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BABBLE MUMBLE

Учебное пособие
по английскому языку
для нелингвистических
специальностей

Нижневартовск
НВГУ
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ФГБОУ ВО «Нижевартовский государственный университет»

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Учебное пособие, составленное в соответствии с требованиями к обязательному минимуму содержания, уровню подготовки бакалавров ФГОС ВО и рабочей учебной программой по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», направлено на развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Пособие содержит большое количество аутентичных текстов и ориентировано на овладение всеми видами речевой деятельности и аспектами языка. Предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов I курса нелингвистических специальностей уровня «Бакалавриат», а также для самостоятельного изучения лицами, уже владеющими английским языком, но которым необходимо усовершенствовать его для работы в профессиональной области.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие “Babble mumble” предназначено для студентов I курса лингвистических специальностей уровня «Бакалавриат», изучающих английский язык. Пособие предназначено для повышения уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, для овладения студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции, что позволит им решать социально-коммуникативные задачи в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами. Также данное пособие может быть использовано для самостоятельного изучения лицами, уже владеющими английским языком, но которым необходимо усовершенствовать его для работы в профессиональной области.

Данное пособие состоит из 12 тематических разделов содержательного блока “General English” («Общий английский»), который включает в себя «Иностранный язык для общих целей» и «Иностранный язык для академических целей», посвященных повседневной жизни студентов, вопросам образования, а также умениям и навыкам, необходимым в будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Содержательный компонент представлен большим количеством аутентичных текстов, заданий разного уровня сложности (Pre-Intermediate – Advanced) и основами деловой коммуникации. Пособие построено на принципе взаимосвязанного обучения видам речевой деятельности на профессионально ориентированном материале, который позволит преподавателю ориентироваться на общий уровень подготовки группы, а также на уровень владения иностранным языком конкретного студента.

Учебное пособие призвано помочь в овладении всеми видами речевой деятельности (чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо) и связанными с ними тремя аспектами языка – фонетикой, лексикой, грамматикой.

Материал учебного пособия можно использовать как на аудиторных занятиях, так и в процессе самостоятельной подготовки в рамках учебной рабочей программы по иностранному языку.

UNIT 1. THE ACQUAINTANCE

1.1. Read and translate the text “About myself” from Student’s Life by Osipova N.N. paying attention to the words in bold

Let me introduce myself. I am Anna Volkova, **a first-year student**. I'd like to say a few words about myself. Let's start with my family.

Well, what can I say about my own family? First of all, it is very small – there are only three of us in my **immediate family**: my father, my mother and, of course, myself. I have no brothers or sisters so **I am an only child**. I love my parents very much and I should say that we are friends. We used to spend a lot of time together but now I live away from home so we can't spend much time together.

This summer **I entered Nizhnevartovsk State University**. Now I am **a freshman**, as they put in United Kingdom, and **I am doing History**. **I take a full course of** World and Russian History. I must say I take a special liking to the subjects in which I am going **to major (to specialize)**. And that is Modern History of Russia which was my favourite subject at school.

There are many historical subjects in our programme. When I am in my third year, I wish to devote myself to the special study of modern and contemporary history by which I am greatly attracted.

Each year we must **present a course paper to our scientific adviser** and **make reports in class** on historical themes. At the end of each **term** we will take several **credits and examinations**.

As for English, they will teach us not only to read and translate historical documents and literature but to speak English as well. Our English teacher says we must work at the language very hard.

It was shortly before leaving school that I made up my mind to enter this faculty and take up history seriously as my future speciality. Whether I will **make** a very good teacher or **a research worker** remains to be seen, but I am sure that eventually I will **become quite knowledgeable in the field of** history and perhaps social sciences.

1.2. Write an essay, try to preserve the original text as much as possible

1. Replace the name Anna Volkova with your own.

2. If you have more than three people living in the house, then replace “very small” with “medium” (4 people) or “large” (5 or more people); list all of them.

3. If you have older brothers / sisters who do not live with you, then write “I have an older brother / sister, so I am not the only child in the family”. If your sisters / brothers live with you, then just write “So I'm not the only child in the family”.

4. If you do not live with your parents, then leave the last sentence the same. If you live at home, then we replace “live away from home” with “study a lot”.

5. Replace “History” with your specialty.

6. Replace “World and Russian history”, “Modern history of Russia” and “modern and contemporary history” with three different professional subjects related to your future specialty. They are in your personal account in your curriculum.

Modern electronic messages, as a rule, are quite short, can be both official and informal. Nevertheless, even if the letter is unofficial, it should be neat and convenient for reading and assimilating information.

It is best to arrange greetings and goodbyes in the same style that your interlocutor uses.

In the first letter, you should leave a full signature indicating your full name and all contact details. In the future, in the correspondence, you can switch to the option “Best regards, name”.

The American version of the greeting may end with a colon: Hi, Kim.

The “See you Friday” option is an informal end to the letter. The more official offer is "I look forward to meeting you on Friday".

https://www.profiz.ru/sr/10_2012/delovaya_perepiska

1.3. You are going to write an e-mail. Choose one of the eight suggested situations and write an e-mail of at least 100 words

1. You have got a letter from your British pen friend. He/she wants to find a part-time job to earn some money. Write a letter, include the following:

- ✓ If it is popular with students in your country to have a part-time job;
- ✓ what pluses and minuses of such an employment are;
- ✓ what kind of work students can apply for.

2. You've received a letter from your Scottish pen-friend in which he/she accepts your invitation to come and stay with you in Nizhnevartovsk for a week. Write a letter to your pen-friend and say:

- ✓ when the best time to come is and why;
- ✓ what tourist attractions there are in your area;
- ✓ what activities he/she could enjoy during the visit.

3. You were staying in USA for some weeks at your friend's house. Now you have just returned home and have decided to write a thank you letter to your friend. Include the following:

- ✓ say «Thank you» again;
- ✓ praise American food;
- ✓ praise their hospitality.

4. You want to spend a two-week holiday in your friend's region in Canada. Write a letter to your friend asking for information and advice. In your letter:

- ✓ ask how to find somewhere to stay;
- ✓ ask for advice about what to do there;
- ✓ ask about what clothes to bring along.

5. You want to sell your iPhone. You think a Welsh friend of yours might like to buy it from you. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter:

- ✓ Explain why you are selling the iPhone;
- ✓ Describe the iPhone;
- ✓ Suggest a date when your friend can come and see it.

6. You've received a letter from your Australian pen-pal. He/she wrote you that he/she had bought a new mobile phone, which had been advertised on AliExpress. But he/she was disappointed with his/her purchase. It turned out that the phone didn't have all the features the adverts promised. Write a letter to your pen-pal in which you:

- ✓ give your opinion about advertising on AliExpress;
- ✓ write what advertisements should be banned and why;
- ✓ give him/her a piece of advice how to avoid being fooled by adverts.

7. You've got a letter from your Irish pen-friend. He/she has recently bought an electronic book reader and is very excited using it. He/she thinks that traditional paper books are no longer necessary and so he/she advises you to use an e-book reader as well. Write a letter to your friend and:

- ✓ explain your personal attitude to reading in general, and to e-books in particular;
- ✓ express your opinion about his/her idea that traditional paper books are no longer necessary;
- ✓ say what role books play in your life.

8. You have got a letter from your New Zealand pen friend. His/her parents think that mobile phones are just expensive "toys" that students use for fun and nothing more and they don't want to buy him/her the latest model of iPhone. Write a letter to your friend in which you:

- ✓ Express your opinion on the subject;
- ✓ Describe the pros and cons of having a mobile phone;
- ✓ Give some advice to your friend what he/she should do in his/her situation.

UNIT 2. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY

2.1. Read the essay from Headway new by John and Liz Soars and put the paragraphs in the correct order

Up to the early twentieth century, marriage was considered a necessity. People chose partners who provided them with economic support and stability. Since then attitudes have changed and fewer people are tying the knot. Marriage is no longer necessary in modern society.

Do you agree with this view of marriage? What are the arguments for and against marriage today? PBS Student magazine invites readers to write in with their opinions.

Secondly, it has been suggested that marriage provides more stability for children. Certain surveys of children in single-parent families claim they are more likely to commit a serious crime than children from two-parent, married households. But in spite of this, having married parents isn't necessarily the best thing. It's obvious that a stable single-parent environment is a lot healthier for children than an unhappy marriage.

First of all, it could be argued that marriage brings emotional and financial security to a relationship. This is partly true as married people are still legally bound to support their spouses. On the other hand, getting married and divorced is becoming increasingly easy. As a result, fewer people are prepared to work at their relationship, marriage vows are broken, and many couples are left emotionally scarred.

Finally, some people claim that marriage is becoming more flexible, with personalised vows and contracts enabling couples to define their relationship themselves. Nevertheless, precisely because the ceremony is flexible and easy to adapt, many people are abusing it. In America there have been televised game shows, where people can win and marry spouses, and in Australia one man actually married his television set.

To conclude, it's clear that marriage is no longer necessary to a successful, modern relationship. Nowadays a growing number of people simply prefer to live together. This continuing decline in marriage means there is greater freedom for individuals to choose their own partners and decide how they wish to live, which is ultimately a good thing.

Marriage used to be considered a necessity for anyone wanting to live together and start a family. But over the past two decades fewer and fewer couples have felt the need to tie the knot. What then are the advantages and disadvantages of marriage?

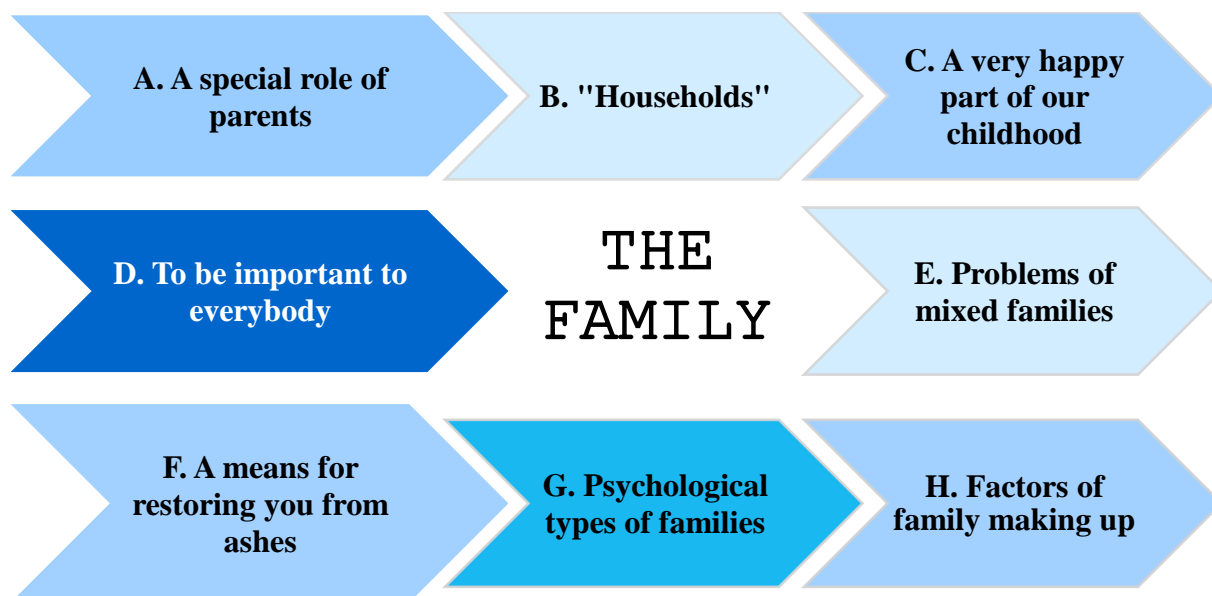
2.2. Find phrases in the essay which introduce

a contrasting point of view	a reason	a result

2.3. Read the essay again and look at the highlighted words

How does the writer introduce arguments he agrees/disagrees with? What examples does the writer use to illustrate different arguments? Which arguments do you agree with?

2.4. Listen to the speakers telling you about the families and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each paragraph 1-7. There is one extra heading not to be used.



2.5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a «family» in your understanding?
2. Is family important for you? Why/Why not?
3. Who has the greatest influence on you in your family? Why?
4. Can you talk freely and openly on different things with your family?
5. What may create a cordial/hostile family atmosphere in a family do you think?
6. How would you describe the relationship in your family?
7. What has changed in the family organisation of late?
8. Would you bring up your children differently than you were brought up? How? Would you be more or less strict / indulgent?
9. Do you always find support among your relatives?
10. People say today they have a lot of things in common with their friends than with their family. Do you agree? Why/Why not?

2.6. Choose a subject a-c and write a 250-word essay

- a. What are the arguments for and against young adults living at home?
- b. What are the arguments for and against dating agencies?
- c. What are the arguments for and against living alone?

✓ First, brainstorm arguments for and against.

✓ Then organize your arguments into a plan: introduction; first argument; second argument; third argument; conclusion.

✓ Make sure you write a general introduction to the issue and paraphrase the essay question.

✓ Use phrases you found in the essay to introduce arguments.

✓ Try to illustrate your arguments with examples.

✓ State the arguments you agree with last.

✓ Make sure you summarize the main ideas and give a clear opinion in your conclusion

UNIT 3. HOBBY, LEISURE AND ACTIVITY

How useful or interesting might it be to watch people do these things live online?

3.1. Complete this table (10 = very useful; 1 = a total waste of time)

Watch people...	Interesting 1-10	Useful 1-10	Why?
eat			
playing with a pet			
exercise			
talk on the phone			
play a computer game			
dance			
put on make-up			

3.2. Read, translate the article “Online dining latest craze in South Korea” and fill in the gaps with suitable words from the right column

There is a new craze in South Korea that is very (1) _____. It is watching other people eat online. The Reuters news agency reports there are over 3,500 people who eat (2) _____ in front of their webcam. Thousands of people watch the shows. One of the most famous online (3) _____ is 34-year-old Park Seo-yeon. She is known as The Diva and has thousands of (4) _____ who watch her eat every day. She broadcasts her (5) _____ in real time for about three hours a day. She said she first tried it as a (6) _____, but then she started to get a lot of money. People click a link on her website to say they like her. She gets about nine U.S. cents per (7) _____. She now makes over \$9,000 a month from her show and has (8) _____ her regular job.

followers
hobby
diners
quit
popular
click
live
meals

Many people in Korea watch the online dining (9) _____ because they are lonely. More and more Koreans are living alone in big cities and have no one to (10) _____ with. Reuters said: "One-person households are set to (11) _____ from 25.3 per cent of the total population in 2012 to 32.7 per cent in 2030." This is the fastest (12) _____ of any rich country in the world. Ms. Park says she feels like she is providing a (13) _____ to society. She told Reuters: "It is comforting for people who eat alone. It feels great when people said, "Thank you for a fun and (14) _____ time". She also said people write to thank her for helping them with their eating (15) _____. She enjoys being part of a big online (16) _____ and talking about food.

delicious
increase
community
rate
webcasts
eat
problems
benefit

reuters.com

3.3. Read, translate the article “Fortnite most influential video game of the decade” and guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F)

The technology website wired.com has released its list of the most influential video games of the decade. Number one on the list of games that had the biggest impact on the gaming industry in the 2020s is Fortnite. In second place is another game that attracted millions of gamers to take up gaming – Minecraft. Other games in the top five are Counter-Strike: Global Offensive, Total War: Warhammer and Horizon Forbidden West. Many people might argue other games should have been on the list. Games on other top-lists include Weird West, Overwatch, The Legend of Zelda, ROBLOX, Call of Duty: Vanguard, Super Mario and Pokemon Go, which was the first major game to incorporate Augmented Reality (AR). Pokemon Go had millions of gamers running around the world's streets in search of mythical, cute creatures.

Wired.com said so many of games “reshaped the entire video game landscape”. It said: “This list can only contain a limited sample of games, just those that made the most sizable, culture-shifting impact”. The reason Fortnite topped the list is, “because it's one of the only games of the decade to truly infiltrate broader pop culture”. Fortnite is now more popular than many global sports. The annual Fortnite World Cup takes place at the Arthur Ashe Stadium in New York, home of the US tennis Open. A total of \$30 million went to the winners in 2019. Wired said there is more to come from Fortnite. It wrote: “Its influence is just starting to show its true scope”.

metro.co.uk / joe.ie / wired.com

- a. A website called wired.com made a list of the decade's best video games. **T / F**
- b. The game Minecraft was in second place and Pokemon Go was third. **T / F**
- c. Many people thought Super Mario should have been in the list. **T / F**
- d. Pokemon Go was one of the first big sites to use AR. **T / F**
- e. A website said there were very few creative games in the 2020s. **T / F**
- f. The website said Fortnite was number one for infiltrating pop culture. **T / F**
- g. The article said Fortnite was nearly as popular as many global sports. **T / F**
- h. The winners of the Fortnite World Cup got \$30 million in 2019. **T / F**

3.4. Read and translate the text “TikTok videos to be 10 minutes long”, look at the words below, try to recall how they were used in the text:

- upload • tripled • always • entertained • start • unleash • consultant
- lose • switch • speed • profits • active

TikTok users will soon be able to upload 10-minute-long videos. The video platform launched worldwide in 2018 allowing users to create one-minute videos. That length tripled in July 2021 to three minutes. TikTok says an extension to 10 minutes will allow people to be more creative. A company spokesperson said: “We’re always thinking about new ways to...enrich the TikTok experience”. She added: “We introduced longer videos, giving our community more time to create and be entertained. Today, we’re excited to start rolling out the ability to upload videos that are up to 10 minutes, which we hope would unleash even more creative possibilities for our creators around the world”.

Social media consultant Matt Navarra said the new time limit means TikTok will be a bigger rival to YouTube. However, TikTok could lose users who prefer shorter videos. They could switch to other social media platforms, like Instagram's Reels, Snapchat's Spotlight, or YouTube's Shorts. Mr. Navarra says shorter videos are more popular with younger people, who are used to “whizzing” through videos “at speed”. He says longer videos are more suited to older people. Navarra believes the longer videos may increase TikTok's profits as they are “easier to monetize and keep people on-platform longer”. Short, bite-sized videos are one of the reasons for TikTok's huge popularity. It has more than one billion monthly active users.

theverge.com / variety.com / japantoday.com

3.5. Answer the following questions

1. What do you use social media for?
2. How often do you watch videos on social media sites?
3. Have you ever created a video?
4. Why do people like sites like TikTok?
5. Which are better – movies or social media videos?
6. Should there be no time limit on social media videos?
7. Do you prefer one-minute or 10-minute videos?
8. Which is better – TikTok or YouTube?

**3.6. Read, translate the article “Korean boy band BTS No.1 in US album chart”
and put the correct words from the table below in the above article**

A South Korean pop act has (1) ____ number one in the U.S. album charts for the first time ever. The boy band BTS (2) ____ at No. 1 on the Billboard 200 albums chart with their new album, "Love Yourself: Tear". The seven-(3) ____ K-pop band released their album on May 18. It sold 135,000 copies in the week ending May 24, including CDs and (4) ____ music. The album is the second top-10 hit for K-pop. The first K-pop entry into the Billboard 200 albums chart was also an album by BTS. The group thanked their fans (5) ____ social media by tweeting: "It's wonderful and very overwhelming. Thank you everyone who has (6) ____ to our music. We will keep doing our best." BTS was formed by the Big Hit Entertainment company in 2013. The group (7) ____ became a big success in Korea with their debut song "No More Dream". They won several New Artist of the Year awards.

