aging society.

<https://examgroup.org/ielts-reading-guide/practice-test-20/practice-test-20.html>

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

recruitment

employment

gaining experience

egalitarian working environment

all-rounders

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

recruitment	offer
graduates	profit
flood	distribute
job	eventually
crucial	child-rearing
employment	extended hours
advantages	prefer
sub-contractors	keen
expectation	future prospects
employees	retire
permanently	succeed
applicants	service
training	mentor
gain experience	staff
voice the opinion	involved
egalitarian	retirement
working environment	undertake
all-rounders	abandon
educational background	vital
promotion	municipal job centre
seniority	lawn mowing
ability	cleaning

custom	casual work
allowances	society
appease	resign
ancestors	

Task 3. There are nine paragraphs A–I in the text “Employment”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. What is happening during recruiting season in Japan?
2. What is the general expectation about permanency in same job?
3. What is the difference between Western and Japanese companies?
4. Is company training in Japan very important?
5. Does company training concern only workers?
6. Why is gaining experience in several different areas so important?
7. How are new employees used in a company?
8. What are promotions and wage increase tend to be tied to?
9. How are wages paid? How often a bonus is usually paid?
10. What do many female graduates complain about?
11. Where do usually career-minded female graduates opt to work?
12. Why are foreign firms often keen to employ female graduates?
13. Why do men sometimes leave (resign from) the companies?
14. Do working relationships tend to be close at work?
15. What do many companies organize for their employees?
16. What role do senior staff play?
17. What is the average age of retirement in Japan?
18. Can many Japanese get used to the freedom of retirement?
19. What do Japanese people often do after retirement?

20. What kind of work do municipal job centers advertise?
21. What problem is Japanese society facing?

Legal Career

Reading Tasks

Read the text and complete the tasks.

Studying law is intellectually demanding and stimulating, which can lead to various interesting careers.

In the UK and US, legal study usually lasts three years. In the UK, these courses usually consist of core subjects such as constitutional law, administrative law, tort law, contract law, criminal law, land law, equity and trust law, etc. In addition, students are often required to take courses that cover skills such as legal research and legal writing.

There is also a collection of elective or optional courses to choose from. Since many law students are willing to become practicing lawyers, students often choose courses that might be applicable in their future careers. If you want to run a small law firm or practice on your own in a small town, you can choose subjects such as employment law, family law and housing law. Those wishing to work in large law firms consider topics such as commercial law, corporate law, litigation and arbitration.

Most universities also offer legal practice courses. Programs like this one give students the possibility to experience working as a lawyer before deciding to pursue a legal career. Another way to learn more about the practice of law is to work at a volunteer counseling center or legal clinic. These clinics provide free legal advice to the local community members and provide a helpful introduction to some of the everyday work of lawyers.

Foreign language skills are essential for students who want to work in business practice. When law firms hire new employees, they usually look at four factors: personality, education, work experience and language skills. As English is the lingua franca of the international legal community, modern law firms expect graduates to be proficient in English.

Task 1. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

challenging	employment law
lead	housing law
variety	law practice
complete	company law
core subjects	commercial law
criminal law	litigation
contract law	arbitration
tort law	legal practice
land law	voluntary advice center
equity and trusts	legal assistance
administrative law	local community
constitutional law	essential
skills	law firm
require	international legal community
cover	work experience
legal writing	legal community
legal research	language ability
optional (elective) course	graduates
available	expect
take course	to have a good command in English
small partnership	recruit

family law	collocation
------------	-------------

Task 2. Answer these questions:

1. How many years do law degree programs usually take to complete?
2. Which courses do law students in Great Britain must take to qualify as a lawyer? Which core subject do they study?
3. Do any law degree programs offer courses to gain some important skills that lawyers will need in their future work, for instance legal writing or legal research?
4. Which optional courses might a student take if he/she wants to work in a large law firm?
5. Is a course in family law among the core subjects at law faculties in Great Britain?
6. Which courses might any student take if he/she wishes to run a small partnership or become a sole practitioner?
7. What do courses on legal practice give students?
8. What is another way of finding out more about law?
9. Do you think Law clinics give students good opportunity to learn about the legal problems of the citizens?
10. What do law firms generally pay attention to when they hire new recruits?
11. Is it true that nowadays commercial law firms expect recruits to be fluent in English?

Task 3. Find as many as possible word combinations with the words legal and law in the text.

Course descriptions

Task 4. Read the law course descriptions taken from a law school website and choose the correct title for each course:

First-year course description

Introduction to Law: This course is designed to introduce students to the study of law; begin to develop certain basic skills such as analyzing and summarizing legal decisions and interpreting laws; discusses basic aspects of the legal process such as how courts "deliver justice" and how it functions in relation to statutory law.

1) Criminal law or Crime law? This course covers the basic principles of contract drafting, interpretation, fulfillment and enforcement. In addition, great attention is paid to the requirements of offers and acceptances, consideration, formality requirements, public policy and the choice of remedies in the event of non-compliance or breach. The Uniform Commercial Code also receives some attention.

2) Law of the Constitution or Constitutional law? Topics include liability for bodily injury and property damage caused intentionally and negligently; vicarious liability; strict liability; extremely hazardous activities; product liability; harassment; invasion of privacy; the impact of insurance and risk sharing on liability; accident compensation schemes; defamation; damage; loss.

3) Contract law or Contracting law? This course teaches the fundamentals of criminal law. Crimes against property, individuals and public administration are considered, with particular attention to manslaughter/homicide law.

Second-year course description

Evidence: This course examines the rules of evidence and their reasoning, including relevance, hearsay, cross-examination, impeachment, opinion and experts, documents and privilege.

Criminal Procedure: This course deals with the regulation of law enforcement action during criminal investigations, with a particular focus on constitutional and statutory regulations. Topics include searches and seizures, incriminating testimony and confessions, electronic surveillance, arrests, identification procedures, and remedies for police misconduct.

4) Legal Research and Writing or Legal investigation and writing? This course covers general principles of the federal constitution, including state power and its constitutional allocation; judicial functions in constitutional matters; powers vested in the federal government and reserved by the states within federal sovereignty; intergovernmental relations; constitutional rights, privileges and immunities; nationality; terms of contract; the Federal Constitution and its amendments.

5) Liability law or Tort law? This course is designed to familiarize students with the nature of legal studies. Students analyze court reports; apply legal concepts and rules; and learn how to cite legal texts properly and use correct precedent. Particular attention is paid to the mechanics of legal research, the technique of writing memorandums and pleadings.

Task 5. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

impeachment
legal remedy
statutory law
enforcement
analysis and synthesis

Task 6. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

challenging	losses
introduction	crime against person
excerpt	public administration

collocation	emphasis
familiarize	homicide
basic skills	explore
fundamental aspects	evidence
interpretation	rationale
legal	relevancy
court	hearsay
respect	impeachment
statutory law	cross-examination
cover	privileges
performance	opinion
enforcement	regulation of law enforcement
requirements	conduct
legal remedy	investigation
acceptance	seizure
in case	confessions
breach	incriminating statements
attention	surveillance
Commercial Code	entrapment
liability	identification procedures
negligently	improper conduct
cause	government authorities
injury	judicial
property	powers delegated to
vicarious	reserved powers
hazardous activities	rights
invasion	citizenship

privacy	contract clause
defamation	amendments
impact	acquaint
insurance	apply legal concepts and rules
risk distribution	legal citation
accident	precedent
damages	write memoranda and briefs

Task 7. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Which course concerns basic skills that students will need while studying at the university? Name the course that aims to familiarize students with the study of law.

2. Which course covers the fundamental principles of formation, interpretation, and enforcement of contracts?

3. Which course concerns liability for intentional or negligently caused injuries to person or property?

4. What does Criminal Law studies?

5. Which course explains students how they should cross-examine witnesses?

6. What exactly does course Criminal Procedure study?

7. Are you interested in the investigation of crimes?

8. Which course studies government authorities, powers delegated to local state bodies, national citizenship, etc.?

9. Is any attention paid to research and writing skills that future lawyers will need in their professional work? Name the course.

11. Which of the courses do you have to take in the law degree program while you are a student?

12. What skills a lawyer needs in his/her professional career?

Working from home

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Working from home” and complete the tasks.

Sunjit Patel is a graphic designer for a popular publishing house. He has been living in England since he was five years old. He lives in South London and has been working from home for the past three years. He prefers to work from home (1) _____. Sunjit is not alone: 2.1 million people in the UK are currently working from home. Also, (2) _____ rather than in the office. That's almost double what it was a decade ago.

This rapidly growing work-from-home trend is common in many countries. But what is the reason? The main reasons are technological: the easy access to broadband and the availability of telephony and video conferencing. These allow people to use their home (3) _____.

Other reasons for working from home include benefits for both employers and employees: Office space is expensive, so if an organization can downsize, it can move to a smaller location. Employees often work better from home: commuting to work can be tiring and time-consuming. When (4) _____; parents with youngsters and babies appreciate the flexibility of working from home and are more relaxed.

Sunjit Patel observes: “I have been working from home since my daughter was born and I really enjoy it. But I can tell you that working from home requires special skills such as self-discipline and time management. I know my boss and my co-workers for a long time, (5) _____. You

also need to be in regular contact via phone, email or video conference, and you need to visit the office regularly. If not, you will really miss out on the gossip and social aspects of work.”

Not everybody agrees with Sunjit, however. Recently, a response to the home office problem was posted online: “Only people who do unnecessary work can work from home. Can a surgeon work from home? An ambulance driver? A firefighter? If you can work from home full-time, your job is pointless.” Luckily for Sunjit as well as 2.1 million people like him, not many think so!

Task 1. Complete the text with the phrases below (A – E):

A) about eight million people spend some time working in the home

B) because he can spend more time with his family and have a better work-life balance

C) which really helps because you've got to trust each other

D) they don't commute and they can start the day fresher and therefore work more efficiently

E) as an office in an efficient and cost-effective way

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

challenging	appreciate
publishing company	flexibility
prefer	to move
work-life balance	time management
twice as many	colleagues
rapidly growing	trust
reason	otherwise
access	miss out

availability	gossip
enable	response
efficient	query
cost-effective	recently
benefits	surgeon
employer	ambulance
employee	firefighter
office space	full-time
reduce	part-time
site	pointless
time-consuming	fortunately
commute	workstation
tiring	spend time

Task 3. There are five paragraphs (5) in the text “Working from home”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. How long has Sunjit lived in England?
2. Where does he live?
3. How long has Sunjit been working at home?
4. How many people work from home in Britain nowadays?
5. Can we notice this rapidly growing trend towards working from home in many countries?
6. What is the main reason for working from home?
7. Can you name a reason why employers might encourage homeworking?
8. Name several reasons why people become homeworkers.

9. Are there any disadvantages for an employee of working from home?

10. According to the text, there are three methods of communication/ Name them.

Task 5. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

time-consuming

time management

workstation

work-life balance

spend time

Task 6. Complete the text with the words and expressions from the text.

I've got a full-time job and I'm tired all the time. I don't need to improve my (1) _____ skills as I organize my time efficiently. But I do have to (2) _____ (a lot of) _____ commuting to work and it's very (3) _____. One way I could save time would be to look at homeworking. My boss might like that as she could reduce the number of (4) _____. I could stay in touch with the office by email and phone. I'm not a workaholic. What I want is a better (5) _____ so I can be with my family more of the time.

Doing businesses in foreign countries

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Doing businesses in foreign countries” and complete the tasks.

Like many companies in an increasingly globalized world, our company does business with other companies overseas. Business cultures vary around the world, and it is significant that our business representatives recognize how foreign company cultures differ from our own. This document provides a brief overview of the corporate culture in the countries with which we have common business.

South Korea

South Korea is one of the most prosperous economies in the world, with rapid economic growth for five consecutive years. Faced with adversity, the Koreans changed direction quickly and efficiently. Despite rapid economic growth, South Korean society is still very conformist and conservative, influenced by Confucian values. Business is graded, and regulated, “face” is of great value. As a result, change can sometimes be slow and traumatic. Leaders are paternalistic authoritative figures who expect their directives to be followed with obedience and respect. In exchange, they give their subordinates support and help not only at work, but also at home. Team harmony is important, so Koreans avoid confrontation, especially among peers. Therefore, friendship is crucial to business success. The Korean proverb "make friends first, then clients" sums it up perfectly.

Australia

Australia's population is relatively small in perspective to its size. With a remote location and a small domestic market, international trade is critical to ensuring future prosperity. This is increasingly happening in Asian

countries rather than Commonwealth countries. Australian managers have no higher status than other workers. But their obligations differ. Australian workers don't like autocratic leadership. Instead, managers adopted a more inclusive and consultative style that encouraged open debate. Challenging a boss is acceptable; in fact, it's a sign of dedication and professionalism. Outsiders might find the conversation confrontational, but Australians see it as an effective way to exchange ideas. Australian leaders like to be seen as 'one of the boys' and are more likely to socialize with their teams than to differentiate themselves and simply mingle with other managers.

