

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
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КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**Олеся СТОЙКА
Ольга БАЙБАКОВА**

Методичні рекомендації до курсу
«АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»
для здобувачів вищої освіти денної та заочної форм навчання
другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти освітньої програми
«Українська мова і література»
(Methodological Guidelines for the Course
«ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES»
for Full-Time and Part-Time Higher Education Students at
the Second (Master's) Level of the Educational Program
"Ukrainian Language and Literature")

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Зміст методичних рекомендацій відповідає навчальному плану спеціальності 014.01 Середня освіта (Українська мова і література) та робочій програмі з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням». Згідно тем, включених до курсу навчальної дисципліни, сформовано тематику практичних занять та розроблено завдання з метою закріплення здобувачами знань, одержаних на практичних заняттях курсу та в результаті самостійного вивчення необхідного матеріалу і одержання практичних навичок. Завдання до практичних робіт розроблені з метою формування професійних компетентностей і вдосконалення у здобувачів вищої освіти знань, умінь та навичок із дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням».

Розробники:

Стойка О.Я., доктор педагогічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри іноземних мов ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»;

Байбакова О.О., кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет».

Рецензенти:

Полюжин М.М., доктор філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри прикладної лінгвістики ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»;

Венжинович Н.Ф., доктор філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри української мови ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет».

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет» (протокол 13 від 05.06. 2024 р.)

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ВСТУП

Методичні рекомендації розроблені для полегшення проведення практичних занять з курсу «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням», надаючи викладачам і студентам необхідні інструменти для ефективного викладання та засвоєння матеріалу. Англійська мова для професійного спрямування є важливою частиною підготовки спеціалістів за напрямом 014.01 Середня освіта (Українська мова і література), оскільки дозволяє студентам не тільки засвоїти базові знання англійської, але й розвивати навички, необхідні в їхній професійній сфері. Опанування англійської мови дає змогу студентам впевнено спілкуватися у професійному середовищі, працювати з фаховими текстами англійською, брати участь у міжнародних проєктах та конференціях, а також відкриває ширші перспективи для кар'єрного зростання.

Посібник містить коротку програму дисципліни з переліком тем для практичних занять і самостійної роботи, тексти, що відповідають темам занять, практичні завдання для закріплення матеріалу, зразки модульної контрольної роботи, перелік питань на залік та рекомендовані джерела інформації.

Головна мета методичних рекомендацій — надати студентам і викладачам практичні інструменти для успішного засвоєння ключових тем курсу. Теми охоплюють розвиток критичного мислення, інформаційної грамотності та професійної комунікації англійською мовою. Курс спрямований на формування глибокого розуміння ролі англійської як глобальної мови, розвиток академічного письма, аналізу формального та неформального стилів, створення наукових робіт та ознайомлення з різними жанрами академічної англійської. Він також включає техніки уникнення плагіату, коректного цитування джерел, критичної оцінки інформаційних ресурсів і підвищення технічної та академічної грамотності через практичне використання інтернет-ресурсів. Особливий акцент робиться на розвитку навичок слухання, говоріння, а також розуміння впливу культурного різноманіття на процес вивчення англійської мови.

Таким чином, даний курс і методичні рекомендації забезпечують всебічний підхід до навчання англійської мови в професійному контексті, готуючи студентів до викликів сучасного світу.

ПРОГРАМА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

Теми практичних занять

1.	The Importance of English Today: Its Role as a Global Language.	2/2
2.	Literary Analysis: Approaches and Techniques.	2/-
3.	Academic Writing Skills: Comparing Formal and Informal Styles.	2/2
4.	Comparative Literature: Cross-Cultural Perspectives.	2/2
5.	Paragraph Writing: the Main Principles.	2/-
6.	Language and Identity: The Power of Words in Shaping Culture.	2/-
7.	Stylistics: Exploring the Language of Literature.	2/-
8.	Plagiarism and Ways to Avoid It.	2/-
9.	Debates on Educational Issues.	2/-
10.	Citing Sources. Summarizing Newspaper Articles.	2/-
11.	Language Evolution: Historical Development of the English Language.	2/-
12.	Techniques for Using Internet Search Engines to Find Academic Information.	2/2
13.	Online Research Methods: Locating Scholarly Resources.	2/-
14.	Critical Thinking: Assessing Websites and Sources, and Understanding Social Media.	2/-
15.	Social Networking.	2/-
16.	The Evolution of English Vocabulary in the Digital Age.	2/2
17.	Cross-Cultural Communication in Literature: Understanding Global Narratives.	2/-
18.	Strategies for Improving Listening and Speaking Skills in English.	2/-
	Усього годин	36/10

Самостійна робота

№ з/п	Назва теми	Кількість годин Денна/заочна
1.	English as the World Language of Education and Research. British vs. American English.	4/4
2.	Teaching as a Rewarding Profession.	4/4
3.	Ways of Teaching and Pedagogical Methods.	4/6
4.	Types of Intelligence.	4/4
5.	Collocations in Academic English.	4/4
6.	Searching for Educational Opportunities.	4/4
7.	Academic Verbs and Their Definitions.	2/4
8.	Use of Verb Tenses in Citations.	2/4
9.	Education in Ukraine vs. Education Abroad.	4/6
10.	Plagiarism – a Moral Responsibility or a Crime?	2/6
11.	Science and Technology: Benefits and Threads.	4/6
12.	Technological Development of the Past Decade.	2/4
13.	Distance Learning in the Times of Global Crises Phenomena.	4/4
14.	English Verb. Passive voice.	2/4
15.	Sequence of Tenses.	2/4
16.	Grammatical Mood. Definition and Examples.	2/4
17.	Noun. Plural of Nouns.	2/4
18.	Definite and Indefinite Articles in the English Language	2/4
	Усього годин	54/80

ТЕМИ ТА ЗАВДАННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

ТЕМА 1.

The Importance of English Today: Its Role as a Global Language.

Task 1. Read and translate the text. Discuss in a group the importance of the English language in the world.

In today's globalized world, the ability to communicate effectively across borders is more important than ever. English, often referred to as the "global language," has become the primary means of communication in many international contexts. Whether in business, education, travel, or online communication, English serves as a bridge that connects people from diverse linguistic backgrounds. This essay explores the reasons why learning English is essential in the modern era.

Firstly, English is the dominant language of international business. In a global economy where companies operate across multiple countries and continents, English has emerged as the standard language for trade, negotiations, and professional communication. Proficiency in English allows individuals to participate in the global marketplace, opening up career opportunities and enabling them to compete in the international job market. For entrepreneurs and professionals, fluency in English is often a prerequisite for success in multinational companies or in dealings with international clients.

Moreover, English is the language of science, technology, and innovation. The majority of academic papers, research, and technical documentation are published in English. This gives English speakers an advantage in accessing the latest developments in their fields of interest. For students and researchers, learning English is crucial for engaging with the global academic community, attending international conferences, and contributing to advancements in their disciplines. Additionally, many of the world's leading educational institutions offer courses and degree programs in English, making it essential for students seeking higher education abroad.

In the digital age, English is also the primary language of the internet and social media. A significant portion of online content, including websites, videos, blogs, and social media posts, is in English. Understanding English enables individuals to access a vast amount of information, connect with people worldwide, and participate in global discussions on various platforms. Whether for personal enrichment or professional development, proficiency in English is key to navigating the digital world and staying informed about global trends.

Furthermore, English is a gateway to cultural exchange and understanding. As the most widely spoken second language, English allows people from different cultures to communicate and share ideas. This fosters greater cultural awareness, tolerance, and collaboration. Learning English provides access to a rich body of literature, film, music, and other cultural products that might otherwise remain inaccessible. It also enables travelers to navigate foreign countries with greater ease, enhancing their experiences and deepening their understanding of other cultures.

In conclusion, the necessity of learning English in the modern world cannot be overstated. Whether for economic, academic, digital, or cultural reasons, English plays a pivotal role in enabling global communication and participation. In a world that is increasingly interconnected, proficiency in English is not just a valuable skill but a crucial tool for success and growth in almost every aspect of life. As such, investing time and effort in learning English is an investment in one's future, providing opportunities and opening doors to a world of possibilities.

Task 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Why is English referred to as the "global language" in the essay?
2. How does proficiency in English impact career opportunities in the international job market?
3. What is the role of English in the fields of science, technology, and innovation?
4. Why is English essential for students seeking higher education abroad?
5. How does understanding English benefit individuals in the digital age?
6. What portion of online content is mentioned as being in English, and why is this significant?
7. How does learning English contribute to cultural exchange and understanding?
8. What are some examples of cultural products that become accessible through learning English?
9. How does proficiency in English enhance a traveler's experience in foreign countries?
10. Why does the essay argue that investing in learning English is an investment in one's future?

Task 3. Choose the right option.

1. Why is English often referred to as the "global language"?
 - a) It is the easiest language to learn;
 - b) It is the primary means of communication in many international contexts;
 - c) It has the most native speakers in the world;
 - d) It is the oldest language in existence.
2. In what area is English considered the dominant language?
 - a) Culinary arts;
 - b) International business;
 - c) Agriculture;
 - d) Sports.
3. Why is proficiency in English important in the global marketplace?
 - a) It allows individuals to read ancient texts;
 - b) It opens up career opportunities and enables competition in the international job market;
 - c) It is required to travel to English-speaking countries;
 - d) It helps in learning other languages.
4. What is the primary language for academic papers and research?
 - a) French;
 - b) Chinese;
 - c) English;
 - d) Spanish.
5. How does English proficiency benefit students seeking higher education abroad?
 - a) It allows them to avoid learning new languages;
 - b) It helps them understand foreign cultures better;
 - c) It enables them to enroll in courses and degree programs offered in English;
 - d) It is not particularly useful for higher education.
6. What is the significance of English in the digital age?
 - a) It is the language of coding and programming;

- b) It is the primary language of the internet and social media;
 - c) It is required to use most computer operating systems;
 - d) It is the official language of all websites.
7. How does English enable people to access a vast amount of information online?
- a) By allowing them to create their own websites;
 - b) By providing translations for all content;
 - c) By enabling them to understand the significant portion of content available in English;
 - d) By making them experts in information technology.
8. How does learning English contribute to cultural exchange?
- a) It eliminates cultural differences;
 - b) It allows people from different cultures to communicate and share ideas;
 - c) It replaces the need for learning other languages;
 - d) It is used exclusively in cultural ceremonies.
9. What is a benefit of learning English for travelers?
- a) It allows them to avoid using maps;
 - b) It enables them to easily navigate foreign countries;
 - c) It grants them free entry to English-speaking countries;
 - d) It allows them to travel without needing a guide.
10. Why is English considered the language of science and innovation?
- a) All scientific discoveries are made in English-speaking countries;
 - b) The majority of academic research and technical documentation is published in English;
 - c) English has the most scientific vocabulary;
 - d) It is the only language used in laboratories.
11. What portion of online content is mentioned as being in English?
- a) A small portion;
 - b) A significant portion;
 - c) None of the content;
 - d) All online content.
12. How does English proficiency influence one's access to global trends?
- a) It restricts access to local information;
 - b) It keeps them informed about global trends and discussions;
 - c) It has no influence on global trends;
 - d) It only helps in understanding trends in English-speaking countries.
13. Why is English important for international conferences?
- a) It is the only language spoken at conferences.
 - b) It is commonly used as the medium for presentations and discussions.
 - c) It helps participants avoid misunderstandings.
 - d) It is required for obtaining conference materials.

14. What advantage do English speakers have in accessing educational resources?
- a) They can access resources in any language;
 - b) They can access a wide range of academic papers and courses published in English;
 - c) They get discounts on educational materials;
 - d) They can avoid exams in other languages.
15. How does learning English provide access to cultural products?
- a) It allows people to appreciate cultural products in their original form;
 - b) It provides translations of all cultural products;
 - c) It limits access to only English-speaking countries' cultural products;
 - d) It has no impact on cultural understanding.
16. Why is English considered a crucial tool for success and growth?
- a) It guarantees high-paying jobs;
 - b) It enables global communication and participation in various aspects of life;
 - c) It replaces the need for any other skills;
 - d) It is the only language used in successful businesses.
17. How does learning English impact one's future?
- a) It limits career opportunities;
 - b) It provides opportunities and opens doors to a world of possibilities;
 - c) It makes learning other languages unnecessary;
 - d) It has no significant impact on one's future.
18. In what way does English contribute to global communication?
- a) It is spoken by a few people worldwide.
 - b) It acts as a bridge connecting people from different linguistic backgrounds.
 - c) It is difficult to learn, thus limiting communication.
 - d) It is used only in formal settings.
19. Why is English essential for engaging with the global academic community?
- a) It allows for easier communication with professors;
 - b) It is the primary language used for publishing and presenting research internationally;
 - c) It is mandatory for all academic programs;
 - d) It helps avoid plagiarism.
20. What role does English play in the context of international trade?
- a) It is used exclusively in trade agreements;
 - b) It facilitates communication between trade partners from different countries;
 - c) It ensures the accuracy of trade documents;
 - d) It limits trade to English-speaking countries.

TEMA 2.

Literary Analysis: Approaches and Techniques.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Literary analysis is a critical skill that allows readers to engage with texts on a deeper level, uncovering meanings, themes, and structures that may not be immediately apparent. It involves examining a text's components, including its language, structure, and context, to understand the author's intent and the work's impact on its audience. Various approaches and techniques can be applied in literary analysis, each offering a unique perspective on how to interpret a piece of literature.

Approaches to Literary Analysis.

1. **Formalism** Formalism focuses on the structure and language of a text. This approach examines literary devices such as symbolism, imagery, metaphor, and irony, paying close attention to the text itself without considering external contexts like the author's biography or historical background. Formalists believe that meaning is intrinsic to the text, and understanding the form and structure is key to interpretation.

2. **Historical and Biographical Approaches** These approaches emphasize the importance of historical and biographical contexts in understanding a work of literature. The historical approach examines the period in which the text was written, exploring how societal, political, and cultural factors influence its themes and structure. The biographical approach focuses on the author's life, considering how their experiences, beliefs, and worldview shape the narrative. Both methods aim to connect the text to broader external factors that influenced its creation.

3. **Feminist Criticism** Feminist literary analysis explores how gender roles, power relations, and patriarchal structures are represented in texts. It examines how women are portrayed, the roles they play, and the ways in which gender dynamics influence characters and themes. Feminist critics often challenge traditional interpretations that overlook the experiences and voices of women, offering new perspectives on canonical works and promoting literature that highlights diverse female experiences.

4. **Psychoanalytic Criticism** Psychoanalytic criticism, rooted in the theories of Sigmund Freud and later thinkers like Carl Jung and Jacques Lacan, analyzes the psychological dimensions of literature. It explores the unconscious motives of characters, the symbolism of dreams and desires, and the psychological underpinnings of the text. By examining characters' inner worlds and the deeper meaning behind narrative actions, psychoanalytic critics uncover hidden desires, fears, and conflicts that shape the story.