Their (8) ____ soon spread overseas and they started to get many fans in Japan and the USA. They have a (9) ____ following on social media. In March 2016, they broke the world record for the most re-tweeted artist on Twitter. In December 2017, they were the most tweeted about (10) ____ on Earth, being liked or re-tweeted over half a billion times. BTS' new album is performed (11) ____ in the Korean language. Even though there is very little English on the album, they have sold (12) ____ concert tours in the USA.

billboard.com / mashable.com / koreaherald.com

1. (a) wrecked (b) reacted (c) receded (d) reached
2. (a) debuting (b) debut (c) debuts (d) debuted
3. (a) boys (b) member (c) people (d) group
4. (a) screamed (b) shamed (c) streamed (d) steamed
5. (a) in (b) at (c) on (d) by
6. (a) listened (b) listen (c) listening (d) listener
7. (a) quick (b) quickly (c) quicken (d) quickening
8. (a) popularity (b) population (c) populace (d) popping
9. (a) extra (b) huge (c) follower (d) copy
10. (a) adaptors (b) cartoons (c) celebrities (d) contents
11. (a) main (b) much (c) mostly (d) merely
12. (a) down (b) in (c) up (d) out

3.7. Read this advert for a competition from Headway new by John and Liz Soars.

What do people have to do?

Calling all sports people –

NO LIMITS magazine is offering a free weekend of skydiving. All you have to do is write and answer these questions about an adventure sport you enjoy:

1. How did you start? 2. Why do you enjoy it? 3. Why do you think adventure sports are popular?

The winning entry will be published in next month's magazine.

Send in your article to: NO LIMITS magazine, 67 Welford Road, London SW6 7TY.

Look at these two versions of the final paragraph. Which do you think is the best at answering the question? Why?

A. Some people argue that sports like climbing are dangerous and that the sportsmen and women who do them are totally irresponsible. Others say that adventure sports are no longer interesting as there's nothing new to do. But whatever people say, the fact remains that for many of us these sports satisfy a very real need – the need to explore, to push ourselves to the limits, or simply to feel 'alive'.

B. Why are more and more people doing adventure sports? Firstly, it's probably a result of the whole modern-day obsession with sport. Adventure sports especially have a very positive image. They're seen as exciting, daring and different. Secondly, many people are attracted to the challenge or are curious to see what they are capable of achieving. But whatever the reason, the fact remains that for many of us adventure sports fill a very real need – the need to explore, to push ourselves to the limits, or simply to feel 'alive'.

3.8. Read the competition entry and answer the questions below

There comes a time in everyone's life when you want to try something completely new. I'd been a wife and a mother for some years when I started climbing – I knew I was ready for a change. Most winters the family would go to Zermatt in Switzerland. We would rent a chalet there and go skiing. But three years ago it wasn't skiing that interested me. It was climbing. The idea of climbing had always appealed, but I'd never really tried it. That year was different and I decided to take a guided climb up Mount Matterhorn. It proved a difficult experience, but when I reached the top the feeling of excitement and achievement was overwhelming. I knew then that this was what I wanted to do.

When friends find out that I climb, they often want to know what motivates me. It's difficult to put into words because I'm not the stereotypical adrenaline addict and I'm not terribly competitive. For me climbing is more about personal achievement. It provides a challenge, a change of scene, and a bit of escapism. My friends might relax by watching a film or reading a book. Well, I prefer to climb. It transports me out of my everyday life and into a world where anything is possible.

1. Is the style of writing mostly formal or informal? 2. How does the opening paragraph engage the reader's interest? 3. How does the writer explain her hobby to her friends?

UNIT 4. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD

4.1. Look at the words below, try to complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase from the list below:

seminar	failed	University	academic subjects
term	diploma	lectures	qualifications
higher	degree	graduating from	education (2)

1. All the citizens in our country have the right for ____.
2. Moscow State ____ was founded by M. Lomonosov in 1755.
3. How many exams do you have to pass in this ____?
4. Where are you going to work after ____ the institute?
5. Unfortunately, I've ____ my entrance exams.
6. As soon as I finish my ____ work, I'll have a rest.
7. College is a place where people can study ____ or practical skills after they finish secondary school.
8. If you want to get a ____ education, you should enter a university or an institute.
9. A famous professor is giving a series of ____ on Einstein's theories.
10. She got a ____ in political sciences after graduating from the university.
11. My parents have always wanted me to get a good ____.
12. Tom was unemployed and had no academic ____.
13. Every week we have a ____ on modern American literature.

4.2. Read, translate the text “Higher education establishments”

by Agabekyan I.P., Kovalenko P.I. and discuss topics related to the theme below the text from Headway new by John and Liz Soars

Russian educational system is one of the most developed and advanced educational systems in the world. Higher education is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, which is responsible for the accreditation and licensing of higher education establishments. It also is responsible for developing and maintaining State Educational Standards. Only accredited higher education establishments have the right to issue state diplomas and degrees. Russian diplomas and degrees are covered by international agreements on mutual recognition and validation of educational documents.

There are the following **types of higher education establishments** in the Russian Federation:

1. University is a higher education institution with activities aimed at developing education, science and culture by performing fundamental scientific research and training at the levels of higher, post-higher and further education within a wide range of Natural Sciences, Humanities and other directions of science, technology and culture.

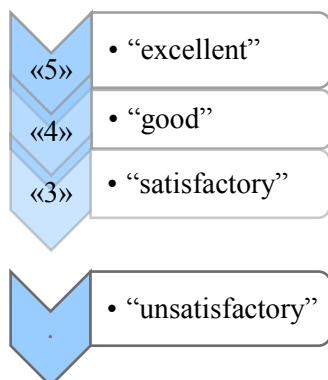
2. Academy is a higher education institution aimed at developing education, science and culture by performing fundamental scientific research and training at all the levels of higher, post-higher and further education, mainly in one specific area of science, technology and culture.

3. Institute is an independent higher education institution or a part (structural unit) of the University, and Academy that applies vocational educational curricula in specific areas of science, technology, culture and is involved in scientific research.

Academic year starts on the first of September and ends at the end of spring term. Term is a study period of 16 weeks in autumn term and a study period of 16-18 weeks in spring term during which a course is taught. Each term ends with one assessment week during which students take course tests and present assignment work and defend course projects.

Exam session: two or three week period is set aside each term for examinations and completion of final assessments.

The present **system of evaluation** of students in Russia has four grades:



There are three **levels of higher education**:

1. Incomplete higher education lasts within 2 years.
2. Basic higher education (Bachelor degree) lasts within 4 years. This is equivalent to the B. Sc. degree in the US or Western Europe.
3. Postgraduate higher education. After graduating from Bachelor degree programme students are admitted to enter the Magister's (Master's) degree (2 years) programmes and Graduate school's Diploma (3 years).

Academic degrees: Candidate of Sciences degree (the first level, equivalent to Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)) and Doctor of Sciences degree (the second, highest level, equivalent to Doctor of Science (DSc or ScD), Doctor of Divinity (DD), Doctor of Letters (DLitt or LittD), Doctor of Law or Laws (LLD), and Doctor of Civil Law (DCL)).

Bologna process is the creation of the European Higher Education Area. The main objectives of the Bologna declaration are to increase the mobility and employability of European higher education graduates thus ensuring competitiveness of European higher education on the world scale. The Russian Federation joined Bologna process in 2003 but its implementation has not brought any positive changes to the country in terms of the unification of training standards in different states. All Russian universities are excluded from the Bologna education system by June 6, 2022.

The Bologna system assumes 12 years of schooling, as well as three stages of higher education – Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral studies. In Russia, at one time, they limited themselves to changing the structure of education in universities, leaving 11 years of schooling. It is likely that it will now take at least 5-6 years to comprehend the basics of the profession, as it was during the existence of the specialty.

eg.ru / lenta.ru / mospravda.ru

1. What educational establishments are provided for the school leavers? 2. Do you think a university education is necessary in order to find a good job? 3. What do you think is the purpose of going to university? Is it to make you more intelligent and to learn information? Is it to pass exams and get a degree? Is it to develop social skills when dealing with others? 4. Why do you think international contracts are bound to develop in future? 5. How is economic development of our country linked with the study of foreign languages?

4.3. Using the information you have heard about higher education in Great Britain make the sentences complete

Higher education in Great Britain

There is considerable enthusiasm for post-secondary education in Great Britain. The aim of the government is to increase the number of students who enter into higher education. The reason is simple: the more people who study at the post-secondary level, the more likely the country is to succeed economically. The higher education sector provides a variety of courses from undergraduate to postgraduate degree level, as well as carrying out research. Higher education in Britain is traditionally associated with universities, though this standard of education is also given in other institutions such as colleges and other institutions which have the power to award their own degrees. Many big towns and cities have both a college and a university. There are about 91 universities and 47 colleges in Great Britain.

What are the main categories of the British Universities?

1. All universities in England and Wales are _____, and can be classified into several types.
2. Universities in Britain fall into four broad categories: _____ (give examples).

How to become a university student in England or Wales?

3. Higher Education in England and Wales is _____, through _____. 4. Applications for first-degree courses are usually made through _____ (UCCA) and _____ (UCAS). After the interview, a potential student is offered a place on the basis of GCE A-level exam results. Some universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, even have an entrance exam before the interview. 5. Clearing is _____. 6. In other words, applicants using the clearing system try _____. Only 25% of the student population goes on to higher education. Competition to get into one of the universities is fierce, and not everyone with A-level qualifications will be offered a place at a college or university.

What degrees are provided for the students after finishing higher educational course?

7. An undergraduate is _____. 8. A fresher is _____. 9. During their first year, the students have _____. The educational process at universities is usually based on tutorials. 10. A tutor is _____. Higher education course usually lasts for three or four years. 11. The first degrees are given only for the students who _____. 12. They can get a Bachelor of Arts (BA) in _____, or a 13. Bachelor of Science (BSc) in _____. Those completing their studies are referred to as “graduates”. Students can continue with their study and apply for further degrees, usually involving a mixture of exam courses and research. 14. There are two different types of post-graduate courses: _____ (MA or MSc), which takes one or two years, and _____ (PhD), which takes an additional two or three years. 15. A PhD is given for _____.

The university system also provides a national network of extra-mural or “continuing education” departments, which offer academic courses for adults who wish to study after they have left college.

What are other ways of getting higher education in GB? What are the Open University and colleges of higher education?

Britain can lay claim to leading the world in the development in education referred to as the Open University. 16. It was founded in 1969 in the city of Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire, and are called "Open" because _____. Courses are taught by special written course books, and by programs on State radio and television.

Students must attend short summer courses of about a week, and visit special part-time study centers where they can meet their tutors when they have problems. This kind of education usually lasts six years.

17. Colleges and _____ of higher education offer a wide range of degree, certificate, and diploma courses, and postgraduate awards, which are welcomed by _____ nationally and internationally. These institutions usually have a strong vocational aspect in their programs, which fills a specialized role in higher education.

Today, in typically British fashion, learning for its own sake, rather than for any practical purpose, is considered important. Distinct from many other countries, a relatively strong emphasis is placed on the quality of person that education produces, rather than helping people to develop useful knowledge and skills. 18. The general style of teaching is _____.

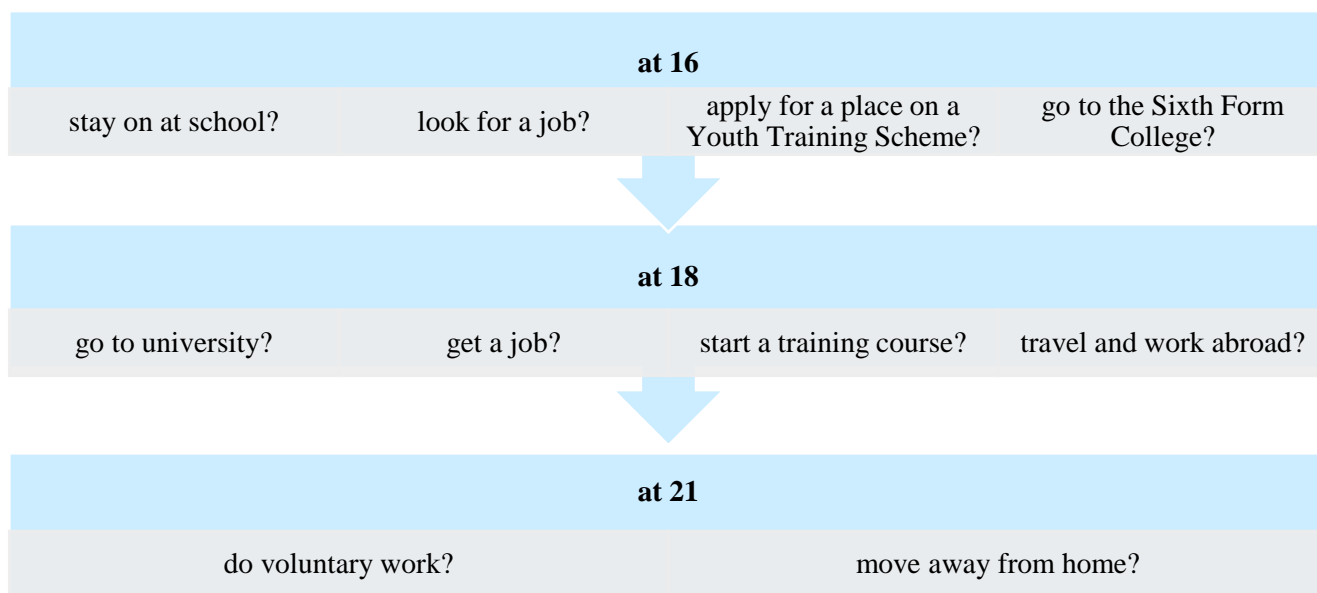
4.4. Complete the text «The University of London» by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D.

In the early nineteenth (1) ____ Oxford and Cambridge were the only two (2) ____ in England. The cost of (3) ____ at these universities was so high that only the sons of the (4) ____ classes could afford to attend. It was to overcome these in 1827 in London, a non-denominational college; "University College" was founded. And in 1831 the rival institution, King's College was opened. Later they joined (5) ____ hostile forces of Church and State. Thus was born the University of London.

against
century
education
England
religious
universities
wealthier

In many ways the University has departed from the traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. London was the first to abolish (6) ____ tests, to admit women in (7) ____ for degrees, to grant degrees without residence. The following names are associated with the University of London: Sir Alex Fleming, Thomas Huxley, Thomas Arnold, Michael Faraday, Lord Macmillan.

4.5. Here are some decisions that British students have to make



Make a list of decisions that students have to make in your education system

4.6. Break into groups and prepare a presentation on the theme of education in the USA

1. What is the peculiar feature of American education? Are there any possibilities to continue your education after finishing school?
2. What does the American system of higher education provide for its students? What is a campus?
3. What are the most famous university cities in the USA? Would you like to live in a popular university city? Why/Why not?

UNIT 5. MY UNIVERSITY

5.1. Study the history of Nizhnevartovsk State University (<https://nvsu.ru/rus/history/>) and answer the following questions in English

1. From what date does the Ugra higher education count?
2. Who was elected the first rector of the Institute?
3. When did Nizhnevartovsk State University become the winner of the national competition «The Best Universities of the Russian Federation»?
4. With which countries does Nizhnevartovsk State University have bilateral student exchange agreements?
5. How many:
 - educational programs are implemented at the university?
 - faculties are included in the structure of the university?
 - students are currently studying at the university, including graduate students and applicants?
 - scientific and pedagogical workers, including doctors of sciences, professors and candidates of sciences, associate professors, provide the educational process and scientific work?

5.2. Arrange the names of our university in chronological order

1. The Nizhnevartovsk State Pedagogical Institute		2. The Nizhnevartovsk State Humanities University
	3. The Branch of Tobolsk State Pedagogical Institute named after D.I. Mendeleev	
4. The Nizhnevartovsk Pedagogical Institute		5. The Nizhnevartovsk State University

5.3. Choose the date of the event from 1988 to 2022

1. a meeting was held with representatives of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
2. the amateur art festival "Student Spring" was held at the Institute
3. the British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia, Sir Roderick Lyne, met with students of the Nizhnevartovsk Pedagogical Institute
4. the commemorative capsule was laid with an appeal to future generations
5. E.A. Ovcharov was the first Nizhnevartovsk resident awarded the title of doctor in the field of medical sciences
6. the Fashion Theater «Neil» was formed
7. the first festival of the FRC (KBH) was held at the Institute
8. the first issue of the student newspaper «Our Newspaper» was published
9. the first regional Olympiad in English for students of non-linguistic specialties was held
10. the first student pedagogical group «Hearts of the North» was formed in Ugra
11. the folk choreographic amateur ensemble "Kavkaz" was founded
12. the intellectual club «What? Where? When?» has appeared
13. the only dissertation council in Western Siberia was opened
14. the graduate school was opened at the Institute
15. the publishing house of the Institute start its work
16. the seven-storey student dormitory was opened
17. the scientific research expedition was organized
18. the university joined the International Association for Student Affairs
19. there was a student volunteer movement against AIDS

5.4. When did this event happen and who became

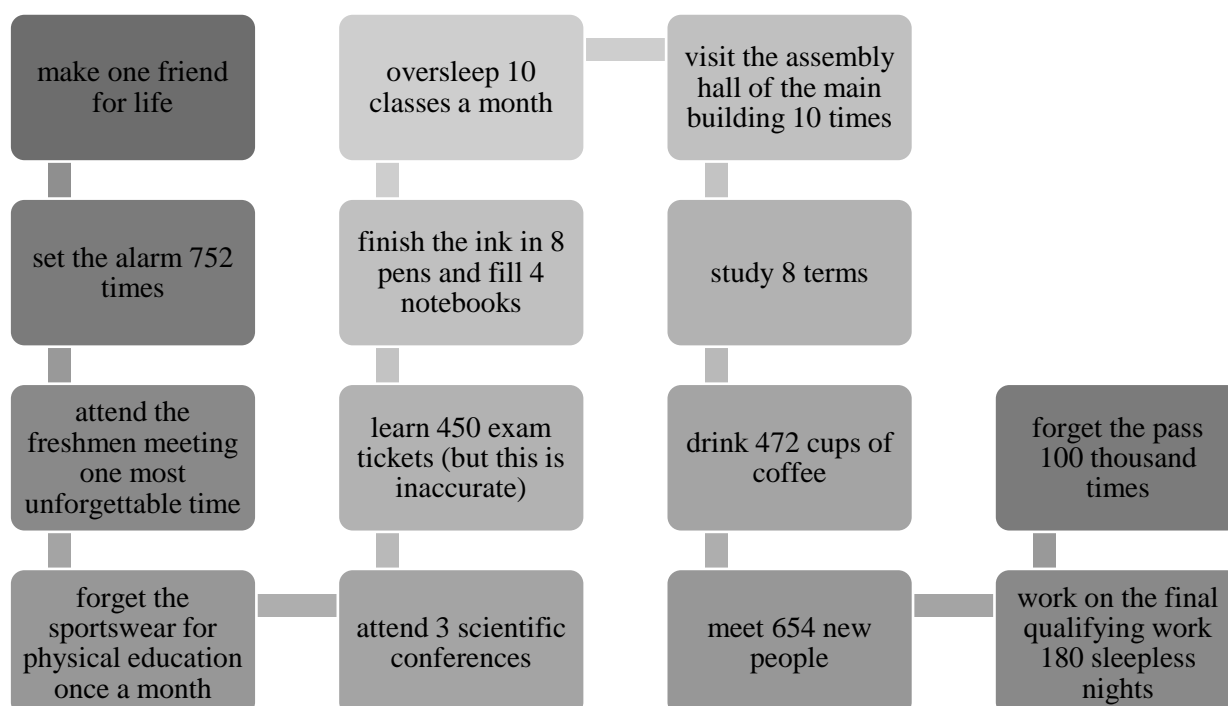
For example: In 2000, Alexander Maletin, a student of the faculty of physical culture and sports, honored master of sports, became a bronze medalist of the Olympic Games in Sydney.