United Kingdom

Over the past half century, the UK, like many developed countries, has shifted from heavy engineering to services and high-tech industries. What followed was a fundamental shift in management style. Hierarchies were swept out and replaced by modern business models influenced heavily by the United States. "Jobs for life" are rare. Neither managers nor junior employees want to climb the career ladder within the company; instead, they shape their career paths by jumping from one company to another. This short-termism can frustrate outsiders. Managers in the UK tend to be generalists, and they are not the most technically competent on the team. Instead, they should possess the necessary communication skills to ensure that the team works effectively. They maintain personal and sometimes humorous relationship with their subordinates, which can be seen as overly polite. It would be considered impolite to give direct orders, so supervisors often make indirect requests rather than explicit directives, which can sometimes confuse non-Brits.

Kazakhstan

Until recently, businesses were overregulated by the state, which affected attitudes. Disregard for the law and non-payment of taxes is not uncommon. In some cases, only contracts between trusted partners are recognized. Therefore, networking is critical to a successful business. The legal situation in Kazakhstan is currently changing and laws are constantly being rewritten. Existing ones are usually not enforceable. Because of this, most agreements are made on the basis of trust, so it's important that relationships don't break down. The management method is centralized and mandatory. Too much arguing can indicate a lack of resolve. Subordinates take orders from the leaders. Many Westerners see this as a lack of initiative by middle managers, but in reality middle managers have very little power. Most of the delays happen because the issues are not presented to the actual decision makers. However, the situation in Kazakhstan is gradually changing. The old system is slowly being replaced by the Western way of doing business, and younger managers will adopt more modern methods than older ones.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

company culture

firms abroad

associate with

brief guide to

frantic economic growth

“make a friend first and a client second”

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

increasingly	to communicate ideas
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globalised world	socialize with the team
do business	segregate
vary	mix with
worldwide	industrialized country
recognise	move away from
overseas	high-tech industry
brief guide to	shift in
associate with	hierarchy
consecutive decades	sweep aside
frantic economic growth	rare
conformist	neither ... nor
due to	climb the corporate ladder
values	career path
hierarchical	progress from company to company
regimented	short-termism
consequently	frustrating
paternalistic	generalists
authoritative figures	interpersonal skills
expect	ensure
instructions	team
to carry out	impolite
obediently	indirect requests
respectfully	explicit instructions
subordinates	confusing
support	oppressed by the state
issues	affect people's attitudes
avoid	uncommon

confrontation	taxes unpaid
blame	acknowledged
order	networking
equal rank	vital for
sums up	state of flux
exactly	on a trust basis
relatively	personal relationships
in relation to	centralized and directive
vast size	indicate
Commonwealth countries	lack of decisiveness
superior status	subordinates
appreciate	delay
inclusive style	occur
sign of commitment	actual decision-maker.
encourage	modern approach
confrontational	counterpart
regard as effective way	

Task 3. There are four (4) paragraphs in the text “Doing businesses in foreign countries”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. What country is one of the world’s most successful economies, having high economic growth?
2. Which country’s society is still very conservative and conformist due to the influence of Confucian values?

3. In what country managers are paternalistic, authoritative figures who expect their instructions to be carried out obediently?
4. Do South Koreans avoid confrontation and blame, especially among people of equal rank?
5. In which country friendship is vital to business success?
6. What country has a relatively small population in relation to its vast size?
7. Why is international trade essential to guarantee future prosperity of Australia?
8. Are Australian managers considered to have superior status to other workers or are their jobs just different?
9. Why do Australian managers adopt a more consultative and inclusive style?
10. Why is challenging superiors acceptable; what is it a sign of?
11. Are Australian managers more likely to socialize with their team than segregate themselves and just mix with other managers?
12. When did Britain move away from heavy engineering towards service and high-tech industries?
13. How can you depict a major shift in management style in Britain?
14. What country is Britain heavily influenced by?
15. What kind of skills are British managers expected to have?
16. Where do people keep moving on to new jobs?
17. Why do British managers often make indirect requests rather than explicit instructions?
18. Where were people and businesses oppressed by the state? Did it affect people’s attitudes?
19. In what country the legal situation is in a state of flux?

20. Where is the management style centralized and directive and too much debate can indicate a lack of decisiveness?
21. Why do most delays occur in this country? / What happens if the question has not been presented to actual decision-maker?
22. Where the old regime is slowly being replaced by western business style?
23. In what country, they may not honour your agreement unless you are friends?
24. Isn't it frustrating for businesspeople when the official regulations keep changing?
25. In which country disagreements between senior and junior colleagues are frowned upon?
26. Where you might think the manager had the authority to make a decision, but it appeared that he/she didn't?
27. In what country the manager and other members of staff could have a great disagreement at the meeting, but nobody seemed to care?
28. In which country businesspeople only seem to be very charming, but actually, they simply want to get the new deal signed?
29. In what country can you expect the manager to have more knowledge than he/she actually does?
30. Where you may deal with two companies in the country, and one of them would be old-fashioned and hierarchical, but the other would be quite modern?
31. In which country could you be asked about your wife/husband and children without understanding why it was so significant to them?

Speaking Tasks

Facts and opinions. Watch the video and report to the class on

Why are trust and cooperation important at work?

[https://www.ted.com/talks/simon_sinek_why_good_leaders_make_y
ou_feel_safe](https://www.ted.com/talks/simon_sinek_why_good_leaders_make_you_feel_safe)



What are the tools and strategies to identify high performers?

[https://www.ted.com/talks/jason_shen_looking_for_a_job_highlight_
your_ability_not_your_experience](https://www.ted.com/talks/jason_shen_looking_for_a_job_highlight_your_ability_not_your_experience)



TESTS

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Quick thinking

It happened in 1921, one year before I joined the Indian Police. I had just passed out of the Police College in England and had not been placed very high in the list. I never was much (1) _____ at examinations, you know. One day an advertisement in The Times (2) _____ my attention. It said something about “young man wanted for unusual work. Must have cool head.” I sat down and wrote to the paper and two days later I had a note asking me (3) _____ at one of London’s best hotels in Piccadilly and ask (4) _____ Mijnheer Van Lutjens. Van Lutjens was a very pleasant Dutchman. Small, round; you know, the kind of fellow, with no angles at all but with small bright eyes. He offered me a smoke and (5) _____ to talk business at once. Van Lutjens was one of Amsterdam’s leading diamond merchants. An American group of diamond buyers (6) _____ asked him to come over to New York with the famous Rozelles ear-rings. He explained that they were two (7) _____ diamonds, perfectly matched, which he had some time before obtained from a member of one of Central Europe’s royal families in Paris. He was going (8) _____ in the Berengaria two days later and he wanted someone (9) _____ over the ear-rings. It sounded rather dull and I didn’t understand why it (10) _____ a “cool head”, as the advertisement said. But the money he offered me was generous, and so I accepted.

1	A	more	B	better	C	good	D	D well
2	A	was attracting	B	was attracted	C	has attracted	D	attracted
3	A	calling	B	call	C	calls	D	to call

4	A	for	B	about	C	from	D	of
5	A	had started	B	was starting	C	started	D	has started
6	A	had	B	have	C	were	D	has
7	A	more valuable	B	valuable	C	valuabler	D	value
8	A	to sailing	B	sail	C	sailing	D	to sail
9	A	watching	B	to watch	C	watches	D	watch
10	A	needs	B	has needed	C	will need	D	needed

Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Video game testers

Video games aren’t just for kids. Each video game console that comes out (1) _____ as having the best graphics and amazing game play. Several of the games (2) _____ now are for mature audiences, making video games more popular with adults than ever before.

Video game testers, who play (3) _____ games for a living, are the first people outside of the (4) _____ to see the new games. Video game testers preview the games before they (5) _____ the last stages of development. They (6) _____ to the company on how well the game plays, and their thoughts on the game. Testers check for bugs and analyze the game for details that regular gamers might not even notice.

There are a lot of people who would love to become a video game tester. Because of this, it can be a difficult job (7) _____. The best place to start is by (8) _____ a lot of video games. Learn how to work your consoles and start analyzing games you already own. Notice details you might (9) _____ the first time through. Get active in online

forums and in online gaming communities. Also, start reading up on what (10) _____ of video game testers.

	A	B	C	D
1	advertise	advertised	was advertised	is advertised
2	made	having been made	being made	was being made
3	it	that	those	these
4	company	companies'	companies	companion
5	to reach	reaching	reaches	reach
6	report back	report down	report about	report with
7	to get into	to getting into	to gets into	got into
8	played	playing	being played	was played
9	has missed	have missed	had missed	is missed
10	is required	are required	will be required	are being required

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Job

How would you feel if the (1) _____ you've been doing for most of your life just moved offshore without any (2) _____? What if you just spent several years getting a(n) (3) _____ for what you thought would be a very hot job but later (4) _____ to be a very bad choice? How would you like to know the (5) _____ to choosing a satisfying (6) _____ that will also be a hot job? By understanding the major (7) _____ that are affecting our lives, you will be able to play an active role in planning and (8) _____ your career. By understanding these trends, you will have a better (9) _____ of seeing the big changes

before they hit. This look into the future will show you the hot jobs that are (10) _____ to have high demand and some that aren't. But more importantly this article will show you the basics of 'trend spotting' so that you can make your own intelligent career choices.

	A task	B job	C work	D career
1	A task	B job	C work	D career
2	A warning	B threat	C notice	D tip
3	A education	B learning	C tutoring	D studying
4	A bring	B turned out	C manifest itself	D become apparent
5	A privacy	B mystery	C secrets	D hugger-mugger
6	A fortune	B profession	C labour	D career
7	A inclination	B leanings	C drifts	D trends
8	A referring	B aiming	C directing	D relegating
9	A event	B chance	C occurrence	D potential
10	A expected	B waited	C anticipated	D awaited

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A success story — or is it?

Success, like beauty, lies in the (1) _____ of the beholder. How one person chooses to define it can be very different from how others perceive it. For some people, it's earning a fortune, (2) _____ for others it's working in a voluntary position helping those less fortunate. It's also relative rather than (3) _____ because the person who (4) _____ a new skill has achieved success in their terms just as much as the self-made millionaire.

Ironically, there may also be an underlying contradiction in the term. (5) _____, an actress who has a glamorous life and seems to have

everything she wants may actually be troubled by the loss of her (6) _____ life as paparazzi invade her personal (7) _____.

It also has something to do with the length of time success (8) _____. Many young people are happy with short-term fame but (9) _____ it's true that reaching that one goal might be comparatively straightforward, maintaining that success is often much harder. And surely, it's long-term success that is (10) _____ the most satisfying and also the most enviable?

	A	B	C	D
1	hand	eye	intelligence	experience
2	as	while	so	since
3	total	whole	complete	absolute
4	wins	earns	gets	masters
5	after all	at first	at once	apart from
6	secret	private	individual	separate
7	zone	area	space	place
8	goes	holds	keeps	lasts
9	despite	even	although	however
10	finally	conclusively	ultimately	extremely

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-15) choose the correct answer.

Child Labour

Child workers, some as young as 10, have been found working in a textile 1) _____ in conditions described as close to slavery to produce clothes that appear destined for one the major high street 2) _____.

Speaking to a British newspaper, the children described long hours of 3) _____ work and threats and beatings. The company said it was unaware that clothing intended for its 4) _____ had been improperly 5) _____ to a 6) _____ that used child labour. It further announced it had withdrawn the garments involved until it had investigated the alleged 7) _____ of the 8) _____ code it imposed on manufacturers three years ago.

The discovery of these children working in appalling conditions in the Shahpur Jat area of Delhi has renewed concerns about the 9) _____ by some large retail chains of their 10) _____ production to India, recognised by the United Nations as one of the world's hotspots for child labour. According 11) _____ one 12) _____, over 20 per cent of India's economy is 13) _____ on children, which comes to a total of 55 million youngsters under 14 working.

4) _____ in the West should not only be demanding answers from retailers about how their 15) _____ are produced but also should be looking into their consciences at how they spend their money and whether cheap prices in the West are worth the suffering caused to so many children.

	A	B	C	D
1	facility	factory	office	bureau
2	warehouse	retailer	warehouses	retailers
3	inpaid	unpaid	without	without payment
4	warehouses	stores	outlet	branch
5	outsource	outsourcing	outsources	outsourced
6	association	sweatshop	closed shop	retailer

7	breaches	errors	mistakes	wrongdoings
8	ethic	ethnic	ethical	ethnical
9	outsource	outsourcing	outsources	outsourced
10	garment	raiment	garments	raiments
11	by	to	of	from
12	estimate	estimating	estimates	estimated
13	depends	dependent	dependency	dependence
14	consume	consumption	consumer	consumers
15	stuff	ware	goods	garment

Read the text below. For questions choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

David Beckham

David Beckham is an English footballer who has (1)_____ for Manchester United and Real Madrid, (2) _____ representing his country 100 times. He moved to Los Angeles Galaxy in 2007 to increase the profile of football in America. He married “Spice Girl” Victoria Beckham and has become a worldwide (3) _____, an advertising brand and a fashion icon.

