

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Полтавський національний педагогічний університет
імені В. Г. Короленка

МИХАЙЛО РАХНО, РУСЛАНА ШРАМКО

**ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО
І ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ
ДРУГОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА)**

Навчально-методичний посібник
для студентів
гуманітарних факультетів
напряму
014 Середня освіта (Мова і література (німецька))

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P27

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Рахно М. Ю.

P27 Практика усного і писемного мовлення другої іноземної мови (англійська): навч.-метод. посіб. для студ. напряму 014 Середня освіта (Мова і література (німецька) / Михайло Рахно, Руслана Шрамко; Полтав. нац. пед. ун-т імені В. Г. Короленка. – Полтава: ПНПУ імені В. Г. Короленка, 2019. – 296 с.

У навчально-методичному посібнику запропоновано курс практичного матеріалу, уміщено методичні зауваги до виконання практичних завдань, самостійної та творчої роботи, роботи з текстом, розроблено масив тестових завдань, подано довідкові матеріали, укладено перелік основної літератури до навчальної дисципліни, інтернет-ресурси.

Для студентів, викладачів педагогічних навчальних закладів та всіх небайдужих до навчання й викладання англійської як другої іноземної мови.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

У європейському освітньому просторі поч. ХХІ ст. англійській як мові міжнародного спілкування надано особливої ваги. Вона є одним із найзначущіших інструментів, що покликаний допомогти сучасному студентові інтегруватися в європейський, а отже, і світовий навчальний простір, знання англійської слугує міцною запорукою успішної студентської мобільності. На етапі сьогодення англійська функціонує як мова глобальної науки, культури, освіти, спорту, ІТ-технологій, підприємницької діяльності тощо. Оволодіння англійською забезпечує повноцінний доступ українському студентові до провідних трендів сучасного мультикультурного життя.

Пропонований навчально-методичний посібник покликаний допомогти здобувачам освітнього рівня *бакалавр* системно опанувати навчальний курс «Практика усного і писемного мовлення другої іноземної мови (англійська)». Посібник укладено відповідно до робочої навчальної програми зазначеної дисципліни, яку вивчають на II–III курсах іноземного відділення факультету філології та журналістики Полтавського національного педагогічного університету імені В. Г. Короленка. Мету курсу вбачаємо в такому: а) сформувати міцне підґрунтя для вільного користування англійською як другою іноземною мовою з професійною, науковою та іншою метою; б) сприяти оволодінню чотирма видами мовленнєвої діяльності, а також здійсненню англійськомовної комунікації на базі фонетичних, семантичних та синтаксичних правил і закономірностей англійської мови у порівнянні з першою іноземною (німецькою) мовою; в) плекати

навички розуміння, інтерпретування й компаративного аналізу вивченого матеріалу; удосконалити практику вживання лінгвальних одиниць у різних контекстах з урахуванням особливостей їхнього функціонування.

Навчальний курс виструктуровано за методом лексичних кейсів. Цей підхід максимальною мірою охоплює весь необхідний обсяг навчального матеріалу, ознайомлює здобувачів із лінгвокраїнознавчими відомостями, скеровує студентів щодо опанування лексичного й граматичного матеріалу, водночас є передумовою комплексного засвоєння ними другої іноземної (англійської) мови на базі рідної та першої іноземної (німецької) мов.

Запропонована праця покликана допомогти студентові ефективно зорганізувати вивчення тем курсу, продуктивно спланувати свій час з урахуванням тих питань, які не винесені на семінарські заняття. Вибір тем для самостійної роботи зумовлений переходом на комунікативно зорієнтоване студентоцентричне навчання, основна мета якого – допомогти здобувачеві розвинути навички критичного мислення, усебічного аналізу поставленої проблеми й добору потенційних шляхів її подальшого розв'язання. Саме тому до кожного семінарського заняття запропоновано перелік проблемних питань для спільної дискусії в аудиторії. Тексти для розвитку навичок читання дібрано з автентичних англомовних ресурсів, що вможлиблює повноцінне занурення в англомовне середовище.

Матеріал, висвітлений у пропонованому посібнику, апробовано на заняттях зі студентами ПНПУ імені В. Г. Короленка впродовж 2018–2019 рр.