Student's life in numbers

Work out 25 pairs of physical education at the end of the school year per day. Can you do that? My group considers this test to be the most vivid impression of a student's life. What will YOU remember? What will your student life be associated with? Someone will talk about sleepless nights of cramming and languidly sigh about lost nerve cells (which are not restored), others still dream of laboratory labs and term papers. The third will have fun trips and a crazy «Student Spring» in their memory. For each student, it is an unforgettable time filled with new emotions and impressions. You can't argue with this fact!

We calculated how much a student manages to do in 4 years of bachelor's degree:



5.5. Many people need to write a personal profile as part of an application for a place at university or for a new job. Quickly read this personal profile from Headway new by John and Liz Soars and match paragraphs A-D to the descriptions below

1. Summary of main skills and qualities
2. Leisure activities
3. Present responsibilities and skills
4. Experience and achievements

A. I am currently a student at Leeds University, completing a degree in History. As a member of the Student Union Executive Committee, I am actively involved in the day-to-day running of student life. The Committee takes responsibility for improvements to student facilities, coordinating student events such as concerts and sports days, as well as fund-raising activities such as rag Week. In play a large part in organizing these events, my role specifically being to oversee publicity and manage the budgets. These responsibilities test my leadership as well as my organizational and negotiating skills.

B. For many years I have been keenly interested in journalism. While I was at school, I helped to run the school magazine, and in my first year at university often contributed articles to the Student Magazine, 'juice'. Running and writing a magazine requires the ability to produce interesting, topical articles while working under pressure and meeting tight deadlines. The success of the school magazine shows that managed to develop these abilities to a high standard.

C. In my free time I enjoy watching films. I am a member of a local community film club and helped organize a short film festival last year I contributed my own short video about student life to the festival, which was very well received. My involvement with this local community project has given me experience of organizing off-campus events as well as working with young people in the community.

D. I believe i have made a positive contribution to both school and university life, as well as to the local community, I am confident and competitive, but also a good team worker. My natural enthusiasm has often helped me motivate others and achieve excellent results.

5.6. Read the profile again and answer these questions

1. How does the writer contribute to university life? What skills has he developed?
2. What did the writer do at school?
3. What type of challenges did he experience?
4. Which hobby does he mention? What experience has he gained from it?
5. What qualities help the writer do a good job?

5.7. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form

take manage work play coordinate meet run

1. Matt didn't want to ____ responsibility for the project. It was too much work.
2. Your education and experience ____ a large part in the skills you have to offer.
3. It's not easy to ____ a newspaper. You often have to ____ very tight deadlines.
4. People are sometimes most creative when they ____ under pressure.
5. Holly had to ____ a lot of people for the fundraising event.
6. He's no good at ____ budgets. He's hopeless at maths!

UNIT 6. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Realia – are notions, objects, phenomenon of life, history, culture, connected with the life of a certain nation, state.

Geography

The Gulf – the Gulf of Mexico; The Gulf Coast – the coast of the Gulf of Mexico; Sierra – the nickname of the Sierra State – California; The Great Continental Divide – the Rocky Mountains; Slope – the Pacific Slope; Creek – a small river; Dust Bowl – the region of dust storms; Sun Belt-East – southern part of the country.

Administrative Division

Borough – a district of the city; New York has 5 boroughs; A hick-town – a small provincial town; Cow-town – a district where cattle breeding is developed; Megapolis – a very huge city – a combination of several cities; Boswash – a permanent city – Boston Washington; Uptown – residential part; Down town – administrative part.

Social Political Realia

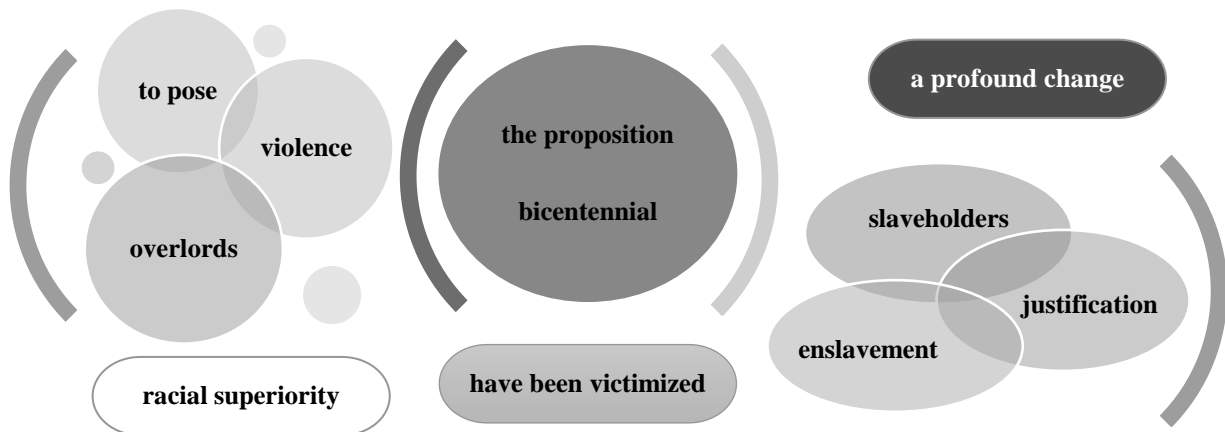
The Great Seal – Coat of Arms; The Star Spangled Banner – the anthem; The Stars and Stripes and Old Glory – the flag.

Laws and Documents

Maden Speech – a congressman's last or first speech; Administration – the President's Cabinet; Impeachment – to charge a public official with serious misbehavior in office; Y man – a man from the FBI; Bullet-catcher – a bodyguard; A drop-out – a student who interrupts education; FBI – Federal Bureau Investigation – the police department that is controlled by the central government and is particularly concerned with crimes that involve people or places in more than one state; CIA – Central Intelligent Agency; UNO – United Nations Organization is an international organization including 160 states. The UNO tries to make sure there is peace in the world and that all the countries work together to deal with international problems.

Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D.

6.1. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase from the list below



1. On July 4, 1976 the United States of America celebrated the nation's _____. 2. The "Founding Fathers" established the new nation, dedicated to _____ that all men are created equal. 3. A moral _____ for the enslavement of the Black Americans had to be formulated. 4. Most of those Fathers were _____. 5. _____ of Negroes began in 1619 when they were stolen from their African homeland and brought to America. 6. The vital questions which the Bicentennial celebration _____ must be answered. 7. One can't speak about a democracy for people in a state where racist force and _____ play a dominant part in human relations. 8. To glorify _____ and their way of life the ideologues of _____ have warped and twisted the history of the country for these 200 years. 9. The united efforts of those who _____ may change their future life. 10. Citizens of colour are struggling for _____ in almost all walks of life.

6.2. Match the beginning of the sentences from the left column with the ending of the sentences from the right column

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Christopher Columbus | a. was between the North and South for 5 terrible years. |
| 2. The Pilgrim Fathers | b. was admitted to the Union of the US in 1846. |
| 3. The Declaration of Independence | c. had become a great industrial nation by the end of the 19th century. |
| 4. The war with Britain | d. was proclaimed in 1776. |
| 5. The Louisiana region | e. was bought from the Russians in 1867. |
| 6. Texas | f. landed in Plymouth in 1620. |
| 7. California | g. was taken from Mexico in 1848. |
| 8. Alaska | h. was bought from France in 1803. |
| 9. Thirty-five mln immigrants from Europe | i. went to the United States in the 19th century. |
| 10. The Civil War | j. discovered the American continent in 1492. |
| 11. The USA | k. lasted eight years. |

6.3. Match these nicknames with their cities

1. The Great Land	10. The Pine-tree State	a. Maine	j. Illinois
2. The Great Canyon State	11. The North Star State	b. Arizona	k. Minnesota
3. The Land of Opportunity	12. Treasure State	c. Kansas	l. Washington
4. The Golden State	13. The Silver State	d. New Jersey	m. Nevada
5. The Blue Hen State	14. The Garden State	e. Delaware	n. California
6. The Peach State	15. The Empire State	f. Florida	o. Georgia
7. The Sunshine State	16. The Beaver State	g. New York	p. Oregon
8. The Prairie State	17. The Green Mountain State	h. Alaska	q. Vermont
9. The Sunflower State	18. The Evergreen State	i. Arkansas	r. Montana

6.4. Answer the following questions in English: What president

- lived in the White House first?
- was the most outstanding man who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
- was a widower and lived with his four sons in the White House?
- was the only president to resign?
- served one term and lost the election for a second one?

6.5. There are names of presidents that are hidden in the sentences, find them

Example: We are washing tons of clothes.

1. Doug ranted and raved.
2. Is the car terribly expensive?
3. John, Sonny and I rode bikes.
4. Jack's on the bus.
5. Jeb ushered us inside.
6. Jeffor Dave knows the answers.
7. A dam suddenly burst.

6.6. Law and Order. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase from the list below

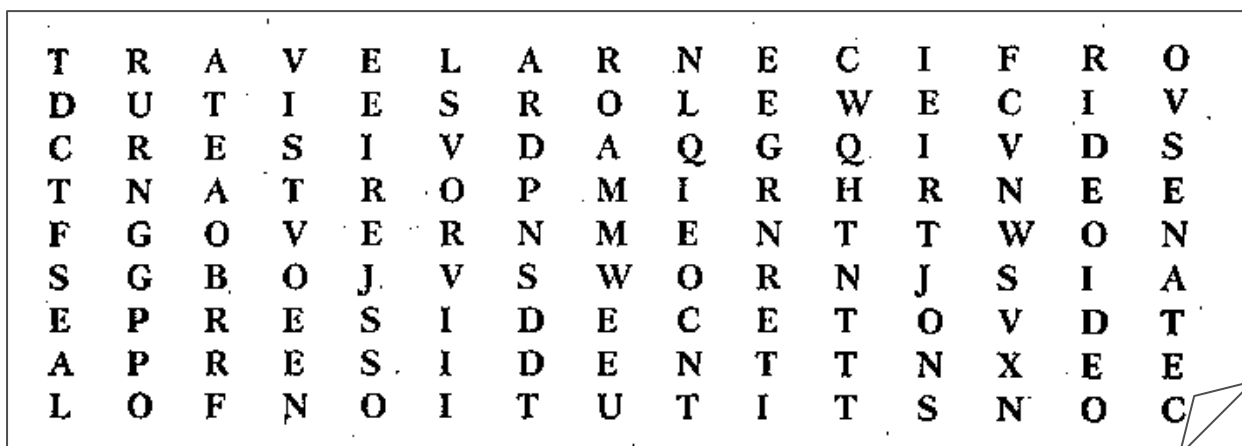
admit	shoplifting	reach a verdict
break in	prove	forged money
arrest	witness	vandalized
terrorist	community service	plead guilty
fined	smuggling drugs	on probation

Example: There's no (death penalty) in this country so he'll probably be sentenced to life imprisonment.

2. She was caught trying to buy a video recorder with _____.
3. If more offenders did _____ this would benefit local people and reduce overcrowding in prisons.
4. He was put _____ as it was his first offence.
5. The phone box had been _____ so I looked for another one.
6. One _____ was able to give a good description of the thief.
7. In an area of high unemployment, _____ can be a problem, especially from supermarkets.
8. He was _____ £400 and banned from driving for a year.
9. If you _____ the judge might give you a lighter sentence.
10. They finally got her to _____ that she had forgotten her employer's signature on the form.
11. This is a complex case so the Jury may take time to _____.
12. In some countries you can be executed for _____ like cocaine.
13. There isn't enough evidence to _____ that he committed the crime although we're sure it must have been him.
14. The police appeared and started to _____ the demonstrators.
15. They fitted security locks to make it more difficult for a burglar to _____.
16. He may be a _____ to you but to other people he's a freedom-fighter.

6.7. Words that remind us of the vice president's job are hidden in the block below.

Find 18 hidden words:



6.8. How Much do You Know About the USA? Choose the correct answer

1. The USA consists of ____ states. a) 38 b) 49 c) 50 d) 51
2. The capital of the USA is _____. a) New York b) Washington D.C. c) Boston d) Philadelphia
3. The largest state is _____. a) Hawaii b) Florida c) Alaska d) Taxes
4. The smallest state is _____. a) Maryland b) New York c) Rhode Island d) Delaware
5. New England is _____. a) a separate country b) a part of Great Britain c) a part of the USA d) an island
6. Boston is in _____. a) Florida b) Mexico c) Massachusetts d) Taxes
7. Santa Barbara is in _____. a) California b) Arizona c) Florida d) Miami
8. New York consists of boroughs _____. a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 8
9. In the USA downtown means _____. a) a way from the centre b) administrative part c) suburban area d) residential part
10. The flag with 50 stars was adopted in _____. a) 1957 b) 1958 c) 1959 d) 1960
11. The English colonization of the American continent began in the _____. a) XV century b) XVI century c) XVII century d) XVIII century
12. High School is _____. a) a college b) a university c) a very good school d) upper grades of secondary school
13. The Liberty Bell is the symbol of _____. a) the US government b) freedom c) friendship d) independence
14. The tallest building in the world is situated in the USA. It is called _____. a) the Eiffel Tower b) the Capitol c) the Sears Tower d) the Empire State Building
15. The Grand Canyon is situated in _____. a) Virginia b) Colorado c) Arizona d) Nevada
16. Niagara Falls is an Indian word, which means _____. a) fresh water b) roaring waters c) waterfall d) icy water
17. The largest city in America is _____. a) Chicago b) Dallas c) New York d) Baltimore

18. The centre of automobile industry is _____. a) Boston b) San-Francisco c) Detroit
d) Memphis

19. The largest library in the world is situated in Washington D.C. It is called _____.
a) The State Public Library b) The Library of Congress c) The National Library d) The Washington
Library

20. The nearest state to Russia is _____. a) Washington b) Maine c) Alaska d) Montana

21. The name of the state situated in the Pacific Ocean is _____. a) Alabama b) Arkansas
c) Hawaii d) Utah

22. Gulfstream originates in _____. a) the Gulf of Mexico b) the Persian Gulf
c) The Panama Canal d) the Gibraltar

23. The Dynasty is an American _____. a) opera b) soup opera c) musical d) documentary

24. George Bush is the _____ President of the USA. a) 40th b) 41st c) 42nd d) 43rd

UNIT 7. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

7.1. Choose the correct word

NOTE: **historic** – celebrated in history; **historical** – dealing with real events or people; **politic** – diplomatic; **political** – relating to public affairs; **economic** – having to deal with economics; **economical** – saving, not wasteful.

1. The (historic, historical) Westminster Abbey, the burial place of England's great men, is situated in the very heart of London.

2. Walter Scott's novels are called (historic, historical), because they deal with real events of the past.

3. In the capitalist countries the (economic, economical) as well as the (politic, political) power is concentrated in the hands of capitalist monopolies.

4. Her (economic, economical) ways of keeping house were highly praised by her neighbours.

5. In his behaviour he always took the most (politic, political) course.

7.2. Discuss topics related to the theme:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. How many countries make up the UK?
3. What is the capital of every part of the UK?
4. What is the name of the British flag? Why?
5. Is Great Britain a republic?
6. Do you remember the emblem of the country? What is it?
7. How does the design of the emblem reflect the history of the country?
8. What is the abbreviation of the country?
9. What is the surface of the country?
10. Why is the climate of the British Isles milder than that of the Continent?

7.3. Make five two-word expressions from the list, each matching one of the five items below

population soil scenery stony distribution city midland density rainfall mountain

1. Birmingham or Leicester, for example.
2. The number of people per square kilometre.
3. How wet the weather is in different places.
4. Why tourists visit Scotland and North Wales.
5. Why farmers have problems in Scotland and North Wales.

7.4. Which of the following words would you associate with (1) Scotland, (2) London or (3) Brighton, with (4) towns or regions in your own country?

a. skiing b. scenery c. tractors d. holiday e. seaside f. traffic g. government h. mountains i. summer j. sunshine k. coal l. capital m. densely

7.5. Fill in each blank from the text “The State Emblem of the United Kingdom of Great Britain” by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D. with one of the words from the list

background	Floral	the union	red	after	harp	two
role	parts	mythic	Britain	lions	power	four

The State (1) Emblem of the United Kingdom of Great (2) _____ and Northern Ireland shows (3) _____ of its four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The emblem was introduced (4) _____ the union with Scotland in 1603. The shield of the emblem is divided into (5) _____ parts. There are the emblems of England, the emblem of Scotland and the emblem of Northern Ireland on it. The emblems of England are three (6) _____ on a red background. The emblem of Scotland is a (7) _____ lion on a yellow (8) _____. The emblem of Northern Ireland is a yellow (9) _____ on a blue background.

The (10) _____ emblems of England lions symbolize the leading (11) _____ of England in this union. The shield is supported by two (12) _____ animals: the English lion and the Scottish unicorn. The emblem is headed with a crowned lion, the symbol of (13) _____ and might. Below the emblem, there are (14) _____ symbols of the four (15) _____ of the country.

7.6. Fill in the gaps from the text “Stonehenge”

by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D. with the appropriate word from the list

Midsummer	Day	double circle	religious	Stone Age man
extraordinary	stages	observatory	mystery	astonishing
horseshoe shape	sight	prehistoric	calendar	

If you know that Stonehenge is famous (1) _____ monument in Europe you may be a bit disappointed when you see it. At least many visitors were because it is in between the two main roads and at first (2) _____ the stones almost look small. But when you get close you realize what an (3) _____ place it is. It was probably started about 1800 B. C. and it was built in three (4) _____. The most remarkable stage of the building was the second period when about 80 huge blue stones to make a (5) _____ were brought here all the way from the mountains in South-West Wales. Yes, the far South West of Wales. That's at least 150 miles away. Nobody exactly knows how a (6) _____ dragged the stones all that way. Even if they brought them part of the way by boat it's quite (7) _____. And then, finally in about 1500 B.C. came the third and last stage of building and again stones were brought from somewhere else, only this time 200 miles away. You can see these stones in the sort of (8) _____.

The problem was what Stonehenge had been for. And the answer is that nobody knows. Some people think it had a (9) _____ purpose. They say it was the temple of the sun, because the stones mark where the sun rises on (10) _____, other people thought it was a sort of a huge (11) _____ and it marked other days of the year not just midsummer's day. In other idea it was an (12) _____ to study the sun and the stars. Other people believed it had something to do with the burying and the dead. God knows. But most people agree it must have had religious importance of some sort. But we don't really know. It is a monument to the (13) _____ of the past.

7.7. Discuss topics related to the theme

1. What are the most important places of cultural interest in Scotland?
2. What is Scotland's floral symbol?
3. Why does Scotland attract many tourists?
4. What are the main industries of Scotland?
5. What do you know about Aberdeen?

7.8. Put each of the following words

(east camp legend pain national ancient station fight march end enemy shoes)

from the text "The Scottish Thistle"

by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D. in its correct place in the passage below

The thistle is the national (1) emblem of Scotland. This is a curious (2) ____ legend about a homely plant.