Beckham was (4) _____ in London in 1975. His parents were fanatical Manchester United (5) _____. His talent was obvious from an early (6) _____ and he signed with Manchester United on his fourteenth birthday. He helped the youth (7) _____ to win several trophies and made his first team debut in 1995. He helped his team to (8) _____ considerable success in his eleven seasons with them.

Beckham has been runner-up twice as world football's best player. He (9) _____ many trophies with Manchester United, including the

Champions League, and won a league title with Real Madrid. He also captained his club and country. He was famously sent off in a match against Argentina in the 1998 World Cup. In 2003, Beckham (10) _____ an honor for services to football from Britain's Queen.

Beckham has many interests off the soccer pitch and is rarely (11) _____ of the headlines, especially concerning his marriage and children. He has established football academies in Los Angeles and London. In 2006 he was (12) _____ a judge for the British Book Awards. He lives near Tom Cruise and the two are best friends. Beckham is also a United Nations Goodwill Ambassador.

	A	B	C	D
1	stayed	played	won	lost
2	as well as	in order to	as soon as	hardly ever
3	fame	celebrated	outstanding	celebrity
4	born	come	birthday	bear
5	devoted	sponsors	supporters	enthusiastic
6	epoch	era	age	period
7	team	class	game	band
8	took	ran	achieve	realise
9	came first	prevailed	lost	won
10	collected	granted	gave	received
11	on	at	out	in
12	named	labelled	told	identified

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

My Favourite Occupation

Whoever you are: a teenager, an adult, a schoolboy or a businessman, anyway, you have something you like doing (1) _____ of all. For somebody it can be reading or writing poems, for somebody else it can be gardening or (2) _____ stamps. For me, such an activity is embroidering. Doing it helps me to (3) _____ and forget about everything. This is a very (4) _____ Ukrainian craft, which almost every girl or woman knew how to do. My interest in this craft started when I was a little girl and saw my aunt embroidering and I tried to (5) _____ the skill myself. Then I went to school and at the (6) _____ lessons I improved my skills. I learnt that every cross in the (7) _____ has its meaning and deep history of origin. The first pictures I embroidered were very simple, but they still hang on the walls of my flat. Ukrainian embroidered towels and shirts (8) _____ all over the world. I like to embroider towels too. I have already made two of them. I (9) _____ really proud of them. Embroidered shirts have become a real rage. Ethnic style has become very popular nowadays and you (10) _____ see them almost on everyone either on a politician or on a pop star, on prominent people or on ordinary ones. I think, you can make a prosperous business (11) _____ the help of embroidery. And I dream to (12) _____ money with the help of my hobby.

1	A	more	b	most	c	mostly	d	the best
2	A	getting	b	gathering	c	collecting	d	selecting
3	A	relax	b	rest	c	idle	d	loaf
4	A	old	b	ancient	c	aged	d	antique
5	A	study	b	learn	c	cope	d	master
6	A	craft	b	skill	c	ability	d	efficiency

7	A	fashion	b	model	c	pattern	d	sample
8	A	are known	b	famous	c	reputed	d	famed
9	A	being	b	were	c	been	d	am
10	A	may	b	can	c	must	d	need
11	A	for	b	by	c	with	d	of
12	A	earn	b	make	c	waste	d	spend

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Mine your mind for the data to drive your career

(1) _____ should be a data scientist. I don't mean the profession — although there are (2) _____ opportunities if that's what you want to do. What I am referring to is a mindset and a set of actions for career planning, development, and advancement. To find your career bliss and to (3) _____ in your profession, you need to constantly collect and analyze data — about yourself, what brings you joy, and the professional ecosystems where you thrive. Becoming a data scientist is your indispensable insurance against a career mismatch.

This is not an easy task. The system you are measuring yourself is biased, dynamic, and complex. To further complicate matters, you are both the experiment and experimenter. Your (4) _____ collection never ends and often occurs in real time, potentially influenced by outside sources. If you are not careful, these external (5) _____ can make you forget who you really are.

This is your two-part career task as well: One, know who you are and what brings you joy. Two, look for professions, jobs, and ecosystems where you can be your authentic self and pursue joyous, prosperous employment.

So, let's get started with the first part, data (6) _____. First, take out a sheet of paper and (7) _____ it into six columns. In the first column, list every experience you have had — literally anything that gave you experience solving problems.

For problems solved, (8) _____ what you accomplished and the tasks you completed as part of each experience.

For this and the rest of the columns, don't (9) _____ on finding the right vocabulary or crafting perfect sentences. A stream of consciousness approach and simple words and phrases can suffice.

The problems solved are closely tied to the next column, skills gained.

For the next column, think about what characteristics you realized about yourself from that (10) _____. This column will require deeper introspection because you are building a bridge between the facts — your solutions and skills — and your feelings about those facts, which come in the next two columns.

Finally, in the last two sections, articulate what you loved and hated — about each experience.

Once you have your matrix reasonably completed, the next step is analyzing the data to draw conclusions and determine some avenues for further investigation. Look for two things: patterns and spikes. The patterns are repeated words and phrases in the column where you listed what you love. These repeated moments of joy could point the way to what your unicorn career could encompass. The spikes are places in the matrix where you have written a lot. This generally indicates that you felt energized, creative, productive, and happy when doing whatever it is you were writing

about — that's why you've written so much! These spikes help point the way to your true self.

1	a	everyone	b	all	c	each	d	everyman
2	a	much	b	a lot	c	lots of	d	a lot of
3	a	better	b	advance	c	foster	d	prefer
4	a	material	b	information	c	data	d	figures
5	a	stimuli	b	urges	c	flashes	d	pushes
6	a	series	b	collection	c	set	d	store
7	a	divide	b	part	c	cut off	d	rend
8	a	discuss	b	think about	c	ponder	d	think of
9	a	get hung up	b	be lost	c	get cycled	d	persist
10	a	wisdom	b	experience	c	skill	d	practice

LITERATURE & LANGUAGE

Problems in Communication

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Problems in Communication” and complete the tasks below.

Anyone who travels, studies, manages or sells will quickly discover that language can be a barrier to communication. Whether it's research, tourism, government, police, commerce or data dissemination, absence of a common language can critically hamper progress or halt it entirely. "Common language" usually refers to foreign languages, but in principle also applies to encountering unfamiliar dialects or styles of the same language. "They don't speak the same language" has a lot of metaphor in addition to its literal meaning.

While this type of communication problem sure happens thousands of times a day, it's rarely publicized. Only when communication failures lead to serious consequences, such as legal problems, strikes, lost orders, or fatal accidents – sometimes even wars – they do come to public attention. In 1970, a communications breakdown reportedly occurred when several Americans ate poisonous mushrooms. There was no known cure, and two of them died within days. A chemist, who knew of a treatment which was used successfully in 1959 and then published, heard the radio report of the case, and was really surprised. Why haven't American doctors heard of it years later? Presumably because treatment reports were only published in journals written in European languages other than English.

Several similar cases have been reported. But isolated examples do not illustrate the magnitude of the problem. This can only be drawn from studies of the use or avoidance of foreign language materials and intercourse in

different communication situations. In English-speaking academia, for instance, surveys indicate that foreign language materials are quite rarely consulted. Library orders in the technology sector show that only 13% involved foreign-language journals. An analysis of sources cited in publications reached similar conclusions: the use of foreign language sources was typically only 10%.

For companies looking to sell their products in other countries, the language barrier comes in serious form. In recent decades, the UK industry in particular has often been criticized for its language segregation - because it assumes that foreign buyers prefer to communicate in English and therefore knowledge of other languages is not a priority. In the 1960s, more than two-thirds of British companies dealing with non-English-speaking customers used English for their outgoing communications. Many have sales materials in English only; up to 40% of companies employ people who cannot communicate in the language of their customers. Similar problems exist in other English-speaking countries, notably the US, New Zealand and Australia. Non-English-speaking countries are no exception – though the extensive use of English as an alternative language makes them less vulnerable to accusations of narrow-mindedness.

Criticism and publicity of the issue since the 1960s seems to have improved the situation considerably. Industrial training programs promote language and cultural awareness. Many companies now have their own translation services; in the UK, as just one example, Rowntree Mackintosh now publishes their documents in several languages including English, French, German, Dutch, Italian and Xhosa. Some companies offer part-time courses in the languages of the countries they do most business with; some create their own special glossaries to ensure consistency when translating material. There is now a better understanding that marketing efforts can be

disrupted, delayed or damaged if the language needs of customers are not met.

This shift in attitude is mostly noticeable in English-speaking countries, where there is a growing realization that not everyone in the world is fluent and can negotiate in English. This is a particular problem because English is not the official language of government, as it is in the Far East, Eastern Europe, the Arab world, Latin America and much of French-speaking Africa. Even if foreign clients speak reasonably good English, they often forget that they may not understand it to the full as there are regional and social differences in the language and this can lead to serious problems. How "we" talk to "them" and how "they" talk to "us" is important to ensure understanding.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

barrier to communication

data dissemination

metaphorical meaning

consequences

survey

in stark form

assumptions

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

discovery	linguistic insularity
govern	assumption
data dissemination	awareness
lack of	customer
severely impede	outgoing correspondence
halt	sales literature only

same point	employ
apply	identify
encounter	notably
unfamiliar	exempt
alongside	widespread
literal	charge of insularity
although	improve
happen	training schemes
become public knowledge	promote
failure	cultural awareness
major consequences	Xhosa
fatal accidents	glossary
reported instance	ensure
species	consistency
remedy	appreciate
treatment	efforts
presumably	delay
comparable	damage
give an impression	disrupt
avoidance	take account of
communicative situations.	realization
surveys	dawn
library requests	negotiate
foreign language periodicals	public administration
sources cited	required level
similar conclusion	bear in mind
language barrier	permeate

in stark form	listening comprehension
in recent decades	secure understanding

Task 3. There are six paragraphs (6) in the text “Problems in Communication”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Can a language be a barrier communication?
2. What can severely impede or halt the progress in a variety of activities?
3. What is usually meant by the phrase “They don’t talk the same language”?
4. How often may communication problems happen?
5. How many of them become public knowledge?
6. In what cases does publicity come?
7. Can you remember at least one case when communication failure had major consequences?
8. Why hadn’t the treatment been successfully used by American doctors? Was it the only case of the same kind?
9. Is the size of the problem huge?
10. Why, do you think, people avoid foreign-language materials?
11. What did survey of books and journals consulted in scientific libraries show? How many requests were for sources in foreign languages?
12. Where does the language barrier present itself in vivid form?
13. What country industry has been frequently criticized for linguistic insularity?
14. How many percent of the British firms’ employees were not able to communicate in foreign languages?
15. What made them less open to the charge of linguistic insularity?

16. How many languages does Rowntree Mackintosh publish their correspondence and documents in?

17. What country native population speaks Xhosa?

18. What kind of improvements concerning the communication in foreign languages have been introduced in some firms?

19. To your mind, why do now firms’ employees more readily take account of the linguistic needs of the customer?

20. Does really everyone in the world know English well enough to negotiate in it?

21. Do people all over the world speak English and its dialects perfectly?

22. Don’t all non-native speakers need to improve their knowledge of English?

23. Shall English speaking people study foreign languages if they wish to be understood?

24. What languages or dialects can you speak?

25. Why, do you think, English became the global language?

Approaches to Language Study

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Approaches to Language Study” and complete the tasks below.

It is not easy to be absolutely objective about language learning. Popular language debates often degenerate into insults and polemics. Language belongs to everybody, so most people are entitled to an opinion on it, and when points of view differ, emotions run high. Arguments can

easily start over secondary points of use as well as important guidelines in language education.

Speech is more often a very public act, so different usages can easily attract attention and criticism. Any part of society or social behavior is no exception: linguistic factors influence our assessment of educational standards, personality, intelligence, social status, professional competence, and many other spheres of identity and social survival. As a result, any person is vulnerable when language use is relentlessly attacked.

In the most general sense, prescriptivism is the opinion that one language is inherently more valuable than others, and that this should be imposed on an entire language community. This perspective is mostly concerned with grammar and vocabulary, and often pronunciation. The preferred variant is usually some version of "standard" written language, especially found in literature, or the formal spoken language that best reflects the style. Followers of this strain consider that everyone should speak or write "correctly"; to deviate from this is "wrong".

All major languages have been studied normatively, especially in the methods of writing grammars and dictionaries in the 18th century. The goals of these grammarians were threefold: a) they wanted to structure their linguistic principles to show that there was a system behind apparent usage confusion, b) they wanted a way to resolve usage disputes, and c) they wanted to point out common mistakes from their perspective to "improve" the language. The best feature of the authoritarian nature of this approach is its reliance on "the rules" of grammar. Some customs must be learned and strictly followed; others must be avoided. In those early days, there was no middle ground: usage was either right or wrong, and the grammarian's job was not just to document the alternatives, but to judge them.

This approach is still with us, and it inspired widespread concern that language standards should be maintained. However, there is another point of view, which is less concerned with standards and more concerned with the facts of language use. This approach is summed up as the grammarian's job to describe, not prescribe, to capture the facts of linguistic diversity, rather than the impossible task of trying to assess language change or stop it. There were proponents of this view as early as the second half of the 18th century, as Joseph Priestley insisted in his *Rudiments of English Grammar* (1761) that "the habit of speaking is the primary and the only criterion". . It is argued that language problems cannot be resolved through logic and legislation. This point of view has become the tenet of the grammar analysis method of modern linguistics.

