

**Державний заклад
«ПІВДЕННОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ
ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені К. Д. УШІНСЬКОГО»**

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**НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК
з дисципліни
«Іноземна (англійська) мова за професійним
спрямуванням»
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня
вищої освіти спеціальності 016 Спеціальна освіта**

ОДЕСА 2023

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Ірхіна Ю. В. Навчальний посібник з дисципліни «Іноземна (англійська) мова за професійним спрямуванням» для здобувачів вищої освіти першого освітнього рівня (бакалавр) спеціальності 016 Спеціальна освіта. Одеса, Університет Ушинського, 2023. 127 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Пропонований посібник структуровано до друку відповідно до змісту освітньо-професійної програми підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти бакалаврського рівня спеціальності 016 Спеціальна освіта.

Англомовна лінгводидактична версія курсу заснована на засадах інтегрованого процесу навчання, в якому синтезовані цілі, зміст, методи і засоби навчання професійної та англомовної мовленнєвої діяльності.

Інтегрований процес навчання здійснюється в 3 етапи: лінгво-комунікативний, професійно-мовленнєвий, професійно-виробничий.

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ВСТУП

Магістральна мета вивчення іноземної (англійської) мови здобувачами освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 016 Спеціальна освіта полягає у розвитку здатності іншомовного спілкування в типових академічних і професійних ситуаціях.

Практична мета навчання полягає в формуванні у студентів загальних та професійно-орієнтованих комунікативних мовленнєвих компетентностей (лінгвістичної, соціолінгвістичної та прагматичної) для забезпечення їхнього спілкування в знайомому академічному та професійному середовищі.

Освітня мета: формувати у студентів загальні компетентності (декларативні знання, вміння та навички, компетенцію існування та вміння вчитися як складова компетентності навчання впродовж життя); сприяти розвитку здібностей до самооцінювання та здатності до самостійного навчання, що дозволить студентам продовжувати освіту в академічному та професійному середовищі як під час навчання у ЗВО, так і після отримання диплома про вищу освіту.

Пізнавальна мета: залучати студентів до таких академічних видів діяльності, які активізують і далі розвивають увесь спектр їхніх пізнавальних здібностей.

Розвивальна мета передбачає допомагати студентам у формуванні загальних компетенцій з метою розвитку їхньої особистої мотивації (цінностей, ідеалів); зміцнювати впевненість студентів як користувачів мови, а також їхнє позитивне ставлення до вивчення мови.

Комплексний підхід до навчання іноземної мови

передбачає вироблення у студентів автоматизованих навичок читання професійної літератури та розвиток усного і писемного мовлення, допомагає розширити словниковий запас слухачів курсу в галузі професійної діяльності.

Метою посібника є формування у студентів професійної компетенції шляхом ознайомлення їх із різними методами і прийомами навчання іноземної мови. Посібник забезпечує засвоєння загальної та професійної лексики і має завдання ознайомити студентів із найбільш уживаними словами й словосполученнями в галузі корекційної педагогіки та логопедії.

Практичні заняття (семінарські заняття) передбачають детальний розгляд студентами окремих теоретичних положень навчальної дисципліни з викладачем і формування вміння та навичок їх практичного застосування шляхом індивідуального виконання студентом сформульованих завдань та вирішення ситуаційних задач.

Самостійна робота студентів передбачає оволодіння студентом навчальним матеріалом, а саме самостійне опрацювання окремих тем навчальної дисципліни у час, вільний від обов'язкових навчальних занять, а також передбачає підготовку до усіх видів контролю. Навчальний матеріал дисципліни, передбачений робочим навчальним планом для засвоєння студентом у процесі самостійної роботи, виноситься на підсумковий контроль поряд з навчальним матеріалом, який опрацьовувався при проведенні аудиторних занять.

Консультації (індивідуальні або групові) проводяться з метою допомоги студентам розібратись та роз'яснити складні для самостійного осмислення питання, вирішити складні проблеми, які виникли при самостійному опрацюванні

навчального матеріалу при підготовці до практичного заняття, підсумкового заняття або перед іспитом.

При вивченні дисципліни використовують адекватні методи навчання. За джерелами знань використовують методи навчання: словесні – розповідь, пояснення, інструктаж; наочні – демонстрація, ілюстрація; практичні – практична робота, вирішення ситуаційних задач. За характером логіки пізнання використовуються методи: аналітичний, синтетичний, аналітико-синтетичний, індуктивний, дедуктивний. За рівнем самостійної розумової діяльності використовуються методи: проблемний, частково-пошуковий, дослідницький.

У навчальному посібнику подано заняття, кожне з яких містить лексико-граматичні вправи та тексти для читання та комунікативні завдання. Лексичний матеріал підкріплено текстовим матеріалом. Після читання тексту пропонується переклад окремих речень і відповіді на запитання. До тексту додається список слів і висловлювань для їх опанування та використання в мовленні. Закріплення лексичного матеріалу здійснюється засобами комунікативних вправ.

У посібнику представлені креативні комунікативні завдання, за допомогою яких студенти мають можливість висловлювати свої міркування з вирішення питань, які обговорюються в текстах.

Text I

acquire	raise	accordingly
surround	initial	perform
reduce	collected	combine

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

acquire	[ə'kwairə(r)]	придбати
surround	[sə'raʊnd]	оточувати
reduce	[rɪ'dju:s]	скорочувати, знижувати
raise	[reɪz]	піднімати
initial	[ɪ'nɪʃ(ə)l]	ініціал
collected	[ə'lektɪd]	зібраний
perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	виконувати

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

acquire - to acquire some knowledge, to acquire a new interesting book, to acquire friends ; to acquire distinction ; to want to acquire a new camera. I want to acquire driver's skills at the driver's courses.

surround - different surroundings, surrounding circumstances, surround an army, surrounding environment , a very good surrounding, a suitable surrounding.

reduce- to reduce prices, to reduce the length of a skirt, to reduce to silence. We have been able to reduce our tax bill by 10%. Hunger had reduced the poor dog to skin and bone.

raise - to raise the spirits. Please raise your hand when I'll call your name. Any worker who makes a useful suggestion to the firm will be raised to a higher position. I should know my own son, I've raised him from a baby. Their mission is to raise a sunken ship from the bottom of the sea to the surface.

initial - to name the initials, an initial letter; an initial cost, to forget the classmate's initials, not to write down the teacher's initials. Tell me your

parents' initials.

collected -to collect the mecum, to collect the stamps, collected data, collected information. I'll collect you from the airport. Collecting up her belongings, she ran out of the house.

perform -to perform homework fine, to forget to perform one's request, to perform the job. The doctor has performed this operation on many famous people. Have you ever performed a musical play on this stage? How well your daughter performs on the piano!

combine- to combine some sentences, to combine two classes, to have the right to combine three books. When my children were small I combined their rooms. The members decided to combine the tennis club with the cricket club, forming one sports club. Let us combine our two firms against our competitors.

accordingly – to act accordingly. After being here for a week, I took a notion to leave, and accordingly did so. An agency must train its staff accordingly the necessary skills.

3. You are making an acquaintance of your new fellow-students.

What would you tell them about yourself and your family?

I am a first year student of the faculty of psychology of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushinsky. I am very happy that I study here. Our university is one of the oldest institutions of Ukraine. It includes Institute of Arts, Institute of foreign languages, Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Institute of Psychology and many others. In five years I will get two specialities. I will have chance to become a teacher of psychology or to work as a psychologist in one of the medical centers. I will choose the last one.

This profession is rather new for our country, but it is very useful and interesting speciality. Psychologists work with people and help to overcome difficult situations. Life is not easy and doesn't lead everyone to success. Unemployment and family problems can force to wrong actions. I understand the difficulties of this profession. But I believe that it is really needed and hope to help a lot of people. I will also improve my English and computer skills. Our world changes very fast and that is why self-education is very important nowadays.

As for my family it is not very big, just mother, father, brother and I. My brother Misha is a pupil of the ninth grade, my mother is a dentist and

my father is a computer engineer. They love their jobs very much. There is one more member of our family I forgot to mention. It is our poodle Tim. We all like to play with him. My parents and I are very busy and we don't have much free time on week-days. But we always get together for supper at eight o'clock. After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I always try to spend more time with my family. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend. I am doing quite well at my studies and pass all tests easily. My parents are proud of my marks. Sport is one of my hobbies. It helps me to keep in a good shape and stay healthy. I play basket-ball very well, so I take part in competitions as a member of a local team.

Vocabulary :

faculty of psychology	[ˈfæk(ə)lti] [pʌ]	[saɪˈkɒlədʒi]	факультет психології
include	[ɪnˈkluːd]		включати в себе
psychologist	[saɪˈkɒlədʒɪst]		психолог
overcome	[əʊvəˈkʌm]		долати
lead to success	[led tuː səkˈses]		веде до успіху
unemployment	[ʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt]		безробіття
improve skills	[ɪmˈpruːv skɪls]		покращувати навички
to mention	[ˈmenʃn]		згадати
competition	[kɒmpəˈtɪʃn]		змагання
local team	[ˈləʊkəl tiːm]		місцева команда
computer engineer	[kəmˈpjʊ:tə endʒɪˈnɪə]		програміст

to pass tests- складати тести

to be proud of- пишатися

to enter the Institute- вступати до інституту

**4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.
Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.**

1. to acquire useful skills
2. to raise the left hand and the right one
3. to reduce actions to the minimum
4. to act according to the rules
5. Did you perform your home work ? - No, I didn't. Do it, please. I want you to be informed, that's why I 'm interested in it.
6. My compositions are collected in this exercise book. – Why didn't you write your initials? – Sorry!
7. To say doesn't mean to be listened to.
8. Excuse me please, could you show me these trousers? – Yes, of course. Are they of a good quality – We've got only goods of an excellent quality.
9. Write your surname and full name, don't write your initials, please.
10. In our country you are adult if you are 18 years old, and in America you are adult if you are 21 years old.

1. опанувати корисні навички
2. підняти ліву руку, а потім праву
3. скоротити дії до мінімуму
4. діяти згідно з правилами
5. Ти виконав своє домашнє завдання? - Ні. Зроби його, будь ласка. Я в цьому зацікавлена, тому що хочу, щоб ти був освіченим.
6. Мої твори зібрані в цьому зошиті. - Чому ти не написала свої ініціали? - Вибач!
7. Не завжди сказати - означає, що тебе слухають.
8. Вибачте, не могли б Ви показати мені ці штани? - Так, звичайно. - Вони гарної якості? - У нас товари тільки виняткової якості.
9. Напишіть своє прізвище і повне ім'я, будь ласка, не пишiть свої ініціали.
10. У нашiй країні Ви є повнолітнім, якщо вам 18, а в Америці - якщо Вам 21.

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. Are you the only child in a family?
3. How many are there in a family?
4. Where do your parents work?

5. Do you have a pet?
6. Do you have close relationships with your family?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you take part in any sport competitions?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Учитель може зробити обстановку в класі приємною.
2. Діти потребують захисту, коли вони в школі.
3. Особисті якості вчителя і його зовнішній вигляд дуже впливають на учнів.
4. Питання ефективного виховання залишається відкритим на сьогоднішній день.
5. Школа впливає на дитину не тільки під час занять, а й за її межами.

7. Tell your group mates about yourself and your family.

Text II

to be admitted	diligent	scholarship
to be proud of	double period	stupendous
to be successful in	great service	to train(teachers)
to be worth	to have a bite	

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write them down into the vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

to be admitted (to)	[tu:] [bi:] [əd'mɪtɪd]	бути прийнятим у/в
to be proud of	[tu:] [bi:] [praʊd] [ɒv]	пишатися (кимось або чимось)
to be successful in	[tu:] [bi:] [sək'sesf(ə)l] [ɪn]	бути успішним в
to be worth	[tu:] [bi:] [wɜ:θ]	бути гідним чого-н.
diligent	[ˈdɪlɪdʒənt]	старанний
double period	[ˈdʌbl] [ˈpɪ(ə)rɪəd]	подвійний урок, «пара»
great service	[greɪt] [ˈsɜ:vɪs]	велика заслуга

to have a bite	[tu: hæv [ə,(e)r] baɪt]	перекусити
scholarship	[ˈskɒləʃɪp]	стипендія
stupendous	[stju:ˈpendəs]	дуже важливий
to train (teachers)	[tu:] [treɪn] [ˈti:tʃə]	навчати, готувати

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

To be admitted to the company, *to be admitted to* the Association, *to be admitted to* the corporation. Why are you so happy? – My brother *was admitted to* the university. This University was one of the first among Ukraine’s Universities and Institutes *admitted to* the Association of European Universities. When *were you admitted to* the university?

To be proud of the children, *to be proud of* the research work, *to be proud of* good conditions to the university. This man is very happy. He’s very *proud of* his daughter’s achievements. The students *are very proud of* their university and its foremost teachers. What or who *are you proud of*?

To be successful in business, *to be successful in* Economy, *to be successful in* foreign languages. What do you know about Mary? – Mary is a very good student; she *is successful in* many subjects. Students should work hard during the whole year *to be successful in* exams. If you ask someone the question «Any luck?» or «No luck?», it means that you want to know if they *have been successful in* something they were trying to do. What subjects *are you successful in*?

To be worth saying, *to be worth* seeing, *to be worth* doing. If a job *is worth* doing, it *is worth* doing properly. Do you want to go to the theatre with me? – I don’t know. Do you think this *is worth* seeing? Why do you want to buy this book? – Because it *is worth* reading. How do you think is there something in the world which *is worth* seeing?

Diligent in one’s work, *to be diligent*, to be a *diligent* student. He was a *diligent* student, working day and night. All-rounders are very *diligent* people. In the university there are equal opportunities and conditions to be *diligent* students. Are you a *diligent* student?

A **double period**, two *double periods*, three *double periods*, an interesting **double period**, boring *double periods*, compulsory *double periods*. How many *double periods* do you have today? – We have two *double periods*. In our Pedagogical University the students usually have

three or four *double periods*. How many *double periods* do you have every day?

The *great service* to the state, the *great service* to the university, the *great service* to the motherland. For its *great services* in training teachers the Pedagogical University received the name of outstanding pedagogue Konstantin Dmitrievich Ushinsky in 1945. Do you have some *great services*?

To have a bite, to have a bite in the canteen, to have a bite at home, to have a bite and to have a rest, to have a bite during the break. What are you going? – I'm going to have a bite in the canteen. – I prefer to have a bite in McDonald's. Where do you usually have a bite and approximately how long?

A big *scholarship*, a little *scholarship*, a heightened *scholarship*. Why do you study so hard, I know that you receive *scholarship*? – I want to get a heightened *scholarship* this year. In Ukraine those students who are diligent pass exams successfully in winter and summer, get their *scholarship*. Do you receive *scholarship*?

A *stupendous* university, a stupendous opportunity, a *stupendous* citizen, a *stupendous* admission test, a *stupendous* and considerable contribution. In Ukraine there are a lot of *stupendous* universities and institutes. Many scientists and foremost teachers of our University made *stupendous* and considerable contribution to the development of Ukrainian science. What do you know about a *stupendous* contribution by K.D. Ushinsky to the development of education?

To train teachers, to train students, to train pupils, to train sportsmen.

3. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions, be ready to retell it.

SOUTH-UKRAINIAN NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER K.D.USHINSKY

Ukraine has a lot of stupendous universities and institutes. South-Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky is worth saying about.

This university is one of the oldest schools in Ukraine. It was the first pedagogical institution in the south of our country. It was founded in Odessa on the 2nd of May in 1817 by the Emperor Alexander I on the basis of Richelievsky Lycee.

During its long history its name was changed several times. In 1945 for its great services in training teachers it received the name of outstanding pedagogist Konstantin Dmitrievich Ushinsky.

The University was one of the first among Ukraine's Universities and Institutes admitted to the Association of European Universities (IAU). Also it is the member of Observatory, of the Magna Charta and the East-European University Network(EEUN).

More than 100.000 teachers all over the world were students of this university. Many of them became famous teachers and great scientist of Ukraine, who outstripped their time in their research work. And many graduates stayed there as teachers. Today many well known educators work there. Among them : R. Martynova, A. Bogush, A. Chebykin, V. Chumak and others. That's why, it goes without saying, students are very proud of their university. Now there are about 15 faculties in the University which train teachers in many subjects: Ukrainian, Foreign Language, Physics, Mathematics, Biology and Chemistry, Philosophy and History, Primary and Nursery Education, Physical Education, Computer study Psychology and others. Also there is a good and big library in it, many reading rooms and computer classes and for those, who goes in for sports, the University has a good gymnasiums and a stadium.

The academic year in the University starts in September and lasts for 10 months. There are two terms in each year: an autumn term and a spring term. As a rule, classes in the University begin at 8 am. The students usually have three or four lectures. The breaks between them are 20 minutes, so they can go to the canteen and have a bite or just have a rest. Twice a year the students take their exams: in January and in June. But, of course, they should work hard during the whole year to be successful in exams. Those who pass exams successfully in winter and summer get their scholarship. They like to say that in spite of the fact that it is difficult enough to study in the University they like it very much. It is the great pleasure to be a member of that friendly family of South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D Ushinsky.