In very (3) ____ times the Norse men once landed somewhere on the (4) ____ coast of Scotland, with the intention of plundering and settling in the country. The Scots assembled with their arms and took their (5) ____ behind the river Tay. As they arrived late in the day, weary and tired after a long (6) ____, they pitched their camp and rested, not expecting the (7) ____ before the next day.

The Norsemen, however, were near. Noticing that no guards or sentinels protected the (8) ____ . They crossed the Tay, intending to take the Scots by surprise and slaughter them in their sleep. To this (9) ____, they took off their (10) ____ so as to make the least noise possible. But one of the Norsemen stepped on a thistle. The sudden and sharp (11) ____ he felt caused him to shriek. The alarm was given in the Scots' camp. The Norsemen were put to (12) ____, and as an acknowledgement for the timely and unexpected help from the thistle, the Scots made it their (13) ____ emblem.

THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND

1066-87	William I (William the Conqueror)	1553-58	Mary
1087-1100	William II (William Rufus)	1558-1603	Elizabeth I
1100-35	Henry I	1603-25	James I (also James VI of Scotland)
1135-54	Stephen	1625-49	Charles I
1154-89	Henry II	1649-60	(Civil War and then governed by Oliver Cromwell and his parliament)
1189-99	Richard I (Richard the Lionheart)	1660-85	Charles II
1199-1216	John	1685-89	James II
1216-72	Henry III	1689-1702	William III and Mary
1272-1307	Edward I	1702-14	Anne
1307-27	Edward II	1714-27	George I
1327-77	Edward III	1727-60	George II
1377-99	Richard II	1760-1820	George III
1399-1413	Henry IV	1820-30	George IV
1413-22	Henry V	1830-37	William IV
1422-61	Henry VI	1837-1901	Victoria
1461-83	Edward IV	1901-10	Edward VII
1483	Edward V	1910-36	George V
1483-85	Richard III	1936	Edward VIII
1485-1509	Henry VII	1936-52	George VI
1509-47	Henry VIII	1952-2022	Elizabeth II
1547-53	Edward VI	2022-	Charles III

7.9. Turn the following nouns into adjectives

1. constitution 2. ceremony 3. politics 4. administration 5. empire 6. royalty

7.10. As you read the following passage «Political Set-Up» by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D., fill in each blank with one of the words from the list below

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| majority | opposition | split | one-party states |
| coalition | right-wing | cabinet | Government |
| alliance | left-wing | prime minister | |

In most countries, except (1) ____, there are several different political parties. The one with the (2) ____ of seats normally forms the government, and the parties which are against the government are called the (3) _____. Sometimes no single party wins enough seats, and several parties must combine together in a (4) ____ to form a government. The principal ministers in the government form a group called the (5) _____. The leader of this group, and of the government, is the (6) _____. Of course there are many different kinds of parties and governments. A socialist or communist party is often described as (7) _____. A conservative party on the other hand, is usually said to be (8) _____. Political situations are always changing. Sometimes in a party or between two parties there is a big argument or deep difference of opinion. This is called a (9) _____. When, on the other hand, two parties work together, this is sometimes called an (10) _____.

**7.11. Check the meanings of these twelve expressions in the dictionary.
Make one sentence from each set of words, using them in any order,
to describe the British system**

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. MPs | 5. election | 9. House of Lords |
| 2. Prime Minister | 6. House of Commons | 10. hereditary |
| 3. majority | 7. Cabinet | 11. Royal Assent |
| 4. bill | 8. ministers | 12. Act of Parliament |

**7.12. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase from the list below.
Use each item once only**

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The United Kingdom is divided into 650 parliamentary ____. | a. constituencies |
| 2. A ____ takes place every four or five years. | b. Opposition |
| 3. Before an election, each party prepares a ____ which outlines their policies. | c. general election |
| 4. An important Conservative policy was the return of state industries to the ____. | d. Manifesto |
| 5. During the period of Conservative government, ____ fell to under 4 per cent for the first time in nearly thirty years. | e. unemployment |
| 6. However, ____ continued to be unacceptably high. | f. inflation |
| 7. While the Conservatives were in power, Labour formed the official ____. | g. private sector |

UNIT 8. ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

8.1. Read, translate the article «English Language Tests» and choose the correct word

Visa requirements in Australia just got a little *toughen / tougher*. Foreign partners of existing residents who want a *permanent / permanence* residence visa must soon have to *pass / passing* an English language test. Australia's government says it is important that people *proof / prove* a predetermined level of English *proficient / proficiency* before they are *granted / grafted* a permanent visa. The prerequisite could be in place from the middle of 2021. Immigration Minister Alan Tudge said: “We will require an *application / applicant* and a sponsor to have met a *functioned / functional* level of English or to have at least made *reasonable / reasons* efforts to learn English”. He said such efforts would *retail / entail* about 500 hours of free English classes on a government-run language programme.

The proposed requirement has *stoked / staked* controversy in Australia's parliament. Politicians *crucial / critical* of the planned measure called the new language test “discriminatory” and “racist”. They *argument / argue* it targets people from non-Western nations and *them / their* partners. A spokesman for Australia's *opposition / supposition* party said: “English proficiency isn't a test of someone's love”. He said couples already faced an *uphill / upper* struggle in the application *progress / process* and that the new requirement would add an “additional burden”. An immigration *expert / expat* said: “It certainly puts a lot of *pressurise / pressure* on couples who've been hit hard by COVID. Many of them have lost their jobs and now they've got this *added / adds* burden to pass an English test”.

bbc.com / abc.net.au / sbs.com.au

8.2. Discuss topics related to the theme

1. Who were the first inhabitants of Australia?
2. What were the main events in the history of Australia?
3. What do you think the main riches of the country are?
4. What's unusual about the climate of Australia? Do seasons coincide in Russia and Australia?
5. How many seasons are there in the year in the tropical region of Australia?
6. Which mountain is the highest peak in the Australian Alps?
7. Which kind of sports do you associate with Australia?
8. Who is the official representative of the Queen in Australia?
9. Which three animals or birds do you associate with Australia?
10. Why do you think you would (or would not) enjoy living on a cattle station in Australia?
11. How far is it situated from Russia?
12. How old is Australia as a country?
13. Does the country have strong ties with Britain?

**8.3. Read, translate the article “New Zealand to rid non-native pests by 2050”
and answer the questions below**

New Zealand has declared war on pests. It wants to make the country predator-free by 2050. Its ambitious target is to remove all non-native species from the country within three decades. Prime Minister John Key says he will introduce strategies to kill introduced species, especially predators that kill New Zealand's native birds. He said: “Rats, possums and stoats kill 25 million of our native birds every year, and prey on other native species such as lizards....We must do more to protect them”. His government has given \$28 million to a company that will help action his plans.

Mr. Key said: “This is the most ambitious conservation project attempted anywhere in the world, but we believe if we all work together as a country, we can achieve it”. It will take all the efforts of the private and public sectors as well as community groups. New Zealanders do not want more of their country's native birds to become extinct. When European settlers arrived 300 years ago, they brought with them rats and other predators that have killed many different birds. The country's national bird, the kiwi, is now under threat. Only five per cent of kiwi chicks survive to adulthood.

stuff.co.nz / radioNZ.co.nz / m.NZherald.co.nz

1. What has New Zealand's government declared war on?
a) native species b) cats c) a neighbour d) countryside pests
2. Over how many decades does NZ want to eradicate non-native species?
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
3. What does NZ want to cull?
a) cats b) birds c) native species d) introduced species
4. How many native birds do nonnative species kill each year?
a) 2.5 million b) 25 billion c) 25 million d) 250,000
5. How much money has the government given a company?
a) \$27 million b) \$26 million c) \$25 million d) \$28 million
6. What must everyone do to make the plan work?
a) contribute money b) kill a rat c) work together d) write a plan
7. Who else will work on the project besides the private and public sectors?
a) local communities b) the WWF c) pest-control experts d) charities
8. What did European settlers bring with them?
a) potatoes b) friendship c) rats d) ideas
9. What has New Zealand lost a huge variety of?
a) cats b) birds c) insects d) trees
10. What percentage of kiwi chicks make it through to adulthood?
a) 5% b) 15% c) 25% d) 50%

8.4. Work in small groups and discuss the following questions

1. Have any of your friends or family one to live in a foreign country? Why?
2. Do you know anyone who has come to live in your country from another country? Why?
3. Do these people have any problems about living away from home?

8.5. Close your eyes and think about your country.

What would you miss most about it if you went to live abroad?

Write a list and compare it with the others in the group

8.6. Read the introduction to the article “The great escape” from Headway new by John and Liz Soars

Many people move to a new country in search of a new life. Do they always find what they are looking for?

Here are the stories of two British families who decided to emigrate.

Divide into two groups:

Group A: Read about the Clay family, who emigrated to Canada

The Clavy family and their two dogs, Bonzo and Doodah, moved from the suburbs of Birmingham to Canada two years ago. Marion, a full-time housewife, and Andy Clavy, a mechanical engineer with a machine supply company, now live with their two children, Matthew, 12, and Mark, 9, in Stony Plain, Alberta, not far from the Rocky Mountains.

Marion: I still can't believe we're actually here. Do we really live in this big house, surrounded by fir trees, on four acres of land, just three hours' drive from the Rockies? It's the most spectacular scenery I've ever seen. Not that life in Birmingham was that bad. We were comfortably well off, but Andy worked 12-hour days. He used to come home every night, have a shower, eat dinner, then crash out. I thought, 'There must be more to life than this!' We rarely spent time together as a family.

Then Andy was made redundant and given a pay-out of more than £20,000, so we took the plunge. We had always wanted to live in Canada, ever since we'd visited cousins here, so we applied. Our application took a nail-biting eighteen months to be accepted and it cost £2,000. Then we sold our house, a semi with a pocket-handkerchief garden. Emigrating is an expensive business. It cost £1,000 just to fly the dogs here!

We didn't know a soul when we arrived in Alberta, but in just a few months we had made plenty of Canadian friends. It took time for us to get used to the way they come into your house and use the telephone and take drinks from the fridge without asking. But I'm less English about such things now.

Moving to Canada has made us a lot closer as a family. We do sports together, visit friends' houses for barbecues, and go sightseeing in the Rockies. The children love their schools. They think it's great not to have to wear a uniform. And the girls go mad for Matthew here because of his English accent – the phone never stops ringing!

I don't miss much about England, except the castles and the greenness of the countryside, but now we have the Rocky Mountains. I certainly don't miss the English weather. Even in the winter here, when the temperature is -45 degrees, the sun usually shines and the sky is blue.

Andy: Before we moved, I was always too exhausted to do anything with Marion and the boys. Now I only work eight-hour days. Marion and I have much more time for each other. Business is a

lot more relaxed, too. You don't wear suits and ties, and nobody calls anybody 'Mr'. It's all first names and T-shirts and jeans. It took a few months to find a decent job, so for a while we had financial worries. But in the end I was lucky. Unemployment here is quite high.

I don't miss anything about England except the cricket, and of course my family, but my parents have already visited us twice. My sisters are staying with us at the moment and having a great time. Moving here is the best thing we've ever done.

Group B: Read about the white family, who emigrated to Greece

Hazel and Barry White left England five years ago with their baby daughter, Daisy. They moved from their basement flat in north London to a two-bedroom apartment overlooking the sea on the Greek island of Agastri. They learned about £18,000 between them in London, working in the hotel business. They have set up a watersports business in Greece.

Barry: Daisy was three months old when I decided we simply had to leave London. We weren't unhappy in London, we enjoyed our work. But we worried that our child couldn't run freely in the busy London streets. We wanted her to grow up carefree and in the sunshine.

Hazel and I had had a couple of holidays in Agastri and had made some Greek friends there. It's very beautiful and peaceful. In Greek, *gastri* means 'fishing hook', and the locals say, 'When you come to Agastri, you're hooked'. So we took the plunge, sold our flat, and moved. Our family and friends thought we were crazy.

A tourist sports business seemed a good way to earn a living in Greece, so with the money from our flat we bought water skiing equipment and two speedboats. Later, I bought a *varka* or passenger boat for fishing trips and picnics around the island. Running the business hasn't been easy. Things are very 5 bureaucratic here and sometimes this can be very frustrating. It took some time to get used to so many forms and officials, but I'm more patient now.

Also, I've found the Greek language very difficult. Fortunately, I understand more than I can speak, so I get by. But Daisy is more Greek than English now. She's absolutely bilingual and the only English child at her school. Living on *Gastri* is definitely better for her. She runs round the village and talks to everyone. Everyone knows her.

I don't miss England much, mainly family and friends. I do miss the theatre but we get good movies here. I also miss sausages, Stilton cheese, and white thick-sliced bread! But that's all. I think Hazel has found it more difficult than me.

Hazel: I didn't realize what a big culture shock it would be. It has taken me a long time to get used to the Greek way of life, especially on such a small island. Here the women aren't treated the same way as men. They are expected to stay at home more, and in the winter they hardly go out at all. But people are very kind and generous. In a way, the community is like a big happy family, which is great, especially for Daisy, but it also means that everyone knows everything about you.

I have a few Greek women friends, but the language barrier was very hard at first. I used to visit their homes for coffee and sit for hours not understanding a single word. Our life here has certainly tested my relationship with Barry. The business has had some bad times. There's such a huge difference between our winter and summer income, and money worries cause our tempers to fray! Next winter, I'm going back to London for a few months with Daisy – I miss my parents terribly. No doubt I'll be back here with Barry in the spring, but I'm not entirely sure. I sometimes have doubts about living here.

8.7. Answer the questions about the family in your article

1. Why did they emigrate?
2. Why did they go to that particular country?
3. What are the changes in the way of life for the parents?
4. What are the changes in the way of life for the children?
5. Were there any initial difficulties?
6. Have they had any money problems? Are they any better off now?
7. Is the family happier?
8. What do they miss about their life in England?
9. How is the relationship between the husband and wife?
10. Do they still think that moving was a wise decision?

8.8. Read about the other family.

Which family do you think has made the more successful move?

Would you like their new way of life?

8.9. Here are some sentences from the stories of two families.

Can you work out the meaning of the words underlined?

1. He used to come home every night, have a shower, eat dinner, and crash out.
2. We wanted her to grow up carefree and in the sunshine.
3. So we took the plunge, sold our flat, and moved.
4. Andy was made redundant and given a pay-out of more than £20,000.
5. Things are very bureaucratic here and sometimes this can be very frustrating.
6. Fortunately, I understand more than I can speak, so I get by.
7. Our application took a nail-biting eighteen months to be accepted.
8. I didn't realize what a big culture shock it would be.
9. Money worries cause our tempers to fray.
10. We didn't know a soul when we arrived.

8.10. Write a list of as many disadvantages as you can think of for emigrating.

Compare your lists. For every disadvantage (-) try to find an opposing advantage (+)

Example:

- The language barrier – maybe you don't speak the language.

+ But this is an opportunity to learn a new language.

UNIT 9. INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH

What are the main trends in the development of English as international language? What spheres has the international English found its application in modern world?

9.1. Listen to the information about international English from Brush up your English by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D. and fill in the gaps with words or phrases that you will hear

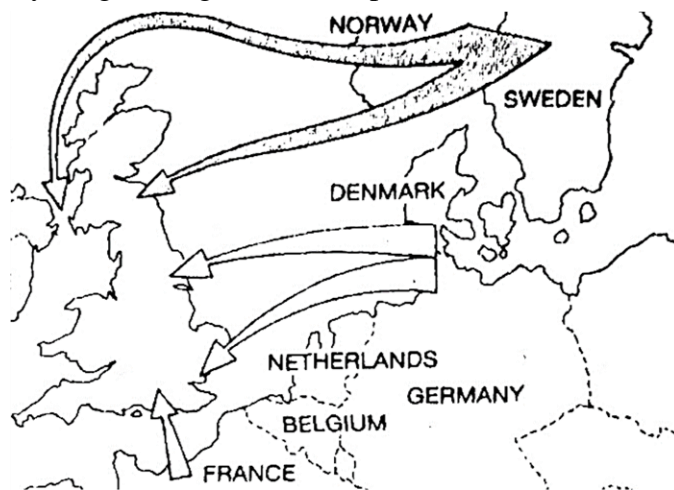
Millions of people are learning English. One billion people speak English. That's 20% of the world's population. (1) ____ people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million, it's either a second language or a foreign language.

In many countries, it is used as a second language. It is a way in which people who have different languages can communicate with each other. This is especially true in many parts of (2) _____. In these countries, other former British colonies like Malta and Hong Kong, as well as some countries like the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, English is an "(3) _____".

Why? Because it's the most important and influential international language in the world. But how did it become so important?

Did you know that English is a member of a (4) _____ that includes languages like Ancient Greek and Latin, Indo-Iranian languages such as Urdu and Persian, Slavonic languages like Russian and Polish, as well as most European languages, including French, Spanish, Swedish, and German?

It is called a "family" of languages because all of the languages in that group have the same (5) _____. English belongs to the Indo-European family. English began to develop about A.D. 450, when Anglo-Saxon invaders came from Germany. Before this invasion, the spoken language in England was a form of Celtic, similar to Welsh or Gaelic (the language spoken in (6) _____). By about A.D. 700, the Anglo-Saxon tribes had occupied almost all of England as far as the borders of Wales, Scotland and Cornwall, and their language dominated. Thus, Old English is sometimes called Anglo-Saxon, and the word England means "land of the Angles".



As (7) _____ were farmers, many of their words are still in the dictionary today: sheep, earth, dog, field, work, the, is, you. Latin appeared in Britain first when (8) _____ came in A.D. 43, but only a few Latin words entered the Celtic language. Hundreds of Latin and Greek words flooded Old English when Saint Augustine brought Christianity to Britain in A.D. 597.

Old English was clearly a Germanic language – it was more like modern German and Dutch than modern English. It was affected by the languages of other invaders such as (9) _____, who came

from Scandinavia in the 9th Century, and the Normans who came from France in 1066. The Normans used Latin for official business, but spoke French (10) _____, so at this time there were three languages used in England. Because the rulers used French and Latin, many specialized words, especially those connected with government, law, (11) _____, have come into English from French or Latin, while words for more everyday speech are from Old English.

In the next 200 years, Old English with all its new Norse, Latin, and French vocabulary changed to become 'Middle English'. Two great names are connected with it: Geoffrey Chaucer and (12) _____, who apparently had a vocabulary of 30,000 words. In his time, only six or seven million people spoke English.

The export of English began in the Elizabethan Age (1558-1603), due to Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh. They brought England a lot of land, (13) _____, and spread English to the West Indies. The English language also found its way to Australia with Captain James Cook (1770).

In 1620, the "Mayflower" sailed to America, and in the next thirty years, more than 250,000 people from all over Britain followed these "(14) _____" to this New World.

Between 1800 and 1900, Britain became the richest and the most powerful country in the world. The British Empire included many countries such as New Zealand, Nigeria, India, Canada, and South Africa. English was an important language on every continent. The United States and its English language both grew very quickly in the (15) _____. These were the days of Western settlers, gold, and railways. Six million Europeans began new lives in America. They came from Italy, Germany, Ireland, Scandinavia, and Central Europe, bringing new words and expressions to American English.

Finally, by the 1950s America had become the (16) _____ superpower.