Nowadays, the opposition between "descriptivists" and "prescriptivists" has often become uttermost, with each painting an untrue picture of the other. Descriptive grammarians are introduced as not concerned with standards because they assume that all forms of usage are equally valid. Prescriptive grammarians are portrayed as blind followers of historical traditions. The opposition is even described in quasi-political terms – radical liberalism versus elite conservatism.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

language study

deteriorate

opinions differ

public behavior

exempt

job aptitude

social survival

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

deteriorate	threefold
invective	codify
right to hold an opinion	apparent
arguments	point out
minor points	common errors
usage	in order to
major policies	authoritarian nature
linguistic education	approach
public behavior	reliance on rules
note	prescribe
society	accurately
social behavior	avoid
exempt	half-measures
judge personality	usage
intelligence	record
social status	alternative
job aptitude	pronounce judgement upon
areas of identity	attitude
social survival	widespread concern
hurt	maintain
unfeelingly	nevertheless
attack	point of view
most general sense	linguistic usage
view	statement
variety of language	describe
inherently higher value	linguistic diversity

ought	attempt
impose on	evaluate language variation
speech community	halt language change
propounded	rudiments
vocabulary	insist
reference to	custom
pronunciation	linguistic issues
favour	argue
in this account	legislation
encounter	tenet
reflect	linguistic approach
adherents	opposition between
deviations	extreme
prescriptively	care
approach	equally valid
grammars and dictionaries	blind adherents
aim	quasi-political terms

Task 3. There are six paragraphs (6) in the text “Approaches to Language Study”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Why do we find it not easy to be objective about language study?
2. Does language belong to every person in the society?
3. Why do debates often deteriorate into polemic?
4. Do arguments easily start over linguistic education?

5. Why different usages of the language can easily be noted and criticized?
6. What areas do linguistic factors influence?
7. Can we be easily hurt when our language is unfeelingly attacked?
8. How can we characterize prescriptivism in its general sense?
9. What variety of language is favoured in this account?
10. Where can we encounter a version of standard language?
11. How do adherents of standard language call deviations from it?
12. Were many languages studied prescriptively? What did the study concern?
13. What does it mean: "the aims of the early grammarians were threefold"?
14. How is the authoritarian nature of the prescriptivist approach characterized?
15. Was the task of the grammarian only to record alternative?
16. Do you agree that linguistic standards should be maintained?
17. What is the alternative point of view? How is this approach called?
18. What is the main task of the grammarian from the point of view of the descriptivist?
19. What is the only standard of any language, according to Joseph Priestley?
20. Why do the opposing "descriptivists" and "prescriptivists" often become extreme and both sides paint unreal pictures of each other?
21. How are descriptive grammarians presented by the other side?
22. How are prescriptivists depicted by their opponents?
23. Can we present these opposing sides in quasi-political terms? Which ones?

24. Does the author of the text favour any of two approaches?
25. To your mind, has the writer presented a kind of historical account of different views of language successfully?

Jane Austen

Reading Tasks

Read the text "Jane Austen" and complete the tasks below.

When Jane Austen's novels were published, between 1811 and 1818, English literature was not a part of the academic curriculum. In addition, the novel has come under fierce attack. Certain political and religious groups believed that fiction had the ability to make supposedly immoral characters interesting enough for young readers to identify with; these groups also believed that fiction is impractical. Even Coleridge, certainly not a literary reactionary, represented the opinion of many when he asserted that "the reading of novels leads to the destruction of psychic powers." This attitude toward fiction helps explain why Austen received little attention from early 19th-century literary critics (it is unlikely, however, that a novelist as anonymous as Austen would receive much criticism).

Yet the literary reaction that accompanied it was often as harsh as the criticism of the 20th century. For example, in his 1816 attack on novels representing "beyond ordinary experience," Scott makes insightful comments on the merits of Austen's novels. Scott wrote that her novels "present to the reader an accurate picture of ordinary people and everyday places reminiscent of 17th-century Flemish painting." Scott did not use the phrase "realistic probabilities for judging fiction.". The critic also does not use the word realism, but he agrees with Scott's assessment and goes on

discussing the possibility of a moral instruction that we call Austin's realistic approach.

Her characters, Whately writes, are eloquent agents of moral truth because they are ordinary people, "so clearly evoked in readers a feeling of interest in characters' destiny as if it were their own." "Moral instruction Whatley explained, should be conveyed by recognizable and interesting characters rather than by the sermon's narrator". Whatley especially praises Austen's ability to create characters who "mix good and evil, weakness and virtue" because life mixes them all the time. Whatley concludes his statement by comparing the characterization techniques of Austen and Dickens, explaining his fondness for Austen, which often presages the reservations of 20th-century critics.

An example of this response is Lewis's complaint in 1859 that Austen's choice of characters and subjects was too narrow. Lewis praised her honesty, adding that she was too preoccupied with the sublime and the mundane places. On the other hand, 20th century Marxists complained that they thought she only emphasized the upper middle class. In any case, Austen was rescued from the neglect of literary critics and gradually adored, steadily ascending to the enviable peak of the mid-19th century, when her fiction was considered controversial.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

academic curriculum

characters

identify with

literary reactionary

in accord with

mind's power

insightful remarks

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

academic curriculum	convey
characters	ability to
strenuous attack	recognizable
novel	impart
identify with	mingle
consider	sermonize
assert	narrator
occasion v	praise
destruction	virtue
attitude	compare
explain	state
receive critical attention	preference
response	anticipate
incisive	reservations
portrayals	complaint
insightful	range of
fiction	narrow
merits	verisimilitude
reminiscent of	lofty/unlofty
judge	exclusive emphasis
express agreement	rescue
evaluation	neglect
suggest	gradually
persuasive agents	lionize

truth	enviable pinnacle
instruction	controversial
evoke	urge
fate	reassessment
moral instruction	elicit

Task 3. Try to divide the text “Jane Austen” into five or six paragraphs. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. When were Jane Austen’s novels published?
2. Was English literature a part of any academic curriculum then?
3. Why was fiction under severe attack in the first half of XIX century?
4. What was the reason for calling novels immoral? What certain groups considered fiction to be of little practical use?
5. How did Coleridge depict common critical attitude to novel-reading? What exactly could novel-reading occasion?
6. Would you agree that the author of the passage cites Coleridge to indicate how widespread was the attack on fiction at the beginning of XIX century?
7. Did Austen sign her novels with her own name before publishing them?
8. Can we conclude why Austen received little attention from early XIX century literary critics?
9. How did Walter Scott call novelistic portrayals in 1816?
10. Did he make any remarks about Austen’s fiction merits?
11. What famous paintings were Austen’s novels compared to?

12. How do modern critics call Austen’s method of writing?
13. What did Whately write about her characters?
14. In what words did he praise Austen’s ability to create truthful characters?
15. Whately compared Austen to another famous English writer. Who was this writer?
16. What is author’s opinion of Dickens’ novels?
17. Does Whately find that Austen’s characters have more realistic moral qualities than Dickens’ characters?
18. What did Lewes’ complaint consist of? When did it happen?
19. Did XX century Marxists praise Austen’s novels? Why not?
20. To your mind, would Marxists have admired Austen’s novels more if she had portrayed characters from different classes of the society?
21. When was Austen finally lionized by literary critics?
22. Was the main purpose of the author of the text to describe some critical responses to Austen’s fiction?
23. Do you think this abstract asserts the idea that fiction can affect the moral values of its readers?
24. Does Austen’s realistic method help her to depict immoral characters attractively?
25. Have you ever read any of Jane Austen’s novels?

Zadie Smith, a modern British novelist

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Zadie Smith, a modern British novelist” and complete the task.

Zadie Smith is a British novelist who caused a publishing sensation when, at the age of 21, she sold the first 80 pages of her novel to a publisher. She was born on the 25-th of October 1975 in a working-class suburb of London. Her mother was born and grew up in Jamaica and immigrated to England, where she later met and married an Englishman.

Zadie's original name was Sadie, but was changed to Zadie when she was fourteen because it sounded more exotic.

Zadie attended state primary and secondary schools before gaining a degree in English Literature at Cambridge University. In her senior year of college, she wrote her first novel, "White Teeth".

The novel was an instant hit, winning several literary awards, including the Whitbread First Novel Award. This is a coming-of-age story about three families of different races in multicultural London. The novel touches on themes of history, multiculturalism and war. "White Teeth" has been translated into more than 20 languages, and the novel has also been adapted into a TV series.

Her latest book, “On Beauty”, won the prestigious Orange Fiction Award. Zadie Smith continues her career by writing essays and short stories for the magazine. Her work offers valuable insights into contemporary issues, especially multicultural families. In spite of her young age and humble origins, Zadie Smith has become one of the most popular novelists of her generation.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

cause a sensation

sound more exotic

get a degree in

instant success

coming-of-age story

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

novelist	coming-of-age story
cause	ethnically diverse
publishing world	multiculturalism
working class area	translate into
grow up	adapt into a television drama
marry	most recent book
originally	fiction
sound	continue
attend	essays and short stories
state primary and secondary schools	magazines
go on	provide people with
get a degree in	valuable insight
final year of university	contemporary topics
complete	despite
instant success	modest background
win a prize include	leading novelist of her generation
the Whitbread First Novel Award	

Task 3. There are five paragraphs (5) in the text “Zadie Smith, a modern British novelist”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Who is Zadie Smith?
2. When did she cause a sensation in the publishing world?
3. Where and when was Zadie Smith born?
4. What do we know about her parents?
5. Why did she change her original name Sadie to Zadie? How old was she then?
6. What kind of schools did Zadie attend?
7. What university did she graduate from?
8. Which degree did Zadie get from the University of Cambridge?
9. What was the title of her first novel?
10. When did Zadie Smith complete her first novel, *White Teeth*?
11. Why did the novel win several literary prizes?
12. What is the story about? Where does action take place?
13. What subjects does the novel tackle?
14. How many languages has *White Teeth* been translated into?
15. Was the novel ever adapted into a television drama?
16. What prestigious prize did Zadie's recent book *On Beauty* win?
17. Does Zadie Smith continue to write essays and short stories for magazines?
18. What has her writing provided people with?
19. To your mind, what helped Zadie Smith to become one of the leading novelists of her generation?

The Man Booker Prize

Reading Tasks

Read the text "The Man Booker Prize" and complete the task.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded annually to a novel by a Commonwealth or Republic of Ireland author and aims to represent the best of contemporary fiction. The award was originally known as the Booker McConnell Prize, after the name of the company sponsoring it, although it is better known as the Booker Prize. In 2002 Man Group became a sponsor, they chose a new name but kept "Booker".

Publishers can submit books for the award, but judges can also request submissions of books they think should be included. First, the Advisory Committee makes recommendations when award rules change and selects the people to judge books. The jury is changed every year, and usually a person can only serve on a jury once.

Efforts are made to ensure that the jury is gender and professionally balanced within the industry, so that authors, critics, editors and academics are selected alongside with prominent figures from wider society. However, once the jury has been chosen, they are free to make their own decisions without further involvement or intervention from the award sponsor.

Man Booker, whose judging panel includes writers, critics and academics to maintain the high quality of the award, is so influential that the winner will almost certainly boost sales alongside the £50,000 prize.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

the Commonwealth

contemporary fiction

judging panel

sponsor

submit for consideration

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

fiction	balance
---------	---------

award	in terms of
novel	gender
the Commonwealth	industry
aim	editor
represent	academic
contemporary fiction	society
originally	however
sponsor	panel of judges
publishers	finalize
submit	their own decisions
consideration	further
judge	involvement
include	interference
the Advisory Committee	maintain
give advice	consistent quality
rules	influence
select	winner
judging panel	almost certainly
great efforts	increase considerably
ensure	in addition to

Task 3. There are four paragraphs (4) in the text “The Man Booker Prize”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. How often is The Man Booker Prize for Fiction awarded?
2. What should a novel written by an author from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland represent?

3. How was the prize originally called? Why was it called so? But how was it better-known?
4. Why was the new name chosen in 2002?
5. Who can submit books for consideration for the prize?
6. Why can the judges also ask for books to be submitted?
7. What kind of advice the Advisory Committee give?
8. How often does the judging panel change? Can a person be a judge many times?
9. What efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced?
10. What professional people are chosen, along with a famous person, to the judging panel?
11. Can they make their own decisions without any interference from the prize sponsor?
12. Why do The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics?
13. What is the influence of The Man Booker Prize that the winner will almost certainly see?
14. How much money does the winner get as the prize?
15. Have ever written a story or a poem?