ОСНОВНІ ПОНЯТТЯ КУРСУ

Review
Outline
Critical thinking
Communication
Approach
Interaction
Dialogue
Monologue
Essay
Discussion
Team work
Opinion
Skill
Personal experience
Mind
Cognition
Understanding
Job (occupation)
Future prospects
Globalization
Multiculturalism
Tolerance
Cross-cultural communication
Technology
Artificial intelligence

**ІНФОРМАЦІЙНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ КУРСУ
SEMESTER III**

№ / № п п	Назви тем	Кількість годин	
		Денна форма навчання	
		Семінарські заняття	Самостійна робота
Змістовий модуль № 1. Моє життя / My life			
1	Про себе / All about me	2	2
2	Родина й сімейна історія / My family and family history	2	3
3	Мої друзі / My friends	2	3
4	Мій дім та сусіди / My house and neighborhood	2	2
5	Повсякденне життя, розклад / Daily life, schedule	2	0
6	Повсякденне життя, порядок / Daily life, routines	2	2
7	Повсякденне життя: техніка / Daily life and technologies	2	3
8	Здоров'я і спортивна форма / Health and fit	2	2
9	Види спорту / Sport activities	2	2
10	Відпочинок: хобі, канікули / Leisure time: hobbies, holidays	2	3
11	Планування й заходи / Plans and events	2	0
12	Дозвіллевий досвід / Entertainment experience	2	3
Загалом за модуль		24	25
Змістовий модуль № 2. Світ довкола / World around us			
13	Світ довкола / World around us	2	1
14	Народи й національності / Peoples and nationalities	2	4
15	Подорожі: організація / Journeys: arrangements	2	3
16	Подорожі: готельний бізнес / Journeys: hotel business	2	2
17	Покупки: фрукти й овочі / Shopping: fruits and vegetables	2	5
18	Покупки: спеції, барвники, ароматизатори / Shopping: spices, flavours, flavour additives	2	5
19	Покупки: ГМО та здорова їжа / Shopping: GM products and healthy food	2	5
20	Покупки: мода й одяг / Shopping: fashion and clothes	2	5
21	Покупки: побутові прилади / Shopping: home appliances	2	2
22	Національна кухня й рецепти: їжа й напої / National cuisine and recipes	2	5
23	Їжа й напої: замовлення / Food and drinks: making an order	2	3
Загалом за модуль		22	40
Змістовий модуль № 3. Робота й навчання / Work and study			
24	Професії / Jobs	2	3

25	Звички у навчанні / Study habits	2	2
Загалом за модуль		4	5
Усього годин		50	70

SEMESTER IV

№ / № п п	Назви тем	Кількість годин	
		Денна форма навчання	
		Семінарські заняття	Самостійна робота
Змістовий модуль № 1. Географія / Geography			
1	Погода. Прогноз погоди / Weather. Weather forecast	2	2
2	Погода у Сполученому Королівстві, США / Weather in UK, USA	2	2
3	Погода в Україні / Weather in Ukraine	2	2
4	Пори року / Seasons of the year	2	2
5	Клімат. Зміни в кліматі / Climate. Climate changes	2	2
6	Клімат у Сполученому Королівстві, США / Climate in UK, USA	2	2
7	Клімат в Україні / Climate in Ukraine	2	2
8	Довкілля. Дика природа / Environment. Wildlife	2	2
9	Екологія. Забруднення довкілля / Ecology. Pollution	2	2
10	Географічне положення й природні ресурси Сполученого Королівства / Geographical position and natural resources of UK	2	2
11	Географічне положення й природні ресурси Сполучених Штатів Америки / Geographical position and natural resources of USA	2	2
12	Географічне положення й природні ресурси України / Geographical position and natural resources of Ukraine	2	2
13	Туризм. Зелений туризм / Tourism. Green tourism	2	2
Загалом за модуль		26	26
Змістовий модуль № 2. Розум і тіло / Mind and body			
14	Розум. Уплив наркотиків / Intelligence. Drugs and brain damage	2	2
15	Психічне здоров'я. Стрес / Mental health. Stress	2	2
16	Віртуальна реальність. Залежність / Virtual reality. Addictions	2	2
17	Імідж здорового тіла / Healthy body image	2	2
Загалом за модуль		8	8
Змістовий модуль № 3. Їжа і страви / Meals and dishes			
18	Холодні, гарячі страви / Cold, hot dishes	2	5
19	Гарніри. Десерти / Side dishes. Salads. Desserts	2	5
20	Сервірування столу / Table setting. Table manners	2	5
21	Страви / Courses	2	5