In fact, American English is growing faster now than ever before. New words come from people of Southeast Asia and Central America, from both scientists and teenagers. Over 70% of the world's scientists read English, and 90% of all information is stored in English. English is used for many purposes. Vocabularies, (17) _____ and ways of speaking and writing have emerged influenced by technological and scientific developments, economics and management, and literature and entertainment genres.

English is the language of summit meetings and the UNO. English is also becoming increasingly the language of international trade: nearly 50% of all the companies in Europe communicate with each other in English. 75% of all international (18) _____ are in English. 80% of all information in the world's computers is in English. Pop singers often write songs using English lyrics or phrases. America and Britain export thousands of films and television programs every year. The International Olympic Committee whose headquarters are in Lausanne, Switzerland, uses English as the (19) _____ of all the meetings. Now, English words have started to become a part of other languages, too. In France, this new vocabulary is called "Franglais" (the mixture of English and French words); in Spain, "Spanglish"; in Japan, "Japlish"; and in Sweden, "Swinglish".

Surprisingly, English has been an international language for only sixty years.

The world is in transition, and English may take new forms; it may become one tool that opens windows to the world, unlocking doors to opportunities, and expanding our minds to (20) _____.

9.2. Go through the text “The history of the English language” and answer the questions below

You all know that 80% of the English vocabulary is borrowings from other languages. Let's have a look at some of the examples.

You can identify **Latin** words by the following suffixes: ion; tion; ate; ute; ct; able; ate; ant; ent; or; al; ar. For example, legion, opinion, union, relation, create, appreciate, attribute, contribute, collect, conduct, connect, applaud, divide, include, disagree, graduate, accurate, important, senior, junior, familiar, cup, kitchen, wine, candle.

Scandinavian: call, take, cast, die, law, husband, low, ill, window, weak, loose, sky, skin, skirt.

Italian: piano, violin, opera, libretto, colonel.

Norman French: government, council, power court, judge, crime, prison, army, war, soldier, officer, battle; pupil, lesson, library, science, pen, pencil; table, plate, saucer, dinner, supper, river, autumn, uncle, regime, police, machine, ballet.

French suffixes: ance; ence; ment; age; ess; ous; en. For example, arrogance, consequence, patience, appointment, development, experiment, courage, village, marriage, passage, tigress, lioness, actress, curious, serious, and dangerous.

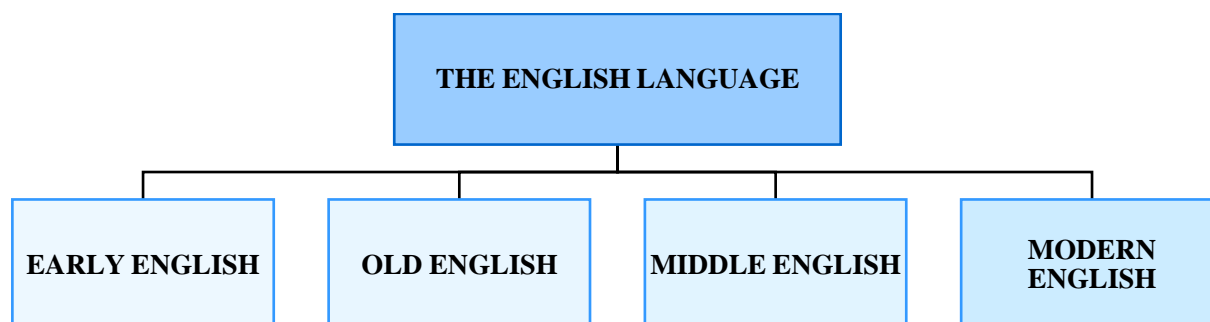
Words of **Anglo-Saxon** origin – house, child, water, go, come, eat, good, bad.

Indo-European element: Celtic – words of roots common to all or most languages of the Indo-European group are father, mother, brother, son, daughter; foot, nose, lip, heart; cow, goose, swine; tree, birch, corn; day, night, sun, moon, star; red, new, glad, sad; numbers from 1 to 100; be, stand, eat.

Germanic: head, hand, arm, finger, bone; bear, fox, calf; oak, fir, grass, rain, frost; winter, spring, summer, autumn (French); sea, land, room, bench, boat, ship; green, blue, grey, white; small, thick, high, old; see, hear, speak, tell, say, make, give.

International words. Latin and Greek – philosophy, Maths, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, lexicology, music, drama, tragedy, comedy, artist, politics, policy, progress, revolution, democracy, atomic, radio, television, sputnik.

English – football, volleyball, hockey, rugby, tennis, golf.



Early English – 1) the Indo-European tribes – the Celts (Ancient Britons) – came from Central Europe at about 3000 B.C.; stayed in Britain for 2000 years; spoke “Celtic languages” that survived in the form of “Gaelic” in Scotland and Ireland; Welsh in Wales; Manx on the isle of Man and Breton in France; 2) The Romans – came with Julius Caesar in 54 B.C. (left in A.D. 410) – brought Latin.

Old English – (the Germanic influence):

1) The Germanic tribes – Angles, Saxons, Jutes – came from Holland, Denmark and Germany spoke “Eglisc”; 2) Saint Augustine brought Christianity to England in A.D. 597 – Latin and Greek words entered; 3) The Vikings – from Scandinavia attacked Britain in the period of 750-1050 A. D. – brought “Norse” language; 4) The Norman Conquest – William the Conqueror came from Normandy (France) in 1066 A. D. – brought “Old French”.

Middle English – born in the next 200 years from Old English (with its Norse, Latin and French vocabulary); Geoffrey Chaucer – “Canterbury Tales” (1340) – printed on a printing press made by William Caxton; William Shakespeare (1564-1616); King James Bible (1611); The first English Dictionary with 40,000 words (1755).

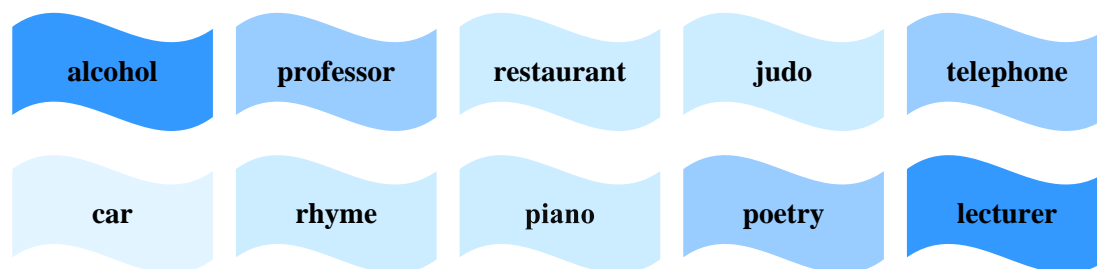
Modern English – The British Empire – (1800-1900) – “Queens” English; 1802 – American English.

International English – became the global language spread all over the world after the First World War.

1. What's the role of English in your life?
2. What influenced the formation of the vocabulary of the language on all stages of its development?
3. What do you find easy or difficult about learning English?
4. How do you think your knowledge of English will help you to find a job?
5. How will you use your English in the future?
6. Is English spoken by many people in your country?
7. Will English be more widely spoken in the future? Why?
8. Can you think of any aspects of life where English is or will be the only language used?
9. How long have you been learning English?
10. How old were you when you started having English lessons?
11. Is English more difficult to learn than your mother tongue? If yes, say why?

Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D.

9.3. Which of the following words are originally English and which come from other languages?



9.4. What do you know about American English?

Nearly 290 million people live in the USA and speak English.

American English developed rapidly during the 19th century, absorbing a rich supply of new words and phrases from African American slaves, Wild West pioneers and millions of European immigrants. In the 20th century it became one of the world's most important forms of international communication. The early colonists in the new world were speaking English, the language of Shakespeare, when they came to America. First, the words derived from the speech of various Indian tribes.

From the **Indians** were borrowed and geographical names of rivers, lakes, mountains, names for objects (plants, animals), implements and food preparations of a new kind, such as canoe, moçasin, wigwam, toboggan, tomahawk, totem, igloo, etc. American English reflects the other non-English cultures. From the French language a considerable number of words were derived, e.g. rapid, prairies, etc.

More substantial borrowings were made from the **Spanish** colonization and culture. Spanish words were adopted at two different periods. In the early colonial days, American English received Creole, mulatto. Then, after Mexican war it had words like canyon, ranch, and sombrero.

The **Dutch** settlers of New York contributed to American English the following words: boss, cookie, Santa Claus. The increasing influence of the mass media has caused a steady infiltration of American words and expressions into British English like okay, commuter.

There are a number of basic differences between British English and American English. Certain words are spelled differently, e.g. colour, theatre. Then there are several grammatical differences, too. One is that American sometimes use “gotten” as the past tense of “got”. Another is their use of the simple past in questions like “Did you meet John yet?” where a British person would use the present perfect and say, “Have you met John yet?” Americans often pronounce [r] in position where it is not pronounced in British English: car, here.

And finally, of course, there's vocabulary. Hundreds of everyday words in British English have alternatives on the other side of the Atlantic. In 1826 a man called Noah Webster wrote and published his first dictionary.

Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D.

9.5. Discuss topics related to the theme

1. What American English words or expressions do you know? 2. Where were the words borrowed from? 3. Are American English and Britain English two different languages?

1. Do you enjoy learning foreign languages? 2. What are the advantages of learning a foreign language? 3. What is the best age to start learning a foreign language? Why? 4. What do you think is the best way of learning a foreign language? 5. What other foreign languages are you learning besides English? 6. Should everyone learn a second language? 7. What are the benefits of learning foreign languages? 8. Would you like to study or to work in a foreign language? Why?

Spelling

American English	British English	American English	British English
check	cheque	theater	theatre
color	colour	tire	tyre
defense	defence	traveler	traveller
dialog	dialogue	realize	realise
jewelry	jewellery	favorite	favourite

Grammar

1. *American English often uses the past where British English uses the present perfect.*

U. S. – Did you eat yet? | G. B. – Have you eaten yet?

2. *American English sometimes uses the verb 'to have' differently from British English.*

U. S. – Do you have a problem? | G.B. – Have you got a problem?

3. *The past participle of 'get' in American English is "gotten". In British English it is "got".*

U. S. – We've never really gotten to know each other. | G. B. – We've never really got to know each other.

4. *On the telephone.*

U. S. – Hello, is this Susan? | G. B. – Hello, is that Susan?

5. *There are lots of small differences in the use of prepositions.*

check something out	check something	fill out a form	fill in a form
do something over	do something again	meet with	meet somebody
protest something	protest about	somebody	stay at home
visit with somebody	visit somebody	stay home	Monday to Friday
ten of eleven	ten to eleven	Monday thru Friday	

Vocabulary

U. S.	G. B.	U. S.	G. B.	U. S.	G. B.	U. S.	G. B.
apartment	flat	first floor	ground floor	pocketbook	wallet	shades	sunglasses
automobile	car		floor	<i>potato</i>	<i>crisps</i>	sick	ill
cab	taxi	garbage	rubbish	<i>chips</i>		sidewalk	pavement
can	tin	freeway	motorway	rest room	public toilet	store	shop
candy	sweets	gas	petrol	garbage can	dustbin	stove	cooker
closet	cupboard	mad	angry	round trip	return (ticket)	subway	tube, underground
crazy	mad	mail	post			truck	van, lorry
drug-store	chemist('s)	math	maths	schedule	timetable	vacation	holiday
faucet	tap	movies	the cinema	school	school, college, university	cable	telegram
elevator	lift	highway	main road			<i>ticket</i>	<i>booking</i>
fall	autumn	cookie	biscuit			<i>window</i>	<i>office</i>
bus	coach	<i>baby-carriage</i>	<i>pram</i>			railroad	railway

9.6. Match the American English words on the left with the British English equivalents on the right

1. cable	A. holiday	10. cookies	J. nappy
2. diaper	B. note	11. drugstore	K. tap
3. apartment	C. chemist	12. freeway	L. handbag
4. truck	D. plaster	13. gas	M. underground
5. fall	E. biscuits	14. bill (paper money)	N. lorry
6. vacation	F. bill (in a cafe)	15. elevator	O. autumn
7. band-aid	G. lift	16. candy	P. motorway
8. purse	H. telegram	17. subway	Q. sweets
9. check	I. petrol	18. faucet	R. flat

9.7. Can you think of any other American English words?

Change these sentences into British English

1. Can you go to the **drugstore**, honey? We need some **diapers** for the baby and a **band-aid** for my finger.
2. Last **fall**, I was driving along a **freeway** when I ran out of **gas**. Luckily, a **truck** driver gave me a ride.
3. Our **apartment** on **the first floor** is quite near the **subway** station.
4. It's my turn to pay the **check**. Pass me my **purse**; I've got a \$20 **bill** in it.
5. **Cookies** and **candies** are bad for your teeth. And your **pants** can get tight for you.
6. I'm **mad**, that nothing works round here! Not only is the **elevator** broken but so is the **faucet** in the bathroom.

9.8. Read two dialogues from Headway new by John and Liz Soars.

Which is British English? Which is American English? What are the differences?

- Where do you live?
- We've got a small flat. It's on the ground floor
- of a block of flats in the centre of town.
- Have you got a garden?
- No, we haven't, just a car park at the back.
- Where do you live?
- We have a small apartment. It's on the first
- floor of an apartment building downtown.
- Do you have a yard?
- No we don't, just a parking lot in the back.

9.9. Read, translate the article «British Accent» and answer the questions below

An American woman has been diagnosed with the rare Foreign Accent Syndrome. The woman, Michelle Myers, 45, said that in 2015 she went to bed with a “blinding headache” and woke up with a British accent. The accent has remained with her ever since. Ms. Myers said she has woken up speaking a variety of accents before. She was totally perplexed at waking up and speaking with an Australian or Irish accent. These disappeared after two weeks but the UK accent has remained. Myers told journalists that she found her condition, “really difficult to begin with”. She said: “It was hard because I was really struggling. I have come to terms with the fact that I might sound like this forever. I realize it's part of me now”.

Foreign Accent Syndrome (FAS) is a disorder that typically occurs after strokes or traumatic brain injuries that damage the language center of our brain. It varies in the degree to which it affects someone's language and accent. In some cases, someone's native language sounds like it is tinged with a foreign accent; in other instances, rhythm, stress and pronunciation can completely change. The condition was first documented in 1907 by French neurologist Pierre Marie. It is a relatively rare condition. Only about 60 cases of FAS have been documented over the past century. One of these was a Japanese stroke patient who woke up sounding Korean, even though he had never been to Korea.

washingtonpost.com / livescience.com / nydailynews.com

1. What is the name of the condition the woman was diagnosed with?
2. What did the woman go to be with before her accent changed?
3. What other accents did the woman temporarily have?
4. How long has the woman had the British accent?
5. How does the woman feel about having the British accent forever?
6. What part of the brain does the condition affect?
7. What can the condition change besides rhythm and stress?
8. When was the condition first documented?
9. How many cases of the condition have been documented?
10. How did a Japanese man wake up sounding?

9.10. Try to convert these conversations from Headway new by John and Liz Soars in American English into British English

<p>– Did you enjoy the game? – Yeah, it was great, but we had to stand in line for half an hour to get tickets.</p>	<p>– Did they bring the check yet? – Yeah. They just did. But I can't read a thing. – It's lighted so badly in here.</p>
<p>– What are you gonna do on the weekend? – The usual stuff. Play soccer with the kids, and sweep the yard.</p>	<p>– Do we need to stop for gas? – Yeah, why not? I need to use the restroom anyway.</p>
<p>– Do you have the time? – Yeah, it's five of four. – Did you say five after? – No, five of four.</p>	<p>– Can you mail this letter and package for me? – Sure thing. – And can you stop by the liquor store and buy six-pack of Michelob and some potato chips? – Is that all?</p>
<p>– Did you have a good vacation? – Yeah, real good. – How long were you away? – Five days in all. Monday thru Friday.</p>	<p>– Did you see The Birds on cable last night? – Sure, even though I've seen it two times before. – My third time. Isn't it just an awesome movie? – Sure is. One of my favorites.</p>

9.11. Read, translate the article “Researchers want to 'correct' Japanese English” and circle the correct word (20 pairs)

There are many *type / types* of English around the world. Some well-known varieties in Asia *include / including* Chinglish in China, Singlish in Singapore and Japanese English. A group of language *expats / experts* in Japan is troubled *on / by* how the government *uses / useful* English. In particular, it says the government uses computer or online *translated / translation* too much. Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words and *expressive / expressions*. Many of these are confusing to English speakers. The researchers worry this could have a negative impact *on / in* Japan's tourist industry. They even say the increasing amount of *unsuitable / suited* words is *becoming / become* a “national embarrassment” in Japan.

The *research / researchers* team says computer software gives odd or incorrect translations for *individual / lonely kanji* – the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing. There are *many / much* examples of this, including “Hello Work” – the name for job centres, and “Go To Travel” a *plant / plan* to help tourism in Japan *while / during* the COVID-19 pandemic. The team says software creates, “unintentionally *funny / funnily* translations that could easily be *corrected / wronged* if they were just checked by an English speaker”. Businesses also create this English. The Christmas message *been / being* used by the Seibu Sogo department store has *raised / shaved* eyebrows. It says “Stay Positive”. Many people believe this is the wrong thing to say during coronavirus and “Stay Happy” would *be / say* better.

theguardian.com / mainichi.jp / japantoday.com

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct

9.12. Answer the questions about the article “Researchers want to 'correct' Japanese English”

1. What is the name of the variety of English spoken in China?
a) Chiglish b) Chinglish c) Chinaglish d) Chenglish
2. What group in Japan is troubled by the government's use of English?
a) a teachers' group b) a vocabulary group c) a group of students d) a group of language experts
3. Who does the article say can be confused by translations?
a) Japan's government b) students c) English speakers d) professors
4. What impact might poor translations have on Japan's tourism industry?
a) a negative impact b) a positive impact c) a nice impact d) no impact at all
5. What did the group say the unsuitable words were becoming in Japan?
a) more and more unsuitable b) a national embarrassment c) crazy d) very hard to understand
6. What is the name of the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing?
a) kanji b) Kenji c) Koji d) cagey
7. What is the name of the national job centre in Japan?
a) Goodbye Home b) Hi Work c) Hello Work d) Job Centre
8. Who did a professor say could easily correct “funny translations”?
a) an English speaker b) Japan's government c) students d) teachers
9. What did a Christmas message from a department store raise?
a) the temperature b) laughs c) money d) eyebrows
10. What did the article say was a better slogan than “Stay Positive”?
a) Don't Worry b) Be Happy c) Stay Happy d) Be Good

**9.13. Read the article “Researchers want to 'correct' Japanese English”
and guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F)**

- a. The article says there are 27 types of English around the world. **T / F**
- b. A group of language experts in England is troubled by Japanese English. **T / F**
- c. Researchers say translation software creates strange words. **T / F**
- d. Japanese English could have a bad effect on Japan's tourism industry. **T / F**
- e. There is a job centre in Japan called “Hello Work”. **T / F**
- f. There is a plan called “Go To Travel” to help Japan's tourism industry. **T / F**
- g. A department store wants people to raise their eyebrows. **T / F**
- h. A Christmas message might not be so good during the COVID-19 crisis. **T / F**

UNIT 10. ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC MOBILITY

Studying abroad may be one of the most beneficial experiences for a college student. By studying abroad, students have the opportunity to study in a foreign nation and take in the allure and culture of a new land.