Vocabulary :

Observatory of Magna Charta- Обсерваторія Великої хартії
вольностей the East-European University Network(EEUN) -
СхідноЄвропейська асоціація університетів

It goes without saying – безумовно
Physics - фізика
Mathematics -математика
Biology - біологія
Chemistry - хімія
Philosophy – філософія
Primary Education - початкова освіта
Nursery Education - дошкільна освіта
Psychology - психологія

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|---|
| to be admitted to the Association | 1. бути прийнятим в Асоціацію |
| 2. to be proud of the research work | 2. пишатися науковою роботою |
| 3. to be successful in business | 3. бути успішним у бізнесі |
| 4 to be worth seeing | 4. бути гідним, щоб подивитися |
| 5. diligent in one's work | 5. старанний у роботі |
| 6. two double periods | 6. дві «пари» |
| 7. the great service to the state | 7. велика заслуга перед державою |
| 8. a heightened scholarship | 8. збільшена стипендія |
| 9. a stupendous and considerable contribution | 9.вагомий внесок великої важливості |
| 10. He's very proud of his daughter's achievements | 10. Він дуже пишається успіхами своєї дочки. |
| 11. If you ask someone the question "Any luck?" or "No luck? it means that you want to know if they have been successful in something they were trying to do. | 11. Якщо ви запитаете когось: «Вдало?» або «Невдало?». Це означає, що ви хочете знати, чи досягли вони успіху в тому, що вони намагалися зробити. |
| 12. He was a diligent student working day and night. | 12. Він був старанним студентом, який навчався день і ніч. |

13. For its great contribution in training teachers the Pedagogical University received the name of outstanding pedagogue K. D. Ushinsky in 1945.

13. За свої великі заслуги в підготовці вчителів, Педагогічний університет отримав ім'я видатного педагога Ушинського 1945.

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Are there many stupendous universities and institutes in Ukraine?
2. Is SNPU named after K. D. Ushinsky old? How old is it?
4. When and why was SNPU named after K. D. Ushinsky?
5. How many teachers were students of SNPUM?
6. Is teaching a noble profession? Prove it.
7. How long does an academic year last? How many terms is it divided into?
8. Where can the students of SNPU have a bite? Where do you prefer to eat?
9. Why is it very important to be successful in exams? Are you a diligent student?
10. What is a scholarship? Do you receive a scholarship? Does anybody in your group receive increased scholar-ship?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського варті того, щоб про нього говорили.
2. Університет був одним з перших Університетів та інститутів України, прийнятим до складу Асоціації Європейських Університетів.
3. Багато студентів університету стали передовими вчителями та відомими вченими України, випередивши свій час.
4. Звичайно, студенти дуже пишаються своїм університетом і своїми викладачами.
5. Зараз в університеті більше 15 факультетів, які готують вчителів з багатьох предметів.
6. Академічний рік починається у вересні та триває 10 місяців.
7. Відповідальні студенти, які старанно працюють протягом року, успішно складають іспити та отримують стипендію.

7. You have an interview now. Tell about your university. Be creative and work in pairs with your classmates.

Text III

variety	scholarship	recently
establishment	applicant	scientific
extramural	competitive	

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

establishment	[ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt]	установа
extramural	[ɛkstrə'mjʊərəl]	заочний
scholarship	[ˈskɒləʃɪp]	стипендія
applicant	[ˈæplɪkənt]	абітурієнт
competitive	[kəm'petɪtɪv]	конкурсний
variety	[və'raɪəti]	різноманітність
recently	[ˈri:s(ə)ntli]	останнім часом
scientific	[ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk]	науковий

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

establishment- higher education establishments, an establishment for the training of nurses, the establishment of Christianity,

extramural. There are many higher education establishment in Ukraine.

scholarship- to award a scholarship of J250, to create a scholarship, to establish a scholarship, to win a scholarship, to gain a scholarship, a man of great scholarship (високоосвічена людина).

The system of state scholarship helps students to get free education and financial help.

applicant- an applicant for the position, there were a hundred applicants, applicant for credit. All applicants must take competitive exam to enter the university.

competitive- competitive examination, competitive price, competitive society, the competitive spirit of great athletes, competitive market.

variety- variety in food, life full of variety, variety of shapes, variety of opinions, for a variety of reasons. Five years programme of academic subjects gives students knowledge in a variety of fields.

recently- as recently as yesterday, as recently as last month, until quite recently, I did not hear it until just recently, they are recently married. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state.

scientific- scientific attitude, scientific classification, scientific literature, scientific method, scientific men. Proectors are in charge of academic (навчальна) and scientific work.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Educational System in Ukraine.

Ukrainians have always shown a great concern for education. The right of getting education is stated in the constitution of Ukraine. It's ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education establishment. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarship and grants. Education in Ukraine is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Ukraine are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; and secondary school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary, secondary and senior schools together are 11 years of study. Every school has a «core curriculum» of academic subjects.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational schools which offer programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession. After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education all applicants must take competitive exam. Higher education institution include institutes or universities that offer a 5-year programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields. The next stage of educational process is earning such degrees as a candidates degree and a doctoral degree. To receive that thesis is needed. Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Proectors are in charge of academic and scientific work. An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing councils which confer candidate and doctoral degrees. The system of higher and secondary education in Ukraine is

going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reforms are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedom to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools, some universities have tuition-free departments.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. higher educational establishments | 1. вищі навчальні заклади |
| 2. a transitional period | 2. проміжна стадія |
| 3. to take a competitive exam | 3. здати конкурсний іспит |
| 4. «core curriculum» of academic subjects | 4. навчальний план з профільними предметами |
| 5. tuition-free departments | 5. бюджетне відділення |
| 6. prorectors are in charge of academic and scientific work | 6. проректори займаються навчальною та науковою роботою |
| 7. to show a great concern | 7. турбуватися, піклуватися |
| 8. extramural and evening courses | 8. заочне навчання |
| 9. vocational schools | 9. професійне училище |
| 10. undergraduates | 10. студент |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Is education important for Ukrainians?
2. What are the stages of compulsory education in Ukraine?
3. What types of schools exist in Ukraine?
4. What is «core curriculum»?
5. How do applicants enter the higher establishment?
6. What is the process of getting higher education?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Щоб вступити до вищого навчального закладу, потрібно скласти іспити на конкурсних засадах.
2. В Україні дев'ятирічна обов'язкова освіта.

3. Діти йдуть до школи у віці шести років.
4. Початкова й середня школа - це одинадцять років навчання.
5. На кожному з факультетів є бюджетні та контрактні місця.
6. Студенти-бюджетники отримують стипендію за умови успішного навчання.

7. Write an essay. You are the minister of the education. You have an interview now. Tell about the changes you plan to make in Ukrainian system of education. Be creative and discuss it with your classmates.

Text IV

Devote	branch	perception
predict	deny	judgment
influence	industrial	mental

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

devote	[di'vəʊt]	присвячувати
predict	[pri'dikt]	передбачати, прогнозувати
influence	[ɪnfluəns]	впливати
branch	[brɑ:ntʃ]	галузь
deny	[di'naɪ]	заперечувати
industrial	[ɪn'dʌstriə]	трудова (психологія)
perception	[pə'zeɪʃ(ə)n]	сприйняття, розуміння
judgment	[ʃʌdʒmənt]	судження
mental	[ˈmentl]	психічний, розумовий

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

devote- to be fully devoted to smth., devoted heart and soul, to devote attention, devoted feminist, devoted disciple, to devote one's life to smth.. This book I devote to my parents.

predict- predicted cost, as predicted, predicted behavior, predicted response (відповідь), predicted change, The psychology tests can predict what person's response would be.

influence- to influence smb., bad influence, good influence. They have enough influence to get the bill passed. TV has a bad influence on people.

branch- branch office (філіал), branch of science. The bookshop has decided to branch out into selling music and records. I'm glad to see that Jim has branched out into more varied sports these days.

deny - to deny a request (відмовити в проханні), to deny one's signature (підпис), to deny one's words. She denies ever having met the patient.

industrial- industrial area, industrial plant, Industrial and organizational psychology. Industrial music is a style of experimental music that draws on provocative themes. Industrial psychology deals with the study of workplace behavior.

perception- Perception is one of the oldest fields in psychology. There are many ways to influence visual perception.

judgment – The picture by Victor Vasnetsov names “The Last Judgment”. A judge is a person who presides over a court.

mental – mental health, mental illness. Mentality of Ukrainians was formed by historic events.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Psychology as a science

Psychology, scientific study of behavior and experience—that is, the study of how human beings and animals sense, think, learn, and know. Modern psychology is devoted to collecting facts about behavior and experience and systematically organizing such facts into psychological theories. These theories aim in understanding and explaining people's behavior and sometimes in predicting and influencing their future behavior. Psychology, historically, has been divided into many branches of study such as physiological psychology, psychoanalysis, Gestalt psychology school, social psychology, industrial psychology, etc. Physiological psychologists, for instance, study the functioning of the brain and the nervous system, and experimental psychologists use tests and make research to discover how people learn and remember. Social psychologists, for example, are interested in the ways in which people influence one another and the way they act in groups. Industrial psychologists study the behavior of people at work and the effects of the work environment. School psychologists help students make educational and career decisions. Clinical psychologists assist those who have

problems in daily life or who are mentally ill. Gestalt psychology is the school of psychology that deals mainly with the processes of perception. Cognition Psychology includes attention, perception, memory, reasoning, judgment, imagining, thinking, and speech. The science of psychology developed from many diverse sources, but its origins as a science may be traced to ancient Greece. Modern psychology still retains many aspects of the fields from which it grew. Some psychologists, for example, are primarily interested in physiological research, others are medically oriented, and a few try to develop a more careful philosophical understanding of psychology as a whole. Although some practitioners still insist that psychology should be concerned only with behavior—and may even deny the meaningfulness of an inner, mental life— more and more psychologists would now agree that mental life or experience is a valid psychological concern.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. psychology is devoted to people’s behavior 2. to predict future behavior 3. to influence behavior 4. Gestald psychology school 5. to deal with smth. 6. medically oriented scientists 7. industrial psychology is also known as occupational psychology | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. психологія - це наука про поведінку людини 2. прогнозувати поведінку 3. впливати на поведінку 4. Гештальтська школа психології 5. мати справу з чимось 6. вчені вирішують проблему за допомогою медичних препаратів 7. психологія праці |
|--|--|

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main branches of psychology science?
2. What is modern psychology devoted to?
3. What influenced the psychology development?
4. What is psychotherapy?
5. What does Cognition psychology include?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Уміння впливати на людину під час бесіди дуже важливе в сучасному світі.

2. Психологія праці - це галузь психології, що займається науковим вивченням поведінки людей на робочих місцях.

3. Поведінка - здатність змінювати свої дії під впливом внутрішніх і зовнішніх факторів.

4. Заперечення - форма психологічного захисту.

7. Dwell with your classmates. Which psychological methods do you find the most effective? Advise the most effective tests, you have passed by yourself.

8. Write an essay. Psychology science in our life.

Text V

assume disturbance behaviour	psychologis t society influence	human conclusio n scientific
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

assume	[ə'sju:m]	припускати
disturbance	[dis tɜ:b(ə)ns]	занепокоєння
behaviour	[bɪ'heɪvɪə]	поведінка
psychologist	[saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst]	психолог
society	[sə'saɪətɪ]	суспільство
influence	[ɪnflʊəns]	вплив
human	[ˈhju:mən]	людська істота
conclusion	[kən'klu:ʒən]	умовивід, висновок
scientific	[ˌsaɪəntɪfɪk]	науковий

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

assume - let us assume that..., to assume responsibility, to assume control, to assume office, an assumed name, assuming (that). His illness assumed a very brave character. The entire length of our route is assumed to be about thirty-two miles.

disturbance- to cause a disturbance, to create a disturbance, to put down a disturbance, disturbance of sound perception, disturbance of the function, speech disturbance, vision disturbance.

behavior- to be on one's best behaviour, to behave oneself, behave yourself!, knowledgeable behavior, stable behavior.

psychologist – consumer psychology, psychology is a study, that deals with human mind. She has a consultation with the psychologist at 3.00 pm today. Psychologist Dorothy Tennov says the average limerent love (пристрасна закоханість) affair lasts about two years.

society- benefit-society, building society, debating-society, human society, to found a society, to set up a society. The couple quickly became a fixture of society pages.

influence- a person of influence, to exercise one's influence, under the influence of smth., to have influence with, cultural influence. They have enough influence to get the bill passed. Environment is an influence on character. I have little influence with him.

human - the human race, human interest, human life, human nature, human rights. Political organizations tend to uphold human rights.

conclusion- to come to a conclusion, in conclusion, to arrive at a conclusion, foregone conclusion (упереджена думка), to try conclusions with smb. Psychologist reached a conclusion that patient's illness assumed a very grave character no matter his quiet behavior.

scientific- scientific research, scientific and technical conference, scientific hypothesis, scientific theory, scientific and technological community. The growth of scientific knowledge helps with understanding of human nature.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

How to Think Like a Psychologist

Many people begin their study of psychology without a clear understanding of the subject. They may have images of a laboratory where scientists run rats through labyrinth, or they may assume that it deals only with abnormal emotional disturbances. These, however, are only small parts of the study of psychology. Psychology provides tools to help us in getting some idea about our own behavior, as well as our relationships with others. As you begin your study of psychology, you will find that it is different from any of your other classes. This is because psychology is connected to the social sciences, such as history or economics, and the

natural sciences, such as biology and chemistry. As a social science, psychology studies the influences of society on individual behavior and group relationships. As a natural science, psychology looks for biological explanations for human behavior. You will learn more about the social and biological aspects of human behavior. Your course material will help you to understand your life and the lives of those around you. In your study of psychology, you will learn to think like a scientist. Scientists constantly question their own assumptions and look for alternative clearness and conclusions. Scientists, including psychologists, use the scientific method as a problem-solving tool. It teaches them to think critically by encouraging open-mindedness, intellectual curiosity, and evaluation of reasons. Using the scientific method will help you think critically and be objective when applying principles to everyday routine, people, and problems. The scientific method consists of five steps that help the scientist integrate theory and research, as well as compare empirical-or factual-data with common sense ideas. You need to identify the problem; Brainstorm possible solutions; Evaluate the proposed solutions; Choose and advice the best solution; Review the success of the solution in some period of time.

5. Read the fallowing word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. clear understanding of the psychological subject | 1. яснє розуміння психології як предмету |
| 2. psychology is connected to social and natural sciences | 2. психологія пов'язана з соціальними ті природничими науками |
| 3. the influences of society on individual behaviour | 3. вплив суспільства на поведінку індивіда |
| 4. to identify the problem | 4. виявляти проблему |
| 5. advice the best solution | 5. радити найкращє рішення |
| 6. review the success | 6. перевіряти успішність |
| 7. abnormal emotional disturbances | 7. сильні психічні порушення |

Text VI

sense	communication	confirmed
vision	ability	appear
proving	attempts	access

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

communication	[kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃə]	спілкування
sense	[sens]	почуття
vision	[ˈvɪʒ(ə)]	зір
proving	[pru:vɪŋ]	доказ
ability	[ə'bɪlɪtɪ]	здатність
attempt	[ə'tempt]	спроба
confirm	[kən'fɜ:m]	підтвердження
appear	[ə'pɪə]	з'являються
access	[ˈækses]	доступ

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

communication - communication service , vocal communication , to be in communication with smb., communication style, interactive communication, global communication, nonverbal communication. The best way to develop communication skills is practice.

sense - sense of smell, intuitive sense, a sense of duty, the five senses, to have keen (quick) senses, a sense of humour, it makes no sense. He felt a sense of insecurity. They don't have the sense to admit defeat.

vision- to lose one's vision, beyond our vision, to have another vision, vision of the future, twenty-twenty vision (нормальний, (стовідсотковий) зір). impaired vision, acute(keen) vision. Our visions met. I had only a momentary vision of the sea.

proving- proving corrections, not proven crime, proven fact, to give proof. This proves his fault. Which was to be proved (що й потрібно було довести). You will have to prove to the police that you were at home that night.

ability- ability to hear, ability in doing smth., ability to do smth., to do smth. to the best of one's ability, to show ability, abilities for music, ability

to adapt. Each man will be paid according to his ability. We made an attempt to get in touch with them.

attempt- rude attempt, successful attempt, to make an attempt, to attempt a difficult task, to attempt an excuse, to attempt swimming across the river. Don't attempt impossibilities. He attempted the life of the former Prime Minister. We made an attempt to get in touch with them.

appear- appear daily, appear in print, to appear far away, She appeared to him in a dream. Homo sapiens appeared about 400 000 years ago. Speech appears in the child's first or second year. She appeared on television with the President. It appears (to me) that they will not come.

access - direct access, free access, to have access to smth., access control, access time, remote access, to get access, to deny access. This report can be accessed via the Internet at www...

confirm- to confirm smb. in his decision, to confirm decision, to confirm smb. in office, (затвердити кого-небудь на посаді). Please, confirm your message. Twenty boys and girls were confirmed in the Christian Church. The President confirmed that a conference would take place.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Parapsychology

(Period of Study: 1882 and 1975)

Scientists sometimes study the behavior or events that seem to have fantastic origins. In psychology, this area of study is known as parapsychology. Parapsychology is not a basic branch of psychology, but its ideas hold interest of many people. Parapsychologists think that humans have senses other than the known seven-vision, hearing, taste, smell, touch, balance, and body senses. Skeptics point that there is no real proving of parapsychology. And it has to go through testing.