22	Органічна їжа. Фаст-фуд / Organic food. Junk food. Fast food		4
Загалом за модуль		10	24
Змістовий модуль № 4. Естетика / Aesthetics			
23	Поведінка людини / Behaviour	2	2
24	Етикет / Etiquette	2	5
25	Релігія / Religion	2	5
Загалом за модуль		6	12
Усього годин		50	70

SEMESTER V

№ / № п п	Назви тем	Кількість годин	
		Денна форма навчання	
		Семинарські заняття	Самостійна робота
Змістовий модуль № 1. Спілкування / Communication			
1	Монолог і діалог / Monologue and dialogue	2	2
2	Монолог і діалог: лекс.-гр. вправи / Monologue and dialogue: exercises	2	3
3	Соціальні мережі / Social networks	2	3
4	Соціальні мережі: лекс.-гр. вправи / Social networks: exercises	2	2
5	Інформаційна безпека / Digital security	2	0
6	Інформаційна безпека: лекс.-гр. вправи / Digital security: exercises	2	2
7	Смартфони, повідомлення / Smartphones, messages	2	3
8	Смартфони, повідомлення: лекс.-гр. вправи / Smartphones, messages: exercises	2	2
Загалом за модуль		16	16
Змістовий модуль № 2. Робота й навчання / Work and study			
9	Кар'єра / Career	2	2
10	Кар'єра: лекс.-гр. вправи / Career: exercises	2	2
11	Професійні навички / Professional skills	2	2
12	Професійні навички: лекс.-гр. вправи / Professional skills: exercises	2	2
13	Інтерв'ю з роботодавцем / Job interview	2	2
14	Інтерв'ю з роботодавцем: лекс.-гр. вправи / Job interview: exercises	2	2
15	Кар'єри XXI ст. / Careers of the 21 st c.	2	2
16	Кар'єри XXI ст.: лекс.-гр. вправи / Careers of the 21 st c.: exercises	2	2

17	Професія вчителя / Teacher's profession	2	2
18	Професія вчителя: лекс.-гр. вправи / Teacher's profession: exercises	2	2
Загалом за модуль		20	20
Змістовий модуль № 3. Міста / Towns and cities			
19	Англійські міста / English cities	2	6
20	Англійські міста: лекс.-гр. вправи / English cities: exercises	2	3
21	Лондон / London	2	3
22	Лондон: лекс.-гр. вправи / London: exercises	2	3
23	Оксфорд / Oxford	2	6
24	Оксфорд: лекс.-гр. вправи / Oxford: exercises	2	3
25	Кембридж / Cambridge	2	6
26	Кембридж: лекс.-гр. вправи / Cambridge: exercises	2	3
27	Единбург / Edinburgh	2	6
28	Единбург: лекс.-гр. вправи / Edinburgh: exercises	2	3
29	Пам'ятки у Сполученому Королівстві / Places of interest in UK	2	3
30	Пам'ятки у Сполученому Королівстві: лекс.-гр. вправи / Places of interest in UK: exercises	2	3
31	Українські міста / Ukrainian cities	2	3
32	Українські міста: лекс.-гр. вправи / Ukrainian cities: exercises	2	3
33	Київ / Kyiv	2	3
34	Київ: лекс.-гр. вправи / Kyiv: exercises	2	3
35	Пам'ятки в Україні / Places of interest in Ukraine	2	3
36	США / USA	2	6
37	США: лекс.-гр. вправи / USA: exercises	2	3
38	Нью-Йорк / New York	2	3
39	Нью-Йорк: лекс.-гр. вправи / New-York: exercises	2	3
40	Вашингтон / Washington	2	3
41	Пам'ятки в США / Places of interest in USA	2	3
42	Австралійські міста / Australian cities	2	6
Загалом за модуль		48	90
Усього годин		84	126

SEMESTER VI

№ / № п п	Назви тем	Кількість годин	
		Денна форма навчання	
		Семінарські заняття	Самостійна робота
Змістовий модуль № 1. Світова мистецька спадщина / World art heritage			