Speaking tasks

Facts and opinions. Watch the video and report to the class on

Why is it important to save a language from extinction? Support your ideas with the examples.

https://www.ted.com/talks/daniel_bogre_udell_how_to_save_a_language_from_extinction



Why should people read “Fahrenheit 451”?

https://www.ted.com/talks/iseult_gillespie_why_should_you_read_fahrenheit_451



TESTS

Read two texts below. For each of the empty space (1–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Sherlock Holmes, a Famous Literary Character

If Sherlock Holmes (1) _____ alive today, he would be more than 140 years old. We can say it from the books about him. He would certainly no longer (2) _____ at Baker Street. He would have retired and lived in the country. But letters addressed to him continue to arrive (3) _____ Baker Street. Many people write to the great detective (4) _____ him for help. There is no (5) _____ than one letter a week. Some of those people, who write, especially from abroad, really believe that Holmes is a real person. Many letters come from Europe. People sometimes ask Holmes for his photograph. Some letters (6) _____ as a joke. Children also write many letters. They ask to find their lost dogs and other things. People in our country also know and love this literary character.

1	A	is	B	have been	C	was	D	were
2	A	live	B	be living	C	lived	D	was living
3	A	at	B	In	C	to	D	for
4	A	are asking	B	to ask	C	asking	D	asked
5	A	few	B	less	C	little	D	least
6	A	sent	B	were sending	C	are sending	D	are sent

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth in 1812 and died in London in 1870. He is buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. Dickens spent (7) _____ his life in London and often used to walk (8) _____ ten and twenty miles all over the city when he was (9) _____ to

sleep and was thinking about the plot of a new novel. While (10) _____, he used to observe the sights, sounds and smells of London in order to write about them. Because of the Industrial Revolution Britain, and especially London (11) _____ very quickly.

1	A	more of	B	most	C	the most of	D	most of
2	A	For	B	between	C	through	D	among
3	A	enabled	B	enabling	C	disable	D	unable
4	A	walking	B	walk	C	was walking	D	walked
5	A	growing	B	was grown	C	grew	D	grown

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1-15) choose the correct answer.

Wole Soyinka, a Nigerian writer

Wole Soyinka, who was born in 1934, is a Nigerian writer, poet and playwright. Many 1) _____ him as Africa's most 2) _____ playwright. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1986, the first African writer to win this honour.

Soyinka has played an active role in Nigeria's 3) _____ history. In 1967, during the Civil War in Nigeria, he was arrested by the Federal Government and put in solitary 4) _____ for attempting to broker a peace between the warring parties. While in prison he wrote 5) _____ which was published in a collection. He was released two years later after international attention was drawn to his 6) _____. His experiences in prison are recounted in a book. Soyinka is an outspoken 7) _____ of many Nigerian administrations, and of political tyrannies worldwide, including the Mugabe regime in Zimbabwe. Much of his 8) _____ has been concerned with "the 9) _____ boot and the irrelevance of the colour of the foot that wears it".

1986 was his most glorious year and occurred during the reigns of several violent and repressive African regimes. The Swedish Academy 10) _____

_____ him the Nobel Prize for Literature as a writer "who in a wide 11) _____ perspective and with poetic overtones fashions the drama of 12) _____. The foremost Nigerian 13) _____ became the first African Nobel laureate, enshrined forever in the history of world literature. His Nobel Lecture was devoted to South African freedom-fighter Nelson Mandela. Soyinka's 14) _____ speech criticised apartheid and the politics of racial segregation imposed on the population by the Nationalist South African government. That year brought him another 15) _____ award – the Agip Prize for Literature – and he was awarded a Nigerian national decoration: Commander of the Federal Republic.

1	A	consider	B	regard	C	think	D	believe
2	A	distinguish	B	distinguishable	C	distinguished	D	distinguishing
3	A	politic	B	politician	C	politically	D	political
4	A	confinement	B	confine	C	confining	D	configuration
5	A	poet	B	poem	C	poems	D	poetry
6	A	in prison	B	imprisonment	C	jailer	D	prisoner
7	A	criticise	B	criticism	C	critic	D	criticising
8	A	writings	B	writer	C	wright	D	writing
9	A	oppress	B	oppression	C	oppressive	D	oppressor
10	A	granted	B	awards	C	awarded	D	grants
11	A	culture	B	cultural	C	cultured	D	cultures
12	A	exist	B	existence	C	existence	D	existential
13	A	dramatic	B	drama	C	dramatically	D	dramatist
14	A	acceptance	B	accept	C	accepted	D	accepting
15	A	literate	B	literary	C	literally	D	literal

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

10 of the Most Common Book Themes

While there are (1) _____ themes found in books, there are a few that we can see in many books. These universal themes are popular among authors and readers alike because they are experiences we can (2) _____ to.

To give you some ideas on finding a book's theme, let's explore some of the most popular and discover examples of those themes in well-known books.

1. Judgment — Possibly one of the most common themes is judgment. In these books, a (3) _____ is judged for being different or doing wrong, whether the infraction is real or just perceived as wrongdoing by others.

2. Survival — There is something captivating about a good survival story, one in which the main characters must (4) _____ countless odds just to live another day.

3. Peace and war — The contradiction between peace and war is a popular topic for authors. Quite often, the characters are gripped in the turmoil of conflict while hoping for days of peace to come or reminiscing about the good life before the war.

4. Love — The universal truth of love is a very common theme in literature and you will find countless examples of it. They go beyond those sultry romance novels, too. Sometimes, it is even intertwined with other themes.

5. Heroism — Whether it is false heroism or true heroic acts, you will often find conflicting (5) _____ in books with this theme.

6. Good and Evil — The coexistence of good and evil is another popular theme.

7. Circle of Life — The notion that life begins with birth and ends with death is nothing new to authors — many incorporate this into the themes of their books.

8. Suffering — There is physical suffering and internal suffering, and both are popular themes, often intertwined with others.

9. Deception — This theme can also take on many faces. (6) _____ can be physical or social and it's all about keeping (7) _____ from others.

10. Coming of Age — Growing up is not easy, that is why so many books (8) _____ on a "coming of age" theme. This is one in which children or young adults mature through various events and learn valuable life lessons in the process. Books such as "The Outsiders" and "The Catcher in the Rye" use this theme very well.

1	A	large	B	great	C	countless	D	vast
2	A	recite	B	ally	C	link	D	relate
3	A	hero	B	character	C	person	D	figure
4	A	beat	B	hurdle	C	stun	D	overcome
5	A	value	B	rate	C	judge	D	apprise
6	A	artifice	B	trickery	C	cheat	D	deception
7	A	occults	B	mysteries	C	secrets	D	codes
8	A	confide	B	rely	C	believe	D	entrust

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Jules Verne: 6 top facts about the father of science fiction writing

“Anything one man can imagine other men can make real.” (Jules Verne – Around the world in 80 days)

Born on the 8th February, 1828 in Nantes, France, Jules Gabriel Verne (1) _____ on to be affectionally known as “The Father of Science Fiction” writing over 50 novels, plays and essays during his lifetime. His first full novel, ‘Five weeks in a balloon’, a book about the exploration of Africa (2) _____ in 1863.

In 1834, (3) _____ six, Verne was sent to boarding school at 5 Place du Bouffay in Nantes where he started writing short stories and poetry. Upon leaving school Verne was sent to Paris to study law (4) _____ his

father had done so before him. Verne became disillusioned (5) _____ law and began writing plays, dramas and operettas whilst becoming friends with Alexandre Dumas (author of *The Three Musketeers*). Verne's first success was the stage comedy, 'Les Pailles rompues' (*The Broken Straws*) produced by the Opéra-National at the Théâtre Historique in Paris, opening on 12 June 1850.

Verne became a stockbroker (6) _____ his playwriting allowing him financial stability to marry Honorine de Viane Morel, a widow of 26 with two young children (7) _____ January 1857.

In 1864 Verne published his now famous novel "Journey to the Centre of the Earth"; during that same year "Paris in the 20th Century" was rejected for publication and subsequently locked away in a safe (8) _____ 130 years before being found by his Great Grandson in 1989. In that book 'Verne talks of a young man who lives in a world of glass skyscrapers, high-speed trains, gas-powered automobiles, calculators, and a worldwide communications network'. (9) _____ insight into Verne's mind and shows what vision and imagination "The Father of Science Fiction" possessed.

1886 saw an attempt on Verne's life by none other than his favourite nephew Gaston. 25-year-old Gaston fired twice at Verne with the second bullet striking him in the shin leaving the author with a permanent limp. Gaston was to spend the rest of his life locked up in an asylum suffering from mental illness.

Jules Verne died on the 24th March, 1905 in Amiens while suffering from diabetes. With more than 50 novels to his name he is the second (10) _____ author behind Agatha Christie demonstrating the public's affection and fascination with his stories, from *Rocket Scientists* to *Submarine Designers*, *Cosmonauts* to *Polar Explorers*. Verne's influence on

the world is undeniable and highly so deserves the title "Father of Science Fiction".

1	A	had gone	B	went	C	has gone	D	would go
2	A	had been published	B	had published	C	was published	D	published
3	A	at the age of	B	at the age	C	under age	D	in the age of
4	A	like	B	as	C	alike	D	similar
5	A	with practising of	B	with practising	C	on practice	D	with practice
6	A	have supported	B	being supported	C	supported	D	to support
7	A	on the 10th	B	the 10th	C	in the 10th	D	on 10th
8	A	for next	B	for the next	C	next	D	the next
9	A	a intriguing	B	intriguing	C	an intriguing	D	the intriguing
10	A	the most translated	B	translated mostly	C	most translated	D	more translated

ECOLOGY and ENVIRONMENT

Changes in Climate

Reading tasks

Read the text “Changes in Climate” and compete the tasks.

Nowadays, most people agree that weather patterns all over the world are changing. The world is getting hotter and floods, storms, hurricanes, and droughts are happening in places where they don't usually happen. And this is called climate change.

Reasons of climate change

Climate change always occurs due to a variety of reasons, such as the expansion or contraction of the world's oceans, the movement of huge areas of land around the Earth, and temperature changes over long periods of time.

However, recent discussions on climate change have focused on human activities that affect climate. This includes burning fossil fuels, such as gasoline, which release carbon dioxide into the air. The extra carbon dioxide causes the average temperature of air and oceans to rise. This very rapid increase is known as global warming.

Example of changes in climate

Global warming is believed to be the direct cause of many changes in weather patterns, such as insufficient precipitation in some countries leads to drought, while increased precipitation in other areas leads to flooding. In addition, rising ocean and air temperatures cause changes in the way winds move across the planet, which could lead to an increase in the number of severe storms, including hurricanes, in some regions.

Rising global temperatures are also melting ice at the North and South Poles, which in turn leads to sea levels rising. Other effects of climate

change include the destruction of land normally used to grow food and the complete disappearance of some animal species from the planet.

So, what can be done?

Majority of people agree that we need to change the way we live, use less fossil fuels and do more to protect our environment.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

weather patterns

climate change

variety of causes

global warming

damage to land

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

believe	carbon dioxide
weather patterns	increase
around the world	average
get hotter	global warming.
hurricanes	direct cause
flood	lack of rainfall
droughtare	winds move
happen	lead to
expect	increased number of
variety of causes	severe storms
movement	hurricane
large areas	ice melting
over long period	the North and South Poles
most recent	sea level
discussion	effects of

focus	damage to
human activities	kinds of
have an effect on	animals
include	disappear completely
burning of	agree
fossil fuels	protect
petrol	natural environment.
release	

Task 3. There are five paragraphs (5) in the text “Changes in Climate”.

Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Do most people these days believe that weather patterns around the planet are changing?
2. What kind of climate changes around the world are happening? Are they normally expected?
3. What process is nowadays called climate change?
4. What are causes of climate change all over the world?
5. Have you ever heard about the movement of huge areas of land around the planet?
6. What are most recent discussions on climate change focused on?
7. Which of human activities have an effect on the climate?
8. What does extra carbon dioxide cause?
9. How can this fast increase in the average temperatures be called?
10. What can be seen as a direct cause of many changes in weather patterns?
11. Can you name at least several consequences of changes in weather patterns?

12. What do rising temperatures in oceans and the air cause in the way that winds move? What consequences can it lead to?
13. Can you tell, how does an increase in global temperatures concern ice at the North and South Poles? Which consequences do we have in this case?
14. What are other effects of changes in the climate? What does it include?
15. How does it affect the wildlife of animals?
16. What do most people agree upon?
17. How can we protect our natural environment?

Task 5. Decide whether it is bad or good news.

1. Many kinds of plants and animals gradually disappear.
2. The water in many rivers and seas is not polluted.
3. The disease is widespread in the town nowadays.
4. Africa doesn't grow much grain.
5. The temperature on our planet is gradually rising.
6. Some species of animals are not affected by the floods.
7. Famine is harmful for the population of our planet.
8. An increase in temperature leads to constant ice melting at the North and South Poles.
9. Human activities may lead to global warming and pollution.
10. The rainforests are disappearing at an alarming rate.
11. The weather becomes unpredictable all over the world.
12. Once there was a lot of snow in the mountains, but nowadays it is melting.
13. Ice melting at the poles might cause sea levels rise the following century.
14. There won't be more extreme weather, for instance heatwaves.

15. We don't have rainforests in our country, do we?
16. State governments reduce air flights to reduce air pollution.
17. All civilised countries will sign the memorandum of using more renewable energy.