In 1882, scientists established the first organization to study parapsychology, the Society of Psychical Research, in London. The American version of this society was formed in Boston three years later. These organizations focused on mediumship, or communication with those who have died. As time passed, other phenomena began to be studied, such as telepathy (the ability of people to communicate without using ordinary senses), clairvoyance (the ability to experience an event without physically being there), and psychokines is (controlling objects with the mind). Perhaps the most famous attempts to demonstrate

psychokines were made by Uri Geller. Geller confirmed he could bend and break metal objects by using his mind. On non scientifically controlled occasions, Geller did appear to bend or break objects without touching them. In 1974, psychologists filmed several meetings with Geller. In one instance, Geller unbalanced a precision scale, and in another, he bend a steel band. Many people believed Geller really did all this with psychokinetic power; however, skeptics ruined this myth. The events surrounding Geller were highly mysterious; for him, they were highly useful. He began making appearances in various locations, bending spoons or similar objects. He eventually received an invitation to appear on national television, but when it was time to come, Geller didn't come. It was found out that he had access before all of his performances to the objects he was going to bend. On television, however, his personal set of objects had been switched with a new set, and Geller had to say that something was blocking his magic "abilities." Scientists accept the results of well designed tests, whether their hypotheses are supported or not. Geller rejected skepticism and explained that this unsatisfying result illustrates the difference between science and belief. The effects produced by parapsychological phenomena have much simpler explanations—sleight of hand to bend spoons, hidden magnets to deflect compasses, and the like. Perhaps the study of parapsychology will ruin this one day. However, for now, healthy skepticism wins.

mediumship	[ˈme:dɪəmʃɪp]	спільнота медіумів
clairvoyance	[kleəˈvɔɪəns]	передбачення
steel band	[sti:l] [bænd]	залізний пояс
psychokines	[ˌsaɪkəʊkɪˈni:sɪs]	психокінез
sleight of hand	[slɑɪt] [ɒv] [hænd]	спритність рук
deflect compasses	[deflekt ˈkɑmpə]	відхилитися
precision scale	[prɪˈsɪʒ(ə)n] [skeɪl]	точні ваги

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. treating people with care | 1. ставиться до людей з турботою |
| 2. upbringing style | 2. модель виховання |
| 3. to be interested in | 3. цікавитися чимось |
| 4. male and female | 4. чоловік і жінка |

5. selfish person
6. female are superior to male in children's upbringing
7. to keep in touch with friends
8. let's have a look

5. егоїст
6. жінки краще ладнають з вихованням дітей, ніж чоловіки
7. спілкуватися з друзями
8. давай подивимося

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What is parapsychology?
2. What abilities did Geller claim to have?
3. Has he ever made any parapsychological experiments in public?
4. Did people believe him?
5. Why didn't he appear on TV?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Парапсихологія цікавить багатьох людей.
2. Геллера оточували містичні події.
3. Силою розуму Геллер міг згинати й ламати залізні предмети.
4. Психокінез, телепатія й передбачення - частини парапсихології.
5. Парапсихологи вважають, що у людини є більше, ніж відомих сім почуттів.

7. Do you believe that some people have parapsychological abilities? Why or why not? Discuss with your classmates.

8. Write an essay. Parapsychology in our life.

Text VII

sympathetic	aggressive	superior
comforting	balanced	upbringing
selfish	tolerant	research

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

sympathetic	[,sɪmpə'tetɪk]	той, хто співчуває
comforting	[ˈkʌmfətɪŋ]	втішний
selfish	[ˈselfɪʃ]	егоїстичний
aggressive	[ə'ɡresɪv]	агресивний
balanced	[ˈbælənst]	врівноважений
tolerant	[ˈtɒlərənt]	терпимий
superior	[su:'pi(ə)rɪə]	той, що переважає
upbringing	[ˈʌpbriŋɪŋ]	виховання
research	[rɪ'sɜ:tʃ]	дослідження

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

sympathetic-sympathetic strike, sympathetic audience, sympathetic vibration. It was not a sympathetic house and pictures were ugly.

comforting- comfort station, creature comforts, find comfort in smth., (it's) cold comfort (слабка розрада), to comfort a criminal, comfort temperature.

selfish- a selfish old blighter (дідуган), selfish motives .It's time this selfish habit died out. Don't bargain on getting any support from her, she's very selfish.

aggressive- aggressive treatment, aggressive growth, aggressive music. Aggressive skating ain't exactly the safest sport around but it sure is one of the most exciting and impressive.

balanced- self-balanced person, a well-balanced diet, balance wheel (маятник), balance bridge. Some people are born with characteristics of both male and female brains- this is called the type B or balanced brain.

tolerant- to be tolerant of criticism, be too tolerant, tolerable / acceptable prices, to develop a tolerant attitude. Understanding different types of brain can help make all people more tolerant to each other.

superior - superior officer, to be superior to smb. in smth., superior quality, superior smile (пихата). The new model is superior to the old one in many ways.

upbringing- family upbringing, person with a Soviet upbringing, Spartan upbringing, wrong upbringing, bad upbringing, She had a decent upbringing.

research- to be engaged in research, research work, operational research, detailed research. Scientists have spent years researching into the effects of certain chemicals on the human brain.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Like Father, Like Son?

Perhaps Not . . .

Go into a busy newsagent's and have a look at what kind of things people are reading. The chances are that women are reading about fashion, beauty, romance or relationships and men are reading about cars, photography, equipment or sport. This ought not to be a surprise. After all, these choices are also seen in typical male and female hobbies –men generally enjoy things such as looking after their cars, buying new parts for their stereos, bird-watching or playing computer games while women seem to prefer keeping in touch with friends and entertaining.

For a long time, experts through these differences between male and female interests depended on how parents brought up their children and indeed society in general. However, when we look at young babies, we see that boys and girls have interests which we can call typical 'male' or 'female' from a very early age. A baby girl, as young as 12 months old, is sympathetic when she sees. She also looks sad and makes comforting sounds. Baby girls also make more eye contact and look longer at other people. Boys of the same age look longer at mechanical objects-toys that spin, light up or move. Later, when they become teenagers, boys usually enjoy putting things together and building towns or bridges or vehicles. Boys are often more selfish and aggressive when they play with other children while girls are better at joining in with others. Just like adults. So where do these difference between male and female behavior come from? Although it is true that culture and upbringing play an important role, many scientists now believe that the answers also lies in the amount of

male and female hormones in the mother's body before a child's birth. Research has shown that this balance of hormones leads to three different types of brain: type E, type S and type B. People who are born with a type S or male brain are generally interested in systems: constructing and organizing things and working out how things work. They tend to be good at working out where they are, from maps, making things from plans or collecting things. Others have type E or female brain which means they are good at understanding other people's emotions and treating people with care because they are sensitive themselves. Others are born with characteristics of both these male and female brains- this is called the type B or balanced brain.

Perhaps the most crucial thing that the researchers found out was that the type of brain you have does not have to depend on your sex. Not all men have the male brain. But on average, more males than females have a type E brain. So, does this mean that one sort of brain is superior? No, not at all. Some people find some things easier to do than others but both sexes have their strengths and their weaknesses. Researchers hope that understanding how people are born with different type of brain can help make all of us more tolerant of difference.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. treating people with care | 1. ставитися до людей з турботою |
| 2. upbringing style | 2. модель виховання |
| 3. to be interested in | 3. цікавитися чимось |
| 4. male and female | 4. чоловік і жінка |
| 5. selfish person | 5. егоїст |
| 6. female are superior to male in children's upbringing | 6. жінки краще ладнають з вихованням дітей, ніж чоловіки |
| 7. to keep in touch with friends | 7. спілкуватися з друзями |
| 8. Let's have a look | 8. давай подивимось |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Do the boys of baby age behave different to girls? In what ways?
2. In which ways do men and women differ in their hobbies and interests?

3. How many types of brain are there?
4. Does the type of brain you have depend on your gender?
5. Is there a type of brain which is better than the others?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Вчені вважають, що вроджені якості мозку так само важливі, як і виховання.
2. Жінки багато читають про моду та красу.
3. Дослідження психологів показали, що поведінка й інтереси малих дітей схожі на інтереси дорослих.
4. Жінки краще розуміють почуття та переживання інших людей.
5. Агресивна та егоїстична поведінка під час гри притаманна хлопчикам.

7. How balanced is your brain? Use the personality test, which can help you to find out your brain type. Discuss results with your classmates.

8. Write an essay. Think about the connection between upbringing and inborn qualities. Is our brain chemistry at birth as important as our upbringing?

Text VIII

genius	intelligence	eminence
performance	quotient	intellectual
psychosis	attainment	aptitude

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

genius	[ˈdʒiːniəs]	геній
performance	[pəˈfɔːmə]	дія
psychosis	[saɪˈkəʊsɪs]	психоз
intelligence	[ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns]	інтелект
quotient	[ˈkwɒʃ(ə]	коефіцієнт
attainment	[əˈteɪnmənt]	знання, досягнення

eminence	[ˈemɪnəns]	відома людина
intellectual	[ˌɪntɪˈlektʃʊəl]	мислячий, розумний
aptitude	[ˈæptɪtjuːd]	здатність, придатність

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

genius -rare genius, man of genius, to demonstrate genius, musical genius, mathematical genius, the genius(специфіка) of our tongue. Mr. Gladstone has an extraordinary genius for finance. He has a genius(особливий талант) for getting into trouble. He had a genius for getting along with pupils.

performance- to give a performance, superb performance, listless performance (в'яле виконання), performance for performance (одночасне виконання). Have you ever performed a musical play on this stage? How well your daughter performs the piano!

psychosis - affective psychosis (афективний психоз), circular psychosis(маніакально-депресивний психоз), drug psychosis (лікувальний), paranoid psychosis (параноїдний), schizo-affective psychosis (шизоафективний психоз), senile psychosis (старече слабоумство).

intelligence - high intelligence, to demonstrate intelligence, to show intelligence, low intelligence, intelligence service(служба розвідки), Central Intelligence Agency (ЦРУ), Our teacher is known as a person of high intelligence.

quotient- intelligence quotient (IQ). What is your IQ level? Mensa is the largest and oldest high-IQ society in the world. For many years Sharon Stone maintained that she had an IQ of 148 and was a member of the high-IQ society, but in April 2002, she admitted she was not, and had never been.

attainment - scientific attainments, educational attainment, attainment of majority(повноліття), goal attainment, outstanding achievement. Scholarship is given to the best students for their educational attainments.

eminence- His Eminence graced the banquet by his presence.(Його Преосвященство удостоїло бенкет своєю присутністю.)

intellectual - intellectual facilities (розумові здібності), intellectual property. Genius have high intellectual ability.

aptitude- aptitude for irony, to show (an) aptitude for smth., great aptitude, natural aptitude. By the use of aptitude tests, psychological

questionnaires, even blood-sampling and cranial measurements(вимірювань черепної коробки), he hoped to discover a method of gauging (алгоритм обчислення) student-potential.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Genius and Talent

Genius is a person of extraordinary intellectual power. The word genius is used in two closely related senses. In the first sense, as popularized by U.S. psychologist Lewis M. Terman, genius refers to higher intellectual ability as measured by performance on a standardized intelligence test. Terman set the intelligence quotient for “potential genius” at 140 or over, a level reached by about 1 in 250 of the general population. Genius here means simply high intellectual ability and refers to potentiality rather than to attainment. In this sense, the term may be used to characterize “gifted” children who have not yet had an opportunity to gain eminence by achievement. In the second sense (British scientist Sir Francis Galton), “genius” is used to designate creative ability of an exceptionally high order as demonstrated by actual achievement, always provided that such achievement is not merely of transitory value or the result of accident of birth, as in the case of hereditary rulers.

Genius is distinguished from talent both quantitatively and qualitatively. Talent refers to a native aptitude for some special kind of work and implies a relatively quick and easy acquisition of a particular skill. Genius involves originality, creativeness, and the ability to think and work in areas not previously explored and thus to give the world something of value it would not otherwise possess. Although geniuses have usually left their unique mark in a particular field, studies of the early development of these people appear to show that their general intelligence is also exceptionally high. There have been a variety of attempts to explain the nature and source of genius. One theory holds that genius belongs to a separate psychobiological species, differing as much from ordinary man in his mental and emotional processes as man differs from the ape. Another theory looks upon genius as closely related to neurosis and psychosis.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. closely related to something | 1. тісно пов'язаний з чимось |
| 2. to be distinguished from smth. | 2. відрізнятися від чогось |
| 3. intellectual ability | 3. розумові здібності |
| 4. intelligence quotient | 4. коефіцієнт розуму |
| 5. to gain eminence by something | 5. досягати вершин завдяки чомусь |
| 6. to have native aptitude for something | 6. природжена схильність до чогось |
| 7. a variety of attempts | 7. безліч спроб |
| 8. not explored areas | 8. не досліджувані раніше галузі |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. How is person of extraordinary intellectual power called?
2. What is the word genius in the second sense?
3. What does talent refer to and imply?
4. What does genius involve and give the world?
5. How does one theory explain the nature and source of genius?
6. How does another theory explain the nature and source of genius?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Бути генієм означає мати високі інтелектуальні здібності
2. Талант - це особливе природне вміння або навичка.
3. Геніальність близько пов'язана з психозом.
4. Манія переслідування (persecution complex) - це психічна хвороба, коли людина впевнена у тому, що люди, які її оточують, хочуть їй нашкодити.
5. Комплекс неповноцінності (inferiority) - це нав'язлива думка про власну ушербність порівняно з тими, хто оточує.

7. Dwell upon topic “Genius and Talent” with your classmates. What talent do you have? Do you consider yourself or someone you know genius?

8. Write an essay about the life of any famous genius person.

Text IX

stupid	dyslexia	spell
hate	brain	disability
successful	embarrass	discover

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

stupid	[ˈstjuːpɪd]	дурний, нудний
hate	[heit]	ненавидіти
successful	[səkˈsesf(ə)l]	успішний
dyslexia	[disˈleksɪə]	дислексія
brain	[breɪn]	мозок
embarrass	[ɪmˈbærə]	почувати себе ніяково
spell	[spel]	писати, промовляти по літерах
disability	[ˌdɪsəˈbɪlɪtɪ]	нездатність
discover	[dɪsˈkʌvə]	відкривати

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

stupid- to become stupid. What a stupid waste of time! It was stupid of him to lie. I was stupid to agree. If my letter is very stupid, forgive me. We were at a stupid seaport town. It's not that he is stupid, but he is lazy.

hate- to hate deeply, to hate intensely. He hates to work. I hate to ask him. I hate being interrupted. I hate writing letters. I do hate the way Bill boasts about his new car. I hate to break my promise.

successful- successful experiment, successful beginning, successful tests, to be successful in smth., highly successful. He is successful in everything. Disability (інвалідність) needs not be a barrier to a successful career.

dyslexia- Dyslexia is a learning disability. No two people with dyslexia are exactly alike. Difficulties with spelling, sounding out unknown words and slow reading are classic symptoms of dyslexia.

brain- disease of the brain, on one's brains, to have (got) smb., to have (got) smth. on the brain, to pick smb.'s brains (радити). Excuse me, can I

pick your brain for a moment? The power of thinking(мисленнєва здібність) depends upon the brain.

embarrass- It embarrassed him to be caught cheating. It was embarrassing to fail the exam. Agatha was embarrassed for spelling disability.

spell- He gave his name and then spelt it. You can spell it either way (І той, і інший спосіб). Sorry, I spelled it wrong. He spells the way he speaks. What word do these letters spell (утворюють)? The audience was completely under his spell(чари). Do you know any magic spells?

disability- learning disability, physical disability (непрацездатність), mental disability, credit disability. Disability to spell is known as dyslexia.

discover- to discover a solution to the problem, She had once discovered him playing cards with his teacher. The island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1775. I discovered I was out of water.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Hidden Talents

They often didn't learn to read and write until they were older. Their parents often thought they were stupid and their friends laughed at them. Some of them hated their schooldays and decided to drop out of school as soon as possible. In short, they had unhappy schooldays.

Some of the world's greatest composers, writers and inventors had an unpleasant time at school like this. Later, when they became successful, nobody was more surprised than their old classmates. Were these people stupid? No, of course not! Some people believe that they had something in common – dyslexia.

Dyslexia is a learning disability which means that people have problems with reading and remembering written words. It is often difficult for them to memorise things. Studies show that people with dyslexia use a different part of their brain to read and remember. Experts think that the cause of dyslexia is genetic: probably somebody else in the family also had dyslexia. Statistically, about 15 percent of people are dyslexic, but not everybody who has dyslexia knows about it. Some people with dyslexia discover they have special, hidden talents, but only when they are older. A good example is Agatha Christie, one of the most successful writers in history- two billion books published in 44 languages! At school she had problems with writing and often got bad marks for essays. Her parents

were disappointed and wanted Agatha to leave school early. She only started writing because her older sister said she couldn't do it! And even when she was already a famous crime writer, she sometimes felt embarrassed because she still couldn't spell.

There are many more examples of people like Agatha Christie: Hans Christian Andersen, Albert Einstein, Leonardo da Vinci, Pablo Picasso and Thomas Edison; important and creative people who had problems with reading and writing when they were young. Of course, that doesn't mean that everybody with dyslexia is a genius, but it shows that sometimes people can be a lot more intelligent than they seem.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. learning disability | 1. нездатність вчитися |
| 2. hidden talents | 2. приховані таланти |
| 3. to drop out | 3. кинути |
| 4. to have something in common | 4. мати щось спільне |
| 5. difficult to memorise | 5. важко запам'ятати |
| 6. to become successful | 6. ставати відомим |
| 7. 7. surprised classmates | 7. здивовані однокласники |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What is dyslexia?
2. What causes the dyslexia?
3. Were there any famous people with dyslexia?
4. Are all people with dyslexia genius?
5. Is it difficult for children with dyslexia to learn at school?
6. What is the percentage of dyslexic people in the world?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

- 1.. Індійська складова азбука (Devanagari syllabary) може допомогти дітям, які страждають від дислексії.
- 2.. Читаючи на деванагарі, людина задіює обидві півкулі мозку (hemisphere), а англійською - тільки ліву.
3. Актер Том Круз, як і його мати та три його сестри, писали деякі літери в дзеркальному відображенні.
4. У школі Том не міг навчитися швидко розрізняти літери, що робило болісним процес читання й особливо - письма.

5. Крузу довелося змінити більше 10 шкіл, але це не розв'язало його проблем.

7. Dwell upon dyslexia with your classmates. Is spelling ability important for a person? Do you pay attention on written/oral mistakes?