1	Види мистецтва / Art types	2	3
2	Образотворче мистецтво / Fine art.	2	3
3	Прикладне мистецтво / Applied Art	2	3
4	Візуальне мистецтво / Visual art	2	3
5	Музеї мистецтв світу / World art museums	2	3
6	Музика. Жанри музики / Music. Genres of music	2	3
7	Театр / Theatre	2	3
8	Опера / Opera	2	3
9	Архітектура / Architecture and design	2	3
10	Світова скарбниця фільмів / World film treasury	2	3
11	Екранізації / Filming	2	3
Загалом за модуль		22	33
Змістовий модуль № 2. Наука / Science			
12	Наука й мораль / Science vs morals	2	2
13	Наука й екологія / Science vs ecology	2	2
14	Порушення прав інтелектуальної власності / Identity theft. Copyright infringement	2	2
Загалом за модуль		6	6
Змістовий модуль № 3. Освіта / Education			
15	Типи шкіл у Сполученому Королівстві / Types of schools in UK	2	6
16	Типи шкіл у Сполучених Штатах Америки / Types of schools in USA	2	3
17	Типи шкіл в Україні / Types of schools in Ukraine	2	3
18	Домашня освіта. Інклюзивна освіта / Home schooling. Inclusive education	2	3
19	Уроки превенції у школі / Prevention lessons at school	2	6
20	Технології в школі / Hi-Tech at school. Online classes	2	3
21	Типи закладів вищої освіти у Сполученому Королівстві / Types of high schools in UK	2	6
22	Типи закладів вищої освіти у США / Types of high schools in USA	2	3
23	Типи закладів вищої освіти в Україні / Types of high schools in Ukraine	2	6
24	Академічне письмо. Плагіат / Academic writing. Plagiarism	2	3
25	Уроки превенції у вищій школі / Prevention lessons at high school	2	3
26	Технології у вищій школі / Hi-Tech in high school. Online, remote education	2	3
Загалом за модуль		24	24
Змістовий модуль № 4. Література / Literature			
27	Історія англійської літератури (жанри, словник) / History of English literature (genres, glossary)	2	5
28	Англійська поезія / English poetry	2	5
29	Англійська проза / English prose	2	5
30	Англійська драма / English drama	2	5

31	Історія американської літератури / History of American literature	2	5
32	Жіноча проза / Women prose	2	5
33	Детективна література / Detective fiction	2	3
34	Література фентезі / Fantasy literature	2	5
35	Література епохи постмодернізму / Postmodern literature	2	4
36	Сучасна література англомовних країн / Comprehensive literature of the English-speaking countries	2	3
Загалом за модуль		20	45
Усього годин		72	108

ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ КУРСУ
SEMESTER III
Змістовий модуль № 1. Моє життя / My life
Seminar 1
Про себе / All about me

1. Warm up activity

What does your name mean? Write down as many names as you can starting from each letter of your name / surname (write as many appropriate adjectives characterizing human as possible, each of them to begin from each letter of your name / surname). Read them aloud. Discuss these features.

2. Vocabulary list

Self-portrait

Extend

Activity

Joiner

Unassuming

Merit

3. Checking reading skills:

A family history in bricks and mortar

Part 1

David Capener

Every house tells a story and this one has a past, but its owners would like it to have an impact on the future too

From the feet and inches marked with pencil on plaster walls showing the heights of growing children to the scratches in the floor, houses tell stories. Indeed, they are remarkable storytellers of the cycle of family life. Here is one of them. In 1952, a small, unassuming, white, double-fronted bungalow was built in the Co Kerry town of Tarbert, on the Shannon estuary. Those who live locally will know it as the house built by Pat and Ailish Carey and lived in by another three generations of the family.

What began life as a regular, three- bedroom bungalow with about 110 sq m of living space – the kind you see in any Irish town – has become a small piece of family history. Now, architects Brian and Barbara Carey, its current owners, hope it will become an important part of the conversation about the future of rural housing in Ireland.

Brian is the grandson of Pat and Ailish. They lived in the house with his father, Tom, for 40 years. During that time, the bungalow was gradually extended, growing with the family to suit their needs.

“Every single member of the family, starting with Brian’s grandparents right down to our kids, has had an input into the house. It has constantly evolved,” says Barbara.