5. **Postcolonial Criticism** Postcolonial criticism focuses on literature produced in response to colonialism and its aftermath. It examines themes of identity, power, race, and resistance, particularly in works from formerly colonized nations. This approach challenges the dominant narratives imposed by colonial powers and seeks to give voice to marginalized and oppressed groups, exploring how colonial history influences cultural and personal identities.

Techniques for Literary Analysis.

1. **Close Reading** Close reading is a fundamental technique in literary analysis that involves a detailed examination of a text's language, structure, and meaning. Readers focus on specific words, phrases, and sentences, analyzing how literary devices are used to convey themes

and emotions. This technique emphasizes careful attention to the text's nuances, allowing readers to uncover layers of meaning that may not be obvious on a first reading.

2. **Thematic Analysis** Thematic analysis involves identifying and exploring the central themes or messages in a literary work. Readers examine how these themes develop throughout the text, considering how characters, plot, and literary devices contribute to the exploration of key ideas. Common themes in literature include love, power, identity, and conflict, and thematic analysis helps to understand the larger message or moral of the work.

3. **Character Analysis** This technique focuses on the characters in a literary work, analyzing their motivations, relationships, and development. Character analysis considers how characters change over the course of the narrative, what they represent, and how they contribute to the overall themes of the text. By understanding characters' roles and complexities, readers gain insight into the work's emotional and psychological dimensions.

4. **Symbolism** Symbolism involves interpreting objects, characters, or events in a text that represent larger abstract ideas. For example, a dove may symbolize peace, or a journey may represent self-discovery. Analyzing symbols allows readers to grasp the deeper meanings embedded in the narrative, enriching their understanding of the text's themes and intentions.

5. **Structural Analysis** Structural analysis looks at the overall organization and framework of a literary work. It examines how the plot is constructed, the use of narrative techniques like foreshadowing or flashbacks, and how the text's structure contributes to its meaning. For example, a non-linear narrative might create suspense or reflect the fragmented nature of memory.

6. **Contextual Analysis** Contextual analysis involves examining the broader social, historical, and cultural context in which a text was written. This technique allows readers to understand how a work reflects or critiques the society of its time, and how it engages with historical events or cultural norms. Understanding context is crucial for interpreting works that are deeply tied to specific time periods or movements.

Conclusion.

Literary analysis is a versatile and dynamic process that can be approached from various perspectives. By applying different approaches and techniques, readers can uncover deeper meanings in texts and appreciate the richness of literature. Whether focusing on the formal elements of a work or its broader cultural implications, literary analysis enhances our understanding of stories and the world they represent.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does the formalist approach in literary analysis primarily focus on?
2. How does the historical approach help in understanding a literary work?
3. What is the main focus of feminist literary criticism?
4. How does psychoanalytic criticism explore the inner worlds of characters?
5. What themes does postcolonial criticism typically examine in literature?
6. How does close reading differ from other literary analysis techniques?
7. What role do symbols play in understanding deeper meanings within a text?
8. How does character analysis contribute to understanding a work's emotional dimensions?
9. Why is contextual analysis important in interpreting works tied to specific time periods?

Task 3. Match the literary analysis term on the left with its correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Formalism | a) Focuses on how gender roles and power dynamics are represented in texts. |
| 2. Symbolism | b) Explores the structure and language of a text, without considering external contexts. |
| 3. Close Reading | c) Focuses on themes of identity, race, and power in literature from formerly colonized nations. |
| 4. Postcolonial Criticism | d) Involves detailed examination of specific words, phrases, and literary devices. |
| 5. Character Analysis | e) The process of interpreting abstract ideas through characters or objects in the text. |
| 6. Structural Analysis | f) Analyzes the motivations, development, and relationships of characters. |
| 7. Psychoanalytic Criticism | g) Examines unconscious motives and psychological dimensions of a text. |
| 8. Feminist Criticism | h) Analyzes the overall structure and organization of a literary work. |
| 9. Thematic Analysis | i) Identifies and explores the central themes or messages in a text. |

Task 4. in the blanks using the following terms.

Formalism, thematic analysis, character analysis, symbolism, feminist criticism, close reading, psychoanalytic criticism, historical approach, postcolonial criticism.

1. A ___ approach examines how political and economic systems influence the structure and themes of a literary work.
2. ___ involves identifying recurring themes and ideas that the author is trying to communicate.
3. A ___ focuses on how the author's life experiences influenced the creation of the text.
4. In ___, critics explore unconscious desires and fears represented in the actions of the characters.
5. To understand the deeper meaning behind a specific object in the story, we need to explore its ___.
6. ___ looks at how gender roles are portrayed in literature and how women's voices are represented.
7. ___ helps us focus on the linguistic and formal elements of a text without considering external factors.
8. Critics who explore the impact of colonial history on literature often use a ___ approach.
9. A ___ of the text helps us pay attention to individual words, phrases, and structures to interpret meaning.

TEMA 3.

Academic Writing Skills: Comparing Formal and Informal Styles.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Academic writing is a critical skill in the educational and professional world, where clear, precise, and well-organized communication is essential. A fundamental aspect of academic writing is understanding and appropriately using formal and informal styles. Both styles have their place in different contexts, but they differ significantly in tone, structure, vocabulary, and purpose.

Formal Academic Writing.

Formal writing is the standard in academic settings. It is characterized by a serious tone, complex sentence structures, and a focus on clarity and objectivity. The purpose of formal writing is to convey information, argue a point, or present research in a manner that is respectful and devoid of personal bias.

Tone and Vocabulary: In formal writing, the tone is impersonal and objective. Personal pronouns such as "I" or "we" are generally avoided, and the writer focuses on the subject matter rather than personal opinions. Vocabulary in formal writing tends to be more sophisticated and precise, often including discipline-specific jargon. Colloquialisms, contractions, and slang are avoided to maintain a professional tone.

Structure and Organization: Formal writing is highly structured. It typically follows a clear format, such as an introduction, body, and conclusion, and is organized logically to lead the reader through the argument or discussion. Each paragraph has a clear purpose, often beginning with a topic sentence, followed by evidence or analysis, and concluding with a summary or transition.

Purpose and Audience: The primary purpose of formal academic writing is to inform, persuade, or analyze in a scholarly context. The audience is usually other scholars, students, or professionals in the field, who expect a high level of rigor and adherence to academic conventions.

Informal Academic Writing.

Informal writing, while less common in academic settings, can still be appropriate in certain contexts, such as personal reflections, blog posts, or opinion pieces. This style is characterized by a more relaxed tone, simpler sentence structures, and the use of personal pronouns and colloquial language.

Tone and Vocabulary: The tone in informal writing is conversational and may include personal opinions and experiences. Vocabulary is more casual, and the use of contractions, colloquial expressions, and even humor is acceptable. Informal writing often aims to engage the reader on a personal level, making the text more relatable and accessible.

Structure and Organization: Informal writing is less rigidly structured than formal writing. It may not follow a strict organizational pattern, allowing for more flexibility in how ideas are presented. The writing may be more narrative or reflective, with a focus on the writer's personal thoughts or experiences.

Purpose and Audience: Informal writing often aims to entertain, persuade in a more personal way, or express the writer's thoughts and feelings. The audience is typically broader and may include readers outside of academia. The goal is often to connect with the reader on a more personal level, rather than to meet strict academic standards.

Key Differences and When to Use Each Style.

The key differences between formal and informal academic writing lie in their tone, structure, vocabulary, and purpose. Formal writing is suited to academic papers, research reports, and

professional communications, where clarity, objectivity, and precision are paramount. Informal writing, on the other hand, is more appropriate for less formal contexts, such as blogs, personal essays, or reflective journals, where the writer's voice and personal engagement with the reader are more important.

Conclusion.

Understanding the differences between formal and informal writing styles is crucial for academic success. While formal writing is the cornerstone of academic communication, informal writing has its place in certain contexts where a more personal, relatable approach is desired. Mastering both styles allows writers to adapt their tone and structure to suit different purposes and audiences, enhancing their overall communication skills.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the primary purpose of formal academic writing?
2. How does the tone differ between formal and informal writing?
3. Why are personal pronouns generally avoided in formal academic writing?
4. What are some characteristics of vocabulary used in formal writing?
5. In what contexts might informal academic writing be more appropriate?
6. How does the structure of formal writing typically differ from that of informal writing?
7. What is the role of personal opinions in informal academic writing?
8. Why might a writer choose to use informal writing in a blog post?
9. How does the intended audience influence the choice between formal and informal writing styles?
10. What are the key differences between formal and informal writing in terms of purpose and audience?

Task 3. Match the words from the text on the left with their synonyms on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Critical | a) Informal |
| 2. Impersonal | b) Engage |
| 3. Sophisticated | c) Necessary |
| 4. Casual | d) Advanced |
| 5. Rigor | e) Involves |
| 6. Engage | f) Structured |
| 7. Precise | g) Exact |
| 8. Relaxed | h) Casual |
| 9. Rigidly | i) Strictness |
| 10. Include | j) Objective |

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the list below. Each word is used only once.

Words: Objective, Structure, Colloquial, Tone, Clarity, Vocabulary, Informal, Rigor, Audience, Personal

1. Formal academic writing avoids _____ language and slang to maintain professionalism.
2. The _____ of formal writing is usually impersonal and serious.

3. _____ is key in formal writing, ensuring that the reader can easily understand the argument.
4. In informal writing, the _____ can be more relaxed and conversational.
5. The _____ of a text influences the choice of writing style, whether formal or informal.
6. Formal writing demands a clear and logical _____, often including an introduction, body, and conclusion.
7. _____ writing often includes personal opinions and a more flexible structure.
8. Academic writing requires _____ to ensure that the information is accurate and well-supported.
9. The _____ of informal writing can include contractions and everyday expressions.
10. In formal academic writing, the tone is typically _____, focusing on the subject rather than the writer's _____ opinions.

TEMA 4.

Comparative Literature: Cross-Cultural Perspectives.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Comparative literature is an academic discipline that studies literature across cultural, linguistic, and national boundaries. By examining texts from different cultures, comparative literature seeks to uncover the similarities, differences, and unique qualities that emerge in diverse literary traditions. This cross-cultural approach opens up new perspectives on how literature reflects and shapes human experiences across the globe.

The Scope of Comparative Literature.

The study of comparative literature goes beyond merely comparing two or more texts from different cultures. It investigates how literature interacts with other disciplines such as history, philosophy, art, and politics. Comparative literature explores themes that resonate across cultures, such as identity, migration, love, power, and conflict. It examines how these themes are treated differently depending on the cultural, social, and historical context in which the text was written.

For instance, the theme of exile can be found in both ancient Greek literature, such as in Homer's *The Odyssey*, and in modern African literature, like Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. While both explore the emotional and physical displacement of their characters, the cultural context shapes the way this theme is portrayed and understood. In Greek literature, exile may be seen as a personal journey toward redemption, while in postcolonial African literature, it often reflects the broader social and political consequences of colonization.

Cross-Cultural Influence in Literature.

One of the key aspects of comparative literature is the study of how literature from different cultures influences one another. Cross-cultural exchanges have been happening for centuries, resulting in literary traditions that are deeply interconnected. For example, European Romanticism in the 19th century was greatly influenced by the works of Persian and Indian poetry, while modern Latin American literature draws heavily from European and African traditions.

Translation plays a critical role in this cross-cultural exchange. Through translation, literary works transcend linguistic boundaries, allowing readers in one culture to access the stories, philosophies, and worldviews of another. Writers who read works from different cultures are often inspired by them, integrating foreign ideas, forms, and styles into their own writing. This creates a rich tapestry of global literature where cultural boundaries blur, and ideas flow freely across borders.

The Importance of Context in Comparative Literature.

One of the major challenges in comparative literature is the importance of understanding the cultural and historical context of a literary work. A text can take on different meanings depending on where and when it was written and read. What might seem like a simple narrative in one culture could have profound cultural significance in another. For instance, the concept of heroism may vary widely between Western and Eastern literary traditions. In Western literature, the hero is often celebrated for individualism and personal achievement, while in many Eastern traditions, heroism is linked to self-sacrifice for the greater good of the community.

To effectively compare literature across cultures, scholars must delve deeply into the social, political, and historical conditions that shape a text. This context not only helps explain the differences between texts but also highlights the universal themes that bind human experiences together, regardless of culture.

Comparative Literature and Globalization.

In today's globalized world, the field of comparative literature has taken on renewed significance. Literature is increasingly crossing borders, and writers are more likely than ever to be influenced by multiple cultures. Diaspora and migration have resulted in hybrid identities that are reflected in literature. Comparative literature provides a framework to understand these complex cultural interactions and the ways in which literature represents global realities.

Additionally, comparative literature encourages readers to adopt a more inclusive and cosmopolitan view of the world. By reading works from different cultures, readers are exposed to new ways of thinking and new cultural practices, fostering empathy and global understanding. This makes comparative literature a powerful tool in breaking down cultural barriers and promoting cross-cultural dialogue.

Conclusion.

Comparative literature is a dynamic and interdisciplinary field that offers a deeper understanding of literature in its global context. By studying literature across cultures, comparative literature not only highlights the diversity of human expression but also reveals the commonalities that unite us all. Through its cross-cultural perspective, comparative literature fosters a richer appreciation of the world's literary traditions, promoting global awareness and intercultural understanding.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main focus of comparative literature as a discipline?
2. How does comparative literature examine themes across different cultures?
3. In what way does cultural context shape the portrayal of the theme of exile in *The Odyssey* and *Things Fall Apart*?
4. How has cross-cultural influence shaped European Romanticism in the 19th century?
5. Why is translation important in cross-cultural literary exchanges?

6. How do writers incorporate ideas from foreign literary traditions into their own work?
7. What challenges arise in comparative literature when analyzing texts from different cultures?
8. How does the concept of heroism differ between Western and Eastern literary traditions?
9. In what ways has globalization impacted the study of comparative literature?
10. How does comparative literature contribute to fostering global understanding and breaking down cultural barriers?

Task 3. Match the words related to comparative literature on the left with their correct definitions on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Cross-cultural | a) The process of converting a text from one language into another. |
| 2. Exile | b) The impact one culture or literary tradition has on another. |
| 3. Translation | c) A combination of multiple cultural influences in an individual's identity. |
| 4. Globalization | d) The condition of being forced to live away from one's homeland. |
| 5. Hybrid identity | e) Pertaining to or including multiple academic fields. |
| 6. Heroism | f) The quality of being familiar with and at ease in different cultures. |
| 7. Interdisciplinary | g) The expansion of ideas, goods, and culture across the world. |
| 8. Influence | h) Understanding and sharing the feelings of others. |
| 9. Cosmopolitan | i) Involving or comparing two or more different cultures. |
| 10. Empathy | j) The qualities that make someone brave or admirable, often in challenging situations. |

Task 4. Complete the sentences using the correct words from the list: context, interconnected, comparative, universal, diaspora, boundaries, literary, cultural, interdisciplinary, influence.