8. Write an essay. Give ten ideas that can help dyslexic people to overcome dyslexia.

Text X

fear	nightmare	face
phobia	childhood	experience
overcome	danger	reason

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

fear	[fɪə]	страх
phobia	[ˈfəʊbiə]	фобія
overcome	[ˌəʊvəˈkʌm]	долати, перемагати
nightmare	[ˈnaɪtmɛə]	нічний жах
childhood	[ˈtʃaɪldhʊd]	дитинство
danger	[ˈdeɪndʒə]	небезпека
face	[feɪs]	стикатися
experience	[ɪkˈspɪ(ə)riəns]	відчувати, переживати
reason	[ˈriːz(ə)n]	причина

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

fear- to fear for, I fear to think what may happen. I fear for the safety of those mountain climbers in this sudden bad weather. All mothers fear for their children when they first leave home. It fears me.

phobia- computer phobia, phobic reaction, man with a phobia of women, list of phobias. What are the signs and symptoms of phobias?

How can people cope with phobias? A phobia is a fear of a situation or an activity.

overcome- overcome one's fear, to overcome smb., to overcome obstacles, to overcome temptation to overcome difficulties, overcome one's laziness, He was overcome by sleepiness. We shall overcome. She managed to overcome her shyness.

nightmare- to have a nightmare, terrible nightmare, to have a nightmare, it's a real nightmare! there's an awful lot of people there!(там народу - жахіття!). He woke up from the nightmare in a cold sweat.

childhood- to be in second childhood, childhood disease, childhood friend, the childhood of the human race, institute of maternity and childhood protection(інститут охорони материнства та дитинства), since (from) childhood, Nostalgia for one's childhood does not necessarily mean that the childhood was a happy one.

danger- out of danger, danger-signal, on the danger list, (список особливо тяжких хворих), to create danger, there's no danger of that, to face danger, There was a danger that fire would break out.

face- to face the facts, to face reality, face to face, to laugh in smb.'s face, The man now facing me is my teacher. Let's face it! Faced with the possibility of losing their jobs, the workers decided to go back to work. Walker had arrived in London. His face was in every print shop. Get out of my face! It's written all over his face.

experience- to know smth. from experience, an unpleasant experience, to experience the bitterness of smth., experienced scientist, lack of experience, previous experience. She has 10 years experience in the job. We had never experienced this kind of holiday before and had no idea what to expect.

reason- to give reasons for smth., by reason of, to bring to reason, to hear (to listen to) reason. The pupils understood the teacher's reasoning(пояснення). The reason why she did it was a mystery. I'll do anything for you within reason(в межах розумного).

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Fears and Phobias

Fear is an important protective instinct. When there is a sign of danger certain chemicals are released into the blood. These produce physical effects that can help us to overcome danger. For example, blood is diverted to the muscles to make them stronger, sweating increases to cool the

muscles and faster breathing provides more oxygen. This is why we can go “white with fear” and feel sweaty and cold at the same time. All these symptoms are natural and healthy when we are faced with danger. For many people they can even be exciting and pleasurable so long as they can be controlled. That is why we enjoy fun-fair rides or horror films. But some people experience fears for reasons that are not clear. This is very common in childhood. For example, Tom from Ealing writes, “I am nine years old and I have an awful fear of fire. I keep having nightmares about it”. Alan from Gloucestershire is scared of being alone in a dark room. “When I go to bed I close my curtains and open my door wide and have all the lights on outside my room”. Many of these childhood fears, such as fear of the dark or of storms, disappear as the child gets older. For some, though, the fear turns into a phobia. Phobias are unreasonable fears which can be so strong that they send your mind into panic and paralyses your body. The most common phobias are a fear of heights, closed spaces, spiders or flying. But there are endless uncommon phobias too, like the fear of going to the hairdresser’s. Most phobias can be treated often by discussing them and learning to be more rational about what you fear. There are many people who have phobias but lead normal lives by facing what they fear and learning to overcome it. The important thing is to do something about controlling the fear before it begins to control you.

**4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.
Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. to face the danger | 1. зіткнутися з небезпекою |
| 2. protective instinct | 2. інстинкт самозбереження |
| 3. to overcome a childhood fear | 3. подолати дитячий страх |
| 4. a fear of darkness | 4. страх темряви |
| 5. to treat phobia by discussing in | 5. лікувати фобію методом її обговорення |
| 6. awful nightmares | 6. жахливі нічні жахи |
| 7. natural symptoms | 7. природні симптоми |
| 8. treatment of phobias and fears | 8. лікування фобій та страхів |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What are three physical effects of fear?
2. What are two examples of childhood fears mentioned in a text?
3. What are the examples of uncommon phobias?
4. What is phobia?
5. How can phobias be treated?
6. What makes us go 'white with a fear'?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Хлопчик був сильно переляканий та побілів від страху.
2. Найрозповсюдженіші фобії - це страх висоти, темряви, павуків та дантистів.
3. Обговорення страхів допомагає контролювати їх та долати.
4. Фобія - це страх ситуації або дії.
5. Не переймайся, ми подолаємо твої страхи.
6. Більшість страхів з'являється в дитинстві.

7. Dwell upon this topic with your classmates. What kind of things make you afraid?

8. Write an essay. What fears are most common among teenagers? Determine the most common ones.

Text XI

store	recall	challenge
concept	capacity	novelty
retain	temporary	fade

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

store	[stɔ:]	зберігати
concept	[ˈkɒnsept]	поняття, загальне уявлення
retain	[riˈteɪn]	зберігати
recall	[riˈkɔ:l]	згадувати
capacity	[kəˈpæsɪtɪ]	ємність

temporary	[ˈtempərəri]	тимчасовий
challenge	[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]	розвивати
novelty	[ˈnɒvəlti]	новизна
fade	[feɪd]	погіршуватися, бліднути

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

store -to have in store, He possessed a vast store of knowledge. I have a surprise in store for you. There are many goods in a local department store. She works at (in) a store.

concept - general concept, key concept, basic concept, in concept (в принципі). Memory is a concept that refers to the process of remembering.

retain - retain one's rights, retain control of smb, retain control of smth. The sea retains the sun's warmth longer than the land.

recall - I know him well, but I can't recall his name to mind. I recall him as a very shy (сором'язливий) child. Short-term memory acts as a scratch-pad.

capacity- storage capacity, capacity for making friends, capacity for work, temporary, available capacity, memory capacity.

challenge- challenge to fight a duel. The job doesn't really challenge her. to face the challenge (проблема); accept a challenge(виклик);

novelty - a novelty wears off (втрачається), absolute novelty. Seeing people queuing(вибудовуватися в чергу) for food was a novelty.

fade- to fade from the memory. The flower ripens(розпускається), fades and falls. The colours of the photograph have faded from being kept in bright light. When the police arrived, the crowd faded away (зникати).

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Human Memory

Most people talk about memory as if it were a thing they have, like bad eyes or a good head of hair. But your memory doesn't exist in the way a part of your body exists - it's not a "thing" you can touch. It's a concept that refers to the process of remembering. Scientists do not yet understand many things about human memory and many of the ideas and theories about it are still quite controversial.

In psychology, memory is an organism's ability to store, retain, and recall information and experiences. Traditional studies of memory began in the fields of philosophy, including techniques of improving memory.

Most scientists agree that it is very useful to describe human memory as a set of “stores” which are "places" to put information, plus a set of processes that act on the stores. A very simple model might contain 3 different stores: The Sensory Information Store (SIS) The Short-Term Store (STS) , The Long-Term Store (LTS) and 3 processes Encoding (putting information into a store), Maintenance (keeping it "alive") Retrieval (finding encoded information).

The sensory memories act as buffers for stimuli received through the senses. For instance, information in the SIS might indicate a bright red object somewhere ahead. Attending to this information might reveal that it is a stop-sign. Once information is processed in this way, it can be encoded into the short-term store (STS). Short-term memory. Usually, the STS is described as having a limited storage capacity (seven, plus or minus two items) that "decay" and become inaccessible after a relatively brief interval (estimates range from 12 to 30 seconds). Short-term memory acts as a scratch-pad for temporary recall of the information under process. For instance, in order to understand this sentence you need to hold in your mind the beginning of the sentence until you read the rest.

Long-term memory can store a very large number of information and can hold that information for very long periods of time. Information from the working memory is transferred to it after a few seconds.

There are two types of long-term memory: episodic memory and semantic memory. Episodic memory represents our memory of events and experiences in a serial form. It is from this memory that we can reconstruct the actual events that took place at a given point in our lives. Semantic memory, on the other end, is a structured record of facts, concepts and skills that we have acquired. The information in semantic memory is derived from that in our own episodic memory, such that we can learn new facts or concepts from our experiences.

Forgetting occurs because memory fades with time. To stimulate memory use your memory to the utmost. Challenge a novelty. Learn new skills. If you work in an office, learn to dance. If you are a dancer, learn to deal with a computer; if you work with sales, learn to play chess; if you are a programmer, learn to paint. This could stimulate your brain's neural circuits to grow.

scratch-pad- блокнот

skills that we have acquired – набуті навички

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. to store an information | 1. збирати інформацію |
| 2. to challenge a novelty | 2. братися за вирішення нових задач |
| 3. human memory fades with time | 3. пам'ять з віком погіршується |
| 4. long-term memory | 4. довгострокова пам'ять |
| 5. the process of remembering | 5. процес запам'ятовування |
| 6. the ability to store, retain, and recall information | 6. здатність зберігати накопичувати та відтворювати інформацію в пам'яті |
| 7. techniques of improving memory | 7. методика щодо поліпшення пам'яті |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Which types of memory do we have?
2. How does the process of human memory work?
3. How are memories formed?
4. Why do we lose memories?
5. What are the techniques of improving memory?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Пам'ять зберігає, накопичує та відтворює інформацію.
2. Найкраще запам'ятовуються незавершені дії, задачі, недосконалі фрази.
3. Метод Цицерона щодо поліпшення пам'яті заснований на використанні просторового уявлення.
4. Метод Айвазовського заснований на тренуванні зорової пам'яті.
5. У давньогрецькій міфології є міф про царство смерті, в якому є річка Лета. Тих, хто втратив пам'ять, можна вважати померлими.
6. Існує багато методик щодо поліпшення пам'яті.

7. Dwell upon this topic with your classmates. Which type of memory do you have?

8. Write an essay. Are there any tips to improve memory?

Text XII

attention	divided	alternating
appear	allocation	pathology
referred	sustained	correlate

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

attention	[ə'tenʃən]	увага
appear	[ə'piə]	з'являтися, виникати
referred	[rɪ'fɜ:d]	відповідати
divided	[di'vaɪdɪd]	розділений
allocation	[.ælə'keɪʃ(ə)]	розташування, призначення
sustained	[səs'teɪnd]	постійний
alternating	['ɔ:ltəneɪtɪŋ]	змінний, що чергується
pathology	[pə'thɒlədʒɪ]	патологія
correlate	['kɒrəleɪt]	перебувати у зв'язку, співвідношенні

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

attention- to pay attention to one's appearance(зовнішність), a new matter has come to our attention. Individual attention is given to each child.

appear- to appear far away, suddenly a face appeared at the window.

Homo sapience appeared about 400 000 years ago. It appears(здається), he is right.

referred- refer to information. No one referred to (здавав) yesterday's quarrel. Refer to the dictionary when you do not know how to spell a word.

divided- divided country, divided road, divide into two parts, to divide money equally(порівну). We reached the spot at which our ways divided.

allocation- random allocation, memory allocation. Let's allocate a room to be used for storage.

sustained-to sustain a case, to sustain a loss, sustain losses. Food sustains life. He sustained (переніс) a stress.

alternating- alternating motion, method of alternating, directions. Sunny weather alternated with rain. Her spirits alternated between hope and despair(відчай) .

pathology- medical pathology, mental pathology(психопатологія), clinical pathology, cellular(клітинна) pathology, speech pathology,

correlate- correlate with, correlate to. His story does not correlate with the facts.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Attention

Views on attention have passed through continuous evolution since the early work of the 1950s. The most widely known definition of attention goes back to the late 1800s. The psychologist and philosopher William James (1842–1910) defined it as "the taking possession of the mind, in clear and vivid form, of one out of what seem several possible objects or trains of thought". Since that time, the questions asked about attention, consciousness and control have changed. Rather than asking "What is attention?", people now consider "Why does attentional behaviour appear the way it is?" Attention is the cognitive process of selectively concentrating on one aspect of the environment while ignoring other things. Attention has also been referred to as the allocation of processing resources. Examples include listening carefully to what someone is saying while ignoring other conversations in a room (the cocktail party effect) or listening to a cell phone conversation while driving a car. Attention is one of the most intensely studied topics in psychology and cognitive neuroscience. Attention can be organized in a model that includes such components as **focused attention, sustained attention, selective attention, alternating attention, divided attention**. This model has been shown to be very useful in evaluating attention in very different pathologies, correlates strongly with daily difficulties and is especially helpful in designing stimulation programs such as APT (attention process training), a rehabilitation program for neurologic patients.

"... the taking possession of the mind, in clear and vivid form..."- володіння в ясному й чіткому вигляді одним з декількох можливих об'єктів думки, що здійснюється за допомоги розумової діяльності.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to evaluate attention | 1. визначати рівень уваги |
| 2. helpful programs | 2. корисні програми |
| 3. to pass through continuous evolution | 3. проходити довгий період еволюції |
| 4. sustained attention | 4. стійка увага |
| 5. alternating attention | 5. перемінна увага |
| 6. mental pathology | 6. психопатологія |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What is attention?
2. What are the main types of attention?
3. Whose definition about attention is the most famous?
4. Are there any programs to stimulate attention?
5. What is “the cocktail party effect”?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Коли необхідно зробити вибір, а Ви його не робите - це теж вибір.
2. Найбільша користь, яку можна витягти з життя, - витратити життя на справу, яке переживе нас.
3. У будь-якому проєкті найважливішим фактором є віра в успіх. Без віри успіх неможливий. (William James)
4. Як розвивати увагу? Ти знаєш ефективні вправи?
5. Я знаю багато вправ, ось одна з них: «Дивишся хвилину і запам'ятовуєш розташування трьох предметів на столі, заплющуєш очі, помічник переміщує речі, після намагаєшся відновити як було. Кожен день кількість предметів збільшується».

7. How attentive are you? Pass the test to check. Dwell with your classmates about your results.

8. Write an essay. Make a list of ten exercises to improve attention level.

Text XIII

audience	highlight	benefit
increase	linking	retain
relevance	implication	concern

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

audience	[ˈɔːdiəns]	аудиторія
increase	[ˈɪŋkriːs]	підвищувати
relevance	[ˈrelɪv(ə)ns]	значущість, важливість
highlight	[ˈhaɪlaɪt]	виділяти, підкреслювати
linking	[lɪŋkɪŋ]	зв'язок
implication	[ˌɪmplɪˈkeɪʃn]	залучення
benefit	[ˈbenɪfɪt]	вигода
retain	[rɪˈteɪn]	зберігати, утримувати
concern	[kənˈsɜːn]	занепокоєння

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

audience - appreciative audience, passive audience, enthusiastic audience, educated audience. These teachers easily found attentive audience.

increase – substantial(значне) increase, slight(слабкий) increase, increase in pay, to increase in number, to increase in size, to increase in volume. The physician increased the dosage from one to four pills.

relevance- the principle of relevance, to have relevance to smth., relevance analysis. Dr. Desmond Clarke is at pains to emphasize the relevance of the curriculum of the school. Getting and keeping an audience's attention is very important for a presenter.

highlight - text highlighting, to be in the highlight (бути в центрі уваги). When I get my hair highlighted(мелірування), I look like a giant roll of aluminum foil (рулон фольги).

linking - weak link, strong link, connecting link, to constitute (встановити) a link. The prisoners were linked to each other by irons around their legs.

implication- implication of events (значення подій), general implication. People often will not see the relevance of what is being said without the implications being teased out for them.

benefit- educational benefit, personal benefit, for the benefit, for smb.'s benefit, for your special benefit, I think the boy would benefit by further study. Did you benefit from your holiday?

retain - retain in confidence (у таємниці) , retain charge(тримати заряд), retain control of smb., retain control of smth., This vessel retains water perfectly.

concern- to have a concern in smth., to whom it may concern, The novel concerns(описує) three soldiers. The problem concerns us all. As concerns their demands. Don't concern yourself with matters that are not your business.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

How Attention Works For Audiences

Getting and keeping an audience's attention is probably the most important thing that a presenter must be able to do. There are other things that are important, but if the audience members are daydreaming or not listening, they just aren't going to hear you. In addition, bored audiences are noisier, and are more distracting to the presenter since they tend to talk amongst themselves, get up and leave. Once you know the basic principles, you can modify your presenting behavior to increase interest and attention.

The principle of Relevance: People will pay very close attention to something they perceive as having relevance to their own lives and concerns.

The principle of Highlighting and Linking: People often will not see the relevance of what is being said without the implications being teased out for them, and highlighted. In other words, you may be presenting something that the audience should be seeing as relevant, or important, but they don't see it as such. You need to highlight by linking the fact or piece of information to the benefit it relates to. You need to explain the importance of what you are saying.

The principle of Change: People have difficulty attending to anything that does not change or is relatively constant or repetitive. eg. We learn

to tune out unchanging sound such as air conditioning, although we will notice when it goes off. That's why a monotone voice is so boring, or why it is more difficult to pay attention to a presenter at a podium than to one who is moving around (generally).

The principle of Controlled Change: The key element in generating human attention is introducing controlled change in the environment. It is the presenter's role to change things up. use AV, move, change voice tone, speed, etc. This increases enthusiasm. Destructors: People may pay attention to things that are irrelevant or trivial, since many people have trouble identifying key points or issues. People will be distracted by little things that are out of the ordinary (try leaving your zipper undone or jiggling your keys). They also will miss key points unless you help them. Suggestions for presenters:

Within the first five minutes of any presentation, the presenter must create the idea that would be said to the audience. It is important that the presenter understand the concerns of the audience with respect to the topic and address them early. Always establish relevance from the point of view of the audience!

Even in the shortest presentation, the presenter "sends" a lot of information. The audience will only retain a portion of that information, so it is important that they retain the major points, not tangential details. Presenters can help the audience focus on the key points through verbal emphasis (tone, loudness, silence), use of overheads and diagrams for key points, etc.