Even the house’s builder was part of the Carey family. The doors and wardrobes were made by Brian’s grand-uncle, Paddy Healy, a joiner and the estate carpenter for nearby Glin Castle, in Co Limerick.

Between 1997 and 2005, Pat and Ailish Carey died and a chapter in the life of the house ended. A new one began in 2010, when the bungalow was turned into a modern two-storey house with 184 sq m of living space. It was designed by Brian and Barbara for Brian’s parents, Tom and Anne, who live in Ennis, to use at the weekends. The house retained its single-storey facade to the front but was brought into the 21st century at the back.

The brick and aluminium-clad extension reached out into the garden giving dramatic views towards the river. A south-facing courtyard cut into the plan, pulling light deep into rooms that would otherwise be artificially lit.

A void above the kitchen linking through to a first-floor living room opened up a space that would have felt claustrophobic. It was a simple formula: natural light and open spaces. The result was a success.

Not everyone was convinced. “Brian’s parents’ friends were scratching their heads when they saw the extensions being built. They probably thought that they had been led astray by their crazy architects,” says Barbara.

“But when they came into the house, they were impressed by the light and space. Where externally they were probably still not sold on it, internally they all began to appreciate the large windows and the orientation, and saw that there was architectural merit to the house.”

There was something else that the Careys’ friends noticed. “My parents had lots of friends living about a mile outside of the town, saying, ‘What are you doing spending all this money?’ and they would be looking at it kind of funny,” says Brian.

“The week after my parents moved in, they and their friends went to the pub. While the friends had to organise a driver to get home, my dad and mum could walk up the street to get home. During the day, they could walk to the local shop. A light bulb went on in their friends’ heads, as they realised that living in the town made sense.”

For Brian and Barbara this is one of the reasons why, when they moved from Dublin in 2015, Brian’s parents relinquished their bolt-hole and the couple moved into the house so they could live in the town. Their house not only tells the story of their family but reflects the couple’s passion for modern housing in Ireland’s rural towns

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/a-family-history-in-bricks-and-mortar-nt3lkt2s2>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

Brian **(be)** the grandson of Pat and Ailish. They **(live)** in the house with his father, Tom, for 40 years. During that time, the bungalow **(be)** gradually **(extend)**, **(grow)** with the family **(suit)** their needs.

“Every single member of the family, **(start)** with Brian’s grandparents right down to our kids, **(have)** an input into the house. It **(have)** constantly **(evolve)**,” **(say)** Barbara.

Even the house’s builder **(be)** part of the Carey family. The doors and wardrobes **(be)** **(make)** by Brian’s grand-uncle, Paddy Healy, a joiner and the estate carpenter for nearby Glin Castle, in Co Limerick.

5. Speaking and discussion

What features are the most valuable in your family?

What characteristic features represent your family?

Seminar 2

Родина й сімейна історія / My family and family history

1. Drilling

Busy buzzing bumble bees

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Ancestry</i>	<i>Enatic</i>	<i>Pedigree</i>
<i>Bastard</i>	<i>Gaol</i>	<i>Probate</i>
<i>Bequest</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>Progeny</i>
<i>Bloodline</i>	<i>Immigrate</i>	<i>Record</i>
<i>Centenarian</i>	<i>Intestate</i>	<i>Testator</i>
<i>Cognate</i>	<i>Jr.</i>	<i>Tutelary</i>
<i>Collateral</i>	<i>Matricentric</i>	<i>Sibling</i>
<i>Consanguineous</i>	<i>Matriarchal</i>	<i>Sr.</i>
<i>Domicile</i>	<i>Nonage</i>	
<i>Dowry</i>	<i>Parents</i>	
<i>Emigrate</i>	<i>Patriarchal</i>	

3. Checking reading skills:

A family history in bricks and mortar

Part 2

David Capener

“If you live outside of town you are going to be stuck in your car for life, bringing your kids into town,” says Brian. As architects in a predominantly rural area, this is familiar territory for them. Clients regularly request that they design traditional rural houses in the middle of nowhere. Barbara describes it as “a chronic issue in Ireland at the moment”.

“We think that people should be trying to move into town where there are services, public transport, and infrastructure,” says Brian.