Pollution of Air

Reading Tasks

Read the text "Pollution of Air" and complete the tasks.

Part 1

A) Air pollution is becoming a focus of concern for governments and citizens around the world. From Singapore and Tokyo to Mexico City and New York, new solutions to this age-old problem are being proposed, delivered, and implemented at an ever-increasing rate. There are fears that air quality in many of the world's major cities will deteriorate beyond any reason if measures to reduce pollution do not keep pace with continued pressure from urban growth.

B) Action is being taken on multiple fronts: passing new legislation, improving law enforcement, and innovative technology. In Los Angeles, government regulations are forcing manufacturers to sell cleaner cars: Their first cleanest cars, dubbed zero-emission vehicles, must hit the market as soon as possible. London local authorities are campaigning to enforce their own anti-pollution laws; currently only the police are empowered to do so, but they are more likely to be employed elsewhere. In Singapore, leasing road space to users is the path of the future.

C) When the Royal Automobile Club in the UK monitored the tailpipe emissions of 60,000 cars; it turned out that 12% of them were responsible for more than half of the pollution. Old cars were the worst offenders; while plenty of brand new cars were also identified as polluters, but they were simply poorly tuned. California has a program to get these polluters off the streets: They offer a flat rate of \$700 for any dilapidated car. The aim is to remove the most polluting and worn-out vehicles from the roads.

D) The London community is using an infra-red spectrometer developed at the University of Denver, Colorado as part of an EU environmental program. It measures pollution from passing vehicles by bouncing a beam through the emission fumes and measuring what gets blocked. A possible next step for the committee is to connect the system to computer cameras capable of reading number plates automatically.

E) Efforts to clean up cars will do little to reduce pollution unless the trend towards more cars in use is dealt with. Los Angeles has some of the cleanest cars in the world -- far better than cars in Europe -- but the total number of miles driven by those cars continues to grow. One answer is carpooling, in which several people with the same destination share the use of a single car. However, the average number of people per vehicle on LA freeways is 1.3, but has been steadily decreasing. If this number increases it would be an effective means of reducing emissions and easing congestion. The problem is that people seem to like being alone in their cars.

F) For some time, Singapore has had a system that forces drivers to buy stickers if they want to visit a particular part of the city. Electronic innovative technologies facilitate increasing sophistication: fares may vary depending on traffic conditions, time of day, etc. Singapore is moving in

this direction, building a city-wide network of transmitters that collect information and also charge drivers when they pass certain points. However, such road tolls can be controversial. When the local authorities in Cambridge, UK, considered adopting Singapore's technology, they faced strong opposition which ultimately succeeded.

Part 2

The scale of the problems facing the world's cities is enormous. In 1992, the United Nations Environment Program and the World Health Organization (WHO) made a conclusion that all of a sample of 20 megacities—places likely to have more than 10 million inhabitants in 2000—had exceeded what the WHO considers healthy by at least one major pollutants. Two-thirds of them exceeded the guidelines by two, and seven exceeded three or more.

Of the six pollutants monitored by the World Health Organization — ozone, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead and particulate matter — it is the last one that gets the most attention from health researchers. PM 10, a subcategory of particulate matter with a diameter of ten millionths of a meter, is responsible for thousands of deaths each year in the UK alone. A study in two Southern California counties reached equally troubling conclusions about this little-known pollutant.

Over the past four decades, the global increase in allergies, especially asthma, has now been linked to increased air pollution. The brains and lungs of children growing up in polluted atmosphere demonstrate its destructive power; however, the elderly and frail are the most exposed to the acute effects of heavily polluted atmosphere. It can even hasten death, as

happened in December 1991, when a plume of exhaust lingered over London for more than a week.

The United Nations estimates that by the year 2010 there will be 24 megacities and an additional 85 cities with more than 3 million inhabitants. The pressure on officials, businesses and city residents to reverse established air pollution trends is likely to increase as the cities grow. Progress is taking place. However, the question remains: "Is the change fast enough?"

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Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

- air pollution
- solutions to the old problem
- keep pace with
- pressures of urban growth
- improved enforcement
- deteriorate beyond reason
- zero emission vehicles

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

air pollution	cut pollution
citizen concern	car-pooling
implement	arrangement
keep pace with	share the same destination
mail	average number
implement	freeway
increasing speed	fall steadily

pollution reduction measures	reduce emissions
pressures	congestion
urban growth	force to buy a badge
air quality	sophistication
major cities	rates can vary
deteriorate beyond reason	advance
take action	in this direction
legislation	wide network of transmitters
improved enforcement	charge drivers
state regulations	pass certain points
force manufacturers	road-pricing
zero emission vehicles”,	controversial
be available	local government
local authorities	considered introducing
allow	vocal and ultimate
enforce anti-pollution laws	scope
renting out road space	immense
monitor the exhausts	the United Nations
vehicles	the World Health Organisation (WHO)
worst offenders	conclude
sizeable number	sample
identified as gross polluters	inhabitants
badly tuned	exceed the level
get the gross polluters off the streets	major pollutant
offer	carbon dioxide
remove	nitrogen dioxide

decrepit vehicles	sulphur dioxide
environmental	lead
council	particulate matter
gauge the pollution	attract the most attention
useful	health researchers
annual stationary rest	implicate
bounce a beam	research being conducted
through the exhaust	county
measure	disturbing conclusions
step	link
link	lungs and brains
number plates	offer further evidence
effort	destructive power
cut pollution	vulnerable
car-pooling	acute effects
arrangement	stagnant air
share the same destination	hasten death
average number	exhaust fumes
freeway	linger
fall steadily	estimate
link	pressure on public officials
number plates	reverse
effort	established trends

Task 3. There are ten paragraphs (10) in the text “Pollution of Air”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. What is increasingly becoming the citizen concern around the world?
2. Is the problem of polluting the new one?
3. What is deteriorating greatly with the pressure of urban growth?
4. What actions regularly take place to reduce the pollution?
5. Which of the authorities are campaigning to enforce anti-pollution laws?
6. What has been done in Singapore to lessen air pollution?
7. What exactly did Britain's Royal Automobile Club find out when monitoring the exhausts of vehicles?
8. Which cars appeared to be the worst offenders?
9. How does California fight the problem of air pollution?
10. What innovative device is used to measure the exhausts?
11. How do they try to cut air pollution in Los Angeles?
12. Which of the cities of the world is advancing in the air pollution reduction?
13. How do they collect information to charge drivers?
14. What are the results of the World Health Organization research of the problem?
15. Does air pollution increase a rise in allergies and other serious health problem?
16. What kind of destructive power evidence do the lungs and brains of children living in polluted air areas offer?
17. Who are the most vulnerable to acute results of greatly polluted stagnant air?
18. Can stagnant polluted air really hasten death?

19. What is the United Nations estimation of further population growth in very big and mega-cities?
20. Do you believe that the pressure on government officials and corporations to reverse established trends in air pollution of big cities is likely to grow enormously?
21. Some progress has been made recently. But will change occur quickly enough?

Plastic Bags

Reading Tasks

Read the text "Plastic Bags" and complete the tasks.

Paragraph 1

When the Swedish engineer Sten Gustaf Thulin invented a light plastic shopping bag in the 1960s, he might not know how controversial his invention was or how much it would cost. These bags were useful in the 1980s because of their low weight and resistance to biodegradation, but unfortunately, they also caused environmental challenges. Millions of shopping bags end up as waste each year. This has led to land pollution, the obstruction of waterways and emergence of sea areas blocked by plastic thus damaging wildlife.

Paragraph 2

Different measures were taken. China as well as some African countries such as Rwanda, have completely prohibited the use of non-biodegradable plastic bags to save oil and to reduce garbage. In China, it is said that this saves 4.8 million tons of oil, and the ban is quite effective in

Rwanda. A visitor commented: "This country is cleaner than before." The United Arab Emirates also banned all expendable packaging in 2013 based on the pollution and danger to camels who ate plastic bags.

Paragraph 3

Many other countries have also introduced "bag taxes", and supermarket customers pay a small amount for each plastic bag they use. For example, Ireland implemented such taxes in 2002.

Activist Jill Burns said: "Ireland's bag tax is very successful, especially because the tax sum is high, and becomes higher the more plastic bags you use. "Despite the fears, the customer has accepted the tax, but in other states, this measure has not been stopped by customers, but prevented by plastic bag manufacturers.

Paragraph 4

But what is the replacement of traditional plastic bags? I think the answer is a biodegradable plastic bag, but this is not the case. Manufacturers and large supermarket chains claim that this bag will deteriorate completely in less than three years. However, the survey showed that it did not deteriorate effectively. I'm really surprised! Plastic bags need light and oxygen to decompose the materials, but both are scarce in landfills. Another criticism is that the production of self-destruct materials that requires a lot of oil is a kind of environmental madness.

Paragraph 5

I have always regarded paper and fabric bags as moral alternatives for plastic ones. My idea was challenged again. Both paper and fabric bags need more energy and pollute air and water even more in production. I went shopping with a fabric bag several times and was proud to protect the

environment. It appeared to be wrong. For the real ecological effect in terms of energy, a fabric bag must be used for 130 times. I think I have no choice, but to go shopping with my fabric bag 90 times more! A packaging manufacturer claimed that plastic bags were more environmentally friendly than fabric ones. But I don't believe it. How can we accept things that cause so much damage?!

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

environmental challenges

clogged up

harm wildlife

bio-degradable

be taken aback

in short supply

ecological impact

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

invent	accept the charge
lightweight	manufacturers
controversial	alternative
controversy	bio-degradable plastic bag
proved to be useful	not to be the case
resistance to degrading biologically	degrade completely
widespread	claim
environmental challenges	taken aback
litter	oxygen
land pollution	landfills
waterways	in short supply
be clogged up	environmental madness

harm wildlife	self-destruct
different measures	ethical alternative to
carry out	challenge
total ban	require
non-biodegradable	pollute air and water
save oil	in manufacture
reduce litter	cloth bag
visible effect	pride oneself
single-use bags	protect the environment
introduce a bag tax	ecological impact
charge customers	guess
incredibly successful	environmentally friendly
despite fears	convince
to the contrary	cause much damage

Task 3. There are five paragraphs (5) in the text “Plastic Bags”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Who invented the plastic shopping bag?
2. Why did these bags prove to be so useful?
3. What is the worst quality of plastic shopping bags?
4. Why has this resulted not only in land pollution, but also in blocking some rivers and other waterways?
5. What kind of measures have been carried out in China and the United Arab Emirates?
6. Which countries have introduced a bag tax?
7. Where has a bag tax been incredibly successful?
8. Are there any alternatives to use of traditional plastic bags?
9. Do degradable plastic bags really degrade completely?

10. Isn't it environmental insanity to produce something only because it might self-destruct?
11. What are two elements crucially needed to degrade plastic bags in landfills?
12. What has always been considered as a good alternative to plastic bags?
13. Why has idea of using paper and cloth bags been challenged?
14. How much energy is required to produce cloth and paper bags?
15. How many times should we use a cloth bag to protect the environment?
16. Do you believe plastic bags can be ecological?
17. Should we go on producing plastic bags or should we forbid them in our country?
18. Shall we encourage the consumers change their way of thinking?

Task 5. Complete these sentences with a phrase, a word, or a number from the text “Plastic Bags”.

1. Some countries responded directly to excessive oil use and rubbish caused by plastic bags with a _____ on them.
2. The lightness and durability of plastic bags meant that their use was _____ twenty years after their invention.
3. The researchers questioned the idea that bio-degradable bags take less than three years to _____.
4. The writer did not believe the claim made by a _____ that plastic bags are more ecological than cloth bags.
5. Instead of objecting to paying for plastic bags, Irish shoppers _____.

Attention: Waste!

Reading Tasks

Read the text “Attention: Waste!” and complete the tasks.

Every day, undesirable wastes are disposed of from domestic and business sources. These wastes don't usually attract enough attention to the problems they generate. Excessive waste and ways of its disposal have become a huge headache for the government and environmental authorities.

This is definitely the case for the UK, where the amount of garbage has increased steadily in recent years. Mining, agricultural and architectural industries are the biggest culprits and the largest waste generators. In addition, because society becomes richer, it consumes more products, so the growth rate of household waste is 3%, which leads to more garbage. Because dealing with this waste is economically and environmentally costly, local government is required to ensure that the agreements made to dispose of the surplus wastes are effective and practical, taking into account social and economic consequences.

Over the years, the preferred choice of British waste disposal has been a waste landfill. In fact, Britain uses more landfill for biodegradable wastes than any other European country. However, this method has caused various problems, so solutions must be studied.