It is difficult for an audience to pay attention for long periods of time with little change in the speaker's behavior. The worst tactic is to stand still, and talk in a monotonous way, or showing slide after slide, or overhead after overhead. An expert presenter, using change elements, can keep attention for very long periods of time by using him/her self as a changing vocal point for attention.

AV- audio-visual

destructor – подразник

not tangential details- не пов'язані з темою деталі

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. to highlight by linking the piece of information | 1. виділяти, пов'язуючи частину інформації |
| 2. to show the implications | 2. вказати на щось |
| 3. to look concerned | 3. виглядати занепокоєним |
| 4. to act relatively | 4. діяти відповідно |
| 5. constant or repetitive | 5. монотонний чи одноманітний |
| 6. to get benefit of smth. | 6. отримувати вигоду від чогось |
| 7. implication of events | 7. значення подій |
| 8. increase in pay | 8. підвищення заробітної плати |
| 9. audience's attention | 9. увага публіки |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it so important to keep audiences's attention?
2. What are the main principles of successful presentation?
3. What is the principle of Controlled Change about?
4. How does the principle of Relevance work?
5. Which destructors influence audience's attention?
6. Which suggestions give an author?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Використання декількох простих принципів, допоможе ефективно впливати на аудиторію.
2. Діаграми, слайди і відео допоможуть зробити презентацію більш ефективною.
3. Завданням вправи було підкреслити дієслова у реченні.
4. Майкл приїхав до міста тільки для особистої вигоди.
5. У перші п'ять хвилин виступу письменник розповів про ключові моменти свого життя.

7. Think about the lectures you find boring. Dwell with your classmates about the reasons it happens. What would you change to get more audiences's attention on this class?

8. Write an essay. Are there any tips to improve attention and ability to concentrate? Write a list of them and discuss with your classmates.

Text XIV

independence	demand	disapprove
resolve	participate	responsibility
observe	negotiation	insist

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

independence	[,ɪndɪ'pendəns]	самостійність
resolve	[rɪ'zɒlv]	приймати рішення, вирішувати
observe	[əb'zɜ:v]	вести наукові спостереження
demand	[dɪ'mɑ:nd]	вимога
participate	pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt]	брати участь
negotiation	[nɪ,gəʊ]r'eʃən]	обговорення умов
disapprove	[dɪsə'pru:v]	не задовільняти
responsibility	[rɪ,spɒnsə'bɪlətɪ]	відповідальність
insist	[ɪn'sɪst]	наполягати

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

independence - to live a life of independence, to lose one's independence, to achieve independence from, to declare one's independence from, Independence Day, political independence.

resolve- to make good resolves, he resolved (up) on making an early start, events resolved them to leave, firm resolve. The question resolves itself into this. The committee resolved to authorize this step. I am resolved on leaving this country.

observe- to observe the time(бути пунктуальним), allow me to observe, it will be observed, to observe attentively, to observe a fast(ніст) She observed that almost all the chairs were occupied. Did he observe on your unusual appearance?

demand - payable on demand, to demand higher pay , a demand for labour, this problem demands attention, to demand too much of smb., I have many demands on my purse. (у мене багато витрат) I have many

demands on my time. I demand my money back. 'Is it true?' he demanded angrily.

participate- participating country, participate in smth., to participate voluntarily in a crime. I like the whole school to participate in the sports. I participate in their sufferings.

negotiation- to conduct negotiations, negotiations are under way, negotiations for smth., to enter into negotiations, to break off negotiations, negotiations for the sale, In democratic or authoritative families children participate in negotiation but the parents retain the right to veto plans.

disapprove- to disapprove completely, strong disapproval, to express (one's) disapproval. She pursed up her lips in disapproval. Jim's father disapproved of his marriage to Mary.

responsibility- a position of responsibility, to take the responsibility, great responsibility, to share (the) responsibility. Responsibility lies with me. Everyone has the responsibility to pay taxes. He has no sense of responsibility.

insist- insist on smth., to insist stubbornly. Throughout the trial, the prisoner insisted on his lack of guilt. I'm afraid I have to insist on the return of my book at once.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

TYPES OF PARENTING STYLES

The way in which children seek independence and the way in which they resolve conflicts about becoming adults depend in large part on the parent-child relationship. Diana Baumrind (1971, 1973) observed and interviewed children and their parents. Follow-up observations when the children were 8 or 9 led to results about the impact of three parenting styles on children. In **authoritarian families** parents are the bosses. They do not think that they have to explain their actions or demands. In fact, such parents may believe the child has no right to question parental decisions. In **democratic** or **authoritative families** children participate in decisions affecting their lives. There is a great deal of discussion and negotiation in such families. Parents listen to their children's reasons for wanting to go somewhere or do something and make an effort to explain their rules and demands. The children make many decisions for themselves, but the parents still have the right to veto plans of which they disapprove. In **permissive** or **laissez-faire families** children have the final say. The parents may try to guide the children but give in when the children insist

on having their own way. Or the parents may simply give up their responsibilities—setting no rules about behavior, making no demands, voicing no expectations, virtually ignoring the young people in their house. Psychologists (Maccoby & Martin, 1983) later identified a fourth parenting style: uninvolved parents. These parents were typically egocentric in raising their child and seemed quite distant.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. to resolve conflicts with parents | 1. вирішувати конфліктні ситуації з батьками |
| 2. the impact on children | 2. вплив на дітей |
| 3. to explain actions and demands | 3. пояснювати свої дії і вимоги |
| 4. to participate in making decisions | 4. участь в прийнятті рішень |
| 5. to set the rules | 5. встановлювати правила |
| 6. attempt to guide | 6. наставляти |
| 7. to give-up responsibilities | 7. знімати з себе відповідальність |
| 8. to insist on having your own way | 8. наполягати на своєму рішенні |
| 9. to achieve independence from smb. | 9. добиватися незалежності від будь-кого |
| 10. to follow-up the observations | 10. на основі з наукових досліджень |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main known parenting styles?
2. Which parenting style seems to lead to more confident relations?
3. What is authoritarian style like?
4. What is democratic style like?
5. How do children behave in families with permissive style?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. У деяких дітей зовсім немає почуття відповідальності.
2. У сім'ях авторитарного типу, батьки беруть участь в ухваленні всіх важливих рішень.

3. У сім'ях типу демократично-наказового, діти мають право на обговорення правил і вимог.
4. Егоїстичні батьки не сильно близькі зі своїми дітьми.
5. Стиль виховання дітей, має сильний вплив на їх майбутнє.
6. Психологи вважають, що незалежність і можливість
7. впливати на своє життя, вкрай важливі для формування особистості дитини.

8. Батьки не завжди розуміють важливість виховання дітей в ранньому віці.

7. Determine how well your beliefs agree with those of your parents.

How important do you think your early social raising was for what you believe?

8. Write an essay about the parenting style in your family. Discuss it with your classmates.

Text XV

youth	judgment	conclude
confident	respect	gradually
advice	awkward	attitude

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

youth	[ju:θ]	молодь
confident	[ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)]	впевнений
advice	[ədˈvaɪs]	порада
judgment	[ˈdʒʌdʒmə]	осуд
respect	[rɪˈspekt]	повага, поважати
awkward	[ˈɔ:kwəd]	незграбний, невмілий
conclude	[kənˈklu:d]	робити висновок
gradually	[ˈgrædʒʊəli]	потрохи

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

youth - young people, youth unemployment, criminal youth, youth culture, youth organizations, a youth festival, in one's youth. The team is now a good mixture of experience and youth.

confident- self-confident, confident of, enjoy confidence, to express confidence, degree of confidence, level of confidence, measure of confidence. Youth who has grown up in democratic or authoritative families is more confident.

advice- to give advice, to follow the doctor's advice, to give smb. advice to do smth. My advice is that you see a doctor. He asked (me) for my advice on the choice of a new car. There's lots of advice in the book on baby care.

judgment- a judge of art, to judge by appearances, analytical judgment, logical judgment, in smb.'s judgement, private judgement. to show poor judgement. He's a man of excellent judgement.

respect- with respect, to have respect to, without respect to, my best respects to him, to respect the law, self-respect, respect for human rights. With all due respect, I disagree. She did it out of respect for her parents. He took off his hat out of respect for the dead man.

awkward- an awkward situation, an awkward gait (хода), awkward age(перехідний вік). He is awkward with children. Monday is awkward for me. It is awkward to discuss such matters in public.

conclude-concluding speech, to conclude an agreement, conclude a contract, to conclude examination, to conclude peace. Let's write a conclusion. He concluded his speech with the following remark.

gradually- gradually turning (into), to taper(знижати) gradually a dose, gradually moving car, gradually progressive weight bearing, gradual transition, Psychologist's help give gradual improvement in mental and emotional condition.

attitude- friendly attitude towards smb., casual attitude, positive attitude, negative attitude. He has always assumed an attitude of defiance towards all authority. "Mental attitude toward winning and losing is key," explained successful football coach Don Shula.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Effects of Parenting Styles

Numerous studies suggest that youth who has grown up in democratic or authoritative families is more confident of their own values and goals than other young people. This seems to come because of two reasons—the *establishment of limits* on the child and *responding* to the child with warmth and support (Bukatko & Daehler, 1992). The children of democratic families are more likely to want to make their own decisions with or without advice.

There are several reasons for this: First, the child is able to *assume responsibility gradually*. He or she is not afraid to exercise judgment (as in authoritarian families) or given too much responsibility too soon (as in permissive families). Second, the child is more likely to *identify with parents* who love and respect him or her than with parents who treat him or her as awkward or who seem uninterested. Finally, through their behavior toward the child, democratic parents *present a model of responsible, cooperative independence* for the growing person to imitate.

Although the style parents adopt in dealing with their children influences youth development, it would be wrong to conclude that parents are the only ones responsible for the way their children turn out. Children themselves may adapt to the style their parents use, with effect for their own personal development. Parents may adopt a *laissez-faire* attitude simply because they find that style the easiest way to cope with a teenager who insists on having his or her own way. Youth experiencing quick physical and emotional changes may force their parents to make some regulations in their parenting style.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. to suggest some help | 1. пропонувати допомогу |
| 2. to respond with warmth | 2. доброзичлива відповідь |
| 3. to grow up in a democratic family | 3. рости в родині з демократичним стилем виховання |
| 4. to make decisions | 4. приймати рішення |
| 5. to treat a child as an awkward | 5. не сприймати дитину всерйоз (ставитися, як до неука) |
| 6. uninterested parents | 6. батьки, які не цікавляться своїми дітьми |
| 7. to assume responsibility | 7. брати на себе відповідальність |
| 8. to cope with youth | 8. знаходити спільну мову з молоддю |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does it come that children grown up in democratic or authoritative families are more confident?
2. Does the parents' style influence a child?
3. What is the easiest way to cope with a teenager?
4. Which effect does permissive family has on a child?
5. Which effect does authoritarian family has on a child?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Авторитарний стиль виховання, змушує дитини відчувати себе нездатним на самостійні рішення.
2. Діти легко адаптуються до нових правил.
3. Повага і високі цінності були основою радянського виховання.
4. Батьки з байдужим ставленням не мають належного впливу на своїх дітей.
5. Я не бачу причини залишатися вдома в такий прекрасний день.
6. Мені не потрібні твої поради, я зроблю по-своєму.

7. Dwell upon the proposed questions with your classmates. Should young children be treated as “little adults”? Based on what you have learned about development, do you think that is reasonable? Why or why not?

8. Write an essay. Do you think that the way parents treat their children influences how those children will turn out?

Text XVI

discovery	communicate	determine
forcefully	case	various
damage	development	maturity

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

discovery	[dɪs'kʌv(ə]	відкриття, виявлення
forceful	['fɔ:sfəl]	переконливий
damage	['dæmɪdʒ]	шкода
communicate	[kə'mju:nɪkeɪt]	спілкуватися,
case	[keɪs]	випадок
development	[dɪ'velə]	розвиток
determine	[dɪ'tɜ:mɪn]	встановлювати
various	['veəriəs]	різноманітний
maturity	[mə'tʃʊərətɪ]	зрілість

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

discovery- discovery of documents, protection of discoveries, new discovery. To discover a solution to the problem. With the discovery of oil in the region, the situation changed. The island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1775. I have discovered the benefits of low fat eating.

forceful- forceful argument, forceful temptation, forceful knocking, forceful personality, to force to do a crime. It was forceful speech. The speaker accompanied his angry words with forceful movements of the hands. The loss of money forced her to sell her house.

damage- damage from the fire, to suffer damage, to pay the damages, bodily damage. Was there much damage to the car? Many buildings were badly damaged during the war. His reputation was badly damaged.

communicate- You have a duty as a scientist to communicate your discovery to the world. She likes to communicate with friends by e-mail. It is always difficult to communicate with someone who speaks a foreign language. The rooms communicate. (суміжні кімнати)

case- clear case, rare case, just in case, in that case, hopeless case, in case of death, to solve a case. The court will not hear this case.

In 1970 an unusual case was discovered in California.

development- physical development, economic development, stage of development, intellectual development, to be under development, Creation belongs to eternity and development to time. After 7 months passed, Genie began to develop spoken language.

determine- to determine the cause of death, to determine the cause of the accident. We determined to leave early in the morning.

various – He was known under various names. The conversation was so various, easy, and delightful. There are various reasons for believing so. Genie was given various tests that were designed to measure her social maturity.

maturity- social maturity, average maturity, date of maturity, the maturity of the body.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Too Late for Words

The Case of Genie (Period of Study: 1981)

In 1970 an unusual discovery was made in California. A 13-year-old girl known as “Genie” had spent all 13 years of her life locked in a room isolated from the world. Her parents had kept her harnessed to a potty-chair, which allowed only small movements of her hands and feet. At night Genie was put in a type of straitjacket and forcefully placed in a wire cage. Her parents refused to communicate with her in any way and demanded Genie’s brothers and sisters avoid any form of communication with her as well. Genie was discovered by workers of social services and the police. When she was discovered, she had no * “bowel or bladder control”, could not chew solid food, had severely damaged posture from years of sitting, and she could not speak or understand language. Nursing Genie back to physical health became the top priority. Then psychologists were to be

called upon to evaluate her mental and emotional conditions, as well as to begin teaching her how to communicate.

The unfortunate case of Genie provided psychologists with some clues in defining whether language can be learned at any point in time or if there is a specific stage of development in which humans need to learn language and communication skills. The function of language has been traced to the left hemisphere of the brain. However, it is undetermined if a time period exists in early childhood that allows language to be learned easily. Placed in a hospital, Genie was described as being “a pitiful, malformed, incontinent, unsocialized, and severely malnourished creature” (Pines, 1981). Genie was given various tests that were designed to measure social maturity and school-level placement. She scored at a level equal to that of a normal 1-year-old child. As time passed, Genie learned to recognize her written name. After 7 months passed, she began to develop spoken use of the phrases “stopit” and “nomore,” one word spoken manner similar to what children use. One-word use progressed to two-word use; however, Genie’s development was slower than that of children with similar language skills.

Genie made limited progress in language development. After 7 years had passed, she had learned as much language skill as a normal child learns in 2 to 3 years. When she was 24 years old, she had the language skills of a 5-year-old. Even though Genie learned much about language, she could not fully understand grammar or the use of pronouns and was unable to control the pitch of her voice. Perhaps Genie’s time for learning language had passed; thus her brain could only understand language in an elementary form. However, the physical, emotional, and mental abuse that Genie had during her first 13 years of life played key roles in her development as a whole.

*bowel or bladder control – контроль кишечнику і сечового міхура
“a pitiful, malformed, incontinent, unsocialized, and severely malnourished

[mæɪ'fo:md] creature”- «сумна, погано сформована, неконтрольована собою, нетовариська і та, що погано харчується, істота»

pitch of her voice- висота тону голосу

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to make a discovery | 1. робити відкриття |
| 2. to force smb. to do smth. | 2. змусити когось зробити щось |
| 3. to communicate with friends | 3. спілкуватися з друзями |
| 4. mental and emotional condition | 4. психічний і емоційний стан |
| 5. stage of development | 5. рівень розвитку |
| 6. to study various subjects | 6. вивчати різні предмети |
| 7. to make progress in studies | 7. покращувати результати навчання |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. How old was Genie when she was found?
2. Was she able to communicate?
3. Why, when found, was Genie unable to speak and understand language?
4. What was the stage of her development?
5. How did Genie's case help scientists?
6. How much progress in language development did Genie make?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Ранні роки життя грають ключову роль в розвитку людини.
2. Незвичайний випадок дівчинки допоміг вченим дізнатися більше про роботу лівої півкулі мозку.
3. Якщо ти не будеш сидіти рівно, ти зіпсуєш свою поставу.
4. У ранньому віці дитина може вивчити більше, ніж доросла людина.
5. Щеня було налякане, опинившись в залізній клітці.
6. Я недавно пошкодила зуб і не можу жувати тверду їжу.

7. What conclusions can you draw from this case about the time period to learn language? Prove your ideas and discuss in class.