He remembers being affected by seeing how, in the final years of his life, his grandfather “was able to live out his final years at home, with the support of a local community. It showed me the value of community and living within walking distance of neighbours and friends.”

He feels frustrated when he looks around the town and sees empty commercial properties that could be converted to help meet “the high demand for residential properties in the area”.

Between 2016 and 2017, the house changed again, this time to suit the needs of the next generation of Careys, Brian and Barbara’s two children, Henry and Harper.

The roof of the existing bungalow was remodelled to include a dormer window, opening up the first floor and adding 28 sq m of space to create what is now a large, five-bedroom house.

The most recent addition is a shed at the bottom of the garden. It was built by Brian, with help from friends, out of cheap, bitumen-based corrugated sheeting and polycarbonate cladding. It reflects the simplicity of the agricultural vernacular that surrounds the town. The shed is mainly used as garden storage and a workshop for occasional projects. Its other main function is a frame on which the PV solar panels sit.

For Barbara, the story of the house is as important as the spaces, materials, and finishes. “There are things that are not perfect in the house for exactly that reason.”

“Plenty of things are not perfect, as the 2010 extension was not built with ourselves becoming full-time residents in mind,” says Brian. “The main bone of contention between Barbara and I would be the north-facing large sliding door and corner window to the extension.

“I insisted on it as I felt the extension looked much better externally with the glazing wrapping around that corner. Barbara feels it is a window facing the stone wall outside that doesn’t do anything for the users when in the room.”

Where a lot of architects would want to hide the imperfections the Careys celebrate them. “The house wasn’t built by one person, but by a whole bunch of different generations, so you accept that things are maybe not perfect, or as you would want them.” This is something many architects could learn from.

The imperfections of the Carey house are part of its story – part of the family history. And the story continues... (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/a-family-history-in-bricks-and-mortar-nt3lkt2s2>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

(1)___ most recent addition is (2)___ shed at (3)___ bottom of the garden. It was built (4)___ Brian, with help from friends, out (5)___ cheap, bitumen-based corrugated sheeting and polycarbonate cladding. It reflects (6)___ simplicity of (7)___ agricultural vernacular that surrounds (8)___ town. The shed is mainly used (9)___ garden storage and a workshop (10)___ occasional projects. Its other main function (12)___ a frame on which (13)___ PV solar panels sit.

5. Speaking and discussion

What are your famil virtues?

Do you have some family traditions, continuing for years?

Seminar 3

Moï ðpyzi / My friends

1. Drilling

Freshly fried fresh flesh

2. Vocabulary list

best friend

Close friend

Easy-going

Get on well with

Near and dear to someone

ups and downs

fair-weather friend

3. Checking reading skills:

Tough Love: “I’m finding it hard to make friends at university. How do I stop feeling so lonely?”

Emma Barnett

Q. I am about to start my second year at university, having made a mess of the first. Academically I did really well, but socially I failed. My flatmates and I didn’t click. We didn’t dislike each other, but I can count on one hand the number of proper conversations we had. My fear of being judged and mocked meant I led a mentally unhealthy life, scurrying from my lectures and seminars to my room or the library, with only music and podcasts as company.

I nearly dropped out because of loneliness. I didn’t, though, and now have a room in a house share with six people. Do you have any advice on how to get over these nerves? Is it really just as simple as “show up to societies and you’ll be fine”?

A. I’ll share a secret: university isn’t always fun. It doesn’t always yield the best days of people’s lives. And that aching loneliness you describe? You are so not alone. Unfortunately it’s still taboo to admit it.

The comedian and actress Miranda Hart has struggled with the feelings you describe. Recently she wrote powerfully on Instagram: “I used to hate the sound of people coming back from the pub or a party, chatting or singing or laughing as I projected that they had the best lives and had just had the greatest night out ever. Now I lie back ready to slumber in total joy that I am meeting my needs ... knowing that going to bed early is as joyful for me as chatting the night away in a noisy venue is for others.”

You haven’t failed – far from it. Friendships and contentment do exist beyond the stereotypical student lifestyle. And you only need to find one pal to break the spell of doom. Start small. Upon your arrival in the new pad, make everyone a brew or share some booze. Drinks do relieve tension and it shows a generosity of spirit. And let it gently go from there. Gauge people’s interests and see if they would like to attend something with you, such as a film or a gig if you find some common ground. Try to be a facilitator, not someone waiting to be asked.