1. In comparative literature, it is essential to consider the historical and social ____ in which a text was written.
2. The study of cross-cultural influences highlights how ____ traditions have shaped each other over time.
3. The theme of identity is often explored in the literature of the ____, where migration and displacement are central issues.
4. Writers from different cultures often ____ each other, incorporating new ideas and styles into their work.
5. One of the goals of ____ literature is to break down national and linguistic ____, allowing readers to explore diverse literary traditions.
6. The ____ of exile can be found in many works across different cultures, making it a significant theme in world literature.
7. ____ analysis looks at how texts from different cultures engage with similar themes and ideas.
8. The increasing ____ of the world through technology and trade has impacted literary traditions and exchanges.
9. Literature often transcends cultural ____, connecting people from different backgrounds through shared human experiences.

10. An ____ approach to literature might combine insights from history, philosophy, and art to deepen the analysis of a text.

TEMA 5.

Paragraph Writing: the Main Principles.

Task 1 . Read and translate the text.

Writing: The Main Principles.

Paragraph writing is a fundamental skill in academic and professional communication. A well-crafted paragraph is not just a collection of sentences; it is a unit of thought that conveys a single idea clearly and effectively. Understanding the main principles of paragraph writing is essential for anyone who aims to write with clarity, coherence, and persuasiveness.

1. Unity.

The principle of unity is foundational to effective paragraph writing. A paragraph should focus on one main idea or topic. Every sentence within the paragraph should support or elaborate on this central idea. Introducing multiple ideas in a single paragraph can confuse the reader and weaken the overall argument or narrative. To maintain unity, start each paragraph with a clear topic sentence that states the main idea, and ensure that all subsequent sentences relate directly to this idea.

2. Coherence.

Coherence is about the logical flow of ideas within a paragraph. A coherent paragraph is easy to read and understand because the sentences are logically connected and follow a clear sequence. This can be achieved by organizing sentences in a logical order, such as chronological, spatial, or order of importance. Additionally, the use of transitional words and phrases (e.g., "furthermore," "however," "in addition") helps to guide the reader through the paragraph, linking ideas smoothly and showing how they relate to one another.

3. Development.

A well-developed paragraph provides sufficient detail to fully explain or support the main idea. Development can be achieved through various methods, such as providing examples, offering explanations, including evidence, or elaborating on a concept. The key is to ensure that the paragraph is rich in content and offers enough information to satisfy the reader's understanding of the topic. A paragraph that is underdeveloped may leave the reader with unanswered questions, while one that is overdeveloped may include unnecessary details.

4. Clarity.

Clarity in paragraph writing ensures that the reader can easily grasp the main idea and supporting points. This requires careful attention to word choice, sentence structure, and grammar. Avoid using overly complex language or jargon that may confuse the reader. Instead, aim for simplicity and precision in your writing. Sentences should be concise and direct, avoiding ambiguity

and redundancy. A clear paragraph communicates its message effectively, leaving no room for misunderstanding.

5. Emphasis.

The principle of emphasis involves highlighting the most important points in a paragraph to ensure they stand out to the reader. This can be achieved by placing the most critical information at the beginning or end of the paragraph, where it is most likely to be noticed. Additionally, repetition, parallel structure, and the use of strong, vivid language can help emphasize key ideas. By strategically emphasizing important points, the writer can guide the reader's attention and reinforce the central message of the paragraph.

6. Length and Balance.

While there is no strict rule for the length of a paragraph, it is important to consider the balance between too much and too little information. A paragraph should be long enough to fully develop the main idea, but not so long that it becomes difficult to follow. Similarly, overly short paragraphs can appear underdeveloped and may disrupt the flow of the text. Aim for a balance that allows the paragraph to stand alone as a complete unit of thought, while also fitting seamlessly into the larger context of the writing.

Conclusion.

Mastering the main principles of paragraph writing—unity, coherence, development, clarity, emphasis, and appropriate length—is crucial for effective communication. Whether in academic essays, professional reports, or creative writing, well-constructed paragraphs form the building blocks of clear and compelling writing. By applying these principles, writers can ensure that their paragraphs not only convey their ideas but do so in a way that engages and informs the reader.

Task 2. Answer the questions related to the text on paragraph writing.

1. What is the main idea behind the principle of unity in paragraph writing?
2. How does coherence contribute to the effectiveness of a paragraph?
3. Why is it important to use transitional words and phrases within a paragraph?
4. What are some methods for developing a paragraph fully?
5. How can clarity be achieved in paragraph writing?
6. What is the purpose of emphasizing key points in a paragraph?
7. How can the principle of emphasis be applied to make important ideas stand out?
8. What factors should be considered when determining the appropriate length of a paragraph?
9. Why is balance important when writing a paragraph?
10. How do the principles of paragraph writing contribute to overall effective

Task 3. Match the words from the text on the left with their synonyms on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Unity | a) Simplicity |
| 2. Coherence | b) Importance |
| 3. Development | c) Structure |
| 4. Clarity | d) Progression |
| 5. Emphasis | e) Connection |
| 6. Paragraph | f) Consistency |

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 7. Precision | g) Paragraph structure |
| 8. Transition | h) Highlighting |
| 9. Logical | i) Exactness |
| 10. Concise | j) Brief |

Task 4. Complete the sentences using the appropriate word from the list below. Each word is used only once.

Words: Emphasize, Clarity, Unity, Coherence, Transitional, Develop, Structure, Concise, Emphasis, Logical

1. To maintain _____ in your paragraph, ensure all sentences focus on a single idea.
2. Using _____ words can help to create a smooth flow between sentences.
3. A well-_____ paragraph should contain enough detail to support the main idea.
4. _____ is achieved when sentences are arranged in a _____ order.
5. The principle of _____ ensures that your paragraph is easy to understand.
6. To _____ key ideas, you can place them at the beginning or end of the paragraph.
7. Keeping your sentences _____ helps in maintaining reader interest.
8. Proper _____ of a paragraph is essential for clear communication.
9. _____ is used to highlight the most important points within a paragraph.
10. Maintaining _____ in your writing involves making sure the paragraph develops a single idea effectively.

TEMA 6.

Language and Identity: The Power of Words in Shaping Culture.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Language is much more than a tool for communication; it is a powerful force in shaping identity and culture. Through the words we use, we express who we are, how we see the world, and how we belong to our communities. Language is deeply intertwined with identity because it reflects the values, beliefs, and histories of the people who speak it. It defines not only individual identities but also collective ones, shaping the cultural fabric of entire societies.

At the core of this relationship is the idea that language both influences and is influenced by culture. The vocabulary and idioms of a language encapsulate the experiences and worldviews of its speakers. For instance, many indigenous languages possess terms that describe natural phenomena or cultural practices unique to the region in which they developed, embodying the close relationship between people and their environments. When a language is lost, often entire ways of life and perspectives on the world disappear with it, highlighting the vital role language plays in maintaining cultural identity.

Moreover, language is often used as a marker of group belonging. Dialects, accents, and linguistic traditions become symbols of pride and heritage. In multilingual nations or regions,

language can act as a boundary between different cultural groups, sometimes fostering unity, while at other times leading to conflict. In post-colonial societies, for instance, the use of indigenous languages alongside or instead of colonial languages can be a powerful statement of reclaiming cultural identity and resisting historical oppression.

However, language also evolves, adapting to new influences and circumstances. Globalization and migration have led to the mixing of languages and the creation of new linguistic forms, reflecting the dynamic and fluid nature of cultural identities. Words borrowed from other languages, for instance, show how cultures are influenced by external ideas while retaining their distinctiveness.

In today's world, language remains a crucial tool in cultural preservation and development. Efforts to revive endangered languages or promote linguistic diversity are central to maintaining the rich variety of human experience. By recognizing the power of words to shape culture, we can better appreciate the role language plays in both connecting and distinguishing us as individuals and communities.

In sum, language is more than a medium of expression; it is a living embodiment of identity. The words we use carry the weight of cultural histories, values, and ways of seeing the world, making language an essential part of who we are.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. How does language function as more than just a tool for communication?
2. In what ways does language shape both individual and collective identity?
3. What role does vocabulary play in reflecting the worldview of a cultural group?
4. Why is the loss of a language often seen as the loss of a way of life or perspective?
5. How can dialects and accents serve as markers of group belonging?
6. What role does language play in post-colonial societies in reclaiming cultural identity?
7. How does globalization influence the evolution and adaptation of languages?
8. What is the significance of efforts to revive endangered languages?
9. How does the mixing of languages through migration impact cultural identity?
10. Why is language considered a living embodiment of identity, according to the text?

Task 3. Match the following words from the text to their correct definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Identity | a) The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence. |
| 2. Dialect | b) A form of a language spoken in a particular geographic area or by a particular group. |
| 3. Globalization | c) The customs, traditions, and cultural expressions passed down from previous generations. |
| 4. Heritage | d) The state of being at risk of extinction. |
| 5. Endangered | e) The characteristics, values, and beliefs that define a person or group. |

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate word from the list below.

Words: Vocabulary, Reclaim, Evolution, Oppression, Perspective

1. The _____ of a language often reflects the values and beliefs of a culture.
2. Post-colonial societies may use indigenous languages to _____ their cultural identity.
3. Language undergoes constant _____ as it adapts to new influences.
4. The loss of a language can lead to the erasure of an entire cultural _____.
5. Using language as a tool of resistance can help counter historical forms of _____.

TEMA 7.

Stylistics: Exploring the Language of Literature.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Stylistics is the study of language and its use in literary texts. It focuses on how authors use language to create meaning, evoke emotions, and engage readers. By analyzing the style of a text, which includes elements such as word choice, sentence structure, imagery, and tone, stylistics helps to uncover deeper layers of meaning and interpret literary works in a more nuanced way.

One of the key components of stylistics is diction, or word choice. The specific words an author selects can greatly influence how a reader perceives a text. For instance, formal or archaic language can create a sense of distance or timelessness, while casual or colloquial words may bring a sense of familiarity or intimacy. Similarly, the use of metaphors, similes, and other figurative language contributes to the texture and depth of a literary work, offering fresh perspectives on familiar concepts or emotions.

Another important aspect of stylistics is syntax, or sentence structure. The length and complexity of sentences, as well as their arrangement, can impact the flow and rhythm of a text. Short, choppy sentences may convey tension or urgency, while longer, more elaborate sentences can create a sense of calm or thoughtfulness. Authors deliberately craft sentences to control the reader's pace and emotional response to the narrative.

Imagery and tone also play crucial roles in stylistics. Imagery refers to the descriptive language that appeals to the senses, helping readers visualize scenes, hear sounds, or feel emotions. Tone, on the other hand, is the attitude or mood conveyed by the author, whether it is serious, humorous, ironic, or melancholic. Together, imagery and tone work to immerse the reader in the world of the text.

Stylistics also extends beyond literary texts. The principles of stylistic analysis can be applied to non-literary genres such as advertisements, speeches, or political rhetoric. Understanding how language operates in different contexts allows for a richer interpretation of all kinds of texts, making stylistics a valuable tool not just in literary criticism, but in the broader study of language and communication.

In essence, stylistics bridges the gap between language and literature, offering readers a deeper understanding of how texts are constructed and how they create meaning. By exploring the intricate details of style, readers can uncover new layers of interpretation and appreciate the craftsmanship of authors in shaping their works.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the primary focus of stylistics in the study of literature?
2. How does diction influence the reader's perception of a text?
3. What are some examples of figurative language commonly analyzed in stylistics?
4. How does sentence structure (syntax) affect the emotional impact of a literary work?
5. In what ways can short, choppy sentences affect the reader's experience?
6. How does imagery enhance the reader's engagement with a literary text?
7. What is the significance of tone in shaping the mood of a narrative?
8. How can stylistic analysis be applied to non-literary genres such as advertisements or political rhetoric?
9. Why is understanding the language of literature important for readers and critics?
10. What is the relationship between stylistics and the deeper interpretation of a literary text?

Task 3. Match the following stylistic terms from the text with their correct definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Diction | a) The structure and arrangement of sentences in a text. |
| 2. Syntax | b) The specific word choice an author uses to shape meaning and style. |
| 3. Imagery | c) Language that appeals to the senses and creates vivid mental pictures. |
| 4. Tone | d) The use of metaphors, similes, and other non-literal expressions to convey meaning. |
| 5. Figurative language | e) The attitude or mood expressed by the author in a text |

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: Diction, Syntax, Figurative, Imagery, Tone

1. The author's use of detailed _____ allows readers to vividly picture the setting.
2. A formal and sophisticated _____ can make a text feel more serious or refined.
3. Short, abrupt sentences in the text illustrate the impact of _____ on the narrative's pace.
4. The humorous _____ of the passage lightens the overall mood of the story.
5. Through the use of _____ language, the writer compares the character's emotions to a storm.

TEMA 8.

Plagiarism and Ways to Avoid It.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's words, ideas, or work without proper acknowledgment, presenting it as your own. It is considered a serious violation of academic integrity and can have severe consequences, ranging from failing a course to expulsion from an institution. With the rise of digital content and easy access to information, plagiarism has become a significant concern in education and professional writing. However, understanding what constitutes plagiarism

and how to avoid it can help individuals maintain academic honesty and uphold ethical writing standards.

Types of Plagiarism.

Plagiarism can take many forms, some more obvious than others. The most blatant type is direct plagiarism, where a person copies another's work word-for-word without citation. This is an intentional act of dishonesty and is considered one of the most serious violations.

Self-plagiarism occurs when an individual reuses their own previously submitted work without permission or acknowledgment. While it may seem harmless, this act is often frowned upon in academic and professional contexts as it misrepresents the originality of the work.

A more subtle form is mosaic plagiarism, also known as patchwork plagiarism, where a writer takes phrases from a source and integrates them into their own work without proper citation. Even if some changes are made, the failure to cite the original source still constitutes plagiarism.

Finally, accidental plagiarism happens when individuals unintentionally fail to cite their sources correctly or paraphrase too closely to the original text. This type of plagiarism is often due to a lack of knowledge about citation rules or improper note-taking, but it is treated just as seriously as intentional plagiarism.

Consequences of Plagiarism.

The consequences of plagiarism can be severe, especially in academic and professional settings. In schools, students caught plagiarizing may receive a failing grade on the assignment, fail the course, or even face suspension or expulsion. In professional writing or publishing, plagiarism can damage an individual's reputation, lead to legal action, and result in the loss of job opportunities. These consequences highlight the importance of understanding and avoiding plagiarism.

Ways to Avoid Plagiarism.

There are several strategies that writers can use to avoid plagiarism and maintain academic integrity in their work.