8. Write an essay. How did you become who you are? Which events have influenced your life the most?

Text XVII

communication	aware	posture
maintenance	erect	gesture
involve	consider	reserved

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

communication	[kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n]	спілкування
maintenance	['meɪntənəns]	підтримка, зміст
involve	[ɪn'vɒlv]	залучати
aware	[ə'weə]	обізнаний
		поінформований
erect	[ɪ'rekt]	вертикальний, прямий
consider	[kən'sɪdə]	враховувати, вважати
		гадати
posture	['pɒstʃə]	поза, постава
gesture	['dʒestʃə]	жест
reserved	[rɪ'zɜ:vəd]	стриманий

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions

communication- communication service, real-time communication, private communication, telephone communication. Communication involves at least two people.

maintenance – Doctors speak much about the importance of natural food to the maintenance of health. How much maintenance does he pay to his ex-wife and children?

involve- to involve smb. in a project. The old castle was involved in mist. The involved problems of adolescence (юності) cannot be treated in a one-day. Dennis is still very much involved with that singer from the Green Dragon.

aware- very much aware, to be aware of smth., to be unaware of smth. They were aware of the difficulties. He is aware of danger. They were unaware that the road had been closed. Most people are unaware of their nonverbal messages.

erect- to stand erect, erect position, to erect a monument, erect oneself, stand erect. Her legs were long and fine, her hips slender (стрункі), her posture erect.

consider- We considered him as a possible candidate. He considered her every wish. Touching is considered a privilege of higher status.

posture - bad posture, good posture, relaxed posture, sitting posture, She has a very good posture. He sat in a posture of absolute respect. People communicate nonverbally, through use of posture and gestures.

gesture- imperious gesture, to make an angry gesture, habitual (звичний) gesture, friendly gesture, kind gesture(діло), facial gesture (міміка).

reserved- He had a reserved character. All rights reserved. She was always very reserved, not showing any emotion.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

Central to the development and maintenance of a relationship is the willingness to communicate aspects of yourself to others. Communication involves at least two people: a person who sends a message and a person who receives it. The message sent consists of an idea and some emotional component. Messages are sent verbally and nonverbally. “I like to watch you dance” is a **verbal message**, while a warm smile is an example of **nonverbal communication**. Although most people are aware of what they are saying verbally, they are often unaware of their nonverbal messages. They are more aware of the nonverbal messages when they are on the receiving end of them. You have probably heard someone say, “It doesn’t matter,” speaking in a low voice and looking away; the unspoken message is “My feelings are hurt.” You do not need to be told in so many words that a friend is cheered or depressed, angry or pleased, nervous or reserved. You sense these things. People communicate nonverbally, not only through facial expressions but also through their use of space and body language (posture and gestures). The way you carry your body also communicates information about you. This is your *body language*. If you

stand tall and erect, you make the impression of self-assurance. If you sit and talk with your arms folded and legs crossed—a closed body position—you communicate that you are protecting yourself. When you unfold your arms and stretch out, your open body position may be saying that you are open to people. Although the use of body language is often unconscious, many of the postures we adopt and gestures we make are governed by *social rules*. These rules are very subtle. Touching, for example, has rules—not just where, but who. Your teacher or boss is much more likely to touch you than you are to touch him or her. Touching is considered a privilege of higher status.

on the receiving end- на завершальному етапі.

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. erect posture | 1. рівна постава |
| 1. to consider smth. | 2. враховувати щось |
| 2. to be aware of smth., | 3. знати щось |
| 3. to involve students in a project | 4. залучати студентів до проекту |
| 4. telephone communication | 5. спілкування за допомогою телефону |
| 5. nonverbal communication | 6. невербальне спілкування |
| 6. verbal message | 7. словесне послання |
| 7. maintenance of a relationship | 8. вміння підтримувати стосунки |
| 8. body language | 9. язик тіла, рухів тіла |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What is nonverbal communication?
2. Do we use any particular part of the body for nonverbal communication?
3. Are nonverbal messages conscious?
4. How does psychology help people?

5. Are there any social rules while using body language?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Знання значення жестів і міміки на Заході є обов'язковим для менеджерів, починаючи з середньої ланки.

2. Правильне читання жестів людини може дати більше інформації ніж слова.

3. Жінки більш чутливі до всіх жестів мови рухів тіла, ніж чоловіки.

4. Багато жестів використовуються людьми підсвідомо.

5. Один і той самий жест може бути шкідливим в одній країні і вульгарним - в іншій.

7. Dwell upon body language gestures. Which gestures (poses) were not mentioned in the topic? Tell your classmates about their meaning.

8. Write an essay. Make a list of gestures you frequently use. What do these gestures (poses) mean?

Text XVIII

impression	interact	determined
appearance	judgment	ruthless
assume	gender	concerned

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

impression	[ɪmˈpreʃ(ə)n]	враження
appearance	[əˈpiərəns]	зовнішність
assume	[əˈsju:m]	припускати
interact	[ˈɪntərækt]	взаємодіяти
judgment	[ˈdʒʌdʒmənt]	судження
gender	[ˈdʒendə]	стать
determined	[dɪˈtɜ:mɪnd]	непохитний, повний рішучості
ruthless	[ˈru:θləs]	жорстокий
concerned	[kənˈsɜ:nd]	заклопотаний вигляд

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

impression- general impression, vivid impression, impression of smth. I'm under the impression that... I have an impression that I have somewhere met with it before. First impression of someone is usually based on person's physical appearance.

appearance - neat appearance, The crowd went wild at their first appearance on stage. to save appearances (робити вигляд, що нічого не відбулося) What is this Me? A voice, a Motion, an Appearance. (T. Carlyle) (Так що ж таке Я? Голос, рух, безтілесний привид)

assume-to assume responsibility, to assume an obligation, let us assume that The entire(спільна) length of our route is assumed to be about thirty-two miles.

If you meet a well-dressed woman you might assume that she is a corporate executive.

interact- These two chemicals interact with each other at a certain temperature. Even if I'm supposed to be working by myself, there are other people who I can interact with.

judgment - logical judgment, categorical judgment, to judge by appearances, You can't judge a man's character by his looks. The age of a good wine can be judged from its colour, smell, and taste. We cannot judge whether she is guilty.

gender- feminine gender, masculine gender, neuter gender, gender discrimination. The correspondence(ототожнення) of anatomical gender and sociocultural roles is rejected by some people.

determined- determined price, determined character, to determine the cause of death , She is determined to finish University with high grade. (with pride)

ruthless -ruthless behaviour, ruthless dictator. She is ruthless in pursuing (переслідуванні) her goals. Hitler was a ruthless tyrant who always got his own way because no one was brave enough to stand up(протистояти) to him.

concerned- concerned person, concern for children , Her mother looked concerned. I'm a bit concerned about your health. Concern for the good of everyone is one of her best features.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Imagine that it is the first time you are meeting someone. How do you treat that person? Why do you behave this way? Your first impression of someone is usually based on that person's physical appearance. You instantly make certain judgments based on how he or she looks. For example, if you meet a well-dressed woman in an office building, you might assume that she is a well-paid corporate executive. Should you meet a waiter in a local restaurant, you might assume that he does not make as much money as the corporate executive. You might interact with these people differently, just as you might interact differently with people of different genders, races, or socioeconomic classes. These initial judgments may influence us more than later information does. For example, one researcher invited a guest lecturer to a psychology class. Beforehand, all the students were given a brief description of the visitor. The descriptions were identical in all characteristics except one. Half the students were told that the speaker was a rather cold person, as well as being industrious, critical, practical, and determined; the others were told he was a very warm person, along with the other four attributes. After the lecture, the researcher asked all the students to evaluate the lecturer. Reading their impressions, you would hardly know that the two groups of students were describing the same person. The students who had been told he was cold saw a humorless, ruthless, self-centered person. The other students saw a relaxed, friendly, concerned person. The students used *cold* or *warm* to influence the meaning they picked to the other four words, so *cold* and *warm* — the first words heard — showed a **primacy effect** on the other, previously neutral, words. The students interpreted the common words *practical* and *determined* in terms of the different words *warm* and *cold*, giving them greater, or primary, impact. Thus, to be warm and determined was perceived as dedicated; to be cold and determined was perceived as rigid. It also affected their behavior. Students in the “warm group” were warm themselves, initiating more conversations with the speaker than did the students in the other group. What was your first impression of your teacher? Did that first impression ever change? These impressions sometimes become a self-fulfilling prophecy; that is, the way you act toward someone changes depending on your impression of him or her, and this in turn affects how that person interacts with you. For instance,

suppose you showed up on the first day of class in a terrible mood. During the class period, you did not really pay attention to the lecture and even made a few jokes in class. Your teacher immediately labeled you as the class troublemaker and, therefore, did not treat you as an attentive and good student. You may have responded to that treatment by not studying nor caring about your grade in class. In reality, you may be a great student; you just had a bad day on the first day of class and now cannot seem to please your teacher. On many situations we take first impressions into account. For example, when you first start dating someone, you try to look nice. When going for a job interview, you dress well.

the corporate executive - керуючий

impact- вплив

a primacy effect- ефект переваги

a self-fulfilling prophesy - накликає лихо

to please- догоджати

rigid-строгий, непохитний

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. to take first impressions into account | 1. враховувати перше враження |
| 2. ruthless behavior | 2. груба поведінка |
| 3. people of different genders | 3. різностатеві люди |
| 4. to invite a guest lecturer | 4. запрошувати лектора |
| 5. to give a brief description | 5. давати короткий опис |
| 6. to evaluate a person | 6. оцінювати людину |
| 7. to look concerned | 7. виглядати стурбованим |
| 8. to pay attention | 8. звертати увагу |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What is first impression based on?
2. Do people take first impressions into account?
3. What kind of experiment was done in class?
4. Was teacher's evaluation similar in both groups?
5. How to make a good first impression?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Будь-яке судження може бути виражено пропозицією, але не всяка пропозиція може висловлювати судження.
2. У мого батька твердий характер. Йому складно догодити.
3. Його хвороба прийняла дуже серйозний (grave) характер.
4. Перше, що ми бачимо та оцінюємо в людині, коли вперше її зустріли – це зовнішність. Тому зовнішність дуже важлива для початку знайомства.
5. Чому ти так до мене ставишся? Ти ніколи не зважаєш на мою думку.

7. Dwell with your classmates. What was your first impression of your teacher? Did that first impression ever change? Give a brief description.

8. Write an essay. What influences your first impression about the person? What are your initial judgments based on?

Text XIX

medicine	mystery	arrange
scientist	remember	dream
brain	creative	

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

medicine	['meds(ə	ліки, терапія
scientist	['saɪəntɪst]	вчений
mystery	['mɪstəri]	таємниця
remember	[rɪ'membə]	пам'ятати
creative	[krɪ'eɪtɪv]	творчий
arrange	[ə'reɪndʒ]	домовлятися
dream	[dri:m]	сновидіння
brain	[breɪn]	мозк

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

medicine - to practise medicine, a medicine for (headache, cold), medicine bag, medicine chest (аптечка), to prescribe (a) medicine, over-the-counter medicine, strong medicine, to study medicine.

brain- disease of the brain, to have (got) smb., smth. on the brain, brain fever, brain-sick, The power of thinking depends upon the brain. Excuse me, can I pick your brain for a moment? (Вибачте, Ви не могли б допомогти мені де в чому розібратися?) I've come to pick your brains.

scientist- social scientist(соціолог), chief scientist, senior staff scientist(старший науковий співпрацівник), scientific research, scientific hypothesis.

mystery- to make a mystery of, unsolved mystery, It was a mystery to me. The mystery deepens. Her disappearance poses a real mystery.

remember- I didn't realise the town had grown so much; I remember it as being just a small place. I will remember to visit her. She continued to serve the old man faithfully, hoping to be remembered in his will.

creative-creative personality, creative thinking, creative solution, creative work. As to my mind, you are very creative person.

arrange- to arrange with smb. about smth., to come to an arrangement, to make arrangements (with smb.) We arranged to meet at six. We

arranged for him to give a concert. I arranged that they should be seated next to each other. It is arranged that she will look after the children.

dream- to see a dream, to dream away one's life, the American Dream. I shouldn't dream of doing such a thing. He is such a dreamer ! The idea came to him in a dream. Chocolate cake, it appeared, (здавалось) was the dream of his life. He was dreaming of a better future. I never dreamt that I'd get the job.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Why sleep is the best medicine?

by David Flak

It's late at night and you have an important exam in the morning. You're sitting with your notes and books and you're beginning to feel tired. Should you listen to your mother's advice and go to bed? Or should you stay up all night and try to learn? Well, scientists say that our mothers are probably right – it's better to go to bed early before a big exam. Last year in Germany, scientists looked into the effects of sleep on university students. They found out that students who had at least four hours of sleep did better in exams. It also turned out that the students who had a lot of sleep had better scores in IQ tests. So why is sleep good for our brains? First of all, scientists believe that after a hard day of thinking our memories are very messy. Sleep helps to tidy up our thoughts and memories and to put everything in the right place again. Because of this it's easier to remember facts clearly which of course is important in exams. When we sleep, our brains also continue thinking about our problems of the previous day. We can sometimes come up with the answers after sleeping. There are many examples of this in history. In the nineteenth century the chemical structures of benzene was still a big mystery to scientists. The German chemist Friedrich von Kekule fell asleep. He had a strange dream- snakes were coming towards him with their tails in their mouths! When he woke up, von Kekule knew that he had the answer to his problem- the atoms were arranged in a circle like his funny snakes! But sleep does not only improve our memories and help us to find the answer to problems. Scientists believe that we are more creative after sleep too. Keith Richards, the guitarist of Rolling Stones, came up with the melody for Satisfaction, their biggest hit, as he was taking a nap in a London hotel room. The Irish writer Bram Stoker also got the idea for his masterpiece Dracula, the classic horror story, while he was sleeping. He ate crabs late at night before

going to bed, had some strange nightmares and kept on waking up! So, take my advice – do you want to remember more in your exam tomorrow? The answer is simple – go to bed early!

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. to take an advice | 1. прислухатися до поради |
| 2. to find the answer to problems | 2. знаходити розв'язання проблеми |
| 3. to continue thinking about the problem | 3. продовжувати розмислювати над проблемою |
| 4. listen to mother's advice | 4. прислухатися до поради мами |
| 5. to find out | 5. з'ясувати |
| 6. strange nightmares | 6. дивні страшні сновидіння |
| 7. to show better scores | 7. покращувати результати |
| 8. to study about the effect of sleep on human body | 8. вивчати ефект сну на людський організм |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Why sleep is the best medicine?
2. Is it true that answers to difficult questions appear in a dream?
3. Are there any examples to prove the mystery of sleep?
4. Which advice does an author give about sleep?
5. What do scientists say about the effect of sleep?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Дітям потрібно більше часу для сну, ніж дорослим.
2. За 8 годин сну ми втрачаємо 35 калорій, таку ж кількість калорій наше тіло втрачає за 10 хвилин ходи.
3. Тепле молоко допомагає заснути.
4. Якщо ти не можеш заснути, встань і займися якоюсь справою.
5. Найбільше сон потребує наш мозок.
6. Двадцять відсотків студентів недостатньо сплять.

7. Dwell with your classmates. How well do your class-mates sleep? Does she sleep in the afternoon? Does she remember her dreams? Talk about a dream you remember.

8. Write an essay. Give tips for non-sleepers how to fall asleep.

Text XX

appropriate	determine	expect
exception	custom	confused
majority	inside	socializing

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

appropriate	[ə'prəʊprɪt]	належний
exception	[ɪk'sepʃn]	вийняток
majority	[mə'dʒɔrətɪ]	більшість
determine	[dɪ'tɜ:mɪn]	визначати
custom	['kʌstəm]	звичай
inside	[ɪn'saɪd]	всередині
expect	[ɪk'spekt]	очікувати
confused	[kən'fju:zd]	збентежений
socializing	['səʊʃəlaɪz]	спілкуватися

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the **appropriate - to be appropriate**. This book is not appropriate for children. Accommodation is comfortable and appropriate to nature of horse trekking. Every country has its own “appropriate” thinks to do in public.

exception - to make an exception for smth., to make an exception for smb., without exception, an exception from, exception to the rule. Can you make an exception for me? Everybody without exception got bad marks.

majority- in the majority of cases, to have a majority, absolute majority, small majority, majority opinion. Is a majority or minority of students? The majority of Ukrainians used to live in the villages.

determine- determine to do smth.(приймати рішення зробити щось), determine on smth. determine on smb. (зупиняти свій вибір), to determine the date of the exam, to determine the cause of death, to determine the cause of the accident, We determined on the latter route(маршрут), it appearing to be the shortest.

custom- a local custom. Custom is second nature. He left the house at nine exactly, as is his custom. Most of our custom(клієнтура) comes from tourists nowadays. In my country, it's the custom (for women) to get married in white. custom free (безмитний).

inside -the inside of the house, the inside of the hand. Look inside. My insides are out of order.(розм. У мене щось не гаразд зі шлунком.) Inside, she's really very shy. The children usually play inside on rainy days.

expect - Don't expect sudden improvements from this class. The whole family expects great things of him. We'll expect you for dinner on Thursday.

confused -I was confused to learn of his latest decision. I always confuse him with his brother. We in reality confuse wealth with money. The teacher confused the student with too many questions. I think that you are confusing things.

socializing- socialized medicine(державна). A corner with a espresso machine in a hall has become a place for socializing. I am very sociable person and I really enjoy to socialize with people.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

The Ukrainians

(Tips for Tourists Visiting Ukraine)

Modern Ukrainian culture has a lot in common with Russian and Belarusian cultures. It is quite understandable. All three nations have their historical roots and origination from Kievan Rus. Many times history separated them and brought them together again. Today each nation has its own state, its own home. But all of them have the same historical and cultural roots. All of them are Slavs. Every country has its own "appropriate" and "not appropriate" things to do in public. Ukraine is not an exception.

Ukrainians are traditionally family oriented people. Pretty often parents (or grandparents) live together with their children and help them to raise the kids. This tradition was a necessity when just a couple generations ago the majority of Ukrainians lived in the villages.

Ukrainian customs and traditions determine the style of public behavior. Ukrainians are brought up to avoid attracting attention to themselves. They usually speak quietly in public. To sit or lay on the floor is inappropriate in public places. It is very typical for Ukrainians to avoid

"standing out". Generally, Ukrainian culture is non-individualistic. We often say: "One is not a soldier in the battlefield". Parents usually teach their kids: "Be like everybody else. Don't stick out!" Most of the time Ukrainians keep their emotions inside. But if they feel necessity to express their indignation in public, they do not hesitate to say what they think. In general, Ukrainian people are much more spontaneous and straightforward than Westerners. Don't expect them often to say: "How are you? Nice to meet you". The way of doing things in Ukraine is to go straight to the point. Ukrainians seem a bit cold and reserved at first glance. Especially in the big cities. Foreigners are usually confused not seeing smiling faces around. But it is just at first sight. Ukrainians are very friendly and well known for their hospitality. It is common for people to invite you to their home, where they will put on the table their best food and drink, trying to impress guests with a great variety of prepared dishes. Ukrainian parties are not about food only. It is a long process with plenty of eating, drinking, and socializing.