One of the biggest disadvantages of the garbage landfill is its cost. It was not so in the past, because there was plenty of cheap and convenient space, such as abandoned quarries and mines. However, most licenses for waste landfills will expire in the nearest future, and the feasible alternative of waste disposal must be found. Another disadvantage is the ecological

impact of acid and dangerous chemicals caused by garbage landfills. The older sites depend on the fact that these substances are naturally diluted by the rain, but this often does not happen. The surrounding agricultural land is affected, and domestic animals are poisoned. Today, the modern garbage landfill uses special pits to contain dangerous material, enabling to collect, treat and dispose hazardous liquid in the location itself. However, the most obvious trouble for the general public near the landfills is the troubles caused by unpleasant smells, traffic, noise, and dust. Although the risk to human health has not yet been verified, people living near the landfill report symptoms such as headache, drowsiness and fatigue. These may be caused by toxic emissions on the site, but they may also be related to the impact of pressure and fear of living near such locations.

To reduce the wastes sent to landfills, special taxes were levied in 1996 to prevent this approach. The cost range varies from 2 to 11 per ton depending on the type of garbage, as a result the amount of wastes in the construction industry is greatly reduced. The other goal is the reduction of the amount of biodegradable wastes in these sites. However, experts believe that reduction of garbage landfills can be achieved by intensification of recycling processes funded from the income of garbage landfills taxes.

In Europe, Britain, has the lowest recycling waste ratio of 8% compared to 72 % of the Netherlands. According to government surveys, only 7% of plastic and 22 % of 6 billion glass containers produced in the UK each year is recycled. The same sources, on the other hand, indicate that 66 % of lead and 90 % of the car batteries are recycled. Due to the economic value of materials, this proportion is very high, so this is an opportunity to gain income from environmental protection. In addition, a quarter of 1.3

billion steel cans produced each year are made of recycled metal. These products only consume a quarter of the energy required to produce the same goods from raw materials.

Degradable waste can be processed into organic compost to use it as the fertilizers. Now, less than half of the local authorities have required resources so about one-fifth of the municipal waste is being recycled. However, in some areas, the system is set to collect waste from domestic households and supermarkets to enable this procedure.

Even in the 21st century, despite the health risks, there are still few non-progressive authorities that are building and using incinerators to deal with waste. They must also face opposition by the general public over the policy proven to be the least popular technology since the introduction of nuclear power.

So how to promote more recycling? The government's priority must be reducing the number of landfills. Even the material that can be biodegraded like paper can't be easily decomposed, because landfill pits prevent the air from reaching waste and moisturizing it, which will slow down the process to worsen things further. Therefore, more recycling systems must be constructed to replace outdated waste landfills. In addition, business should be encouraged to adopt more responsible methods to pack their products, using recycled materials.

The public must then believe in the advantages of recycling and realize the ecological consequences of recycling. In the UK, more effective reprocessing will reduce the output of hazardous gases by 12.8 million tons of carbon each year, which can be compared to nearly 5 million cars taken away from the highways. The strong motivation for the public to promote

recycling is the prospect of higher rate of employment. In Germany, it is estimated that the recycling business has hired 150,000 employees, which is greater than in the steel industry. It is believed that if recycling is accepted, up to 50,000 jobs can be created in the UK.

The future will largely depend on the attitude of various governments and political parties. However, if there are no reforms on waste treatment methods, serious environmental problems will occur in the nearest future.

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Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

environmental challenges

unwanted waste

rubbish generated

household waste

as a consequence of

excess refuse

insufficient attention

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

unwanted waste	verify
dispose of	headaches
domestic and commercial sources	drowsiness
pay insufficient attention to	exhaustion
increase in	reported
excess refuse	cause

dispense with	toxic emissions
government	impact
environmental agencies	anxiety
steady rise in	in order to
rubbish generated	reduce the amount of waste
mining	special tax
agriculture	discourage
construction sector	charges range
culprits	depend on
household waste	discard
as a consequence of	due to this tax,
affluent	target
consuming more goods	reduce biodegradable waste
rubbish to discard	deposit in
environmentally costly	intensive recycling
to deal with	proceeds of
local authorities	bottom
require	detritus
ensure	salvage
arrangements	annually
surplus detritus	lead
implications	recycle
preferred option	value
landfill	opportunity to
get rid of	gain an income
biodegradable waste	environmentally friendly
alternative solutions	undertaking

research	steel cans
drawback	goods
cost	consume
plentiful	raw materials
abandoned quarries and mines	fertiliser f
utilise	facilities
space	municipal waste
approved and licensed landfills	employ incinerators
run out	health hazards
viable	confront
disadvantage	nuclear power
environmental impact	encourage recycling
acids and hazardous chemicals	landfill pits
leak from the landfills	reprocessing plants
substance	outmoded landfills
dilute	packaging of the products
occur	recycled materials
surrounding agricultural land	convince
affect	benefits of recycling
livestock	be aware of
poison	ecological consequences
liners within the pits	harmful to
contain any dangerous material	ozone layer
liquid	carbon
treat and discharge	incentive
apparent annoyance	higher employment
general public	estimate

immediate vicinity	adopt
nuisance	waste disposal
unpleasant odour	arise
emanate	dire
site	contemplate

Task 3. There are ten paragraphs (10) in the text “Attention: waste!”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. What kind of waste is disposed of every day?
2. Is sufficient attention paid to the problem of wastes?
3. Do only environmental agencies think about solving the problem of wastes?
4. In what area has it been a steady rise in the amount of rubbish produced?
5. Has it been the case only in Britain?
6. What industries are the biggest producers of waste?
7. Has household waste grown as well? What does it result in?
8. Are the wastes economically costly to deal with?
9. What have local authorities been obliged to ensure?
10. What option has been preferred for disposal of waste in Britain until now?
11. What kind of waste do many countries in Europe use landfills for?
12. What is the biggest drawback to using landfills?

13. Why were abandoned quarries and mines used as landfills in Britain? Will licensed landfills have run out soon?
14. What is one more disadvantage of using landfills?
15. Why were agricultural land surrounding landfills affected and livestock poisoned?
16. How have modern landfills been updated?
17. What is the greatest annoyance for the general public living in the neighbourhood of the landfill?
18. What symptoms have been reported by people living in the nearby villages? Have any risks been verified?
19. Why do people living close to landfills feel constant anxiety?
20. What kind of tax was introduced in 1996? Which industry reduced the amount of waste almost immediately?
21. How did the British decide to reduce biodegradable waste?
22. Does recycling really work in Britain compared to other European countries?
23. Why is a substantial amount of car batteries and lead recycled in the UK? Is it only a good opportunity to gain profit from environmental commitment?
24. How many of steel cans are produced from recycled metal in Britain? How much energy is saved then?
25. In which case we may say that local authorities have fulfilled their duties to dispose of waste correctly?
26. What has been done by less progressive authorities to dispose of waste?
27. Shall the government reduce the number of landfills in use?

28. What kind of plants must be constructed to replace the outdated landfills?
29. Why should companies change their approach to the packaging of their goods and produce?
30. To your mind, must the people be convinced of the advantages of recycling?
31. What is the benefit of intensive reprocessing of different kinds of waste or refuse?
32. Why must construction of reprocessing plants for refuse be a strong incentive for the public to support?
33. What does the disposal of waste depend on in the future?
34. Can serious environmental problems arise in the nearest future?
35. Which consequences will the mankind have if we don't reform the methods of waste disposal?

Task 5. Some rules to remember in our daily life to have positive impact on the environment.

1. Don't use your car if you can walk or go by public transport.
2. Always turn off the tap when you don't need it any more, for instance while cleaning your teeth.
3. Don't forget to switch off the lights when you leave a room or your apartment. Save energy!
4. Never just throw away the rubbish. Put it in the appropriate separate bins, especially plastic, paper, and cans. They can be recycled and used again.
5. Be committed and responsible, every decision counts and contributes to a circular economy.

6. What does it mean "sustainable fashion"? Find it out and take the right course of actions.
7. Try to convince your relatives, friends, and colleagues to be more conscious consumers and citizens.
8. Take climate change seriously: reduce your air travel, which is a huge source of pollution.

The Harm of the Acid Rain

Reading task

Read the text "The Harm of the Acid Rain" and fill in the gaps (1-6) with the parts of the sentences (A-H). There are two choices you do not need.

One of the results of air pollution is acid rain. When burning any kind of fuel, (1) _____. The smoke that derives from a fire or the fumes of a vehicle exhaust don't just consist of visible sooty grey particles, but also contain invisible gases (2) _____.

Plants, power stations and cars all burn fuels (3) _____. Some of the gases (particularly sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) come into reaction with the tiny drops of water in clouds to form nitric and sulphuric acids. The rains from such clouds then fall as weakened acid — (4) _____. The emission of sulphur dioxide can also happen naturally during a volcano eruption.

Acid rain can be transferred in the atmosphere, not only between countries but also between continents. The acid can also take different forms, such as mists, snow and dry dusts. The rain quite often falls miles

away from the source of pollution but wherever it falls (5) _____.

In the 1980s the consequences of acid rain were the worst.

Forests in many parts of the world died, fish died on Scandinavian Peninsula; lakes were crystal clear (6) _____. Many of Britain's freshwater fish are endangered, their eggs are damaged, causing deformed fish to hatch. Conversely, this means that fish-eating birds and animals have been affected too.

A it can have a serious effect on soil, trees, buildings and water.

B acid rain can cause trees to grow more slowly.

C seems to have more effect in some areas than it does in others.

D but now contain no living creatures or plant life.

E that is why it is known as "acid rain".

F that can be even more harmful to our environment.

G and therefore they all produce polluting gases.

H lots of different chemicals are produced.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

car exhaust

sooty grey particles

power station

nitrogen oxides

sulphur dioxide

sulphuric and nitric acids

volcano eruption

source of pollution

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

acid rain	occur naturally
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air pollution	erupt
fuel	mist
burn	dry dust
smoke	source of pollution
fumes	at their worst
car exhaust	threaten
contain	damaged
sooty	hatch
particles	fish-eating birds
invisible gases	affect
power station	serious effect
factory	soil
burn fuel	seem
nitrogen oxides	contain
sulphur dioxide	living creatures
tiny droplets	plant life
sulphuric acid	harmful
nitric acid	environment.
weak acid	polluting gases
release of	chemicals

Task 3. There are four paragraphs (4) in the text "The Harm of the Acid Rain". Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. What is acid rain result of?
2. When are lots of different chemicals produced?

3. What contains the sooty grey particles that we can see? Can it also contain invisible gases?
4. What else, except cars, can burn fuels and produce polluting gases?
5. Which chemicals can react with drops of water to form sulphuric and nitric acids?
6. Why may rain be known as “acid rain”?
7. When can the release of sulphur dioxide occur naturally?
8. Where can the acid rain be carried in the atmosphere?
9. Which forms can the acid rain take?
10. Does the acid rain have a serious effect on earth, plants, buildings, and water?
11. When were the consequences of acid rain seen at their worst?
12. Why do previously crystal clear lakes contain no living fish, other creatures or plant life?
13. What happens to eggs of many freshwater fish in Britain?
14. How does it affect fish-eating birds and animals?

Green Fuels

Read the text and complete the task.

Prominent investors have joined the choir of people increasingly concerned with the production of biofuels as a global warming problem solution. They say that many involved in this sector could lose their income in future if they do not carefully consider the longstanding impact of their activities.

The sustainability standard for establishing a supply chain of green fuel projects is very important to ensure that the environment and social structure

will not be negatively affected. The report created by investors showed that many corporations might not fully understand the potential traps of the biofuel industry.

In recent years, the production of corn and soybeans has increased as an environmentally friendly alternative to fossil fuels, but the environment and human rights movement express fear that it may lead to the damage of the rainforest. Food prices will also rise because crops are seen as both food and fuel sources. Last year, the United Nations warned that biofuels might have dangerous side effects and informed that the steps should be taken to ensure that using the land for biofuel growth would not damage the environment or cause civil strife. For example, palm oil used in many foods, as well as being a biofuel has already become a great concern. This is due to the fact that rainforests must be cleared, and people moved from their homes to create palm oil plantations in some regions.

Analysts and authors of investor reports informed that biofuels are not a remedy for climate change, but they can play their part if authorities and corporations fully manage social and ecological effects. Greater measures should be taken to improve efficiency and reduce demand.

Comprehension Task: fill in the gaps (1-6) with the parts of the sentences using ONE of the choices

1. _____ are worried about the boom in biofuels.

Few people

Many people

Only these leading investors

2. Biofuel producers _____ know about the possible problems.

do not

might not

must not

3. Environmentalists believe that increased production of corn and soya

_____ has destroyed rain forests.

may lead to the destruction of rain forests.

will lead to the destruction of rain forests.

4. Biofuels might _____

drive food prices up.

drive food prices down.

have little or no impact on food prices.

5. The increased production of palm oil _____

just affects the environment.

just affects people.

affects both people and the environment.

6. The author of the report says that biofuels _____

have no role to play in fighting global warming.

can be effective in fighting global warming on their own.

should be part of a group of measures to fight global warming.