1. **Proper Citation:** One of the most effective ways to avoid plagiarism is to properly cite all sources used in the work. This includes direct quotes, paraphrased ideas, and any data or statistics obtained from external sources. Different academic disciplines have different citation styles, such as APA, MLA, or Chicago, so it's important to know which one to use and follow its guidelines carefully.
2. **Paraphrasing Correctly:** Paraphrasing is an essential skill in writing that involves restating ideas from a source in your own words. However, it's important to ensure that the paraphrasing is not too close to the original wording, and the original source should still be cited. A good paraphrase captures the essence of the idea while changing both the wording and sentence structure significantly.
3. **Quoting:** When using someone else's exact words, it's important to use quotation marks and provide a citation. Direct quotes should be used sparingly, and only when the original wording is particularly impactful or significant. Overusing quotes can lead to a lack of originality in your writing.
4. **Using Plagiarism Detection Tools:** Many plagiarism detection tools are available online to help writers ensure their work is original. Programs like Turnitin, Grammarly, and Copyscape can scan texts for similarities to existing content, allowing writers to make corrections before submitting their work. These tools are especially useful for identifying unintentional plagiarism.

5. **Good Note-Taking Practices:** During research, it's important to take detailed notes and keep track of all sources used. Writers should distinguish between their own ideas and the information they've gathered from outside sources. This can prevent confusion during the writing process and ensure that all sources are properly acknowledged.
6. **Time Management:** Rushed work often leads to sloppy citations and accidental plagiarism. By managing time effectively and avoiding last-minute writing, individuals can give themselves enough time to review their work carefully and ensure that all sources are properly credited.

Conclusion.

Plagiarism undermines the value of honest work and can have lasting negative consequences for students, professionals, and researchers. By understanding the different types of plagiarism and employing strategies such as proper citation, correct paraphrasing, and the use of plagiarism detection tools, writers can avoid falling into the trap of plagiarism. Academic honesty and ethical writing practices are fundamental to personal and professional success, and mastering these skills is essential for anyone engaged in academic or professional writing.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is considered direct plagiarism, and why is it viewed as one of the most serious forms of plagiarism?
2. How does self-plagiarism differ from other types of plagiarism, and what makes it problematic in academic settings?
3. What is mosaic plagiarism, and how does it differ from direct plagiarism?
4. Explain the concept of accidental plagiarism. What are common causes of this type of plagiarism?
5. What are some potential academic consequences of being caught plagiarizing?
6. How can proper citation help avoid plagiarism, and why is it important to follow specific citation styles?
7. What steps should be taken to ensure that paraphrasing is done correctly and does not constitute plagiarism?
8. Why is it important to use quotation marks and citations when including direct quotes in your work?
9. What role do plagiarism detection tools play in preventing plagiarism, and can you name a few examples of such tools?
10. How can effective note-taking and time management contribute to avoiding plagiarism?

Task 3. Match the terms from the text on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Plagiarism | a) Using exact words from a source with proper acknowledgment. |
| 2. Self-plagiarism | b) Copying someone else's work without giving credit. |
| 3. Mosaic Plagiarism | c) Reusing one's own previously submitted work without permission. |
| 4. Accidental Plagiarism | d) Unintentional failure to cite sources or paraphrasing too closely. |
| 5. Citation | e) The act of acknowledging the original source of information. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 6. Paraphrasing | f) Restating ideas from a source in one's own words. |
| 7. Quotation Marks | g) Marks used to indicate that text is copied exactly from another source. |
| 8. Plagiarism Detection Tools | h) Software used to identify similarities between texts. |
| 9. Note-Taking | i) The practice of recording information from sources for later use. |
| 10. Time Management | j) Organizing and planning time to avoid rushing and errors. |

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the list below.

Words: plagiarism, citation, self-plagiarism, paraphrasing, mosaic, quotation marks, detection, accidental, note-taking, management

1. Proper _____ ensures that all sources are acknowledged and helps avoid plagiarism.
2. _____ occurs when you reuse your own previous work without permission.
3. To avoid _____, it is essential to restate ideas in your own words and provide proper credit.
4. Using _____ is necessary when including exact words from another source.
5. _____ plagiarism involves taking phrases from a source and integrating them into your own work without proper acknowledgment.
6. _____ tools can help identify similarities between your text and existing sources.
7. _____ involves writing down important information from sources during research.
8. _____ plagiarism can result from not understanding proper citation rules or making errors in paraphrasing.
9. Effective _____ helps ensure that you have enough time to properly write and review your work.
10. _____ is the act of presenting someone else's ideas or words as your own without proper acknowledgment.

TEMA 9.

Debates on Educational Issues.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Education is a fundamental pillar of society, shaping the future of individuals and, by extension, the future of communities and nations. As such, it is no surprise that educational issues frequently spark debates among educators, policymakers, parents, and students. These debates often revolve around various aspects of the educational system, including curriculum design, teaching methods, educational equity, and the role of technology. Understanding the different perspectives on these issues is crucial for developing effective educational policies and practices.

Curriculum Design.

One of the most contentious issues in education is curriculum design. Debates in this area often focus on what should be taught, how it should be taught, and who decides the content. Proponents of a traditional curriculum argue that a strong foundation in core subjects like mathematics, science, and language arts is essential for student success. They believe that a well-rounded education in these areas prepares students for higher education and the workforce.

Conversely, advocates of a more modern, flexible curriculum argue for the inclusion of subjects that reflect the changing needs of society, such as technology, environmental science, and social-emotional learning. They believe that a curriculum should not only prepare students for academic and professional success but also equip them with the skills needed to navigate a rapidly evolving world. The challenge lies in balancing traditional academic content with innovative and relevant topics.

Teaching Methods.

Teaching methods are another area of significant debate. Traditional teaching approaches often emphasize direct instruction, where teachers deliver content to students in a structured manner. This method is well-established and has been shown to be effective in many contexts, particularly in delivering foundational knowledge.

On the other hand, progressive education advocates for more student-centered approaches. Methods such as project-based learning, inquiry-based learning, and experiential learning focus on engaging students actively in their own learning process. These methods emphasize critical thinking, problem-solving, and real-world applications. Critics argue that these approaches can be less efficient and harder to standardize, potentially leading to gaps in fundamental knowledge.

Educational Equity.

Educational equity is a critical issue that encompasses various dimensions, including socioeconomic status, race, and disability. Debates on this topic often center around how to ensure that all students have access to quality education, regardless of their background.

Proponents of equitable education argue for policies that address disparities, such as additional funding for schools in underserved areas, targeted support for students with disabilities, and programs designed to bridge the achievement gap between different demographic groups. They believe that addressing these disparities is essential for creating a fair and just educational system.

Opponents may argue that focusing too much on equity can lead to inefficiencies or that resources should be allocated based on merit rather than need. They may contend that a one-size-fits-all approach does not take into account the diverse needs of students and can inadvertently perpetuate inequalities.

Role of Technology.

The integration of technology in education is a rapidly evolving topic. Proponents of educational technology argue that digital tools can enhance learning experiences, provide personalized instruction, and prepare students for a technology-driven future. Technologies such as online learning platforms, interactive simulations, and educational apps offer opportunities for innovative teaching and learning methods.

However, critics of technology in education express concerns about screen time, digital distractions, and the potential widening of the digital divide between students with varying access to technology. They argue that over-reliance on technology can detract from fundamental skills and personal interactions essential to education.

Conclusion.

The debates on educational issues reflect the complex and multifaceted nature of education. Curriculum design, teaching methods, educational equity, and the role of technology are all areas where different perspectives contribute to ongoing discussions about how to best educate students. As society continues to evolve, these debates will likely persist, driving innovations and reforms aimed at improving educational outcomes. Engaging in these debates with a critical and open mind is essential for developing effective educational practices that meet the needs of all students.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main arguments for and against traditional curriculum design?
2. How do proponents of a modern, flexible curriculum suggest addressing the needs of a rapidly evolving world?
3. What is the key difference between traditional teaching methods and student-centered approaches?
4. How do progressive education methods aim to engage students more actively in their learning process?
5. What are some of the main concerns related to educational equity as discussed in the text?
6. What policies are suggested to address disparities in educational access and quality?
7. What are the advantages of integrating technology into education according to proponents?
8. What concerns do critics have about the role of technology in education?
9. How might debates on educational equity impact the allocation of educational resources?
10. In what ways might ongoing debates about educational issues drive innovations and reforms in education?

Task 3. Match the words from the text on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Curriculum | a) Techniques that focus on engaging students actively. |
| 2. Equity | b) The content and subjects taught in schools. |
| 3. Proponents | c) The fair distribution of resources and opportunities. |
| 4. Traditional | d) Those who support a particular idea or policy. |
| 5. Progressive | e) Methods that emphasize direct instruction and structured content. |
| 6. Teaching Methods | f) Approaches to education that focus on student engagement and critical thinking. |
| 7. Digital Divide | g) The gap between those with access to technology and those without. |
| 8. Disparities | h) Differences or inequalities, often in terms of educational access. |
| 9. Experiential Learning | i) Learning through direct experience and practical application. |
| 10. Inquiry-Based Learning | j) Learning that is driven by students' questions and exploration. |

Task 4. Complete the sentences using the correct word from the list below.

Words: curriculum, equity, progressive, traditional, disparities, technology, proponents, digital, teaching methods, experiential

1. The _____ of a school determines what subjects and content students will learn.
2. Ensuring _____ in education involves addressing differences in access and resources.
3. _____ education methods include approaches that focus on student engagement and critical thinking.
4. _____ teaching methods often involve structured lessons and direct instruction.
5. _____ between students with varying access to devices and internet is a significant concern in modern education.
6. _____ advocates argue that digital tools can enhance learning and prepare students for the future.
7. _____ learning focuses on learning through hands-on experiences and real-world applications.
8. _____ education supporters argue for a balanced approach to integrating new and traditional subjects.
9. _____ methods may include project-based and inquiry-based learning strategies.
10. _____ disparities in education can affect students' overall performance and opportunities.

TEMA 10

Citing Sources. Summarizing Newspaper Articles.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Citing sources is an essential practice in academic and professional writing, as it acknowledges the work of others and strengthens the credibility of your own work. When summarizing newspaper articles, proper citation ensures that the original author's ideas are recognized and allows readers to trace the source of the information. Summarizing involves condensing the main ideas of the article into a shorter version while maintaining the original meaning. To effectively summarize and cite newspaper articles, it is important to understand both the mechanics of citation and the art of summarization.

The Importance of Citing Sources.

Citing sources is crucial for several reasons. First, it helps writers avoid plagiarism, which is the act of using someone else's work without giving credit. Plagiarism can have serious consequences, ranging from loss of credibility to legal penalties in some cases. Citing sources also lends authority to your writing by showing that your arguments are supported by reputable sources. It allows readers to verify the accuracy of the information you present and explore the original source if they wish to learn more.

In academic writing, different citation styles are used depending on the discipline. Common citation styles include APA, MLA, and Chicago. Each style has its own rules for citing newspaper articles, so it is essential to follow the appropriate guidelines for your work.

How to Summarize a Newspaper Article.

Summarizing a newspaper article requires condensing the key points of the article into a brief overview while preserving the original meaning. The goal is to capture the most important details without including unnecessary information. A good summary is concise, clear, and objective. Here's a step-by-step guide to summarizing a newspaper article:

1. **Read the Article Thoroughly:** Before summarizing, read the entire article to understand the main points. Pay attention to the headline, introduction, and conclusion, as these sections often provide the core ideas.
2. **Identify the Main Points:** Focus on the key facts, arguments, or events discussed in the article. Highlight important quotes or statistics that support the central theme.
3. **Avoid Personal Opinions:** A summary should be neutral and based solely on the content of the article. Do not include your personal interpretation or critique of the material.
4. **Condense the Information:** Rewrite the main points in your own words, ensuring that the summary is much shorter than the original article. Eliminate unnecessary details or examples that are not crucial to the main argument.
5. **Keep the Original Meaning:** Ensure that your summary accurately reflects the tone and intent of the original article. Do not misrepresent or distort the author's message.

Citing a Newspaper Article.

When citing a newspaper article, it is important to include the necessary information to allow readers to locate the original source. The citation typically includes the author's name, the title of the article, the name of the newspaper, the date of publication, and the URL (for online sources). Here's an example of how to cite a newspaper article in two common citation styles:

- **APA Style:**
 Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of the article. *Title of the Newspaper*. URL
 Example:
 Smith, J. (2024, January 15). Climate change and its impact on agriculture. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/article/climate-change-agriculture.html>
- **MLA Style:**
 Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of the Article." *Title of the Newspaper*, Date of publication, URL. Example:
 Smith, John. "Climate Change and Its Impact on Agriculture." *The New York Times*, 15 Jan. 2024, <https://www.nytimes.com/article/climate-change-agriculture.html>.

For print sources, the URL is omitted, and page numbers are included if necessary.

The Balance Between Summarizing and Citing.

When summarizing a newspaper article, it is important to strike a balance between condensing the material and providing accurate citations. While the summary should be brief, it must still give proper credit to the original author. Even when paraphrasing or summarizing ideas, the source must be cited to avoid plagiarism. Additionally, if you use any direct quotes from the article, they should be placed in quotation marks and followed by a citation.

Conclusion.

Citing sources and summarizing newspaper articles are essential skills in both academic and professional writing. By properly citing the original source, writers demonstrate academic integrity

and build trust with their audience. Summarizing allows readers to quickly understand the key points of an article without reading the full text, making it an invaluable skill in research and communication. Mastering the techniques of citation and summarization ensures that writers respect intellectual property and present information clearly and ethically.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. Why is citing sources important in academic and professional writing?
2. What are the potential consequences of failing to properly cite sources?
3. How does citing sources enhance the credibility of your work?
4. What is the main goal of summarizing a newspaper article?
5. What steps should be followed when summarizing a newspaper article?
6. Why is it important to avoid personal opinions when summarizing an article?
7. What information is typically included when citing a newspaper article in APA style?
8. How does an MLA citation of a newspaper article differ from an APA citation?
9. Why is it necessary to strike a balance between summarizing and citing an article?
10. What should you do if you use a direct quote from the newspaper article in your summary?

Task 3. Match the words from the text on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Citation | a) To give a shortened version of a text that captures the main ideas. |
| 2. Summarize | b) The practice of using someone else's work without proper credit. |
| 3. Plagiarism | c) Acknowledging the original source of information or ideas. |
| 4. Condense | d) A style of academic writing used to cite sources in social sciences. |
| 5. APA Style | e) Presenting the essential information in fewer words. |
| 6. Paraphrase | f) To reword something written or spoken by someone else. |
| 7. Direct Quote | g) The use of exact words from a source, enclosed in quotation marks. |
| 8. Neutral | h) Without personal opinions or bias. |
| 9. Tone | i) The general attitude or feeling expressed in writing. |
| 10. Credibility | j) The quality of being trusted or believed in. |

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate word from the list below.

Words: citation, summarizing, plagiarism, condense, paraphrase, direct quote, neutral, credibility, APA, tone

1. When _____ an article, you must present the main ideas in fewer words.
2. Failing to properly cite a source can lead to accusations of _____.