Yes, go to societies that interest you. Please do. This is where the value of university can come into its own and the odds of finding a connection in these scenarios are much higher. The same goes for your course – the more social events you go to, the higher the chance of making a bond. Take a job in a bookshop or a coffee bar. These can also be rich sources of companionship.

But don’t worry if no bonds come easy or at all. Breathe, and remember this house share is for only another nine months. Give yourself a break and start this term by patting yourself on the back for

simply sticking it out. This is one of the most discombobulating times and you've come so far already. We are with you (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/tough-love-im-finding-it-hard-to-make-friends-at-university-how-do-i-stop-feeling-so-lonely-d80wk6gkv>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

I **(be)** about **(start)** my second year at university, **(make)** a mess of the first. Academically I **(do)** really well, but socially I **(fail)**. My flatmates and I **(not/click)**. We **(not/dislike)** each other, but I **(can)** **(count)** on one hand the number of proper conversations we **(have)**. My fear of **(be)** **(judge)** and **(mock)** **(mean)** I **(lead)** a mentally unhealthy life, **(scurry)** from my lectures and seminars to my room or the library, with only music and podcasts as company.

I nearly **(drop)** out because of loneliness. I **(not/do)**, though, and now **(have)** a room in a house share with six people.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you agree that friendship helps young people to socialise nowadays?

Can real friendship appear and prolong between people who never met, especially via social networks? Give your pros and cons.

What are the most valued virtues in friendship today?

Seminar 4

Miŭ ðim ma cyciðu / My house and neighborhood

1. Drilling

Sally is a sheet slitter, she slits sheets.

2. Vocabulary list

Apartment	Homeowner	Rural
Avenue	Household	Municipality
Brownstone	Home	Suburb
Borough	House Midtown	Thoroughfare
Boulevard	Region	Townhouse
Downtown	Resident	Vicinity
Locality	Resident	Village
Home	Slum	Uptown

3. Checking reading skills:

Mexico prints the world's first 3D neighbourhood

Ben Hoyle, Los Angeles

January 1 2020, 12:01am, The Times

A revolution is under way in southern Mexico but instead of barricades and bullets the insurgents are wielding roofs, windows and a giant 3D printer.

Their aim is to transform affordable housing provision in some of the poorest communities in the world. Last month on the outskirts of a town in Tabasco state, they completed the first homes in the world's first ever 3D-printed neighbourhood.

New Story, the charity behind the project, was founded five years ago to pioneer new solutions "to end global homelessness" and has built more than 2,700 homes using traditional methods for people living in extreme poverty in Mexico, Bolivia, El Salvador and Haiti.

Recognising a need for homes that could be built faster and cheaper in a wider range of conditions, including earthquakes, the US-based organisation has been working with Icon, a Texas construction technology company to develop a 3D printer robust enough to work in disaster zones.

The result was Vulcan II, a 33ft-long 3D printer that has now produced the first of an expected 50 homes in the community in Tabasco, where the poor families selected for the project have a median income of \$76.50 a month. New Story has not named the town to protect the privacy of future residents.

Each 500 sq ft house takes 24 hours to build and has two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, bathroom and porch. The floors and walls are made from a cement-like material known as "Lavacrete". Residents will pay a mortgage of \$21 per month over seven years.

New Story's cofounder, Alexandria Lafci, told the magazine *Fast Company*: "You need to have a lot of options of how... to solve and target housing" (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/past-six-days/2020-01-01/world/mexico-prints-the-worlds-first-3d-neighbourhood-67vq6bg76>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

A revolution **(be)** under way in southern Mexico but instead of barricades and bullets the insurgents **(be)** wielding roofs, windows and a giant 3D printer. Their aim **(be)** **(transform)** affordable housing

provision in some of the poorest communities in the world. Last month on the outskirts of a town in Tabasco state, they **(complete)** the first homes in the world's first ever 3D-**(print)** neighbourhood. **(Recognise)** a need for homes that **(can) (be) (build)** faster and cheaper in a wider range of conditions, **(include)** earthquakes, the US-**(base)** organisation **(be) (work)** with Icon, a Texas construction technology company **(develop)** a 3D printer robust enough **(work)** in disaster zones.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you have amiable relations with your neighbours?