One of foreign travel advisers gives such information "According to Ukraine traditions of hospitality it is quite acceptable to ask very personal questions about your life, earnings, and relationships. Even if you are not used to such types of questions, try not getting angry and do not shy away. People are sincere and just do not know that in your country it might not be considered very polite."

Drinking in Ukraine is a cultural phenomenon. It doesn't mean that everybody can be considered as being an alcoholic, but drinking in company is encouraged. Heavy drinking is customary in business settings in Ukraine. Many business deals are closed while drinking together. Though this feature of Ukrainian business often causes some difficulties for foreigners. Especially if they are non-drinkers. Here is a typical joke about it. "Yesterday I was drinking with my Ukrainian business partners. I thought I was going to die ... Today they came to visit me, and said we should "opokhmelitsya". I wish I would've died yesterday..."

(<http://www.ukraine-travel-advisor.com/>)

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ukrainian traditions of hospitality | 1. українські традиції гостинності |
| 2. historical roots | 2. історичні корені |
| 3. the majority of Ukrainians | 3. більшість українців |
| 4. to avoid attracting attention | 4. намагатися не привертати увагу |
| 5. to ask personal questions | 5. ставити особисті запитання |
| 6. to cause some difficulties | 6. заповдіювати неприємності |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does Ukrainian culture have a lot in common with Russian and Belarusian cultures?
2. What do Ukrainians avoid doing in public?
3. What are the examples of uncommon phobias?
4. Is hospitality common in Ukraine?
5. Which Ukrainian traditions are not appropriate for foreigners?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Офіційні зустрічі вимагають належного одягу.
2. Скритні люди уникають спілкування з людьми.
3. Кожна країна має свої звичаї та культурні особливості.
4. Він іноземець, що помітно (as is evident from) з акценту.
5. Гостинність - одна з характерних особливостей українського народу.
6. Для українських сімей типово, щоб діти жили разом з батьками, бабусями й дідусями в одному будинку.

7. Dwell with your classmates. Can you recognize a foreigner at fist side? What gives out (видавати) foreigners?

8. Write an essay about traditional Ukrainian food.

Text XXI

generation	slippers	entertainment
invite	dangerous	disrespect
gift	politeness	attention

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary.

Pay attention to their spelling.

generation	[.dʒenə'reɪf(ə)n]	покоління
invite	[m'vaɪt]	запрошувати
gift	[gɪft]	подарунок
slipper	[ˈslɪpə]	тапочок
dangerous	[ˈdeɪndʒərəs]	небезпечний
politeness	[pə'laɪtnəs]	ввічливість
entertainment	[entə'teɪnmənt]	розвага
disrespect	[dɪsrɪ'spekt]	неповага
attention	[ə'tenʃən]	увага

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

generation-the next generation, new generation, older generation, younger generation, generation gap, computers of the fourth generation. A family party, consisting of three generations;

invite - to invite attention, invitation card, to send out invitations, to decline an invitation. Admission by invitation only. I invite your attention to this side of the question. – Я хочу привернути твою увагу до цього боку діла. Don't keep your aunt standing on the doorstep, invite her in! The questions from the audience are invited.

gift- generous gift, wedding gift, to present a gift to, intellectually gifted. He has the gift of saying the right thing at the right time. The family made a gift of his paintings to the museum.

slippers-house slippers, slipper socks. The thin slippers universally used by the people are very soon consumed. In the seventeenth century men's and women's shoes and slippers seem without exception to be straights (однаковими для правої та лівої ноги).

dangerous- dangerous illness, dangerous criminal, dangerous financial position, dangerous plan, socially dangerous, dangerous drug. It is dangerous to joke like that.

politeness- model of politeness . He always practises politeness. Punctuality is the politeness of kings. It is not polite to talk like that. Politeness is the ritual of society, as prayers are of the church. He hated the meal but choked it down(змусив) out of politeness.

entertainment -to everyone's entertainment, to provide entertainment, music hall entertainment, Nights' Entertainments(“Тисяча та одна ніч”), entertainment of smb., entertainment expense .The price includes a buffet, all drinks, and live entertainment.

disrespect- to show disrespect for smb., to show disrespect for smth., treat smb with disrespect. It was disrespectful of them to say that.

attention- medical attention , to give attention, for the attention of smb., to escape one's attention. Attention! (Смирно!). I am all attention. The manager gave me her personal attention.

Text XXII

origin	gay	repute
characteristics	dull	yell
amorous	efficient	haughty

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

origin	[ˈɒrɪdʒɪn]	джерело, початок
characteristics	[kærɪktəˈrɪstɪk]	характеристика
amorous	[ˈæm(ə)rəs]	влюбливий
gay	[geɪ]	радісний
dull	[dʌl]	тупий
efficient	[ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt]	ефективний
repute	[rɪˈpjʊ:t]	репутація
yell	[jel]	волати, кричати
haughty	[ˈhɔ:ti]	зарозумілий

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

origin- country of goods' origin, of the same origin, of British origin, probable origin, likely origin, social origin, certificate of goods' origin(виробник), factory of origin.

characteristic- characteristic feature, identifying characteristic, unique characteristic, cultural characteristic, important characteristic, personal characteristic, personality characteristics,

amorous -amorous twosomes(парочка), amorous disposition, amorous relationship, amorous intrigues , a person of an amorous disposition. She gave him an amorous look. He was amorous of Poetry and Music. Sir Edward Archer is an amorous knight.

gay- Their costumes were gay with ribbons(ефектні костюми). This bar is frequented by gays. Should the British Army accept gays? The room was decorated with gay paper chains. Such a gay(веселий), pretty, heart-

whole laugh!

dull- dull mind, dull subject, dull blade, dull pain, dull light(тьмянний), The sky was a dull grey now. When other people were merry, Mrs. Varden was dull.

efficient- efficient production , efficient cause , efficient action , efficient method . We find ladies have a far more efficient learning curve than men. She was very efficient in reducing waste. He is directly responsible for the efficient running (ефективне управління) of the office.

repute- to be held in low repute, authors of repute, bad repute, place of ill repute, by repute. She is reputed as the most famous singer in Europe. She is reputed to be very generous.

yell- to give a yell, to yell with fear (від страху), yell at the top of one's voice. She yelled at the dog to get out. She yelled something to them. He yelled to us that the house was on fire. The coach stood on the sidelines yelling instructions to the players.

haughty- look haughty, haughty and domineering character, haughty manners(барські замашки), in a haughty manner (звисока).

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

An American and European

Nationality is a large group of people with the same race, origin and language. Nationalism is the belief that your own country is better than any other country. "Cultural nationalism" consists of encouraging expressions of national characteristics through nonpolitical activities such as art, literature, music, dance and other forms of culture. Almost every nation has a reputation (the opinion that people have about a particular person or thing because of what has happened in the past) of some kind. The French are supposed to be amorous, gay, fond of champagne; Germans dull, formal, efficient, fond of military uniforms and parades; the Americans boastful, energetic, gregarious and vulgar. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people who do not yell in the street, make love in public or change their governments as often as they change their underclothes. They are steady, easy-going, and fond of sport. What's the difference between an American and European really? There's the rhythm of life of course. Quite a civilized (being well organized and developed socially) American woman might say, "I always feel guilty if I read a book during the day, when I ought to be doing something. At night,

in bed, it's different". In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for twenty, thirty, forty years, and who would hate to pull up their roots and change to something new. That's not the American way of life. They love change, they call it "the spring of adventure", a spring that they think is more characteristic of American than of Europe. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an English writer giving what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic He wrote " We English and the French, the German, the Italians, the Russians, have all got one thing in common- we are descended from the men who stayed behind. In the States they are descended from the folk who moved away".

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. characteristic feature | | 1. характерна риса |
| 2. gay paper ribbons | | 2. яскраві паперові стрічки |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What does every nation have? | |
| 2. What are the French supposed to be? | |
| 3. What to have an efficient
production | 3. мати ефективне виробництво |
| 4. What to have a dull mind | 4. мати слабкі розумові здібності |
| 5. What an interesting remark | 5. серйозні зауваження |
| 6. What to yell smth. | 6. прокричати щось |
| 7. What a man of bad repute | 7. людина з поганою репутацією |
| 8. What haughty and
domineering character | 8. зарозумілий, гордовитий
характер |

- the Germans supposed to be?
4. What are the Americans supposed to be?
 5. Do people in Europe like to pull their roots?
 6. What do the Americans call "the spring of adventure" ?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Роза завжди була зарозумілою та недружньою людиною.
2. Мій дідусь не любить зміни. Він живе в своєму будинку більше сорока років.
3. Коли я йшла додому, мене налякав пронизливий крик.

4. Джеймс Браун вважається "хрещеним батьком соулу".
5. Ниючий біль зводив мене з розуму.
6. Властивості цих товарів описані в інструкції.
7. Розлючений (extreme) націоналізм - одна з проблем сучасної України.
8. Про німців можна сказати, що вони педантичні та діловиті.

**7. Dwell upon the topic “ Nationality” with your classmates.
What is typical for Russian and Ukrainian people?**

8. Write an essay about the problem of Natiolism.

Text XXIII

neurologist	spell	consciousness
psyche	etiology	unwitting
refute	neurotic	legacy

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

neurologist	[nʃəˈrɒlə]	невролог
psyche	[ˈsaɪki]	душа
refute	[rɪˈfju:t]	спростовувати
spell	[spɛl]	чари
etiology	[i:tiˈɒlədʒi]	етиологія
neurotic	[nʃəˈrɒtɪk]	нервовий
consciousness	[ˈkɒnʃəsnəs]	свідомість
unwitting	[ʌnˈwɪtɪŋ]	мимовільний
legacy	[ˈlegəsi]	спадщина

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

neurologist - A neurologist is a special type of a doctor who diagnoses and treats disorders of the nervous system. Neurology is a medical specialty dealing with disorders of the nervous system.

psyche- put a strain on psyche, lie heavily upon psyche (тиснути на психіку). Some hidden corner within your psyche. Disturbing, enigmatic paintings that seem to embody the psyche of this brilliant but troubled

artist.

refute - to refute completely, to refute arguments, to refute a theory, to refute a thesis. But for every study that shows acid rain is damaging frogs, another one refutes it. He refutes the notion that he's planning to retire soon.

spell-to be under a spell, to put a spell on smb., Even Frank had fallen under her spell. He gave his name and then spelt it. Sorry, I spelled it wrong. What word do these letters spell?

etiology- The word "etiology" is mainly used in medicine, where it is the science that deals with the causes or origin of disease. Today in medicine one hears (or reads) that "the etiology is unknown." Translation -- we don't know the cause.

neurotic- obsessional neurotic, neurotic depression, neurotic reaction, neurotic behaviour, neurotic disorder. New York is the mother lode(осередок) of neurotic writers.

consciousness- to lose consciousness, to recover consciousness, stream of consciousness, consciousness of danger, to be unconscious, with conscious superiority, the secondary nature of consciousness (вторинність свідомості).

unwitting-an unwitting mistake, an unwitting subject in an experiment. His rudeness was unwitting.

legacy-to hand down a legacy, legacy of the past. Leonardo DiCaprio will star in a film that will investigate the death of former US president John Fitzgerald Kennedy, based on the book "Legacy of Secrecy".

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Psychological Man

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)- Austrian neurologist founder of Psychoanalysis. (Psychoanalysis-a way of treating someone who is mentally ill by talking to them about their past life, feelings etc, in order to find out the hidden cause of their problems.) His creation of psychoanalysis was at once a theory of the human psyche, a therapy for the relief of its ills, and a new interpretation of culture and society. (Psyche is someone's mind, or their basic nature, which controls their attitudes and behavior.) Freud developed a method of helping people he called free association. With free associations, Freud simply asked his patients to lie on the couch and say anything that came into their heads. Despite repeated criticism and attempted refutations of Freud's work, its spell remained

powerful well after his death and in fields far removed from psychology. If they say, “psychological man” replaced such earlier notions as political, religious or economic man as the 20th century’s dominant self-image, it is no small measure due to the power of Freud’s vision and the intellectual legacy he left behind. (Self- image – the idea you have of your own abilities, physical appearance and character.) Freud came to the conclusion, based on his clinical experience with female hysteric, that the struggle between a sexual feeling and the psychic defenses against it was the etiology of neurotic symptoms. (Etiology – the cause of a disease or the scientific study of the cause of a disease.) He was able to bring that conflict to consciousness and stated that the symptom might be best understood as unwitting compromise between the wish and the defense. Freud also showed that the unconscious is full of memories and ideas from early childhood, but they are “repressed” and made unconscious because they are things we don’t want to think about, or they are forbidden. Freud believed in an idea which is still often heard today, that “the child is father to the

adult”. One of the most important things Freud discovered was what he called “The Oedipus complex”. (The Oedipus story was a Greek myth about a man who killed his father, the king and married his mother.)

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences.

Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. clinical experience | 1. клінічний дослід |
| 2. psychic defense | 2. психологічний захист |
| 3. mentally ill person | 3. психічно хвора людина |
| 4. to treat someone | 4. лікувати когось |
| 5. to find out | 5. з’ясувати |
| 6. unwitting compromise | 6. мимовольний компроміс |
| 7. to control attitude and behavior | 7. контролювати ставлення та поведінку |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Sigmund Freud?
2. What was his theory based on?
3. What was the etiology of neurotic symptoms?
4. What did he state?
5. What does it mean that “the child is father to the adult” ?
6. What is “Oedipus complex” based on?

7. How does a method “free associations” work?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Праця Фройда регулярно піддавалася критиці.
2. "Едипів комплекс" - найбільше відкриття Фройда.
3. Доктор, який лікує нервові розлади, - невролог.
4. Ніхто не міг встояти перед чарами Анни.
5. Пацієнти часто спростовують наявність невротичних розладів.

6. Етіологія- наука про причини захворювання. Have you ever done anything without knowing the real reason until afterwards? What was it? Dwell upon this with your classmates.

7. Write an essay. “The child is a father to the adult”.

Text XXIV

patient	conscious	issue
fear	hypothesis	indulge
obsession	disturbing	fulfill

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

patient	[ˈpeɪʃ(ə)]	пацієнт
fear	[fɪˈseɪn]	нав'язлива ідея
conscious	[ˈkɒnʃəs]	свідомий
hypothesis	[haɪˈpɒθəɪsɪs]	гіпотеза
disturbing	[dɪˈstɜːbɪŋ]	тривожний
issue	[ˈɪʃuː]	предмет, питання
indulge	[ɪnˈdʌldʒ]	балувати, дозволяти
fulfill	[fʊlˈfɪl]	потурати, задовільняти

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions

patient - to cure a patient, to treat a patient, to discharge a patient from a hospital, seriously ill patient, to assign a drug to a patient. She was patient (терпелива) to her aunt's fulfilling. Many years of patient work.

fear- for fear (зі страху), to fear for somebody. It fears me. I fear to think what may happen. All mothers fear for their children when they first leave home. I fear for the life of those seriously ill patients.

obsessions- obsession with flashy things (вiщування). They have an obsession. with making money (схиблені на грошах). His obsession with cleanliness annoys everyone. He's convinced he was unfairly treated and it's become an obsession.

consciously – to be conscious , conscious age , When he allowed himself to be flown back to Moscow he was consciously getting into trouble. She became conscious that everyone was looking at her. She became conscious after the anesthesia (анестезія) wore off.

hypothesis- working hypothesis, to propose a hypothesis, to make a hypothesis, to test a hypothesis with experiment, to test a statistical hypothesis. She proposed the hypothesis that the disease was spread by rat. (хвороба розповсюджується через пацюків.)

disturbing- to disturb smb.'s sleep, disturb smb's plans, disturbing situation, That is what disturbs me, Mr Dermott. Sorry to disturb you. Do not disturb. It is disturbing to find someone ill.

issue - to bring up an issue(пiднiмати питання), to bring an issue to a close(розв'язувати питання), to face an issue, to settle an issue. America's national security is at issue. (предмет обговорення). Books issued(видані) in the United Kingdom. The school issued(видала) the pupils with new textbooks.

indulging - indulge in a hobby. He did not agree with indulging children. Only rarely will she indulge in a glass of wine. He returned to Britain so that he could indulge his passion for football.

fulfilling- to fulfill a promise, fulfill the plan, fulfill smb's wishes. He fulfilled (реалізував) himself as a scientist. My worst apprehensions are fulfilled. (Здійснились мої найгірші побоювання.)

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

The Case of Rat Man

(Period of Study: Early 1900s)

Sigmund Freud used psychoanalysis with a patient he called *Rat Man*. A 29-year-old man came to Freud complaining of fears and obsessions,

which had been occurring nearly six years. These symptoms had stopped the man from finishing his university studies and having success at work. Freud focused on Rat Man's uncontrollable fantasy in which the man would see his father and girlfriend tied down and being tortured by hungry rats. Freud's earliest hypothesis was that Rat Man had a conflict over whether he should marry his girlfriend or not. Since Rat Man was unable to decide consciously, he decided this issue through his unconscious mind. These unconscious thoughts produced disturbing pictures in his mind, thus making him unable make everyday activities such as school and work. Freud also theorized that past love and hate issues between Rat Man and his father caused the father to be in Rat Man's dreams and fantasies.