3. A proper _____ helps readers locate the original source of the information.
4. It's important to keep your summary _____, without adding your personal opinions.
5. A _____ uses the exact words of the author and should be enclosed in quotation marks.
6. If you _____ a source, you must rewrite the ideas in your own words.
7. To make your writing more concise, you may need to _____ the information.
8. Following the correct _____ style is crucial when citing academic papers.
9. The _____ of your writing should reflect the attitude of the original author.
10. Providing accurate citations enhances the _____ of your writing.

Task 5. Find a newspaper article in English and summarize it according to the instructions given in the text above.

TEMA 11.

Language Evolution: Historical Development of the English Language.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The English language, as we know it today, has undergone a long and complex journey of evolution. From its early origins to its current global prominence, English has been shaped by a multitude of historical, cultural, and social influences. Understanding the development of English requires a look into its different stages: Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, and Modern English.

Old English (450-1150 AD).

The roots of English trace back to the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain during the 5th century. Old English, influenced by the Germanic tribes' languages (Angles, Saxons, and Jutes), was the earliest form of English. It was vastly different from the English spoken today, both in grammar and vocabulary, containing many words and sentence structures that would be unrecognizable to modern speakers. Notable texts like *Beowulf* were written in Old English, showcasing a rich oral tradition.

During this period, English was also influenced by Norse, as a result of the Viking invasions, introducing words such as "sky," "egg," and "window." This early stage of the language laid the foundation for its future development, although it was still highly localized and far from the global language it would become.

Middle English (1150-1500 AD).

The Norman Conquest of 1066 marked a significant turning point in the history of the English language. With the Normans came the French language, which heavily influenced English vocabulary, especially in areas like law, government, art, and religion. Middle English, as the language became known, was a blend of Anglo-Saxon and Norman French, with many Latin terms entering through the Church.

This period saw a great expansion of vocabulary but also significant grammatical changes, such as the simplification of noun declensions and verb conjugations. Geoffrey Chaucer's *The*

Canterbury Tales is one of the most famous works from this period, reflecting the language in a more recognizable form than Old English, though still different from the English we use today.

Early Modern English (1500-1700 AD).

The transition to Early Modern English was marked by the Renaissance and the introduction of the printing press by William Caxton in 1476. The printing press helped standardize English spelling and grammar, allowing for the widespread distribution of texts. This period also saw a massive influx of Latin and Greek vocabulary due to the revival of classical learning.

Perhaps the most influential figure of this time was William Shakespeare, whose works helped shape the English language by inventing new words and phrases that are still in use today. The King James Bible, published in 1611, also played a critical role in shaping Early Modern English, as its phrasing and vocabulary influenced everyday speech and religious discourse.

Modern English (1700-Present).

By the 18th century, English had evolved into its modern form, with a more fixed grammar and a vocabulary that continued to expand, largely due to colonization and trade. The British Empire's global reach spread English to various parts of the world, creating new dialects and varieties of the language. Words from languages in India, Africa, and the Caribbean were absorbed into English during this period.

Today, Modern English is spoken by millions of people across the world as either a first or second language. Its evolution continues as it interacts with other languages and adapts to new technological and cultural developments. The rise of the internet, social media, and global communication has accelerated the spread of English and introduced new slang, expressions, and linguistic forms.

Conclusion.

The English language's evolution is a testament to the way languages change over time, shaped by conquests, cultural exchange, technological innovations, and social shifts. From its Anglo-Saxon roots to its current global status, English has continually adapted, absorbing influences from a wide variety of languages and contexts. Its journey reflects both the history of the people who spoke it and the ever-evolving nature of human communication.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main stages in the historical development of the English language?
2. Which groups of people influenced the creation of Old English?
3. How did Viking invasions impact the vocabulary of Old English?
4. What major event in 1066 significantly shaped the development of Middle English?
5. How did the Norman Conquest introduce French influences into the English language?
6. What role did the printing press play in the development of Early Modern English?
7. How did William Shakespeare contribute to the evolution of the English language?
8. What influence did the King James Bible have on Early Modern English?
9. How did British colonization affect the spread and development of Modern English?
10. How has technology and global communication influenced the continuing evolution of the English language in recent times?

Task 3. Match the following terms from the text with their correct definitions.

Anglo-Saxon	a) The historical period when European powers established settlements and control over foreign territories, spreading languages like English.
Norman Conquest.....	b) The event in 1066 when the Normans invaded England, drastically influencing the English language.
Norse.....	c) The early Germanic people whose language formed the basis of Old English.
Renaissance.....	d) The cultural revival of classical art, literature, and learning in the 15th-17th centuries that greatly impacted Early Modern English.
Colonization.....	e) The language of the Vikings, which influenced Old English through invasions and settlement.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the list below.

Words: Vocabulary, Printing press, Simplification, Shakespeare, Global

1. The _____ of English expanded significantly during the Middle English period due to the influence of French and Latin.
2. The introduction of the _____ by William Caxton helped standardize English spelling and grammar.
3. During the transition from Old English to Middle English, the _____ of grammatical structures made the language easier to use.
4. William _____ was instrumental in shaping Early Modern English by inventing new words and phrases.
5. The British Empire's _____ reach contributed to the spread of English worldwide.

TEMA 12

Techniques for Using Internet Search Engines to Find Academic Information.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

In the digital age, search engines like Google, Bing, and academic-specific databases have become indispensable tools for researchers and students alike. The ability to efficiently find accurate and credible academic information online is essential for success in both academic and professional contexts. However, effectively using internet search engines for academic purposes requires specific techniques and strategies to ensure the information found is relevant, reliable, and scholarly.

1. Use Advanced Search Features.

Most search engines offer advanced search options that allow users to refine their queries and get more relevant results. Google, for instance, has several advanced search operators that help narrow down searches. Here are a few commonly used operators:

- Quotation Marks (" "): Use quotation marks around a specific phrase to search for that exact sequence of words. This is useful when looking for exact terms or quotes, such as "climate change impact on agriculture."
- Site Search (site:): If you want to find academic sources from a specific website or domain, use the "site:" operator. For example, typing "site:.edu climate change" will return results from educational institutions.
- Exclude Terms (-): To filter out unwanted information, use the minus sign before a word. For example, searching for "global warming -politics" will exclude any political content related to global warming.
- File Type (filetype:): This operator allows you to search for specific types of files, such as PDFs or PowerPoint presentations. For example, "climate change filetype " will bring up PDF documents on the subject.

Using these features enables you to conduct more precise searches and avoid irrelevant or low-quality results.

2. Use Scholarly Databases and Academic Search Engines.

While general search engines are helpful for finding a wide range of information, academic search engines and databases are specifically designed for scholarly research. Google Scholar, for instance, indexes scholarly articles, theses, books, and conference papers across various disciplines. Other academic databases include:

- JSTOR: A digital library of academic journals, books, and primary sources.
- PubMed: A search engine for biomedical and life sciences literature.
- ERIC: An online library of education-related research and information.
- IEEE Xplore: A research database for engineering and technology.

These databases often provide more reliable, peer-reviewed, and research-based content than general search engines.

3. Use Keywords and Boolean Operators.

When searching for academic information, the choice of keywords is crucial. Begin by identifying the most relevant keywords related to your topic. Use specific terms that are likely to appear in academic literature. Additionally, you can use Boolean operators to combine or exclude keywords in a search:

- AND: Use "AND" to search for documents containing both terms (e.g., "renewable energy AND economics").
- OR: Use "OR" to search for documents containing either one of the terms (e.g., "climate change OR global warming").
- NOT: Use "NOT" to exclude specific terms from your search (e.g., "climate change NOT agriculture").

This method helps you broaden or narrow your search results according to your needs, ensuring you get more relevant academic content.

4. Evaluate the Credibility of Sources.

Not all information found online is credible, so it is important to evaluate the reliability of the sources. Here are a few key criteria to assess the credibility of academic information:

- Authorship: Check who wrote the content. Are they experts in the field? Do they have academic or professional credentials?

- **Publication Source:** Where was the information published? Peer-reviewed journals and academic institutions tend to publish higher-quality, more reliable content.
- **Currency:** Ensure that the information is up to date, especially in rapidly changing fields like technology or medicine.
- **Citations:** Reliable academic sources often cite other scholarly works, providing a chain of evidence that supports their claims.

By using critical evaluation methods, you can avoid untrustworthy or biased information and focus on academically sound materials.

5. Utilize Citation Management Tools.

Once you have found relevant academic sources, managing those citations efficiently is crucial. Tools like Zotero, Mendeley, and EndNote allow you to save, organize, and cite research papers directly from search engines or academic databases. These tools integrate with word processors to automatically format citations according to various academic styles, such as APA, MLA, or Chicago. Using citation management tools not only saves time but also ensures that your references are accurate and correctly formatted.

6. Search for Open Access Journals.

Open access journals provide free access to scholarly articles without subscription fees. These journals can be an excellent resource for finding academic information that is readily available to the public. Websites like DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) offer a searchable database of high-quality, peer-reviewed open access articles across various fields of study. Many universities also provide access to open repositories that contain theses, dissertations, and research articles.

7. Review Reference Lists for Further Research.

A highly effective way to expand your research is by reviewing the reference lists of relevant academic papers. Scholarly articles often cite other important works in the field, and exploring these citations can lead to additional valuable resources. By following the "research trail," you can discover more in-depth studies, theories, or data on your chosen topic.

Conclusion.

Using internet search engines to find academic information requires strategy and awareness of the tools available. By utilizing advanced search features, academic-specific databases, Boolean operators, and critical evaluation methods, researchers can find credible, relevant sources more effectively. As the digital landscape continues to grow, mastering these techniques is essential for conducting high-quality academic research and staying informed in any field of study.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are some advanced search operators that can help refine search queries?
2. How can the "quotation marks" operator be used effectively when searching for academic information?
3. What is the purpose of using the "site:" operator in a search query?
4. Why is it beneficial to use academic-specific search engines like Google Scholar or JSTOR instead of general search engines?
5. What is the role of Boolean operators in conducting more efficient searches?
6. What criteria should be used to evaluate the credibility of academic sources found online?
7. Why is it important to assess the authorship and publication source of an academic article?

8. How do citation management tools like Zotero and Mendeley help in academic research?
9. What is the significance of open access journals in academic research, and where can you find them?
10. How can reviewing reference lists in scholarly articles help further academic research?

Task 3. Match the terms from the text to their correct definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Boolean operators..... | a) Tools like Zotero and Mendeley that help organize and format academic references. |
| 2. Citation management tools..... | b) Search engines or repositories that provide access to peer-reviewed academic papers. |
| 3. Open access journals..... | c) Words or symbols (e.g., AND, OR, NOT) used to combine or exclude keywords in search queries. |
| 4. Advanced search operators..... | d) Free academic publications available without subscription fees. |
| 5. Scholarly databases..... | e) Special commands like "site:" or quotation marks (" ") used to refine search results. |

Task 4. Identify the synonym for each of the following words as used in the text.

1. Refine
 - a) Expand
 - b) Narrow
 - c) Simplify
 - d) Clarify
2. Evaluate
 - a) Dismiss
 - b) Ignore
 - c) Assess
 - d) Assume
3. Credible
 - a) Trustworthy
 - b) Inaccurate
 - c) Ambiguous
 - d) Unclear
4. Access
 - a) Block
 - b) Reach

- c) Inhibit
 - d) Exclude
5. Retrieve
- a) Delete
 - b) Remove
 - c) Obtain
 - d) Deny

Task 5. Complete the sentences using the appropriate terms from the text.

Words: credibility, quotation marks, Boolean operators, site search, citations

1. When looking for specific phrases in a search query, it's helpful to use _____ around the phrase to get exact results.
2. To combine or exclude keywords in a search, _____ like AND, OR, and NOT can refine results.
3. If you want to search within a specific domain, such as educational websites, you can use the _____ operator to limit results.
4. Academic sources are evaluated based on factors like authorship and _____ to ensure the information is reliable.
5. Using _____ properly is essential in academic writing to acknowledge and reference other scholarly work.

TEMA 13.

Online Research Methods: Locating Scholarly Resources.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

In the era of digital information, conducting online research has become an essential skill for students, academics, and professionals. However, finding credible, scholarly resources online requires a strategic approach, as not all content available on the internet is reliable or peer-reviewed. By employing certain methods and tools, researchers can navigate the vast landscape of online information to locate high-quality academic materials.

1. Utilize Academic Search Engines.

While general search engines like Google are useful for a broad range of searches, academic-specific search engines are designed to prioritize scholarly sources. Some popular academic search engines include:

- Google Scholar: Google Scholar indexes scholarly articles, theses, books, conference papers, and patents across a wide variety of disciplines. It's a great starting point for finding peer-reviewed articles and citations.

- Microsoft Academic: Similar to Google Scholar, Microsoft Academic offers a robust search tool for scholarly resources and citation networks. Its algorithm ranks documents based on academic relevance.
- BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine): BASE is one of the world's largest search engines for academic documents, with a focus on open-access content. It indexes over 150 million documents from institutional repositories, academic journals, and databases.
- PubMed: For life sciences and biomedical research, PubMed is a widely used resource that provides access to millions of articles, including free full-text content.

These platforms are optimized for academic purposes, and using them can lead to more authoritative, peer-reviewed sources than what is typically found via general search engines.

2. Access Scholarly Databases.

Many academic institutions provide access to scholarly databases, which contain vast collections of journal articles, research papers, conference proceedings, and more. These databases often require subscriptions, but students and faculty can access them through their university libraries. Some of the most widely used academic databases include:

- JSTOR: This digital library offers access to thousands of academic journals, books, and primary sources across a range of disciplines. JSTOR is especially useful for research in the humanities and social sciences.
- ProQuest: ProQuest offers access to dissertations, theses, scholarly journals, and other academic content. It covers a wide range of subjects and includes both full-text and abstract-only options.
- ScienceDirect: This database provides access to a large collection of scientific and technical research articles, primarily in the fields of physical sciences, health sciences, and engineering.
- ERIC (Education Resources Information Center): ERIC focuses on education-related literature and is a go-to source for researchers looking for articles, reports, and other educational documents.

Accessing these databases can lead to high-quality, peer-reviewed academic materials that may not be available through open internet searches.

3. Use Boolean Operators for Precision.

Boolean operators help refine search queries, ensuring that the results are as relevant as possible. By using Boolean terms like AND, OR, and NOT, you can combine or exclude keywords in your searches. For example:

- AND: Narrow your search by including multiple concepts. For instance, “climate change AND agriculture” will return results that include both terms.
- OR: Broaden your search by including synonyms or related terms. For example, “climate change OR global warming” will return results that contain either of the terms.
- NOT: Exclude certain terms from your search. For example, “climate change NOT politics” will exclude articles related to politics.

By employing these operators, researchers can fine-tune their searches and filter out irrelevant results.

4. Explore Open Access Journals.

Open access journals are a valuable resource for finding free, peer-reviewed academic content. These journals make scholarly articles available to the public without subscription fees. Many academic search engines, such as Google Scholar, allow users to filter for open access content.