Task 1. Give definitions for the following words or expressions:

leading investors

chorus of concern

biofuels

jeopardise

sustainability criteria

adverse effect

potential pitfalls

fossil fuels

cause civil unrest

side effects

rain forests

Task 2. Translate the following words or expressions into Ukrainian:

leading investors	increase dramatically
chorus of concern	eco-friendly
rush into	alternative
biofuels	fossil fuels
solution for	environmental and human rights campaigners
global warming	destruction of rain forests
involved in the	competition for
jeopardise	crops
profits	foodstuffs
long-term impact	sources of fuel
carefully	warn
essential	side effects
sustainability criteria	step
supply chain	convert
green fuel project	damage the environment
ensure	cause civil unrest
adverse effect	clear
surrounding environment	cure for
report	environmental impacts
express concern	thoroughly
be fully aware of	greater measure

potential pitfalls	increase efficiency
corn	reduce demand

Task 3. There are four paragraphs (4) in the text “Green Fuels”. Create and write down the heading for each paragraph.

Task 4. Answer the questions using information from the text.

1. Who have joined the chorus of concern about companies rushing into producing biofuels?
2. Why is producing biofuels seen as a solution for global warming?
3. Can many companies jeopardise their profits if they do not reconsider the serious impact of what they are doing ?
4. Why is it essential to construct sustainability criteria into the supply chain of any biofuel project?
5. To your mind should governments ensure that there is no adverse effect on the environment?
6. Why could social structures be endangered as well?
7. Are all the companies fully aware of the potential pitfalls and traps in the biofuel production?
8. Why has corn and soya beans production increased dramatically recently? Are they really eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels?
9. What are environmental and human rights campaigners worried about?
10. What can production of corn lead to?
11. Why do rain forests are so important for life on the planet? Who can stop their destruction?
12. To your mind, why can food prices go up too?
13. Why did the UN warn that green fuels could have dangerous side effects?

14. Can we imagine that land converted to grow biofuels damage the environment? Why is it possible that green fuels growth may cause civil unrest?
15. Why is there great concern about palm oil? Which are two main kinds of palm oil usage?
16. What are the immediate consequences of rain forests destruction for people in some countries?
17. Are biofuels a real cure for climate change? How can we make governments and companies manage the social and environmental impacts thoroughly?
18. What measures should be taken to increase efficiency and to reduce demand for biofuels?

Speaking Tasks

Facts and opinions. Watch the video and report to the class on

Main point of Greta Thunberg's message on climate change to the society.

[https://www.ted.com/talks/greta_thunberg_the_disarming_case_for_acting_now_on_climate](https://www.ted.com/talks/greta_thunberg_the_disarming_case_for_acting_now_on_climate_change)



How to find a dynamic balance in environment protection and human needs satisfaction.

https://www.ted.com/talks/kate_raworth_a_healthy_economy_should_be_designed_to_thrive_not_grow



TESTS

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-3) choose the correct answer (A, B C, or D).

World Problems of Ecology

Until recently the planet was a large world in which human activities and the nature (1) _____ in balance. Acid rain, global warming, ozone reduction, widespread desertification and species loss: we have to face them now. Ecology and economy are very closely (2) _____. Now we have to face degradation of soils, water, atmosphere and forests. Millions of trees (3) _____ in Germany's Black Forest and thousands of lakes in Sweden are so acidic that nothing (4) _____ live in them. In Scotland farmers complain that acid rains kill their fish. Forests in Denmark, France, Northern Italy, Greece and Norway (3) _____. Thousands of lakes in Canada and the USA can no longer support fish life. The time has come for the governments and their people to take responsibility for the policies that cause the environmental damage.

1	A	was	B	were	C	are	D	had been
2	A	connect	B	connecte d	C	connects	D	connecting
3	A	dead	B	die	C	are dying	D	Dying
4	A	has to	B	should	C	must	D	Can
5	A	damaged	B	damages	C	are damaging	D	are damaged

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Far from Shore

Scientists divide the open ocean far from land into three layers according to how much sunlight the water gets: the sunlight zone, the twilight zone, and the midnight zone.

Sunlight Zone

The sunlight zone is the ocean's top layer. It goes down about 300 feet, and the temperature is a pleasant 70°F. Even (1) _____ it is the smallest zone, it has about 90 percent of ocean life. Sunlight brightens the water near the surface (2) _____ plankton float. Bigger creatures also live in the sunny water. Some swimming animals cruise just below the surface. Some dive deep. Others break the water's surface

(3) _____ the air above.

Twilight Zone

The twilight zone (4) _____ from the bottom of the sunlight zone down about 3,000 feet.

The water gets (5) _____ – about 50°F. The fish that live here can't see very well, and there isn't enough light for plant plankton or seaweed to stay (6) _____. Most food comes from dead plankton and animals that drift down from the surface waters.

Midnight Zone

The midnight zone goes from the bottom of the twilight zone to the floor of the ocean. This zone is dark and still. The temperature is really cold – about 43°F. The weight of the water from above presses very hard on the small, nearly blind animals that live here. Many deep-ocean fish have parts

that glow from chemicals in (7) _____ bodies. Their lights confuse enemies, lure prey, and attract mates.

At some places on the ocean floor, water (8) _____ as 750°F shoots out of openings, or vents. Minerals collect around the vents (9) _____ underwater chimneys. The hot water (10) _____ from the chimneys looks like black smoke.

1	A	though	B	in spite of	C	however	D	also
2	A	which	B	where	C	that	D	who
3	A	to reach	B	reaching	C	reached	D	reaches
4	A	extending	B	extended	C	has extended	D	extends
5	A	dark and colder	B	darkest and coldest	C	darker and cold	D	darker and colder
6	A	alive	B	lively	C	alived	D	living
7	A	there	B	them	C	their	D	theirs
8	A	as hotter	B	as hot	C	as hottest	D	so hotter
9	A	to form	B	formed	C	forms	D	had formed
10	A	rising	B	to rise	C	rose	D	is rising

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Beavers

After the recent floods, conservationists are calling for beavers to be reintroduced to Britain. You may wonder how animals that build dams prevent floods when (1) _____ the opposite is true.

However, beavers construct dams in upland areas, creating small pools and (2) _____ that retain water and release water to lowland areas much more (3) _____.

Until the 16th century, Beavers lived wild in parts of Britain, but they were hunted to (4) _____ for their fur. However, recently (5) _____ British wildlife organisations have applied to reintroduce beavers to the countryside. Along with their potential value in flood prevention, they would create wetland habitats and promote (6) _____.

But such measures are (7) _____. Beavers recently reintroduced to Estonia have flooded large areas of forest and (8) _____ land, and this, in turn, has damaged crops. As a result, it has been necessary to cull beavers when the population becomes too large.

- 1) necessarily, correctly, surely, naturally
- 2) diversions, distractions, detours, deflections
- 3) slowly, gradually, smoothly, eventually
- 4) extinction, destruction, suppression, attenuation
- 5) distinct, divergent, dissimilar, various
- 6) visit, tourism, destination, holiday
- 7) dubious, contentious, contested, controversial
- 8) rural, agricultural, agribusiness, agronomic

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Agriculture in Australia

Traditionally, Australia was 1) _____ for producing wheat and wool, but times have changed in 2) _____ years, with many farmers 3) _____ to be more diverse in their crop and livestock range. It is now quite common to see farms with more exotic fruit and vegetables. Farmers are 4) _____ to sell their produce locally nowadays, but rather to the factories

in the cities. As a result, farms are now large-scale 5) _____ where thousands of tonnes of crops are cultivated.

Another aspect that is different nowadays is 6) _____. In the past, farmers would just flood the fields but now it is common to see sprinkler 7) _____ everywhere. This means that more water is conserved, which has been helpful with the drought that has severely impacted the 8) _____ of the farms in the southern states of the country.

- 1) notorious, eminent, outstanding, famous
- 2) nowadays, contemporary, recent, latest
- 3) picking, electing, opting, selecting
- 4) unbelievably, likely, unlikely, incredibly
- 5) makers, fabricators, developers, producers
- 6) watering, spraying, irrigation, sprinkling
- 7) schemes, systems, frameworks, regimes
- 8) bulk, maturity, share, majority

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

It's eco-logical

(1) _____ an eco-friendly holiday can be a minefield for the well-meaning traveller, says Steve Watkins. But help is now at hand.

If there were awards for tourism phrases that have been hijacked, diluted and misused then 'ecotourism' (2) _____ top prize. The term first surfaced in the early 1980s reflecting a surge in environmental awareness and a realisation by tour operators that many travellers wanted (3) _____

their presence abroad would not have a negative impact. It rapidly became (4) _____ marketing tag a holiday could carry.

These days the ecotourism label is used to cover (5) _____ from a two-week tour living with remote Indonesian tribes, to (6) _____ motorboat trip through an Australian gorge. It is easier to understand why the ecotourism market has become so overcrowded when we look at its wider role in the world economy. According to World Tourism Organisation figures, ecotourism is worth US\$20 billion a year and makes up one-fifth of all international tourism. Add to this an annual growth rate of around five per cent and the pressure for (7) _____ operators, both in developed and developing countries, to jump on the accelerating bandwagon (8) _____. Without any widely recognised accreditation system, the consumer has been left to investigate the credentials of an operator themselves. This is a time-consuming process and many travellers usually take an operator's claims at face value, only adding to the proliferation of fake ecotours.

The ecotourism business is still very much in need of a shake-up and a standardised approach. There are a few organisations that have sprung up in the last ten years or so that endeavour to educate travellers and operators about the benefits of responsible ecotourism. Founded in 1990, the Ecotourism Society (TES) is a non-profit organisation of travel (9) _____, conservation and ecological professionals, which aims to make ecotourism a genuine tool for conservation and sustainable development.

(10) _____ to create inherent economic value in wilderness environments and threatened cultures has undoubtedly been one of the ecotourism movement's most notable achievements. TES also offers guidance on the choice of ecotour and has established a register of approved ecotourism operators around the world.

A leading ecotourism operator in the United Kingdom is Tribes, which won the 1999 Tourism Concern and Independent Traveller's World 'Award for Most Responsible Tour Operator'.

For a relatively new industry it is not surprising that ecotourism has undergone teething pains. However, there are signs that things are changing for the better. With a committed and unified approach by the travel industry, local communities, travellers and environmental experts could make ecotourism a tag to be proud of and trusted.

1	A	planning	B	to plan	C	having planned	D	being planned
2	A	will earn	B	would earn	C	earn	D	will have earned
3	A	to be believed	B	to believe	C	believing	D	being believed
4	A	the hottest	B	the hottest	C	hottest	D	the most hot
5	A	nothing	B	anyone	C	something	D	anything
6	A	one-hour	B	a one-hour	C	the one-hour	D	one-hour's
7	A	a lot of	B	many	C	lots	D	much
8	A	are compelling	B	is compelling	C	is compelled	D	will be compell
9	A	industrials	B	industry	C	industrious	D	industries
10	A	to be helped	B	having helped	C	to help	D	helping

<https://mini-ielts.com/545/reading/its-eco-logical>

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

World Lost Tropical Forests the Size of England

In 2018, the world (1) _____ 120,000 square kilometers of tropical forest, an area (2) _____ the size of England.

According to a report by Global Forest Watch, almost a third of the lost rainforests were "old growth," meaning they were at least 30 years old,

and (3) _____ trees that may have been hundreds or even thousands of years old.

Old-growth rainforests store (4) _____ carbon than other forests, and once they're cut down, they (5) _____ never return. While more old-growth forest was lost in 2016 and 2017, when record areas (6) _____ by large fires, the 2018 level is still higher than any year before 2016.

About 13,500 square kilometers of old-growth forest – almost (7) _____ of what was lost – disappeared in Brazil, mostly for wood or to make room for cattle. The Democratic Republic of the Congo lost 4,800 square kilometers for similar reasons, and Indonesia lost 3,400 square kilometers, mostly for palm oil trees. According to the World Wildlife Fund, about 90% of the world's oil palm trees grow in Malaysia and Indonesia. However, the rate of old-growth forest loss in Indonesia (8) _____ since 2016. It is now the lowest since 2003, suggesting that recent forest protection policies there are working.

According to the 2018 Global Carbon Budget, the world's forests remove 29% of the carbon dioxide that humans put into the air, and the oceans remove 22%. Carbon dioxide is the gas that scientists say is most responsible for global warming.

The years 2014 to 2018 have been the five warmest since records began being kept in 1880. In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change said that the carbon put into the air by humans must drop 50% by 2030 to keep global warming within 1.5 degrees Celsius.

1	A	lost	B	waste	C	forfeit	D	spend
2	A	nearly	B	almost	C	near	D	all but

3	A	inserted	B	entered	C	included	D	put
4	A	the more	B	more	C	much more	D	the most
5	A	may	B	might	C	can	D	could
6	A	burned	B	have been burned	C	was burned	D	were burned
7	A	the third of	B	a third of	C	the third of	D	a third
8	A	has been decreasing	B	have been decreased	C	were decreased	D	decreased

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Навчальне видання

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ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

**Практикум
для здобувачів вищої освіти
ступеня бакалавра**

У двох частинах

Частина I

Надруковано в авторській редакції
з готового оригінал-макета

Формат 60x84/16. Ум. друк. арк. 9,3.
Тираж 15 прим. Зам. № 54 (8).

Видавництво і друкарня «Юридична література»
65009, м. Одеса, вул. Академічна, 7
Тел.: (048) 777-48-79; 728-75-45

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 4284 від 23.03.2012 р.