10.1. You will hear 10 reasons to study abroad from students who have received this experience! Compare the statements of students with their names and the countries in which they studied for exchange

1. See the World I think the best reason you should study abroad is that you get to see the world. By studying abroad, you can really dive into a new country and a new culture, with their customs, activities, and outlooks on life. Also, when you're in Europe, you don't have to just stay in the country you're studying in, but you can see neighboring countries, too!	Victor Latvia
Denis the United States of America 2. Education I think a great reason to think about studying abroad is to get the chance to experience different styles of education. By getting into a study-abroad program like, you'll have the chance to see a side of your major that is pretty different from your own school at home. Education is the most important part of any studying abroad—it is a study abroad program—and picking the right university is very important.	
3. Take in a New Culture Lots of students to decide to study abroad are away from home for the first time. When they get to their new host country, they get to see a whole new culture. There are amazing new foods, customs, traditions, and even the social life is different. Being abroad, you'll begin to understand and appreciate another country's people and history, and be able to see a totally new way of living.	Maria Spain
Caroline Finland 4. Hone Your Language Skills I bet if you're thinking of studying abroad, you're really excited to study a new language—I know I was. What better way to really dig into a new language than to immerse yourself in it? Not only do you get a lot of language practice in regular life, you'll get to immerse yourself in a new culture, not just academics.	
5. Find New Interests If you're still wondering if studying abroad is for you, you should know that it gives you a chance to do so many different things you probably wouldn't have even know about if you'd stayed home. You might discover you really like hiking, water sports, skiing, golf, or other sports you didn't try at home. I also discovered a lot of other things to go to, like plays, movies, dancing, nightclubs, and concerts. So much to do at the university.	Alex Germany

6. Career Opportunities

**Edward
Germany**

I noticed that when I finished my program and came home, I had a whole new understanding about culture and language skills, I got a great education, and I just wanted to learn more.

7. Make Lifelong Friends

One of the best things about studying abroad is the chance to meet new lifelong friends from different backgrounds.

After the program ends abroad, I'd say make an effort to stay connected with your international friends. Not only are they rewarding, but these friends can even be an important networking tool later down the road.

**Peter
France**

8. Personal Development

**Anna
Finland**

There really isn't anything like being on your own in a foreign country; you might even find that the time there brings out an independent side of yourself you might not have known about. Students who study abroad really do become explorers of their new setting, and discover that they are really curious and excited about the adventure.

One real plus to studying abroad is the chance to discover yourself while you're learning about a different culture. Sure, being in a new place by yourself can be overwhelming sometimes, but it helps you adapt to a lot of situations, and to be able to problem solve.

9. Graduate School Admissions

Like your future employers, graduate school admissions boards look very highly on experiences of studying abroad. Students that do this show diversity, and that they aren't afraid to tackle new challenges, or put themselves in difficult situations.

Most importantly, students who have studied abroad show just how committed they are to their education. Graduate schools regularly look for candidates who will bring a unique perspective to their university. Students who have studied abroad have shown that they have the curiosity and educational insight to be a leader in graduate school.

**Elena
Spain**

10. Life Experience

**Regina
Denmark**

Why should you study abroad? For most students, this time might be the only chance they ever get to travel abroad for a long period of time. Eventually, you will find a job and career, and the chance you had to study abroad may turn out to be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

I suggest you take this opportunity to travel the world with no commitments, except for to study and learn about new cultures. Studying abroad isn't like any other experience. But of course, always be very careful, especially in a new country. Know the transportation system, and be aware of your surroundings.

10.2. Fill in the gaps using the information provided by students studying abroad

1. We had two ____ during the winter semester. We had Fall Break at the end of October, and Christmas break was from December 23 to January 6. There's a ____ after final exams in February, too, but I was already home by then.

When I was there, I only participated in those things organized by the _____ and the university – I went to a _____. During the Fall breaks, I visited the really old Neuschwanstein Castle near Munich, then I went to visit my best friend in Prague for three days.

It is so easy to travel in Europe, especially if you are in Munich, since Bavaria is on the ____ with lots of other countries, and you can _____. If you go, I'd say to travel whenever you can while you're there – it's really easy, and doesn't _____. Go for a walk, talk with people as much as you can.

2. By getting into a _____ like "Crossing Borders", you'll have the chance to go to school at University College.

For me, letting go and completely _____ in the way my host country teaches is a great way to really get to know people, their culture and traditions.

I noticed the schools, and even kindergartens, are very different from ours: The rooms felt relaxed and cozy. Teaching is based on other ____ – they let the student really lead the ____, and the teachers only ____ when they need to. This way felt like it allowed the student _____ on their own.

We were really lucky, we got to see the pre-Christmas celebration – when something different and important happens for Danes every day, like _____ for counting down the days before Christmas, they _____ in school, and the streets were all _____.

3. When I wasn't doing ____ or trying to get better at my Latvian, I walked in the old town, or in the cool parks. Almost all the ____ in Liepaja are old, and have some sort of _____. I wanted to know how the sailors lived there, what happened to the city during the _____; I learned all of this at the city _____. It has all the latest _____, and you can find out anything you want there. The best part: it's totally _____!

4. The people that organized the YEAR program ____ which students get into the program, and if they go to ____ or university – and that depends mostly on your TOEFL _____. If you get 60 or more, you'll go to college, and with more than 80 you can go to university.

I got a 93, and went to the Academy. I liked absolutely everything: the way _____, our teachers, _____ and academy _____. The guys from the group were cool, and I made lots of friends.

The teachers there explained everything ____ that was easy to _____. We sometimes played, sang, and of course talked with each other. The classes really helped me start to understand _____, and now I can talk with them pretty easily. My _____ got a lot better. Teachers asked us something new every day, and it really helped us _____ our fear, and start speaking Spanish.

We took different _____ every day, sometimes even two or three! We learned a lot about the culture and history of the country. We went to Madrid, where we spent the whole day looking at monuments, _____, and went shopping.

It was really ____ for me to see how people talk with each other. Every time I went into a store, or a café, or a bar, everybody said, “¡Hola!”, offered to help, but I never _____. Everybody smiled, and it made it so easy to talk with other people. Also, at the academy and in the ____, everybody greeted everyone else, even if they didn’t know the person. It was _____, but cool to see. We even had a _____ and other things to practice speaking in _____.

5. I did an ____ at the summer school. Students that want to study internationally usually have to take tests like the _____ before being admitted – I passed the DELE for _____. This test checked how well I was able to speak Spanish, to be sure I’d understand ____ and seminars, do a ton of ____, and be able to speak ____ in rapid conversations. The requirements probably vary by ____, but usually students need a minimum of 6.5 on the IELTS, or a TOEFL score of 575 (233 for the computer-based test).

I was so impressed that 90% of ____ at the University are women. The university had a great location – it’s in the ____, and only a _____ to the sea.

We had a very serious school program. During my training, I had internships in my ____ in three different places, and got excellent _____.

When I got home, I was able to turn in a serious final ____, and even before I ____, I had six job offers. Thanks to my _____, my future looked really great.

6. The program covered all my ____ during the entire year staying in Vermillion, like ____, dorms, and international flights. I even got a \$150 _____. I am sure glad I decided to try ____ this program.

I think the most interesting thing about the University was how you can _____, your style, and what you think without feeling uncomfortable. A bunch of events are always held ____, and there are _____ for probably anything you can think of. There were also a lot of chances to _____, and creative _____.

One of the biggest clubs on campus was the Club of International Students. When classes started, there was an ____ for all of us the first week. There we met a ton of people, and _____. It seemed really easy to make friends with students. They are so _____, ready to help in any way.

7. I lived with students from my _____. This gave me the chance to really get to know my ____, and made lifelong friends.

While I was there, I was lucky enough to meet so many great people from ____ – France, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Germany, China, Egypt, Turkey, and Bosnia & Herzegovina – and I’ve made friends with almost all of them. I ____ with two girls from my group, and met them on one of the excursions. They were really _____. They talked a lot about themselves, about their country, and where they’ve traveled. Of course, at the end of the trip, we all _____. I also met a guy in our ____ that was so nice, and he smiled and said hello to me _____.

During Christmas holiday, I was walking around Jyväskylä, and _____ and spend time with friends. The city seems to go ____ during this time, since most of the shops and museums are closed, so _____.

We celebrated Christmas and New Year together, and I _____ to family dinners. It was so amazing, it sometimes _____. It was so interesting talking with people from other countries.

8. I ____ a second foreign language, so I found a language school for the summer. I took a ____ course at the AURLINGUA school in Nice. It wasn't ____ to a new country, since I've already been to other foreign language schools. Besides, I usually try to stand by the ____: If you don't know, ask. No matter who I asked, nobody has ever ____ help me.

There are so many ____ things to see in Nice. There are a ton of clean ____, both paid and free. There are places to play ____, and showers to ____ after playing and swimming. Also, Nice has loads of really old and beautiful buildings, museums, _____. The best, though, are the _____, and holidays they have during the summer.

9. The JAMK university applied ____ of the city of Jyväskylä announced a competition for _____, and I applied. During the training, we studied four modules, such as:

Crossing Borders is an _____, in which we get acquainted with the Finnish education system and talk about our own, as well as learning Finnish.

Cultural Diversity in Education – _____ in schools and kindergartens on different topics (I investigated the problem of including children in the team).

Educational Development Project – this is a project developed by _____; it involves conducting three classes with school students on a _____. We did a photo project dedicated to happiness, at the end, we organized an exhibition with photos of children.

Practical Training Period – practice in _____, and afterward we collected the results into a _____. The task is to learn as much as possible about the methods used, and to study the _____.

At the end of each _____, there is an exam in _____: tests, an exhibition, an oral portion, an essay, a portfolio, as well as a portion where students fill out a questionnaire indicating the _____ of the course they have completed.

I easily got a _____.

10. I decided to do a _____. I studied at the Munich SDI Institute under the Erasmus+ exchange program. In one interesting situation, I didn't know how to use the _____, or even how to _____. Besides, I only had large _____, because they don't give _____ where you exchange currencies. Seeing us be so _____ at the ticket machine, someone passing by _____ and helped us buy tickets. I think the hardest things for me to learn was how to _____, and the fact that we had to pay _____ were just bizarre. I was helped by older students to open a bank account—just be careful when getting a _____.

One night, my _____ and I were returning home late, and we had to _____ before it closed. We had to wait for a subway train _____, until 04:30. There was a last-minute change of a _____, and we got onto a train going the wrong way. It took us four _____ to even notice our mistake, and the subway was already closing. Since we didn't know where we were, we didn't get out of the subway or look for a _____, but we stayed near the subway exit and waited for it _____. After that, we always remembered to check _____ the train was going.

10.3. In pairs / groups, decide which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring

overhaul / student visas / tougher / overseas students / dishonest reasons / abused / politics / opposition / political promises / immigration / fiery / short-sighted / risk

10.4. What should foreigners require to get a visa for your country? Complete this table with your partner(s)

	Requirements	Why?
Tourist		
Student/Study		
Permanent residence		
Investment		
Working holiday		
On-arrival		

10.5. What are the most important requirements to give foreigners student visas in the U.K.? Rank these and share your rankings with your partner. Put the most important at the top.

Change partners and share your rankings again

- English level
- Age
- Number of dependents
- Money
- Previous qualifications
- Nationality
- No criminal record
- Health record

**10.6. Read, translate the article “UK Axes Quarter of Student Visas”
and fill in the gaps with suitable words from the right column**

The British government has announced an (1) _____ in its system of (2) _____ student visas. U.K. Home Secretary Theresa May has said the (3) _____ for student visas into Britain need to be much tougher. This means a reduction of 25 per cent in the number of visas given to (4) _____ students. Ms. May said new rules are being introduced to stop people trying to (5) _____ entry into the country for dishonest reasons. She said student visas were being abused and “too many were here to work and not to study”. She told the British government that the misuse of student visas was a “(6) _____ of a broken and abused immigration system”, and that (7) _____ the rules would be “in the best (8) _____ of legitimate students”.

Many in politics, education and business have (9) _____ the new law. Opposition Home Secretary Yvette Cooper said it would (10) _____ Britain’s economy. She pointed out that the teaching English industry was worth \$9 billion a year. Ms. Cooper (11) _____ the government was trying to keep political promises about (12) _____ immigration numbers, rather than to improve the visa system. In a fiery exchange, she said that Ms. May should act “in the interests of a (13) _____, controlled migration policy, rather than taking risks with an important (14) _____ industry”. University spokeswoman Sally Hunt said: “The government’s student visa plans are short-(15) _____ and risk sending out the worrying message that the UK is (16) _____ for business”.

- symbol
- rules
- gain
- interests
- overhaul
- tightening
- issuing
- overseas
- sighted
- warned
- sensible
- closed
- condemned
- damage
- export
- cutting

https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1103/110323-student_visas.html

10.7. Guess if a-h are true (T) or false (F)

1. Britain is refusing to let a quarter of its students study overseas. **T / F**
2. A British politician wants to stop people getting visas dishonestly. **T / F**
3. The politician said many people got student visas to work, not study. **T / F**
4. The politician said new rules would help proper students. **T / F**
5. The opposition politician agreed with the new rules. **T / F**
6. The English industry is worth nine billion British pounds in the U.K. **T / F**
7. The politician and her opposite number had heated words. **T / F**
8. Another woman said British politicians couldn’t see very well. **T / F**

10.8. Match the following synonyms from the article “UK Axes Quarter of Student Visas”

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. announced | a. indicated | 6. condemned | f. update |
| 2. overhaul | b. stricter | 7. pointed out | g. argument |
| 3. tougher | c. giving | 8. fiery | h. misused |
| 4. abused | d. attacked | 9. exchange | i. declared |
| 5. legitimate | e. heated | 10. sending out | j. legal |

10.9. Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms for the words ‘student’ and ‘visa’

10.10. Match the beginning of the phrase from the left column and the end from the right column (Sometimes more than one choice is possible)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. its system of issuing | a. into the country |
| 2. need to be much | b. risks |
| 3. trying to gain entry | c. of legitimate students |
| 4. a broken and abused | d. short-sighted |
| 5. in the best interests | e. promises |
| 6. Yvette Cooper said it would damage | f. student visas |
| 7. trying to keep political | g. for business |
| 8. taking | h. tougher |
| 9. visa plans are | i. Britain’s economy |
| 10. the UK is closed | j. immigration system |

10.11. Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text

announced	number	symbol	opposition	warned	sensible
rules	gain	best	damage	exchange	closed

10.12. Answer the questions about the article “UK Axes Quarter of Student Visas”

1. What do you think of the visa system?
2. Have you ever had a difficult time getting a visa?
3. Do you think keeping of political promises could be at play here?
4. What do you think of Britain cutting back on student visas?
5. Do you think visa rules need to be tougher?
6. What should governments do if people try to get visas dishonestly?
7. Would you like to study in Britain or another country?
8. Should your country increase or decrease immigration?
9. What is a “sensible, controlled migration policy”?
10. When was the last time you had a ‘fiery exchange’?
11. Why do you think some British politicians are against the new student visa restrictions?
12. Do you think the UK government is really sending out the message that it is “closed for business” ?

UNIT 11. FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND THEIR ROLE IN FUTURE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

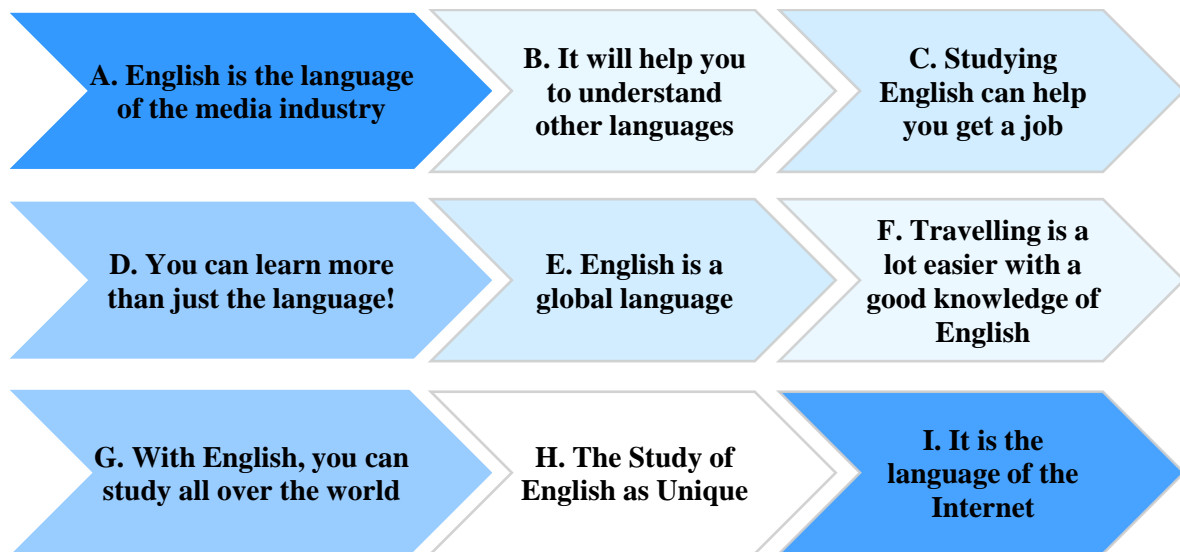
Learning English is important, but firstly, why is it a good idea to learn any new language?

Learning a new language can be an enjoyable experience at any age. People learn new languages for many different reasons, such as travel or work, and the benefits can be incredibly worthwhile, whatever the reason.

Studying a foreign language can increase cultural knowledge and can help you feel more confident when travelling. It's also a fact that learning a second language improves brain functionality. Studies show that people who speak more than one language have improved memory, problem-solving and critical-thinking skills, enhanced concentration, ability to multitask and better listening skills.

Sounds great, right? So, now you know that it's a good idea to learn a language, why is it important to learn English?

11.1. Read about learning new languages and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each paragraph 1-8. There is one extra heading not to be used



1. English is spoken at a useful level by some 1.75 billion people worldwide – that's one in every four! Being able to speak English is not just about being able to communicate with native English speakers – if you want to speak to someone from another country then the chances are that you will both be speaking English to do this!

2. English is the language of science, aviation, computers, diplomacy, and tourism. Knowing English increases your chances of getting a good job in a multinational company within your home country or of finding work abroad.

3. Since English is spoken in so many different countries there are lots of schools and universities around the world that offer programmes in English. If you have a good level of academic English, there are lots of opportunities for you to find an appropriate school and course to suit your

needs. In addition, many of the world's prestigious universities are situated in English-speaking countries such as the United Kingdom, United States and Australia. To earn a position at one of these prestigious universities it is paramount to be able to read, write, speak and listen in English.

4. If you speak English, you won't need to rely on translations and subtitles anymore to enjoy your favourite books, songs, films and TV shows!

5. English is also a particularly important language online with the highest percentage of content on the internet written in English. As well as this, some of the world's largest tech companies are based in English speaking countries.

6. Generally speaking, English is one of the easiest languages to learn with its simple alphabet. And once English is mastered you will have developed abilities and practices that you did not have before. These skills will transfer to any other language that you learn.

7. Even if you are in a country where English is not the official language, chances are that English will still be used as a tool for communication!

8. Good knowledge of English will allow you to access films, music and literature from hundreds of countries around the globe. Not to mention the fact that numerous books from across the world are translated into English. Therefore, by understanding English, you are unlocking the door to a whole world of new information and knowledge!

studiocambridge.co.uk

What tips do you have to study these aspects of English? Why do you think they work?