Additionally, websites like the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and PubMed Central provide direct access to open access articles across various disciplines.

While open access journals offer high-quality research, it's important to assess the credibility of the journals themselves, as not all open access publications are equally rigorous. Researchers should check whether the journal is indexed in reputable databases, whether the articles are peer-reviewed, and the qualifications of the authors.

5. Leverage University Repositories.

Many universities have their own institutional repositories that store a wide range of academic outputs, including theses, dissertations, research papers, and conference proceedings. These repositories are often accessible to the public and provide valuable resources for researchers.

- MIT Open Access Articles: Provides access to scholarly articles written by MIT faculty.
- Harvard DASH (Digital Access to Scholarship at Harvard): Harvard's institutional repository offering open access to scholarly work from the university.

By accessing these repositories, researchers can often find high-quality research that may not be published in traditional academic journals but is still academically rigorous and valuable for citation.

6. Evaluate the Credibility of Sources.

One of the most critical aspects of online research is evaluating the credibility of the resources you find. Here are some key factors to consider when assessing the quality of an academic source:

- Authorship: Who wrote the article or study? Are they experts in their field, with relevant academic credentials?
- Peer Review: Has the article been peer-reviewed by experts in the field? Peer-reviewed articles are generally more reliable and trustworthy.
- Publication Venue: Was the article published in a reputable journal or conference? High-quality journals are usually indexed in major academic databases and have a rigorous editorial process.
- Date of Publication: Is the research up to date? For certain fields, such as technology and medicine, using the most current research is crucial.
- Citations: Are there citations that support the claims made in the research? Scholarly articles typically reference other reputable academic sources.

Evaluating these aspects ensures that the resources you use in your research are credible and contribute meaningfully to your work.

7. Use Citation Management Tools.

After locating scholarly resources, managing your citations effectively is critical for academic writing. Tools like Zotero, EndNote, and Mendeley allow researchers to collect, organize, and cite their sources easily. These tools also integrate with word processors to help format bibliographies and in-text citations according to various academic styles, such as APA, MLA, or Chicago.

Conclusion.

Conducting online research and locating scholarly resources requires the use of specialized tools and techniques. By leveraging academic search engines, databases, Boolean operators, and citation management tools, researchers can efficiently find high-quality, peer-reviewed information. Additionally, assessing the credibility of sources and utilizing open access journals and university repositories can enhance the quality and breadth of academic research. As online research continues to evolve, mastering these methods is essential for success in academic and professional contexts.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are some examples of academic-specific search engines mentioned in the text?
2. How can Boolean operators help refine online search results?
3. What is the primary benefit of using Google Scholar for academic research?
4. Why are scholarly databases like JSTOR and ScienceDirect valuable for researchers?
5. What is the significance of open access journals in online academic research?
6. How can university repositories contribute to locating academic resources?
7. What factors should be considered when evaluating the credibility of an online academic source?
8. Why is peer review important in assessing the reliability of a scholarly article?
9. Which citation management tools are mentioned, and how do they assist researchers?
10. What are some key benefits of using advanced search engines like Microsoft Academic and BASE?

Task 3. Match the following terms from the text with their correct definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Boolean operators..... | a) Tools used to collect, organize, and format references in academic writing. |
| 2. Open access journals..... | b) Journals that provide free access to academic content, often without subscription fees. |
| 3. Peer-reviewed..... | c) Words like AND, OR, and NOT used to combine or exclude keywords in search queries. |
| 4. Institutional repositories..... | d) University-hosted databases that store academic works such as theses and research papers. |
| 5. Citation management tools..... | e) Articles that have been evaluated by experts in the field before being published. |

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below.

Words: databases, search engines, credibility, citations, repositories.

1. Academic _____ such as JSTOR and ScienceDirect provide access to peer-reviewed journals and research papers.
2. Google Scholar and BASE are examples of academic _____ that help find scholarly articles online.
3. Evaluating the _____ of a source involves checking authorship, peer-review status, and date of publication.
4. University _____ store a variety of academic works, including dissertations and research papers.
5. Properly managing _____ is essential in academic writing to avoid plagiarism and give credit to original authors.

Task 5. Imagine you are writing a research paper on the impact of climate change on agriculture. You have found the following resources online:

1. A blog post by an environmental activist with personal opinions about climate change, published on a non-academic website.
2. A peer-reviewed journal article from an agricultural science database, discussing research on how climate change affects crop yields.
3. An open-access government report providing statistical data on agricultural production trends and climate patterns over the last decade.
4. A social media post from a popular influencer discussing climate change based on anecdotal evidence.
5. A university dissertation stored in an institutional repository, analyzing the economic impact of climate change on rural farming communities.

Task:

Rank the sources from most to least credible for inclusion in your academic paper and justify your ranking based on the principles of evaluating scholarly resources (such as authorship, peer review, publication venue, etc.).

Questions for Reflection:

- Why is the peer-reviewed journal article considered more credible than the blog post or social media post?
- What factors make the government report reliable?
- How would you assess the credibility of the university dissertation compared to the other sources?

TEMA 14

Critical Thinking: Assessing Websites and Sources, and Understanding Social Media.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

In today's digital age, the ability to critically assess information online is more important than ever. With the vast amount of data available on the internet, knowing how to evaluate websites, sources, and social media content has become an essential skill, especially for academic purposes. The abundance of misinformation, biased sources, and unverified claims makes it crucial for users to think critically when engaging with online content.

1. Assessing Websites and Online Sources.

Not all websites provide reliable or credible information, and distinguishing between trustworthy and untrustworthy sources requires a systematic approach. Here are key factors to consider when assessing a website or online source:

- **Authorship:** Who is the author of the content? Is the author an expert in the field, with recognized qualifications or academic credentials? Professional websites should provide clear information about the author or organization behind the content. If the author is unknown or lacks expertise, the content may be less reliable.
- **Domain:** The domain of a website often indicates its credibility. Educational domains (.edu), government websites (.gov), and reputable organizations (.org) tend to offer more reliable

information than commercial websites (.com) or personal blogs. However, domain alone doesn't guarantee accuracy, so further evaluation is necessary.

- **Publication Date:** How recent is the information? Especially in fields like science and technology, up-to-date information is crucial. Old articles may contain outdated facts or lack developments in research.
- **Bias and Objectivity:** Does the website present information in a balanced and objective way? Look for potential biases or agendas, such as political or commercial motives. Sources that use emotional language or promote specific viewpoints without evidence may be less reliable.
- **References and Citations:** Reliable websites will often include citations or links to sources that support the claims made in the content. Articles that reference peer-reviewed research or official data are more credible than those based on unsupported opinions or anecdotal evidence.
- **Site Design and Usability:** While not a definitive indicator of credibility, a well-designed and professional-looking website often signals that care has been taken in its content creation. Websites riddled with errors, broken links, or overly aggressive advertisements may be less reliable.

2. Understanding Social Media as a Source.

Social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram have become central to how people consume information. However, they are also rife with misinformation and unverified content. Critical thinking is especially important when evaluating information from social media, as these platforms are open to everyone, and not all posts are fact-checked or from reputable sources.

- **Source of the Information:** Who is posting the content? Is it an individual, an organization, or a reputable news outlet? While established media outlets and academic institutions may post credible information, individual social media users may not always verify their claims.
- **Verification and Fact-Checking:** Social media posts can spread rapidly without verification. Always check whether the information has been verified by credible sources or fact-checking organizations. Many social media platforms have partnered with third-party fact-checkers to flag false information, but users should still double-check content themselves.
- **Virality Doesn't Equal Accuracy:** Just because a post has gone viral does not mean it is accurate or reliable. Viral posts often appeal to emotions, such as fear or outrage, which can cloud critical judgment. Always look beyond the number of likes, shares, or retweets when assessing the truth of a claim.
- **Echo Chambers and Algorithms:** Social media platforms use algorithms to curate content that matches users' preferences, which can create echo chambers. This means users are often exposed only to viewpoints they agree with, making it harder to see a balanced perspective. Critical thinkers need to be aware of this and actively seek out diverse opinions and credible sources beyond their social media feeds.

3. Tools for Evaluating Online Content.

Several tools can help users assess the credibility of websites and social media posts:

- **Fact-Checking Websites:** Platforms like Snopes, FactCheck.org, and PolitiFact are dedicated to verifying the accuracy of online content. These resources can be especially useful for evaluating news stories and viral social media claims.
- **Google Scholar:** When researching academic topics, Google Scholar can be used to find peer-reviewed articles and reliable academic sources instead of relying solely on general search engines.

- **Reverse Image Search:** A common method of spreading misinformation involves misrepresenting images. A reverse image search on platforms like Google Images can help identify where an image originally came from and whether it has been manipulated or taken out of context.
- **Domain and Site Checkers:** Tools like WhoIs or DomainTools allow users to check the registration details of websites. If a site claims to be an official organization but has been recently registered or lacks transparency about ownership, it could be a red flag.

4. Developing Critical Thinking Skills.

Developing strong critical thinking skills is essential for navigating the complex world of online information. Here are a few strategies to enhance critical thinking when assessing websites and social media:

- **Question Everything:** Always approach online content with a skeptical mindset. Ask questions such as: “Who benefits from this information?” “What evidence supports this claim?” “Is this source trustworthy?”
- **Cross-Check Information:** Never rely on a single source. Cross-check information with multiple credible sources to confirm its accuracy.
- **Recognize Logical Fallacies:** Some online content uses flawed reasoning to manipulate audiences. Learn to recognize common logical fallacies, such as false dichotomies (presenting only two options when others exist) or ad hominem attacks (attacking the person instead of the argument).
- **Separate Emotion from Evidence:** Many online sources and social media posts use emotional appeals to influence readers. While emotions are important, they should not replace evidence-based reasoning. Always look for facts that support or contradict emotional claims.

Conclusion.

The ability to critically assess websites, sources, and social media content is a vital skill in today’s digital landscape. By evaluating authorship, objectivity, bias, and credibility, individuals can navigate the vast sea of online information with confidence. Additionally, understanding the nature of social media, recognizing its limitations, and using tools to fact-check and verify claims will help users make informed decisions and avoid falling victim to misinformation. Ultimately, developing critical thinking skills is essential for responsible digital citizenship and effective academic research.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What factors should be considered when assessing the credibility of a website?
2. Why is authorship important when evaluating an online source?
3. What type of domain names are generally considered more credible for academic research?
4. How can the publication date affect the reliability of information on a website?
5. What role do references and citations play in determining the credibility of online content?
6. Why should social media posts be approached with caution when evaluating information?
7. What is an "echo chamber," and how do algorithms contribute to it on social media platforms?
8. How can fact-checking websites like Snopes and FactCheck.org help users assess online content?
9. What is the purpose of using reverse image search when evaluating images found online?
10. How can developing critical thinking skills help individuals navigate the vast amount of information available online?

Task 3. Match the following terms from the text with their correct definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Echo chamber..... | a) Checking the accuracy of claims and information, often through reliable sources. |
| 2. Fact-checking..... | b) Using a tool to trace the origin of an image to verify its authenticity. |
| 3. Authorship..... | c) A situation where only similar opinions are shared, reinforcing one's existing beliefs. |
| 4. Reverse image search..... | d) Errors in reasoning that weaken an argument. |
| 5. Logical fallacies..... | e) Information about who wrote or created a piece of content. |

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below.

Words: credibility, bias, algorithms, citations, skepticism.

1. Social media platforms use _____ to curate content that matches a user's preferences.
2. Evaluating a website's _____ requires checking factors like authorship and references.
3. Reliable academic sources often include _____ to support their claims.
4. Users should approach emotionally charged online content with _____ to avoid falling for misinformation.
5. It's important to recognize potential _____ in an article to understand the author's agenda.

Task 5. Identify the synonym for each of the following words from the text.

1. Credibility
 - a) Reliability
 - b) Dishonesty
 - c) Inaccuracy
 - d) Bias
2. Evaluate
 - a) Overlook
 - b) Estimate
 - c) Assess
 - d) Ignore
3. Bias
 - a) Neutrality
 - b) Unfairness
 - c) Objectivity
 - d) Balance
4. Verify
 - a) Disprove
 - b) Confirm
 - c) Mislead
 - d) Deny

5. Skepticism
 - a) Trust
 - b) Doubt
 - c) Certainty
 - d) Confidence

TEMA 15

Social Networking.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Social networking has become an integral part of modern life, influencing how we communicate, interact, and share information. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and TikTok have transformed social interactions, creating virtual spaces where people can connect with others across the globe in real time. While social networking offers numerous benefits, it also presents certain challenges that users need to be mindful of.

1. Benefits of Social Networking.

One of the primary advantages of social networking is the ability to stay connected with friends, family, and colleagues regardless of geographical distances. These platforms allow for instant communication through messages, video calls, and updates, making it easy to maintain relationships. Social networking also plays a critical role in professional development. Platforms like LinkedIn, for example, allow professionals to build networks, find job opportunities, and showcase their skills to potential employers.

In addition to personal and professional connections, social networking has become a powerful tool for education and information sharing. Many people use platforms to follow news outlets, educational organizations, and thought leaders in various fields. Social networking allows users to join communities of interest, where they can discuss topics ranging from academic research to hobbies and social causes. This makes it an important tool for collaboration and learning in the digital age.

2. Challenges of Social Networking.

Despite its advantages, social networking presents significant challenges, particularly regarding privacy and mental health. One major concern is the issue of data security and privacy. Social networks collect vast amounts of personal information, which can be vulnerable to breaches or misuse by third-party companies. Users often share personal details without realizing how it might be used or who has access to it, leading to potential risks such as identity theft or unauthorized tracking of online activities.

Moreover, the impact of social networking on mental health has been widely studied. Constant exposure to curated content, where people post idealized versions of their lives, can create unrealistic comparisons and foster feelings of inadequacy or anxiety. Additionally, the addictive nature of social media platforms, designed to keep users engaged, can contribute to time management problems and distract individuals from real-world responsibilities and face-to-face interactions.

3. Social Networking and Society.

On a broader level, social networking plays a significant role in shaping public opinion and societal trends. Platforms like Twitter and Facebook have become central to political discourse, social movements, and activism. Social media has been instrumental in organizing protests, raising awareness for social justice causes, and amplifying marginalized voices. However, this influence also brings about challenges, such as the spread of misinformation, echo chambers, and polarization. Algorithms on social networks often prioritize content that aligns with a user's existing beliefs, creating filter bubbles that can limit exposure to diverse viewpoints and reinforce biases.

4. Responsible Use of Social Networking.

To enjoy the benefits of social networking while avoiding its pitfalls, it is important to practice responsible use. Users should regularly review and adjust privacy settings on their accounts to protect personal information. It is also essential to critically evaluate the content they encounter online, especially when it comes to news and political information, to avoid the spread of misinformation. Maintaining a balance between online and offline interactions is crucial for mental well-being, as is setting boundaries for screen time and engagement on these platforms.

Conclusion.