Freud began therapy with Rat Man by using a psychoanalytic technique called free association. Freud asked Rat Man to free associate with the word rats. Rat Man came up with the word rates, referring to installments or money. In an earlier session, Rat Man said that his girlfriend had little money and his father had always wanted him to marry a wealthy woman. Freud theorized the rat fantasies related to the father's opposition to Rat Man's girlfriend. In another day during therapy, Rat Man described an event, which had taken place when he was around four years of age. As a little boy, he had once bitten the nurse who was taking care of his father. As Rat Man's father had to punish him, he began to beat him immediately. Rat Man responded to the beatings with angry and harsh words directed toward his father. After hearing those words, Rat Man's father never beat him again. Freud theorized that the act of Rat Man biting the nurse was a sexual action. Since his father beat him for indulging in his sexual needs (biting), Rat Man's fear of fulfilling his needs for a relationship based on a fear that he would be punished. A major breakthrough happened when Rat Man told another fantasy he had been having. In this fantasy, Rat Man was persuaded to marry Freud's daughter. These wishes came directly from Freud himself (according to Rat Man's fantasy). Freud interrupted and theorized that Rat Man was replacing the role of his father with Freud. Moments later Rat Man became emotionally enraged at his therapist, and this rage ended with an intense fear that Freud would beat him. This helped to make a chief discovery. Freud convinced Rat Man he was reliving the event with his father by placing the therapist in the father's role.

Before therapy, Rat Man had never consciously experienced anger toward his father. This anger came out in therapy sessions. To Freud, the rats biting into and destroying Rat Man's father and girlfriend symbolized

important past events— Rat Man biting his first love, or the nurse, and in another essence biting his father with angry words. According to Freud, Rat Man’s conscious understanding of the feelings of fear and anger toward his father would lead to a recovery. However, Rat Man was never able to enjoy the newly found insights. Shortly after his sessions with Freud, Rat Man was killed in World War I.

essence [ˈesns] сутність
 insights [ˈɪnsaɪt] інтуїція, розуміння

being tortured by hungry rats- роздираємі сотнями пацюків
 referring to installments or money- той, що відноситься до капіталовкладення чи грошей.

major breakthrough- основний прогрес
 engage- дратувати, приводити в лютю
 reliving- знову пережити
 recovery- одужання

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. disturbing situation | 1. напружена ситуація |
| 2. unconscious fears | 2. неусвідомлені страхи |
| 3. to make a hypothesis | 3. робити припущення |
| 4. conscious age | 4. свідомий вік |
| 5. obsession with something | 5. бути схибленим на чомусь |
| 6. to treat a patient | 6. лікувати пацієнта |
| 7. to make a discovery | 7. робити відкриття |
| 8. to use a psychoanalysis with a patient | 8. використовувати метод психоаналізу |
| 9. 9. past events | 9. пережиті події |

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

- Why did Rat Man seek therapy?
- What kind of obsessions and fears did he have?
- What was Freud’s strategy in treating Rat Man?
- Which situation was the key one in Rat Man’s childhood?
- Was he able to understand his anger toward his father consciously?
- Was a Rat Man able to enjoy life after recovery?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

- Мій друг схиблений на відеоіграх і комп’ютерах.

2. Метод “вільні асоціації” допомагає проаналізувати неусвідомлені страхи.
3. Смачна їжа - одна з моїх небагатьох слабкостей.
4. Нав'язливий страх - це один з різновидів фобій.
5. У 1997 році фільм "Англійський пацієнт" отримав 9 нагород Оскар і став кращим фільмом року.
6. Вчені всього світу будують гіпотези про існування життя (possible life) на Місяці.

7. Dwell with your classmates. How did Rat Man demonstrate the unconscious transference? How did it help in a therapy?

8. Write an essay. Analyze the case of Rat Man.

Text XXV

psychotic	deal	share
presidency	distinction	confront
society	inherit	mate

1. Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

psychotic	[saɪ'kɒtɪk]	хворий на психоз
presidency	[ˈprezɪdənsɪ]	президентство
society	[sə'saɪətɪ]	суспільство
deal	[di:l]	угода
distinction	[dɪ'stɪŋkʃn]	відмінність
inherit	[ɪn'herɪt]	успадкувати
share	[ʃeə]	розділяти
confront	[kən'frʌnt]	зіштовхуватися, зіставляти
mate	[meɪt]	товариш, помічник

2. Read the word combinations and sentences and answer the questions.

psychotic -psychotic depression, psychotic epilepsy , on the point of a psychotic meltdown (на межі нервового зриву), A psychotic episode can be significantly affected by mood. Psychotic depression is characterized

by not only depressive symptoms, but also by hallucinations and delusions.

presidency - candidate for the presidency. The history book covers the years of Eisenhower's presidency. The race(боротьба) for the presidency was run between well qualified candidates. She has promised improvements during her presidency.

society- to unite a society. He maintains(стверджує) Islam must adapt to modern society. The couple quickly became a fixture of society pages(постійним об'єктом світської хроніки)

deal- to make a deal with smb., to deal with complaints, to refuse to deal with smb., to deal (out) the cards. Whose turn is it to deal? We have dealt with this company for many years. Go to your room and I'll deal with you later!

distinction- all without distinction, to make a distinction. What is the distinction between these two words? He won many distinctions.(Він отримав багато нагород.)

inherit- to inherit a fortune(спадок) from an uncle, to inherit by will, to inherit a strong constitution(будова тіла).

share - to share one's problems with smb. Bill and I shared an office for years. Shall we share the driving? I share your opinion. All your neighbours share in your sorrow at the loss of your son.

confronting - be confronted by difficulties . to be confronted with the dilemma. John Hampden had the courage to confront the whole power of the government.

mate - surgeon's mate (фельдшер), cook's mate , mate to a glove (парна рукавичка). I told my mates(товаришам) some of these facts on returning.

3. Look through the text and give the main idea.

Jung, Carl Gustav (1875-1961)

He was born on July 26, 1875, in Kesswil, Switzerland, in the family of a Protestant clergyman. After graduating in medicine in 1902 from the university of Basel and Zurich, with a wide background in biology, zoology, palaeontology and archeology he began his work on word association, in which a patient's responses to stimulus words revealed what Jung called "complexes" – a term that has since become universal. These studies brought him international fame and led him to a close

collaboration with Freud. With the publication of *Psychology of the Unconscious* (1912), however, Jung declared his independence from Freud's narrowly sexual interpretation of the libido by showing the close parallels between ancient myths and psychotic fantasies and by explaining human motivation in terms of a larger creative energy. He gave up the presidency of the International Psychoanalytic Society and founded a movement called analytical psychology.

During his remaining 50 years Jung developed his theories, drawing on a wide knowledge of mythology and history; on his travels to different cultures in New Mexico, India and Kenya; and especially, on the dreams and fantasies of his childhood. In 1921 he published a major work, *Psychological Types*, in which he dealt with the relationship between the conscious and unconscious and proposed the now well-known personality types – extrovert and introvert. He later made a distinction between the personal unconscious or the repressed feelings and thoughts developed during an individual's life, and the collective unconscious or those inherited feelings, thoughts and memories shared by all humanity. The collective unconscious, according to Jung is made up of what he called "archetypes". These correspond to such experiences as confronting death or choosing a mate and manifest themselves symbolically in religions, myths, fairy tales and fantasies.

Jung wrote many works on analytical methods and the relationships between psychotherapy and religious belief. He died on June 6, 1961.

clergyman-священик

a wide background-глибокі пізнання

collaboration -співробітництво

declare-заявляти

ancient myths-стародавні міфи

4. Read the following word combinations and sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

1. graduate in arts
2. psychotic depression
3. modern society
4. to make a deal with a doctor
5. to make a distinction
6. to share a room with a mate

1. завершити відділення гуманітарних наук
2. депресія під час психоза
3. сучасне суспільство
4. домовлятися з доктором
5. робити виняток
6. жити в кімнаті з другом
7. тип особистості

7. personality type

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Which term was used by Jung and became universal?
2. Was Jung in collaboration with any other famous scientist?
3. Why did they split up?
4. What is the main Jung's publication?
5. What is "archetype" by Jung?
6. When did he die?

6. Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Україна проголосила незалежність 24 серпня 1991 року.
2. У 1912 році Юнг опублікував "Психологію безсвідомого", в якій багато ідей Фрейда.
3. «Якщо ми не усвідомлюємо, що відбувається у нас всередині, то ззовні нам здається, що це доля», - Карл Юнг.
4. «Туфлі, які пасують одній людині, тиснуть іншій; немає рецепту, як жити, який підходить для всіх випадків», - Карл Юнг.
5. Книга професора Гарвардського університету Річарда Нолла про таємне життя Карла Юнга стала бестселером.

7. Dwell upon personality types with your classmates. Are you extrovert or introvert type?

8. Write an essay about Jung's life.

Appendix

1. Вимова голосних.

Звучання голосної залежить:

1) типу складу, в якому вона стоїть (відкритий чи закритий)

Наприклад: pin – pine [pɪn] – [paɪn]

2) від того, чи є голосна ударною чи неударною

Наприклад: present – present ['preznt] – [pri'zent]

3) від її положення серед інших букв

Наприклад: shot, short, shoot, shout.

В англійській мові є “німі” (невимовні) голосні. Це літера “e”

в кінці слів: make [meɪk] та літера “u” в середині слова перед a, e, i: build [bɪld], guest [gest].

Таблиця читання голосних у відкритому та закритому складах

Літери	Звуки		Приклади
	Відкритий склад	Закритий склад	
a	[eɪ]		take, lake, Kate
		[æ]	cat, pat, bad, lad
e	[i:]		Pete, mete, complete
		[ɛ]	bend, bed, led, elm
i/y	[aɪ]		Mike, pine, line, side, like
		[ɪ]	did, ink, pin, bid, tin, lid
o	[əʊ]		mode, note, sole, bone, lone, stone
		[ɒ]	dog, got, not, log, spot, lock
u	[ju:]		humour, music, super, huge, tune
		[ʌ]	but, much, nut, duck, cut, luck, sum, sun, summer

Посидання літер	Звуки	Приклади
ai ay	[eɪ]	sailor, wait, main, plain, distain day, play, say, may, gay, spray
au aw	[ɔ]	author, autumn, autograph, August saw, law, dawn, awful, claw, pawn
all	[ɔː]	all, wall, ball, call, tall, stall
ee	[iː]	three, green, tree, see, meet, need
ea	[iː] [ɛ] [eɪ]	speak, teach, sea, east, peace, meat bread, weapon, weather, head, lead great, break, Jean
eu ew	[juː] [uː]	neutral, Europe flew, crew, clew, grew, few, new, sew, stew
ie	[iː]	field, piece, believe, niece
oa	[əʊ]	boat, coat, scap, soak, road, soal
oi oy	[ɔɪ]	voice, noise, coin, boil, oil, spoil boy, joy, toy, coy, cloy
oo	[uː] [ʊ]	spoon, tooth, doom, pool, loom, mood good, foot, book, took, look, cook
ou	[aʊ] [ʌ]	loud, count, South, mouth, sound, found country, young, double, courage, couple
ow	[aʊ] [əʊ]	now, down, cow, town, brown narrow, window, own, low, yellow
ei ey	[iː] [eɪ]	ceiling, receiving, eight, deign, feign they, grey, key, monkey, galley

Голосні з наступними літерами “r”, “re”
читаються таким чином:

Літери	Звуки		Приклади
	Голосна +r	Голосна +re	
A	[ɑ:]		are, ear, bar, start, cart, tar
		[eə]	care, stare, mare, snare, fare
O	[ɔ:]		for, tor, pork, door
		[ɔ:]	pore, more, before, tore
U	[ʊ:]		burn, hurt, curl, spurt, gurgle
		[jʊə]	pure, cure, lure, mural, mure
E	[ɜ:]		her, term, nerve, tern, serve
		[ɪə]	sphere, severe, interfere
i/y	[ɜ:]		girl, first, third, skirt, dirty
		[aɪə]	fire, tyre, lyre, satire, tire

Запам'ятайте вимову таких сполучень літер:

force, form, more, store, term, germ, here, mere, cure, pure, first, bird,
third, fire, wire, care, stere, spare, dare.

Поєднання	Звуки	Приклади
air	[eə]	air, pair, fair, chair, lair
ear	[ɪə]	ear, hear, dear, near, clear
ear + приголосна	[ɜ:]	earth, heard, learn, early
eer	[ɪə]	cheer, sneer, deer, leer
oor	[ʊə]	poor, moor
	[ɔ:]	door, floor

oar	[ɔ:]	oar, board, roar, course
our	[aʊə] [ɔ:]	hour, flour, sour, our four, pour, court, course
ure	[jʊə]	cure, pure, lure

- a** < plane, date, name, play, plate, say, page, scale
man, sand, hand, flat, map, black, bad, lamp
- e** < he, she, me, be, we, mete, eko, eve, dene
men, ten, bell, tell, twenty, let, test, best, led
- i** < time, pipe, nine, mine, like, nice, five, side
did, till, sit, still, miss, six, big, wish, which
- o** < no, note, nose, stone, home, open, those, phone
lot, not, got, long, clock, box, stop, dog, hot
- y** < my, type, style, good-bye, why, white, by, dynamo
gym, hymn, myth, symphony, system, mystery, nymph
- u** < music, use, tune, mute, tube, Cuba, student
cut, gun, bus, club, up, us, drum, cup, trumpet
- ar – car, dark, garden, part, far, start, star, are
are – share, hare, pare, bare, fare, care, dare, rare
or – or, for, north, forth, short, nor, form, port
oer – tore, more, ore, core, bored, before, shore
er – germ, her, term, serve, verse, berth
ere – here, mere, sphere, severe
ir – fir, girl, first, third, dirt, shirt, stir, firm
ire – hire, fire, admire, wire, inspire, tired, mire
ur – curl, hurl, curtain, burn, burly, burden, turn
ure – pure, lure, cure, during, mural, sure, mure

2. Наголос у словах

У двоскладних словах-іменниках наголос, як правило, падає на перший склад: student, public, member, talent, pupil.

У двоскладних дієсловах наголос часто падає на другий склад, хоча у відповідних іменниках – на перший склад:

pre'sent (дарувати) – 'present (подарунок)

con'vert (перетворювати) – 'convert (новонавернений)

pro'ject (проекувати) – 'project (проект)

com'bine (поєднувати) – 'combine (комбайн)

У словах, які складаються з трьох чи більше складів, наголос зазвичай падає на третій склад від кінця, причому ударна голосна вимовляється коротко: activity, majority, polytechnical, conventional, professional, documentary, beautiful.

Irregular Verbs

beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tn/	break /breik/	broke /brɔ:k/	broken /'brɔ:kən/
become /bi 'kʌm/	became /bi 'keim/	become /bi 'kʌm/	bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/
begin /bi 'gɪn/	began /bi 'gæn/	begun /bi 'gʌn/	build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	burn /bɜ:rn/	burnt /bɜ:rn/	burnt /bɜ:rn/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtn/	buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzən /	draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/
come /kʌm/	came /keim/	come /kʌm/	dream /dri:m/	dreamt /drem/	dreamt /drem/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/

cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	drive /draɪv/	drove /drouv/	driven /'drɪvən/
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'i:tən/
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	forgive /fər 'gɪv/	forgave /fər 'geɪv/	forgiven /fər 'gɪvən/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	freeze /fri:z/	froze /frouz/	frozen /'frouzən/
fight /fart/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /floun/	go /gou/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
forget /fər 'get/	forgot /fər 'gɒt/	forgotte n /fər 'gɒtn/	grow /grou/	grew /gru:/	grown /groun/

hang /hæŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hurt /hɜ:rt/	hurt /hɜ:rt/	hurt /hɜ:rt/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/
hear /hiə/	heard /hɜ:rd/	heard /hɜ:rd/	know /nou/	knew /nu:/	known /noun/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /ˈhɪdn/	lay /lei/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/
hold /hould/	held /held/	held /held/	learn /lɜ:rn/	learnt /lɜ:rnɪt/	learnt /lɜ:rnɪt/
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	pay /pei/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
lie /lai/	lay /lei/	lain /leɪn/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/

lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	ride /raɪd/	rode /roud/	ridden /'rɪdn/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
rise /raɪz/	rose /rouz/	risen /'rɪzən/	set /set/	set /set/	set /set/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃoun, ʃɒn/	shone /ʃoun, ʃɒn/
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
sell /sel/	sold /sould/	sold /sould/	show /ʃou/	showed /ʃoud/	shown /ʃoun/
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	smell /smel/	smelled /smeld/	smelled /smeld/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	speak /spi:k/	spoke /spouk/	spoken /'spoukən/

sink /sɪŋk/	sank /sæŋk/	sunk /sʌŋk/	spell /spel/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	spell /spel/	spelled /speld/	spelled /speld/
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
smell /smel/	smelt /smelt/	smelt /smelt/	spill /spɪl/	spilt /spɪlt/	spilt /spɪlt/
spill /spɪl/	spilled /spɪld/	spilled /spɪld/	stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
spit /spɪt/	spat /spæt/	spat /spæt/	steal /sti:l/	stole /stɔ:l/	stolen /'stɔ:lən/
spit /spɪt/	spit /spɪt/	spit /spɪt/	swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
split /splɪt/	split /splɪt/	split /splɪt/	take /teɪk/	took /tok/	taken /'teɪkən/
spoil /spɔɪl/	spoilt /spɔɪlt/	spoilt /spɔɪlt/	teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/
spoil /spɔɪl/	spoiled /spɔɪld/	spoiled /spɔɪld/	tear /teər/	tore /tɔ:r/	torn /tɔ:rn/

tell /tel/	told /tould/	told /tould/	win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	write /raɪt/	wrote /rout/	written /'rɪtɪn/
throw /θrou/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θroun/	wake /weɪk/	woke /wouk/	woken /'woukən/
understand /ʌndər 'stænd/	understood /ʌndər 'stʊd/	understood /ʌndər 'stʊd/	wear /weər/	wore /wɔr/	worn /wɔrn/

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