11.2. Complete this table

Tips to study...	What Are The Tips?	Why Do They Work?
Grammar		
Pronunciation		
Speaking		
Spelling		
Writing		
Vocabulary		

11.3. Put the biggest advantages of speaking English at the top:

- science • love • job • movies • travel • Internet • novels • friends

11.4. Punctuate the text “Language barriers holding back global science” and add capitals

new research says that language barriers are holding back science around the world english is widely accepted to be the language of science but one-third of research is not published in english this means a lot of important research is not seen or read by scientists and researchers the research is from the university of cambridge researchers said important science is being missed at the international level they said science journals should publish basic summaries of a study's key findings in multiple languages they also said universities around the world should translate their research into different languages especially chinese french portuguese and spanish

many international companies are now asking all their staff to communicate only in english they hope this will reduce language barriers the german carmaker volkswagen has just announced that english and not german is its official language vw executives said the switch to english was to attract employees the japanese carmaker honda has also announced that all its staff must use english by 2020 researcher tatsuya amano said “i believe the scientific community needs to start seriously tackling this issue” he used the example that important research about avian flu in china initially went unnoticed by the world health organization because it was published in journals in chinese

science20.com / qz.com / hindustantimes.com

11.5. Put the words from the article “Language barriers holding back global science” in the right order

1. world back Language science barriers around are the holding .
2. language English accepted the science widely be of is to .
3. not English third is in – research published One of .
4. a important not means of is This lot research seen .
5. the around Universities research their translate should world .
6. their are staff now Many asking international all companies .
7. barriers hope will language They this reduce .
8. switch was employees the English attract said to to Executives .
9. community tackling needs this to The start scientific seriously .
10. research important that example The flu avian about .

11.6. Answer the questions about the article “Language barriers holding back global science”

1. What is English widely accepted as being?
2. How much of the world's research is not published in English?
3. Which university carried out the research?
4. What did the article say the summary of a study should include?
5. How many languages did the writer mention regarding translation?
6. What kind or companies are asking staff to communicate in English?
7. What is the official language of Volkswagen?
8. By when will Honda employees have to speak English?
9. Who did a researcher say had to start seriously tackling this issue?
10. What language was a study on avian flu published in?

11.7. What problems do you have? Complete this table and share what you wrote

Problems with...	Problems?	What do you do about them?
nouns		
adjectives/adverbs		
articles (a / an / the)		
word order		
verbs		
prepositions		

11.8. Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word “mistake”. Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them.

Together, put the words into different categories.

11.9. Read, translate the article and “Good grammar means more money”, fill in the gaps with suitable words from the right column and guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F)

Most people think big companies (1) _____ grammar very well. Many people wondered about Apple's use of grammar with its “Think Different” advertising (2) _____ in the (3) _____ 1990s. A new study shows that big companies make grammar mistakes. The (4) _____ website Grammarly.com looked at the writing of six of the world's most famous companies. It found that they all made mistakes. It also found that the companies who made the (5) _____ mistakes made the most money. Grammarly (6) _____ the comments made by the companies on the social network site LinkedIn.com. It looked at the spelling, grammar and (7) _____ errors in 400 words of (8) _____ from each company.

Grammarly compared the mistakes (9) _____ by Coke and Pepsi, Facebook and Google, and Ford and General Motors (GM). It found that Coke made four (10) _____ fewer writing mistakes than Pepsi. Coke has a bigger (11) _____ of the cola market than Pepsi. Google made (12) _____ four times fewer mistakes than Facebook. It also makes a lot more money. Finally, GM made more mistakes than Ford, which is a more (13) _____ company. It is unlikely that the (14) _____ grammar mistake will make you buy a Coke instead of a Pepsi. However, Grammarly CEO Brad Hoover said: “Accurate writing (15) _____ professionalism ... and customers are more likely to buy a product or a service from a company they (16) _____”.

proofreading
compared
campaign
text
use
punctuation
fewest
late

profitable
share
demonstrates
made
trust
nearly
times
occasional

Forbes.com

- a. The article says students with good grammar-test scores are richer. **T / F**
- b. Some people thought the grammar in an Apple commercial was wrong. **T / F**
- c. The six biggest companies in the world make no grammar mistakes. **T / F**
- d. Companies who make fewer grammar mistakes may be richer. **T / F**
- e. A study looked at the writing of two top fashion companies. **T / F**
- f. A study said that Coca Cola is better at grammar than Pepsi Co. **T / F**
- g. Ford is better at making money than General Motors. **T / F**
- h. Customers usually buy from companies with good grammar. **T / F**

11.10 In pairs / groups, decide which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring:

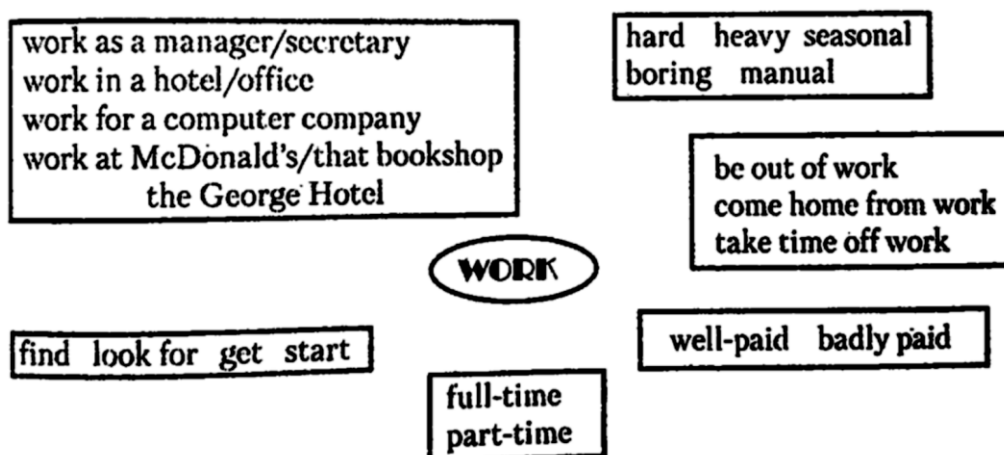
big companies / advertising / late 1990s / mistakes / make money / spelling / words / compared / Coke and Pepsi / writing / profitable / CEO / professionalism / trust

UNIT 12. THE MODERN WORLD OF PROFESSIONS

12.1. Discuss topics related to the theme

1. Which job do you find more interesting? Why?
2. Who helped you to make your decision?
3. What would you do if your parents objected to your choice of career?
4. Do you think students get enough help from their school in order to choose a suitable career?
5. Would you go on working if you had your own family?
6. Those who chose their career correctly are really happy, aren't they?
7. What should everyone keep in mind when choosing a career?
8. Which jobs do you think are more important? Why?
9. What is more important to you, fame or money?

12.2. Fill in the blanks with one more suitable prepositions from the diagram



1. Mary is working ____ a software developer for Microsoft.
2. My uncle has worked ____ a factory all his life.
3. His wife works ____ the local council.
4. I'll talk to you about the problem when you come home ____ work.
5. Ann has been out ____ work ever since they closed the mine.
6. Her boss gave her time ____ work to go and see the doctor.

12.3. Fill in the correct word

profession

job

career

occupation

1. Her ____ as a dancer came to an end when she broke her leg.
2. My father has been unable to find a ____ for the past two years.
3. You must write your name, age and ____ on the application form.
4. Peter is a doctor by ____, and has his own practice in Brighton.
5. Julia got a ____ soon after she left school.
6. Although she is a lawyer by ____, she knows little about criminal law.
7. She started her ____ as an actress at the age of 18.
8. He has applied for several ____ but hasn't got one yet.

You are going to write a formal and an informal letter. Before you begin, think about these things.

- Layout: where to put the address/date.
- Register and style: who are you writing to? Should you use formal or informal language?
- Greeting/Opening: do you know the person's name? Do you know them well?
- Planning: are you asking for/giving information, thanking, or complaining? Always include your reason for writing in the first paragraph.

12.4. You are planning to work in the USA this summer, and wrote to your friends asking them about jobs for students. Read their reply from Headway new by John and Liz Soars and write back to your friends thanking them, explaining what you have decided to do, and asking them for more information on Florida about these things:

- possible to stay with them for a couple of weeks?
- Orlando expensive?
- travel cheap to other states?

Great news that you're thinking of coming over this summer. Orlando is a fantastic place to live. The weather is wonderful, the beaches are great, and people are really friendly. It's only been four months since we arrived, but we've made lots of new friends. I already feel at home and Jon does too.

I'm not sure exactly how you can get a work permit, but I do know that there are organizations, like Go America!, which help foreign students find summer work. There are certainly lots of jobs in the amusement parks and restaurants, so I'm sure you'd have no trouble getting something. Anyway, let us know what you decide.

Lots of love
Sally

12.5. Now read this advert and write a letter to the employment agency giving them details of your qualifications and asking for further information about these things:

- type of jobs in Florida?
- accommodation?
- cost of flight included?
- work permit?

Go America!
offers students exciting summer jobs in the world's most exciting continent

Work anywhere in the USA – the choice of location is yours! Experience the wide open spaces 'out west', the bright lights of the city or beach life on east coast resorts. Then take time out and travel.

For more information contact:
Go America!
65 Renard Square
London SE6 6WH9

12.6. Complete each sentence by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D. with a suitable word from the list below (use each item once only)

applicant retired qualifications resignation interview qualified
retirement advertisement redundant application career CV

1. An occupation which gives opportunities for promotion is a ____.
2. A document which lists your personal and professional details is a ____.
3. A person who has reached an age where they no longer work is ____.
4. When you want to leave a job, you have to give your ____.
5. If you have the right talents and experience for a job, then you are ____.
6. When you try and get a job, usually have to complete an ____ form.
7. If an employee is no longer needed, he or she can be made ____.
8. You can often find about a new job by an ____ in a newspaper.
9. If an employer is interested in meeting you, you will be asked to come to an ____.

12.7. Discuss topics related to the theme

1. Do qualifications necessarily lead to a successful career?
2. Which is more important, money or job satisfaction? Why?
3. Which is better, low stress job with low pay or a stressful highly paid job? Why?
4. Apart from pay, how might you encourage people to work hard?
5. Would you be interested in an academic career? Why/Why not?
6. Which of jobs are dangerous?
7. Which of jobs do you need to be well-qualified to do?
8. Do you think women have the same career opportunities as men?
9. Is it easy for a woman to combine career and family obligations?
10. Do you think there are jobs that should be done only by men? Why/Why not?

12.8. Complete each sentence by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D. with a suitable word or phrase from the list below (use each item once only)

ambitious	manual work	fire	permanent post
night shift	assembly line	retire	job satisfaction
promoted	responsibility	resign	good impression
commission	fringe benefit	deal with	work overtime

1. It's my ____ to see that the goods are delivered on time.
2. Her work was so good that she was ____ to the position of assistant manager only a year after she joined the company.
3. Employees have to ____ at 65 although I'm sure some would like to stay on.
4. He's finally found a ____ working for a pharmaceutical company after years of going from job to job.
5. I've decided to ____ and look for a job where I can make more use of my training.
6. As a salesperson, I get ____ on every dress I sell.
7. The staff agreed to ____ so that the order would be completed on time.
8. The boss threatened to ____ her if her work didn't improve.
9. Work on the ____ was so monotonous that some employees tried to sabotage it just to have a bit of variety.
10. As I work on the ____ I don't have much social life.
11. She's very ____ and will do anything to get to the top.
12. You can create a ____ before your interview by filling in your application form as neatly as possible.
13. The only ____ or 'perk', he gets is a free company car.
14. In my job I have to ____ inquiries from customers.
15. For me ____ is more important than a high salary so I'm thinking of becoming a social worker.
16. Who wants an office job when I can earn more by doing ____, like working on a building site?

12.9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the right column

1. ____ in the food restaurant are paid at an hourly, rate of £5.20.
2. The office manager earns an annual ____ of £ 60,000.
3. What is the rate of ____ for this job?
4. I have no small ____ for the ticket machine.
5. You can pay in ____ or by ____ or credit card.
6. He's a good solicitor but his ____ are high.
7. When completing this tax return you must declare your ____ from all sources.
8. You earn ____ on the money you keep in a building society.
9. This machine accepts coins but not ____.
10. The salesman receives a ____ on any sales he makes.

notes
fees
change
cheque
wages
cash
salary
pay
interest
income
commission

12.10. Read, translate the article “Job hunter puts CV on billboard” and put the correct words from the table below in the above article

A French man who was unemployed tried a new (1) ____ to get a job. He put his CV (résumé) on a giant billboard. The billboard was next to a very (2) ____ road. It was four meters long and three meters high. There was a photo of the man wearing a Santa Claus hat. There was a message on the billboard (3) ____ said: “Trilingual operations manager seeks position in hotels, restaurants, tourism and (4) ____”. About 70,000 people a day could see the CV from their car. Jobseeker Laurent Le Bret, 41, said: “All I want for Christmas is a job”. His idea (5) _____. A holiday resort contacted and interviewed him. He started his new position as an operations manager ten days (6) ____ he put his résumé on the billboard.

Mr. Le Bret had help from the (7) ____ of the billboard. He was going to pay to put his CV on the billboard. However, the advertising company decided to give him the space (8) ____ free. Mr. Le Bret saved 2,000 euros (about \$2,700) because he did not have to (9) _____. The advertising company is called Pisoni Publicité. The company's CEO spoke to the France 24 news agency. He said: “We thought it was an interesting idea. When people come (10) ____ with ideas like this we are always keen to see what we can do. We're very happy to prove that what we do works, and that Mr. Le Bret is back (11) ____ work”. Many people contacted Mr. Le Bret after he got his job. They want to try the same (12) _____. There are 3.3 million unemployed people in France.

france24.com / huffingtonpost.com / upi.com

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | (a) attempt | (b) mean | (c) way | (d) methods |
| 2. | (a) busy | (b) busybody | (c) busily | (d) busied |
| 3. | (a) and | (b) that | (c) so | (d) write |
| 4. | (a) measure | (b) treasure | (c) pleasure | (d) leisure |
| 5. | (a) working | (b) worker | (c) worked | (d) work |
| 6. | (a) following | (b) after | (c) later | (d) post |
| 7. | (a) owner | (b) job | (c) adverts | (d) partner |
| 8. | (a) so | (b) by | (c) with | (d) for |
| 9. | (a) payment | (b) paid | (c) pay | (d) payee |
| 10. | (a) off | (b) down | (c) on | (d) up |
| 11. | (a) by | (b) at | (c) on | (d) from |
| 12. | (a) thing | (b) think | (c) stuff | (d) matter |

12.11. Finish the sentences by choosing one of the suggested options

1. A French man who was unemployed tried a new way _____
a. to get a jobless b. to get the job c. to get a job d. to get a job
2. The billboard was next to a _____
a. very busily road b. very bee sea road c. very busy road d. very business road
3. Trilingual operations manager seeks position in hotels, restaurants, _____
a. tourism and leisurely b. tourism and leisure c. tourism and pleasure d. tourism and leisured
4. A holiday resort contacted and _____
a. in to viewed him b. interviewing him c. interviewed him d. interviews him
5. He started his _____
a. new position b. newish position c. newly position d. news position
6. Mr. Le Bret had help from _____
a. the owner b. the onus c. the oh no d. the own are
7. the advertising company decided to give him the _____
a. space for frees b. space for freely c. space for free d. space for freed
8. The company's CEO spoke to the France 24 _____
a. news agents see b. newsagents see c. news agency d. new sage and sea
9. we are always keen to see what _____
a. we can't do b. we can do c. we canned do d. we caned do
10. They want to try _____
a. the same things b. the same thingy c. the same think d. the same thing

**12.13. Read the article “Job hunter puts CV on billboard” again
and answer the questions below**

1. What was the other word used for “CV” in the brackets in the article?
2. What was the length of the billboard?
3. How many languages can the man speak?
4. What kind of company gave the man a job?
5. How long did it take the man to get a job?
6. Who helped the man?
7. How much did the man pay for the billboard space?
8. What did the advertising company think of the man's idea?
9. Who contacted the man after he got a job?
10. How many people in France have no job?

TAPESCRIPTS

Ex. 2.4, p. 7. Listen to the speakers telling you about the families and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each paragraph 1-7. There is one extra heading not to be used.

1. Having a home is important for every person, young and old. It not only provides a warm, dry place to live with enough food to eat, but also gives you a sense of stability, understanding, and support, helping you feel secure and comfortable. At home with your family, you can feel loved for being special and unique to the people you feel close to.

2. The roots of the family date back to prehistoric times. This family structure has changed a lot ever since, but has preserved its essence. Families can be made up of many different types of relationships, resulting from such factors as divorce, remarriage, job relocation, and changing social attitudes.

3. Typically, the term “family” refers to a group of people who are closely related. This may consist of one or two parents, children, and extended family like grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, and nephews.

4. These days, the word “household” may describe a group of people living together. However, this may consist of a single mother or father, divorced or remarried parents, couples with no children, or people living on their own. It may even include unrelated people like friends and roommates.

5. Parents play a special role in the family. A mother or father may bring up children, and create a friendly home atmosphere. They may provide financial stability, encourage children to greater efforts, and help them learn from mistakes. They are usually caring, loving, generous, ambitious, and perhaps even overprotective of their offspring.

6. Many people have fond memories of their grandparents. They showed them love, gave them special treats, toys, and sweets. Sometimes, grandparents even helped them when they had problems with their parents. For many people, they were a very happy part of their childhood. Today, grandparents do not typically live with their grandchildren full time, but they still have an important role in their lives.

7. There are times in our lives when everything seems to be going badly. You might feel depressed, or suffer from despair, and can’t cope with problems. In those times, a family can help restore you from the ashes – giving you a well-needed hug, a safe place to share your feelings, or just comfort in knowing that there is a family to turn to for love, compassion, and understanding. The family will remain in your soul forever.

Ex. 4.3, p. 13. Using the information you've heard about higher education in Great Britain make the sentences complete

Higher education in Great Britain

There is considerable enthusiasm for post-secondary education in Great Britain. The aim of the government is to increase the number of students who enter into higher education. The reason is simple: the more people who study at the post-secondary level, the more likely the country is to succeed economically. The higher education sector provides a variety of courses from undergraduate to postgraduate degree level, as well as carrying out research. Higher education in Britain is traditionally associated with universities, though this standard of education is also given in other institutions such as colleges and other institutions which have the power to award their own degrees. Many big towns and cities have both a college and a university. There are about 91 universities and 47 colleges in Great Britain.

What are the main categories of the British Universities?

All universities in England and Wales are State universities, and can be classified into several types. The first category – ancient English universities, like Oxford and Cambridge, were founded in the 12th-13th centuries. They are composed of semi-independent colleges – 34 in Oxford and 32 in Cambridge, with each college having its own staff, known as “Fellows”. The Fellows teach the students, either one-on-one or in small groups (called “tutorials” in Oxford, and “supervision” in Cambridge). Oxford and Cambridge are often called together as Oxbridge to denote a very prestigious elite education.

The second category – ancient Scottish universities, for example, St. Andrews (founded in 1411), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1583). St. Andrews resembles Oxbridge in many ways, while the others are patterned after more modern universities.

The third category is comprised of various institutions of higher education, usually with technical study, sprang up in new industrial towns and cities such as Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield and Leeds around the beginning of the 20th Century. They are known as “redbrick” universities.