Social networking has revolutionized communication, bringing both opportunities and challenges. It allows individuals to connect globally, share knowledge, and build communities, but it also raises concerns related to privacy, mental health, and societal influence. By using social networks responsibly, individuals can harness their benefits while minimizing the potential negative impacts.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. How has social networking transformed communication and interaction?
2. What are some key benefits of social networking for personal relationships?
3. How does social networking contribute to professional development?
4. In what ways can social networking platforms be useful for education and information sharing?
5. What are the main privacy concerns associated with social networking?
6. How can the content shared on social networking platforms impact mental health?
7. What role does social networking play in shaping public opinion and societal trends?
8. How can social media be instrumental in organizing social movements and activism?
9. What are some potential risks of social networking related to misinformation and echo chambers?
10. What practices can individuals adopt to use social networking platforms responsibly and mitigate negative impacts?

Task 3. Match the following terms from the text with their correct definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Curated content..... | a) A phenomenon where users are only exposed to information that aligns with their existing beliefs due to algorithmic filtering. |
| 2. Privacy settings..... | b) Adjustments made by users to control who can see their information on social networking platforms. |
| 3. Filter bubbles..... | c) Content that is selectively presented or organized to fit specific themes or interests. |
| 4. Activism..... | d) Efforts to promote or bring about social or political change, often through organized activities or campaigns. |

5. Echo chambers..... e) Environments where individuals are exposed to repetitive and reinforcing viewpoints, limiting their exposure to diverse perspectives.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below.

Words: engagement, misinformation, isolation, professional, vulnerabilities

1. Social networking platforms often encourage _____ by using algorithms that keep users scrolling through content.
2. One major concern with social media is the spread of _____, which can mislead users and distort facts.
3. Overuse of social networking can lead to _____, where individuals feel disconnected from real-world interactions.
4. Platforms like LinkedIn are designed to enhance _____ development and networking opportunities.
5. Users should be aware of the _____ related to sharing personal information online, including potential data breaches.

Task 5. Imagine you are part of a committee assessing the impact of social networking on students in a high school setting. You have collected data and observations from various sources, including:

1. Survey Results: Students report spending an average of 3 hours daily on social media platforms, with many experiencing stress due to online interactions and comparisons.
2. Teacher Feedback: Teachers observe that students frequently get distracted by social media during class, affecting their focus and academic performance.
3. Parent Comments: Parents express concerns about their children's online privacy and the potential for exposure to inappropriate content.
4. Academic Performance Data: There is a noticeable decline in grades among students who use social media extensively compared to those who use it less frequently.
5. Student Testimonials: Some students share that social media helps them stay connected with friends, find study resources, and engage in educational groups.

Task:

Analyze the provided data and observations to determine the overall impact of social networking on students.

Questions for Reflection:

1. How do the survey results and academic performance data relate to each other?
2. What are the potential benefits of social networking based on student testimonials, and how might these balance against the reported negative impacts?
3. How might teacher feedback and parent comments contribute to understanding the broader effects of social networking on students?

4. Based on the evidence, what recommendations would you make to improve the positive effects of social networking while mitigating its negative impacts?

TEMA 16

The Evolution of English Vocabulary in the Digital Age.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The digital age has profoundly transformed how we communicate, access information, and interact with the world. One of the most noticeable impacts of this technological revolution is the evolution of English vocabulary. As new technologies emerge and digital communication becomes ubiquitous, the English language adapts by incorporating new terms, phrases, and usages that reflect these changes.

1. The Rise of Digital Terminology.

The advent of the internet and digital technology has introduced a plethora of new vocabulary into the English language. Terms such as “email,” “internet,” “hashtag,” and “emoji” have become commonplace. These words were either created to describe new phenomena or adapted from existing language to fit new contexts. For example, the term “blog” is a blend of “web” and “log,” reflecting the online nature of personal journals or informational websites.

Social media platforms have also contributed to this lexical expansion. Words like “selfie,” “viral,” and “troll” have gained prominence as digital interactions become central to social and cultural life. These terms often emerge from specific online communities or trends before being adopted into everyday language.

2. Language Adaptation and Slang.

As digital communication tools such as texting and social media become more prevalent, they influence language use through the creation of new slang and abbreviations. For instance, acronyms like “LOL” (laugh out loud), “BRB” (be right back), and “IMO” (in my opinion) streamline communication in digital conversations. These abbreviations often evolve into standard expressions used in both online and offline interactions.

Additionally, digital platforms contribute to the development of new slang. Terms like “ghosting” (the act of suddenly cutting off communication), “binge-watch” (to watch multiple episodes of a show in one sitting), and “FOMO” (fear of missing out) have become widely recognized. These expressions capture experiences and behaviors unique to the digital era and reflect shifting social dynamics.

3. The Impact of Globalization.

Globalization has facilitated the spread of English and its integration with other languages. As English becomes a global lingua franca, it absorbs vocabulary from diverse cultures and languages. Words like “sushi” from Japanese, “café” from French, and “entrepreneur” from French have become integrated into English, enriching its vocabulary.

The influence of global digital culture also means that English vocabulary is increasingly shaped by international trends. For example, terms related to internet culture, such

as “meme” and “hype”, often originate from specific cultural contexts before becoming widely adopted.

4. The Role of Technology in Language Change.

The way we use language in the digital age is also shaped by technological advancements. Predictive text and autocorrect features on smartphones influence spelling and grammar, sometimes leading to the creation of new conventions. For instance, the autocorrect function might popularize alternative spellings or variations of words, affecting how they are used and understood.

Furthermore, voice recognition technology and virtual assistants like “Siri” and “Alexa” have introduced conversational patterns and terminologies related to artificial intelligence. These technologies also shape the way people interact with language, encouraging the development of vocabulary related to voice commands and digital assistance.

5. The Future of English Vocabulary.

As technology continues to advance, the evolution of English vocabulary is likely to keep pace. Emerging technologies such as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and artificial intelligence (AI) will introduce new concepts and terminologies. Words like “blockchain,” “cryptocurrency,” and “metaverse” are already gaining traction as these fields develop.

The adaptability of English vocabulary in the digital age highlights the language's capacity to evolve with cultural and technological changes. While this evolution presents challenges, such as maintaining clarity and coherence in communication, it also reflects the dynamic nature of language and its role in shaping and reflecting human experiences.

Conclusion.

The evolution of English vocabulary in the digital age illustrates how language evolves in response to technological and cultural shifts. From new terms and slang to the impact of globalization and technological advancements, the digital era has significantly shaped how English is used and understood. As technology continues to advance, the English language will undoubtedly continue to adapt, reflecting the ongoing changes in our digital and globalized world.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. How has the advent of digital technology influenced the English vocabulary?
2. What are some examples of new terms introduced by digital communication?
3. How have social media platforms contributed to the expansion of English vocabulary?
4. What is the significance of abbreviations and acronyms in digital communication?
5. How does digital communication affect the creation and spread of new slang?
6. In what ways has globalization impacted the integration of foreign vocabulary into English?
7. How do technological advancements like predictive text and autocorrect influence language use?
8. What role do voice recognition technologies play in shaping modern English vocabulary?
9. What are some examples of new vocabulary related to emerging technologies like blockchain and AI?
10. How does the evolution of English vocabulary reflect broader cultural and technological changes?

Task 3. Match the following words from the text with their correct definitions based on how they are used in context.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Lexical..... | a) Words or phrases that are formed by combining the initial letters of a series of words. |
| 2. Acronyms..... | b) Informal, often playful or non-standard language used in specific social groups or contexts. |
| 3. Globalization..... | c) The process by which businesses or cultures extend their influence across international borders. |
| 4. Predictive text..... | d) Technology that suggests or completes words based on the context of the text being written. |
| 5. Slang..... | e) Relating to the vocabulary or words used in a language. |

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below.

Words: terminology, adapt, integration, abbreviations, influence

1. The internet has led to the creation of new _____ that reflect technological advancements and cultural shifts.
2. Digital communication has prompted the development of _____ like “LOL” and “BRB” to streamline interactions.
3. The _____ of foreign words into English, such as “sushi” from Japanese, demonstrates how globalization affects language.
4. As technology evolves, English vocabulary must _____ to incorporate new concepts and innovations.
5. The use of social media platforms can significantly _____ public opinion and societal trends.

Task 5. You are have the task to evaluate the impact of new digital terms on traditional language use. Consider the following statements:

1. Statement A: New digital terms, like “selfie” and “hashtag,” are becoming so widespread that they are now included in standard dictionaries and used in formal writing.
2. Statement B: Traditional vocabulary and language structures are being preserved and used alongside new digital terms, ensuring that traditional language use remains unaffected.
3. Statement C: The constant introduction of new digital terms may lead to confusion or miscommunication if users are not familiar with these terms.

Task:

Determine the logical relationship between these statements and their implications for the evolution of English vocabulary.

Questions for Reflection:

1. Which statement suggests that new digital terms are integrating into the language and affecting traditional usage?

2. Which statement highlights a potential issue related to the introduction of new digital vocabulary?
3. How does Statement B contrast with the other statements regarding the impact of new terms on traditional language use?
4. Based on the statements, what might be a possible outcome of the increasing use of digital terminology in both informal and formal contexts?

TEMA 17

Cross-Cultural Communication in Literature: Understanding Global Narratives.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Literature has long been a powerful medium for expressing the human experience, transcending cultural boundaries and creating a space for cross-cultural communication. Through global narratives, literature enables readers to explore diverse perspectives, traditions, and values from different parts of the world. This exchange of ideas and stories not only enriches individual understanding but also fosters empathy and connection between cultures.

One of the central roles of literature in cross-cultural communication is its ability to bridge gaps in understanding. Authors often use storytelling as a means to convey the unique experiences, struggles, and joys of their own culture to a global audience. By reading literature from different cultures, readers can gain insight into the complexities of societies that may be unfamiliar to them, from political and social structures to the everyday lives of people. For example, African, Asian, and Latin American literary traditions bring to light issues such as colonialism, identity, and social inequality, offering perspectives that may differ from those presented in Western literature.

Translation plays a crucial role in this process. Translators act as cultural mediators, ensuring that narratives from one language and culture can be accessible to others. While translation is not a perfect process—certain cultural nuances or linguistic subtleties may be lost—translating literature allows global stories to circulate across languages and reach wider audiences. The global popularity of translated works like *One Hundred Years of Solitude* by Gabriel García Márquez or *The Tale of Genji* by Murasaki Shikibu demonstrates how translation fosters cross-cultural dialogue.

In addition, postcolonial literature offers a unique window into the dynamics of cross-cultural communication. Writers from former colonies often grapple with issues of identity, language, and history as they negotiate the legacies of imperialism. These narratives not only communicate the struggles of postcolonial societies but also question dominant narratives and propose alternative ways of viewing history and culture. Works like *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe and *Midnight's Children* by Salman Rushdie exemplify how literature can be a space for resisting cultural domination and reclaiming identity.

At the same time, globalization has increasingly blurred the boundaries between cultures, leading to more hybrid narratives that combine elements from multiple cultural traditions. Writers living in diasporic communities often draw from both their native and adopted cultures, creating literature that reflects the complexities of a multicultural world. Such works challenge traditional notions of national literature, suggesting that modern identities are often formed through a fusion of cultural influences. Authors like Jhumpa Lahiri, who writes about the Indian-American experience,

and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, who explores Nigerian and American identities, highlight the fluidity of cultural boundaries in literature.

However, cross-cultural communication in literature is not without its challenges. Cultural misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and the imposition of one culture's values onto another can create barriers to effective communication. Readers may approach texts with preconceived notions or stereotypes, which can obscure a genuine understanding of the narrative's cultural context. This highlights the importance of reading with an open mind, willing to engage with perspectives that may challenge or differ from one's own.

In conclusion, cross-cultural communication in literature allows readers to engage with global narratives, breaking down cultural barriers and fostering a deeper understanding of the diverse human experience. Through translation, postcolonial literature, and hybrid narratives, literature serves as a bridge that connects people across cultures, promoting empathy and global awareness. As we continue to live in an increasingly interconnected world, the role of literature in facilitating cross-cultural communication remains as vital as ever.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. How does literature facilitate cross-cultural communication?
2. In what ways can global narratives enhance readers' understanding of different cultures?
3. What role does translation play in cross-cultural communication in literature?
4. How can translation sometimes lead to the loss of cultural nuances in literature?
5. What are some examples of famous translated works that have impacted global audiences?
6. How does postcolonial literature contribute to cross-cultural understanding?
7. What themes are commonly explored in postcolonial literature?
8. How do hybrid narratives reflect the complexities of multicultural identities?
9. What challenges might arise when interpreting literature from different cultural contexts?
10. Why is it important for readers to approach cross-cultural literature with an open mind?

Task 3. Match the following terms from the text with their correct definitions.

Cross-cultural communication.....	a) Literature written in response to the effects of colonialism, often exploring themes of identity, history, and power.
Translation	b) The process of exchanging ideas, stories, or values between different cultures.
Postcolonial literature	c) The practice of rendering a text from one language into another.
Hybrid narratives.....	d) The interconnectedness of cultures through the exchange of goods, ideas, and media across borders.
Globalization.....	E. Narratives that blend elements from multiple cultural traditions, reflecting the fusion of different cultural identities.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate word from the list below.

Words: Translation, Postcolonial, Hybrid, Empathy, Misinterpretations

1. _____ plays a critical role in bringing literature from one culture to a global audience.
2. Authors from _____ societies often explore themes of identity and cultural resistance in their works.
3. Readers of cross-cultural literature should be aware of potential _____ that may arise due to cultural differences.
4. _____ narratives often reflect the blending of cultural traditions, especially in diasporic communities.
5. Engaging with global narratives fosters _____ by allowing readers to understand perspectives different from their own.

Task 5. Identify the synonym for each word from the text.

1. **Narrative**
 - a) Dialogue
 - b) Story
 - c) Plot
 - d) Tale
2. **Nuance**
 - a) Subtlety
 - b) Change
 - c) Complexity
 - d) Detail
3. **Foster**
 - a) Encourage
 - b) Prevent
 - c) Inhibit
 - d) Suppress
4. **Diaspora**
 - a) Community
 - b) Displacement
 - c) Migration
 - d) Scatter
5. **Perspective**
 - a) Opinion
 - b) Outlook
 - c) Judgment
 - d) Attitude

TEMA 18

Strategies for Improving Listening and Speaking Skills in English.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Effective communication in English requires strong listening and speaking skills. These abilities are essential for both personal and professional interactions. To enhance these skills, learners can employ various strategies that target specific aspects of listening and speaking. Below are some effective strategies for improving English listening and speaking skills:

1. Active Listening Techniques.

Active listening involves fully concentrating, understanding, and responding to spoken messages. Here are some strategies to improve active listening:

1. Focus on the Speaker: Pay full attention to the speaker, minimizing distractions. This involves making eye contact and avoiding interruptions.
2. Practice Reflective Listening: Paraphrase or summarize what the speaker has said to ensure comprehension. For example, "So, what you're saying is..."
3. Note-Taking: Jot down key points or important details while listening. This can help reinforce understanding and retention of information.
4. Listening to Varied Sources: Engage with different types of audio materials, such as podcasts, news broadcasts, and dialogues, to become accustomed to various accents and speaking styles.