The fourth category consists of new universities founded after the Second World War, and later in the 1960s. This time period saw considerable expansion of these universities, located in the countryside, but close to towns; for example, East Anglia, Sussex, and Warwick. They are called “plate-glass” (concrete-and-glass) universities, they tend to emphasize relatively new academic disciplines such as social science, and make greater use of teaching in small groups, often known as “seminars”. Among this group there are former polytechnics that adopted a university title.

How to become a university student in England or Wales?

Higher Education in England and Wales is highly selective, through a strict selection process based on an interview. Applications for first-degree courses are usually made through the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA) and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS). After the interview, a potential student is offered a place on the basis of GCE A-level exam results. Some universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, even have an entrance exam before the interview. You may also get a place through “clearing”; candidates apply for a space on courses that have vacancies. In other words, applicants using the clearing system try to find a university that will accept them.

Only 25% of the student population goes on to higher education. Competition to get into one of the universities is fierce, and not everyone with A-level qualifications will be offered a place at a college or university.

What degrees are provided for the students after finishing higher educational course?

Students studying for the first degree are called undergraduates, with new undergraduates sometimes called “freshers”. During their first year, the students have lectures and regular seminars, where they discuss their course papers, reports, or projects. The educational process at universities is usually based on tutorials. A tutor is a teacher who supervises the work of the students, and follows their progress. Higher education course usually lasts for three or four years. At the end of that time, students sit for their Bachelor’s degree exams. They can get a Bachelor of Arts (BA) in history, languages, economics, and law, or a Bachelor of Science (BSc) in medicine, chemistry, technology, or agriculture. Those completing their studies are referred to as “graduates”. Students can continue with their study and apply for further degrees, usually involving a mixture of exam courses and research. There are two different types of post-graduate courses: a Master’s degree (MA or MSc), which takes one or two years, and the highest degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), which takes an additional two or three years. A PhD is given for important, original research work.

The university system also provides a national network of extra-mural or “continuing education” departments, which offer academic courses for adults who wish to study after they have left college.

What are other ways of getting higher education in GB? What are the Open University and colleges of higher education?

Britain can lay claim to leading the world in the development in education referred to as the Open University. It was founded in 1969 in the city of Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire, and are called “Open” because they are open to all – this university does not require any formal academic qualifications to study for a degree, and many people not wishing to go through the rigorous application process enroll. Courses are taught by special written course books, and by programs on State radio and television.

Students must attend short summer courses of about a week, and visit special part-time study centers where they can meet their tutors when they have problems. This kind of education usually lasts six years.

Colleges and institutes of higher education offer a wide range of degree, certificate, and diploma courses, and postgraduate awards, which are welcomed by employers nationally and internationally. These institutions usually have a strong vocational aspect in their programs, which fills a specialized role in higher education.

Today, in typically British fashion, learning for its own sake, rather than for any practical purpose, is considered important. Distinct from many other countries, a relatively strong emphasis is placed on the quality of person that education produces, rather than helping people to develop useful knowledge and skills. The general style of teaching is to develop understanding, rather than acquiring factual knowledge and learning to apply this knowledge to specific tasks.

Ex. 9.1, p. 31. Listen to the information about international English from Brush up your English by Romanovich A.Yu., Mikhailova E.D. and fill in the gaps with words or phrases that you will hear

Millions of people are learning English. One billion people speak English. That's 20% of the world's population. 400 million people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million, it's either a second language or a foreign language.

In many countries, it is used as a second language. It is a way in which people who have different languages can communicate with each other. This is especially true in many parts of Africa and India. In these countries, other former British colonies like Malta and Hong Kong, as well as some countries like the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, English is an "official language".

Why? Because it's the most important and influential international language in the world. But how did it become so important?

Did you know that English is a member of a language family that includes languages like Ancient Greek and Latin, Indo-Iranian languages such as Urdu and Persian, Slavonic languages like Russian and Polish, as well as most European languages, including French, Spanish, Swedish, and German?

It is called a "family" of languages because all of the languages in that group have the same original roots. English belongs to the Indo-European family. English began to develop about A.D. 450, when Anglo-Saxon invaders came from Germany. Before this invasion, the spoken language in England was a form of Celtic, similar to Welsh or Gaelic (the language spoken in Scotland). By about A.D. 700, the Anglo-Saxon tribes had occupied almost all of England as far as the borders of Wales, Scotland and Cornwall, and their language dominated. Thus, Old English is sometimes called Anglo-Saxon, and the word England means 'land of the Angles'.

As Anglo-Saxons were farmers, many of their words are still in the dictionary today: sheep, earth, dog, field, work, the, is, you. Latin appeared in Britain first when the Romans came in A.D. 43, but only a few Latin words entered the Celtic language. Hundreds of Latin and Greek words flooded Old English when Saint Augustine brought Christianity to Britain in A.D. 597.

Old English was clearly a Germanic language – it was more like modern German and Dutch than modern English. It was affected by the languages of other invaders such as the Vikings, who came from Scandinavia in the 9th Century, and the Normans who came from France in 1066. The Normans used Latin for official business, but spoke French in daily life, so at this time there were three languages used in England. Because the rulers used French and Latin, many specialized words, especially those connected with government, law, learning, or the army, have come into English from French or Latin, while words for more everyday speech are from Old English.

In the next 200 years, Old English with all its new Norse, Latin, and French vocabulary changed to become 'Middle English'. Two great names are connected with it: Geoffrey Chaucer and William Shakespeare, who apparently had a vocabulary of 30,000 words. In his time, only six or seven million people spoke English.

The export of English began in the Elizabethan Age (1558-1603), due to Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh. They brought England a lot of land, money, and power, and spread English to the West Indies. The English language also found its way to Australia with Captain James Cook (1770).

In 1620, the “Mayflower” sailed to America, and in the next thirty years, more than 250,000 people from all over Britain followed these “Pilgrims” to this New World.

Between 1800 and 1900, Britain became the richest and the most powerful country in the world. The British Empire included many countries such as New Zealand, Nigeria, India, Canada, and South Africa. English was an important language on every continent. The United States and its English language both grew very quickly in the 19th Century. These were the days of Western settlers, gold, and railways. Six million Europeans began new lives in America. They came from Italy, Germany, Ireland, Scandinavia, and Central Europe, bringing new words and expressions to American English.

Finally, by the 1950s America had become the English-speaking superpower.

In fact, American English is growing faster now than ever before. New words come from people of Southeast Asia and Central America, from both scientists and teenagers. Over 70% of the world’s scientists read English, and 90% of all information is stored in English. English is used for many purposes. Vocabularies, grammatical forms, and ways of speaking and writing have emerged influenced by technological and scientific developments, economics and management, and literature and entertainment genres.

English is the language of summit meetings and the UNO. English is also becoming increasingly the language of international trade: nearly 50% of all the companies in Europe communicate with each other in English. 75% of all international e-mails and letters are in English. 80% of all information in the world’s computers is in English. Pop singers often write songs using English lyrics or phrases. America and Britain export thousands of films and television programs every year. The International Olympic Committee whose headquarters are in Lausanne, Switzerland, uses English as the official language of all the meetings. Now, English words have started to become a part of other languages, too. In France, this new vocabulary is called “Franglais” (the mixture of English and French words); in Spain, “Spanglish”; in Japan, “Japlish”; and in Sweden, “Swinglish”.

Surprisingly, English has been an international language for only sixty years.

The world is in transition, and English may take new forms; it may become one tool that opens windows to the world, unlocking doors to opportunities, and expanding our minds to new ideas.

Ex. 10.1, 10.2, pp. 39, 40. You will hear 10 reasons to study abroad from students who have received this experience! Compare the statements of students with their names and the countries in which they studied for exchange. Fill in the gaps using the information provided by students studying abroad

1. See the World (Germany)

Hello everybody! I'm Alex. The biggest reason you should consider a study abroad program is the opportunity to see the world. By studying abroad, you will experience a brand-new country with incredible new outlooks, customs and activities. The benefits of studying abroad include the opportunity to see new terrains, natural wonders, museums and landmarks of your host nation.

In addition, when you're abroad, you won't be limited to traveling in just the nation in which you are studying – you can see neighboring countries as well! For example, if you study in Munich SDI Institute under the Erasmus+ program, you'll have the option to travel through various parts of Europe including Italy, and Czech Republic.

I participated only in those events organized by the international department and the university. I managed to attend a seminar in Berlin. During the autumn holidays, I visited the ancient Neuschwanstein Castle near Munich, then I went to visit my best friend in Prague for three days.

There were vacations twice in the winter semester. The first – at the end of October, we rested for a week, and the second – Christmas holidays from December 23 to January 6. In addition, the winter semester provides for holidays after the examination period in February, but I could not catch them, since I was already at home on February 1.

It is easy to travel in Europe, especially if you are in Munich, because Bavaria is located on the border with many countries where you can go by bus. Travel at every convenient opportunity while you are in Europe, it is very simple and inexpensive. Take a walk, communicate with people as often as possible.

2. Education (Denmark)

My name is Regina. Hello everyone. Another reason you might consider studying abroad is for the chance to experience different styles of education. By enrolling in a study abroad program “Crossing Borders: Cultural Diversity in Early Years Education”, you'll have the chance to enter University College of South Denmark-UCSYD and see a side of your major that you may not have been exposed to at your university.

Personally I found that completely immersing yourself in the education system of your host country is a great way to really experience and understand the people, its traditions, and its culture.

Schools and kindergartens are very different from ours: the rooms are cozy, relaxed atmosphere. Teaching is based on other principles. The student himself knows what he wants, but the teachers only guide him and help him, without interfering with the process of cognition.

We were very lucky, we got into the pre-Christmas commotion – a time where something unusual and very important for Danes happens every day, for example, candle burning for counting down the days before Christmas, morning songs in schools, street decoration.

Education is the centerpiece of any study abroad trip – it is, after all, a study abroad program – and choosing the right university is a very important factor.

3. Take in a New Culture (Latvia)

Hi, I'm Victor. Many students who choose to study abroad are leaving their home for the first time. When they arrive in their new host country, they are fascinated by the distinct cultural perspectives. When you study abroad you will find incredible new foods, customs, traditions, and social atmospheres.

I studied at the University of Liepaja during the fall semester as part of the Erasmus+ program. In my free time, apart from doing homework and independent work to improve the level of a foreign language, I went for walks in the old town or in a large landscaped park. In Liepaja, almost all the buildings are old and have a history. I was interested to find out how the sailors lived in Liepaja, what happened during the world Wars in the city. I learned all this information at the city museum. It is equipped with modern technology and tells the whole history of the city. I advise you to visit it if you are in Liepaja, it's completely free!

You will find that you have a better understanding and appreciation for the nation's people and history. You will have the opportunity to witness a completely new way of life.

4. Hone Your Language Skills (Spain)

Hello, my name is Denis. Chances are if you're planning on studying abroad, one of the major draws is the opportunity to study a foreign language. Studying abroad grants you the opportunity to completely immerse yourself in a new language, and there is no better way to learn than to dive right in.

The organizers of the program of the YEAR themselves dealt with the distribution of finalists by universities and colleges. The decision depended on the results of the TOEFL exam. If the participant scored 60 or more points, then he went to college, if more than 80, then to university.

My result was 93 points and I entered the MESTER Academy. I liked absolutely everything: The way the lessons were held, our teachers, guides, academy staff. The guys from the group were sociable, I made a lot of friends.

The teachers explained everything in an accessible and understandable way. During the lessons, we played, sang, and communicated with each other. The courses helped me to begin to understand native speakers, and now I can talk to them calmly. Also, I have tightened grammar and vocabulary. Teachers asked us something new every day, thereby helping us overcome fear and start speaking a foreign language.

There were different excursions every day. There could even be 2-3 excursions per day. We learned a lot about the culture and history of the country. There was a trip to Madrid, where we spent the day looking at monuments, cathedrals, and went shopping.

It was very unusual for me how people communicate with each other. Every time I went to any store/cafe/bar, everyone greeted me, offered help, but they never imposed on me. Everyone was always smiling, it was very nice to communicate with people. Also, in the academy itself and in the residence, everyone greets each other, regardless of whether they know this person or not. It was a

pleasant shock for me. There were a lot of events and opportunities for language practice in an informal setting.

In addition to the considerable language practice you will get just in day to day life, you will immerse yourself in a new culture and go beyond a purely academic experience.

5. Career Opportunities (Spain)

Hello, my name is Anna. When you finish your study abroad program and return home, you will return with a new perspective on culture, language skills, a great education, and a willingness to learn. Needless to say, all of these are very attractive to future employers.

I did an internship at the summer school of the University of Barcelona. Prospective international students are usually required to sit for language tests such as IELTS or TOEFL (for English-medium education), before they are admitted. I passed DELE (Spanish speaking education), before I was admitted. This test measure how adequate my language ability is for the purpose of understanding lectures and seminars, extensive academic reading, and conveying myself fluently in rapid conversations. Requirements may vary according to a host university, but normally students need a minimum IELTS score of 6.5, or a TOEFL score of 575 (233 in the computer based TOEFL).

I was impressed by the fact that 90% of deans at the University of Barcelona are women. I liked the location of the university – it's the city center, a 20-minute walk to the sea.

We had a very serious academic program. During my training, I had an internship in my specialty in three different organizations and received excellent characteristics.

When I returned home, I was able to submit a serious final qualifying work and even before graduation, I was invited by six different organizations to work with them. I had a choice and confidence in the future thanks to foreign experience and international diplomas.

6. Find New Interests (the United States of America)

Hi, my name is Caroline. If you are still questioning why to study abroad, you should know that studying in a different country offers many new activities and interests that you may never have discovered if you'd stayed at home. You might find that you have an as-yet undiscovered talent for hiking, water sports, snow skiing, golf, or various other new sports you may never have tried back home.

The program covered all expenses during the entire year of stay in Vermillion, such as tuition fees, dorms and international flights. A scholarship of \$150 was also paid. I am certainly pleased that I decided and tried to take part in the competition.

The most interesting thing at the University of South Dakota seemed to me how you can freely express yourself, your style, and your thoughts. Various events have always been held on the campus, clubs and organizations have operated for a variety of interests. There was also a wide range of opportunities to engage in research, scientific, creative and volunteer activities.

One of the biggest clubs at the university was the Club of International Students. When classes started, orientation was held for all of us in the first week. There we met and became friends. It is also quite easy to build friendly and friendly relations with American students. They are very open and friendly, always ready to help in any way they can.

I also had the chance to discover other new and exciting forms of entertainment. Plays, movies, dancing, nightclubs, and concerts are just a few activities that you can enjoy at the University of South Dakota.

7. Make Lifelong Friends (Finland)

Hello everyone. My name is Maria. One of the biggest benefits of studying abroad is the opportunity to meet new lifelong friends from different backgrounds. While studying abroad, I attended JAMK University of Applied Sciences and lived with students from my host country. This gives me the opportunity to really get to know and create lasting relationships with my fellow students.

During my studies, I was lucky enough to meet wonderful people from different countries of the world – France, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Germany, China, Egypt, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina. I've made friends with almost all of them. I communicated well with two girls from my group, and also met the girls on one of the excursions. They were very sociable and funny. They talked a lot about themselves, about their country, about their travels. Of course, as expected, at the end of the trip, we added each other on Facebook. I also met a very sociable boy who lived in our residence. I remember the fact that he always smiled and greeted me several times a day.

On Christmas holidays at the end of December, I was walking around Yuvaskyl, relaxing after studies, spending time with friends. During this period, the city “goes into hibernation”, most of the shops and museums are closed, so there is nothing much to do.

We celebrated Christmas and New Year together, and I was even invited to family dinners. They let me go to the campus with tears. It was very interesting to communicate with people from other countries.

After the study abroad program ends, make an effort stay in contact with your international friends. In addition to rewarding personal relationships, these friends can also be important networking tools later down the road.

8. Personal Development (France)

Hi, I'm Edward. There is nothing quite like being on your own in a foreign country. You might find that studying abroad really brings out your independent nature. Students who study abroad become explorers of their new nation and really discover the curiosity and excitement that they harbor.

I needed to practice a second foreign language, so it was decided to find a language school for the summer period. I took a French language course at the AURLINGUA school located in Nice. It was not very difficult to adapt to a new country, since I already had experience of traveling to foreign language schools, besides, I usually adhere to the standard rule of a tourist: If you don't know, ask. No matter who I asked, no one has ever refused to help.

There are definitely a lot of things worth looking at in Nice. For example, a whole sea of beaches, both paid and free. They are very clean. There are playgrounds for playing volleyball, showers to wash off seawater, etc. In addition, Nice has a large number of very old and beautiful buildings, several museums, many monuments and fountains. And most importantly, many different concerts, music festivals and holidays are held in the summer.

A benefit to studying abroad is the opportunity to discover yourself while gaining an understanding of a different culture. Being in a new place by yourself can be overwhelming at times, and it tests your ability to adapt to diverse situations while being able to problem solve.

9. Graduate School Admissions (Finland)

Like future employers, graduate school admissions boards look very highly on study abroad experiences. Students that study abroad display diversity and show that they aren't afraid to seek out new challenges or put themselves in difficult situations.

The JAMK university applied sciences of the city of Yuvaskyl announced a competition for postgraduate studies and I applied. During the training, we studied four modules, such as:

Crossing Borders is an introductory course in which we get acquainted with the Finnish education system and talk about our own, as well as learn their language.

Cultural Diversity in Education – studying theory and conducting research in schools and kindergartens on certain topics (I investigated the problem of including children in the team).

Educational Development Project – a project developed by students independently; involves conducting three classes with school students on a specific topic. We did a photo project dedicated to happiness, at the end of which we organized an exhibition with photos of children.

Practical Training Period – practice in schools and kindergartens, according to the results of which we collected a portfolio. The task is to learn as much as possible about the methods used and the teaching system.

At the end of each module, there is an examination paper of various forms: tests, an exhibition, an oral answer, an essay, a portfolio, as well as students fill out a questionnaire in which they indicate the pros and cons of the course they have completed.

Most importantly, students who have studied abroad show just how committed they are to their education. Graduate schools regularly look for candidates who will bring a unique aspect to their university. Students who have studied abroad have shown that they have the curiosity and educational acumen to be a leader in graduate school. I'm Peter, by the way and I easily got a PhD degree.

10. Life Experience (Germany)

Why study abroad? For most students, this time may be the only opportunity they ever get to travel abroad for a long period of time. Eventually you will find a job and career, and the opportunity to study abroad may turn out to be a once in a life time opportunity.

My name is Elena and I decided to study for an exchange. I studied at the Munich SDI Institute under the Erasmus+ exchange program. I didn't know how to use the subway, how to buy tickets. Besides, I only had large bills, because they don't give us change in banks when exchanging currencies. Seeing us looking at the ticket machine in confusion, a passerby came up to us and helped us buy tickets. Perhaps the creation of a bank account and the payment of taxes for television and radio were the most difficult and incomprehensible. I was prompted by the elder students about where I can open a bank account. But everyone should be careful when making a debit card.

One night we had to wait for a subway train for two hours until half past four in the morning. My groupmates and I were returning home late, and we had to catch the subway before it closed. Due to the hasty change of the branch line, we boarded a train that was traveling in the wrong direction.

We noticed it only after four stops, and the subway was already closing. Since it was an unfamiliar area to us, we did not get out of the subway and wander around in search of a night tram, but stayed near the subway exit and waited for its opening. After that, we will always remember which train is coming in our direction.

Take this opportunity to travel the world with no commitments but to study and learn about new cultures. Studying abroad is an experience unlike any other. But always be as careful as possible, and especially in a new country. Carefully study the features of the transport system and be attentive to your surroundings.

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