2. Expanding Vocabulary and Phrases.

A rich vocabulary and familiarity with common phrases can enhance both listening and speaking skills. Consider the following methods:

1. Learn New Vocabulary: Regularly study and review new words and phrases. Use flashcards or vocabulary apps to reinforce learning.
2. Use Context Clues: Practice understanding words and phrases based on their context in conversations and texts.
3. Phrasebooks and Idioms: Familiarize yourself with common idioms, expressions, and phrases used in everyday conversations to sound more natural.

3. Engaging in Speaking Practice.

Regular speaking practice is crucial for improving fluency and confidence. Here are some strategies:

1. Join Conversation Groups: Participate in English-speaking groups or language exchange programs to practice speaking with others.
2. Role-Playing: Engage in role-playing exercises where you simulate real-life situations, such as ordering food or making a presentation.
3. Record Yourself: Record and listen to your own speech to identify areas for improvement, such as pronunciation, grammar, and fluency.
4. Use Speech Apps: Utilize language learning apps that focus on speaking and pronunciation practice.

4. Improving Pronunciation and Intonation.

Clear pronunciation and appropriate intonation are vital for effective communication. To improve these aspects:

1. Practice Phonetics: Study the sounds of English and practice producing them accurately. Use online resources or apps that offer phonetic exercises.
2. Imitate Native Speakers: Listen to native speakers and try to mimic their pronunciation, intonation, and speech patterns.

3. Use Pronunciation Guides: Refer to online pronunciation guides or dictionaries that provide audio examples of words and phrases.

5. Developing Listening Comprehension.

Enhancing listening comprehension helps learners understand spoken English better.

Strategies include:

1. Listening to Diverse Accents: Expose yourself to different English accents and dialects to become more adaptable to various speech patterns.
2. Listening for Specific Information: Practice listening for specific details, such as dates, names, or key facts, rather than trying to understand every word.
3. Engage with Interactive Content: Use interactive listening exercises, such as quizzes or comprehension questions, to test and improve your understanding.

6. Seeking Feedback and Reflection.

Feedback and self-reflection are important for identifying areas of improvement. Consider the following:

1. Ask for Feedback: Request feedback from teachers, peers, or language partners on your listening and speaking performance.
2. Reflect on Progress: Regularly assess your progress and set specific goals for improvement. Reflect on what strategies work best for you and adjust as needed.

7. Immersion and Real-Life Practice

Immersion in English-speaking environments can significantly enhance listening and speaking skills. Strategies include:

- Travel or Study Abroad: If possible, spend time in an English-speaking country to practice language skills in real-life situations.
- Engage in Daily Conversations: Incorporate English into your daily routine by conversing with friends, colleagues, or online communities in English.

Conclusion.

Improving listening and speaking skills in English involves a combination of active practice, vocabulary building, pronunciation enhancement, and real-life application. By employing these strategies, learners can build confidence, improve fluency, and achieve greater success in their English communication skills. Regular practice, feedback, and engagement with diverse English content will lead to continuous improvement and greater proficiency in both listening and speaking.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the purpose of active listening techniques in improving English skills?
2. What are some strategies for practicing active listening?
3. How can expanding vocabulary and phrases benefit both listening and speaking skills?
4. What methods can be used to improve speaking practice?
5. Why is pronunciation and intonation important for effective communication in English?
6. What are some strategies for improving pronunciation and intonation?
7. How can diverse listening sources aid in developing listening comprehension?
8. What role does feedback and self-reflection play in improving listening and speaking skills?
9. How can immersion and real-life practice contribute to enhancing English communication skills?

10. What are some practical ways to incorporate English into daily routines for better language practice?

Task 3. Match the following terms from the text with their correct definitions based on how they are used in context.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Active Listening..... | a) The way in which words are spoken, including accent and articulation. |
| 2. Pronunciation..... | b) The natural rhythm and pitch variations in speech that convey meaning or emotion. |
| 3. Intonation..... | c) The ability to speak smoothly and with ease. |
| 4. Vocabulary..... | d) The process of fully focusing on and understanding spoken messages. |
| 5. Fluency..... | e) The range of words and phrases a person knows and uses. |

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below.

Words: reflection, communication, immersion, resources, comprehension

- Regular _____ and feedback help learners identify areas for improvement in their language skills.
- Effective _____ involves using strategies to improve both listening and speaking abilities.
- _____ in an English-speaking environment can significantly enhance language skills through real-life practice.
- Using various _____, such as pronunciation guides and language apps, supports skill development.
- Listening to diverse sources improves _____ by helping learners understand different accents and speech patterns.

Task 5. Consider the following statements based on the text. Analyze the logical relationships between these statements to determine the effectiveness of different strategies in improving English language skills.

- Statement A: Regular practice of speaking and listening using various strategies will lead to improvements in both fluency and comprehension.
- Statement B: Focus on vocabulary and pronunciation alone will sufficiently enhance listening and speaking skills without needing other practice methods.
- Statement C: Immersion in English-speaking environments and receiving feedback are crucial for developing effective communication skills.

Questions for Reflection:

- Which statement emphasizes the importance of using multiple strategies for overall improvement?

2. Which statement suggests that focusing solely on vocabulary and pronunciation might not be enough for comprehensive skill development?
3. How does Statement C complement the ideas presented in Statement A regarding the development of communication skills?
4. Based on the statements, what might be the implications of neglecting either immersion or feedback in the language learning process?

ЗРАЗОК ЗАВДАНЬ ДО МОДУЛЬНОЇ КОНТРОЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ

1. Усне опитування теоретичних питань: How does the widespread use of English affect local languages and cultures? Consider both positive and negative features - 10 балів.
2. Письмове завдання: Replace the words in parentheses with synonyms that fit the context of the sentence:
 - English is considered a (dominant) language in many international settings.
 - The spread of English has led to increased (interaction) among countries.
 - Learning English can significantly (improve) one's career opportunities and personal growth.
 - (Global) businesses often use English as the primary language for their operations. (10 балів).
3. 30 тестів (30 балів). У тестах подано теоретичні та практичні питання курсу.
 1. What is one of the main reasons for the global importance of English?
 - a) It is the language of only a few countries
 - b) It is used exclusively in academic writing
 - c) It serves as a common language for international communication
 - d) It is only relevant in the entertainment industry
 2. How does English function as a global language?
 - a) It limits cultural exchange
 - b) It creates barriers between non-native speakers
 - c) It facilitates global business and diplomatic relations
 - d) It is used only in the United States and the UK
 3. Why is it important to advocate for English learning?
 - a) To limit access to global opportunities
 - b) To reduce communication barriers in international settings
 - c) To focus solely on native languages
 - d) To avoid the need for technology
 4. What distinguishes formal writing from informal writing?
 - a) Formal writing is less structured than informal writing
 - b) Informal writing uses more complex language
 - c) Formal writing adheres to specific conventions and a professional tone
 - d) Informal writing avoids the use of complete sentences
 5. Which genre of academic English focuses on presenting original research findings?
 - a) Literature review
 - b) Research paper

- c) Personal essay
 - d) Editorial
6. What is a key characteristic of a research paper?
- a) It is a personal narrative
 - b) It includes detailed, evidence-based analysis
 - c) It is written in an informal tone
 - d) It focuses on fictional storytelling
7. What is one principle of paragraph writing?
- a) Including multiple unrelated ideas in one paragraph
 - b) Ensuring each paragraph has a clear topic sentence
 - c) Writing long paragraphs without breaks
 - d) Using informal language throughout
8. Why is independent thinking encouraged in university education?
- a) To conform to traditional learning methods
 - b) To promote creativity and problem-solving skills
 - c) To limit student autonomy
 - d) To standardize student responses
9. What is one way to foster independent thinking in students?
- a) Providing rigid, uniform assignments
 - b) Encouraging critical analysis and diverse viewpoints
 - c) Enforcing strict adherence to textbooks
 - d) Limiting discussions and debates
10. How can educational opportunities for English learners be enhanced?
- a) By reducing access to language resources
 - b) By providing diverse learning materials and support services
 - c) By focusing only on native language instruction
 - d) By avoiding interaction with native speakers
11. What constitutes plagiarism in academic writing?
- a) Using common knowledge without citation
 - b) Copying someone else's work without proper acknowledgment
 - c) Paraphrasing information with proper citation
 - d) Citing sources correctly
12. What is a method to avoid plagiarism?
- a) Avoiding the use of quotes and citations
 - b) Always citing sources and paraphrasing correctly
 - c) Using someone else's work as is
 - d) Ignoring copyright laws
13. What is the purpose of summarizing newspaper articles?
- a) To provide detailed personal opinions
 - b) To offer a concise overview of the main points
 - c) To reproduce the article in its entirety
 - d) To focus only on unrelated sections
14. What should be included in a summary of a newspaper article?
- a) Detailed analysis of each paragraph
 - b) The article's main ideas and key points

- c) Personal opinions and unrelated content
 - d) Word-for-word reproduction of the article
15. What is a key debate in educational issues today?
- a) Whether to use traditional or modern teaching methods
 - b) The necessity of physical textbooks
 - c) The importance of standardized testing
 - d) Whether to focus only on digital learning tools
16. How can citing sources benefit academic writing?
- a) By reducing the originality of the work
 - b) By acknowledging the contributions of other researchers
 - c) By limiting the amount of information used
 - d) By avoiding the use of diverse sources
17. What is the primary role of academic writing?
- a) To entertain readers with fictional content
 - b) To communicate research and ideas in a formal and organized manner
 - c) To present personal anecdotes
 - d) To use colloquial language
18. How can students ensure they meet English standards in their writing?
- a) By using informal language and slang
 - b) By adhering to academic conventions and guidelines
 - c) By avoiding grammatical rules
 - d) By focusing solely on personal expression
19. What is an example of a formal academic genre?
- a) Blog post
 - b) Research proposal
 - c) Personal journal
 - d) Social media update
20. What should be the focus of a paragraph's topic sentence?
- a) Providing unrelated details
 - b) Introducing the main idea of the paragraph
 - c) Including multiple topics
 - d) Repeating information from other paragraphs
21. What is the benefit of using academic sources in research papers?
- a) They are always biased
 - b) They provide credible evidence and support
 - c) They limit the depth of analysis
 - d) They simplify complex topics
22. How does fostering independent thinking benefit students?
- a) It limits their ability to work collaboratively
 - b) It enhances their ability to analyze and solve problems
 - c) It discourages creative thought
 - d) It enforces rigid thinking patterns
23. What is an example of an informal writing style?
- a) Academic journal article
 - b) Personal blog post

- c) Research report
 - d) Business proposal
24. How can summarizing information improve comprehension?
- a) By focusing only on details
 - b) By distilling the main ideas into a concise format
 - c) By avoiding the main points
 - d) By including excessive information
25. What is the role of educational debates in shaping learning practices?
- a) They discourage the use of modern technologies
 - b) They help identify effective teaching methods and policies
 - c) They focus only on traditional methods
 - d) They ignore student needs
26. How can the use of diverse educational resources benefit English learners?
- a) By limiting exposure to various topics
 - b) By providing comprehensive support and varied learning materials
 - c) By avoiding interaction with different learning tools
 - d) By focusing only on textbook content
27. What is a common method to improve academic writing skills?
- a) Ignoring feedback from peers and instructors
 - b) Practicing writing in both formal and informal styles
 - c) Focusing solely on informal writing techniques
 - d) Avoiding the revision process
28. How does academic writing differ from informal writing in terms of tone?
- a) Academic writing uses a casual tone, while informal writing is more formal
 - b) Academic writing maintains a formal and objective tone, while informal writing is more conversational
 - c) Both use the same tone
 - d) Informal writing is more structured than academic writing
29. What is a key principle of paragraph writing?
- a) Mixing different ideas without coherence
 - b) Having a clear and focused topic sentence
 - c) Writing lengthy paragraphs without breaks
 - d) Avoiding the use of transitions
30. What is the purpose of debates on educational issues?
- a) To enforce a single teaching method
 - b) To explore and discuss various approaches and solutions to educational challenges
 - c) To restrict access to new teaching technologies
 - d) To avoid discussions on educational policies

ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ НА ЗАЛІК

- 1) How has the widespread use of English affected global business and international relations?
- 2) In what ways does English influence the learning of other foreign languages?
- 3) How do national English language standards help in maintaining consistency across different education systems?

- 4) What challenges do teachers face when aligning their teaching with standardized English language benchmarks?
- 5) How does the use of complex vocabulary in formal writing affect reader comprehension?
- 6) In what academic contexts is it permissible to shift from a formal to an informal writing style?
- 7) How does the genre of academic writing affect the structure and content of a research paper?
- 8) What are the most common challenges students face when switching between different academic genres?
- 9) How does the unity of ideas within a paragraph contribute to the overall coherence of an academic essay?
- 10) Why is it important to maintain a logical flow between the paragraphs of an academic paper?
- 11) How can universities create environments that encourage independent thinking without promoting anarchy in classrooms?
- 12) What are the long-term effects of promoting independent thinking versus conformity in higher education?
- 13) What role do extracurricular programs play in improving English learners' proficiency?
- 14) How can schools in non-English-speaking countries provide equal educational opportunities to English learners?
- 15) How does academic culture influence attitudes toward plagiarism in different countries?
- 16) What preventive measures can universities take to reduce cases of plagiarism among students?
- 17) How do socioeconomic factors influence the current debates on the accessibility of education?
- 18) In what ways has remote learning sparked new debates on the quality of education?
- 19) How can summarizing a newspaper article without misrepresenting its original message be challenging?
- 20) What are the key differences in citing newspaper articles versus other academic sources?
- 21) How do technical and academic literacy skills complement each other in modern education?
- 22) What strategies can universities employ to improve both technical and academic literacy among students?
- 23) What are the most effective search techniques for narrowing down results when using academic databases?
- 24) How can students differentiate between scholarly sources and unreliable information when using search engines?
- 25) What are the key differences between open-access journals and subscription-based academic resources?
- 26) How can students ensure the credibility of scholarly resources found through online research methods?
- 27) How can students assess the reliability of information presented on social media platforms?
- 28) In what ways does critical thinking help in distinguishing between biased and unbiased online sources?
- 29) How can social networking platforms be used effectively for academic collaboration?
- 30) What are the potential downsides of relying on social networking for professional connections in academia?
- 31) How has the rise of digital communication reshaped the lexicon of modern English?
- 32) In what ways has the inclusion of internet slang influenced formal writing?
- 33) How do different cultural backgrounds affect the approaches to learning English?

- 34) In what ways can teachers incorporate cultural diversity to enhance English language learning?
- 35) What are the most effective ways to practice English listening skills outside of the classroom?
- 36) How can conversational practice groups help improve fluency and confidence in speaking English?

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

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