Is it important to maintain communication between families in the neighbourhood? Can it be a real cure from loneliness in the older age?

Seminar 5

Повсякденне життя, розклад / Daily life, schedule

1. Drilling

Each Easter Eddie eats eighty Easter eggs

2. Vocabulary list

Hospitality

Amusement / Pleasure

Watch the News

Fall asleep

Get into your pyjamas

Take the rubbish out

Do your hair

Brush your teeth

Turn off the alarm

Meditate

Shine your shoes

Go out with friends

recharge my cellphone

3. Checking reading skills:

Rise and shine: the daily routines of history's most creative minds

Part 1

Oliver Burkeman

One morning this summer, I got up at first light – I'd left the blinds open the night before – then drank a strong cup of coffee, sat near-naked by an open window for an hour, worked all morning, then had a martini with lunch. I took a long afternoon walk, and for the rest of the week experimented with never working for more than three hours at a stretch.

This was all in an effort to adopt the rituals of some great artists and thinkers: the rising-at-dawn bit came from Ernest Hemingway, who

was up at around 5.30 am, even if he'd been drinking the night before; the strong coffee was borrowed from Beethoven, who personally counted out the 60 beans his morning cup required. Benjamin Franklin swore by "air baths", which was his term for sitting around naked in the morning, whatever the weather. And the midday cocktail was a favourite of VS Pritchett (among many others). I couldn't try every trick I discovered in a new book, *Daily Rituals: How Great Minds Make Time, Find Inspiration And Get To Work*; oddly, my girlfriend was unwilling to play the role of Freud's wife, who put toothpaste on his toothbrush each day to save him time. Still, I learned a lot. For example: did you know that lunchtime martinis aren't conducive to productivity?

As a writer working from home, of course, I have an unusual degree of control over my schedule – not everyone could run such an experiment. But for anyone who thinks of their work as creative, or who pursues creative projects in their spare time, reading about the habits of the successful, can be addictive. Partly, that's because it's comforting to learn that even Franz Kafka struggled with the demands of his day job, or that Franklin was chronically disorganised. But it's also because of a covert thought that sounds delusionally arrogant if expressed out loud: just maybe, if I took very hot baths like Flaubert, or amphetamines like Auden, I might inch closer to their genius.

Several weeks later, I'm no longer taking "air baths", while the lunchtime martini didn't last more than a day (I mean, come on). But I'm still rising early and, when time allows, taking long walks. Two big insights have emerged. One is how ill-suited the nine-to-five routine is to most desk-based jobs involving mental focus; it turns out I get far more done when I start earlier, end a little later, and don't even pretend to do brain work for several hours in the middle. The other is the importance of momentum. When I get straight down to something really important early in the morning, before checking email, before interruptions from others, it beneficially alters the feel of the whole day: once interruptions do arise, they're never quite so problematic. Another technique I couldn't manage without comes from the writer and consultant Tony Schwartz: use a timer to work in 90-minute "sprints", interspersed with significant breaks. (Thanks to this, I'm far better than I used to be at separating work from faffing around, rather than spending half the day flailing around in a mixture of the two.)

The one true lesson of the book, says its author, Mason Currey, is that "there's no one way to get things done". For every Joyce Carol Oates, industriously plugging away from 8am to 1pm and again from 4pm to 7pm, or Anthony Trollope, timing himself typing 250 words per quarter-hour, there's a Sylvia Plath, unable to stick to a schedule. (Or a Friedrich

Schiller, who could only write in the presence of the smell of rotting apples.) Still, some patterns do emerge (<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2013/oct/05/daily-rituals-creative-minds-mason-currey>)

4. Use of English

Match the parts of the sentence:

I have an unusual degree of control over my schedule	it's comforting to learn that even Franz Kafka struggled with the demands of his day job
But for anyone who	of a covert thought that sounds delusionally arrogant if expressed out loud
But it's also because	not everyone could run such an experiment
But I'm still rising early and,	the importance of momentum
Partly, that's because	who pursues creative projects in their spare time,
The other is	when time allows, taking long walks

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you have your personal life schedule? Can the schedule help achieving your life-long goals?

Is it so important to stick to the schedule to discipline yourself?

Seminar 6

Повсякденне життя, порядок / Daily life, routines

1. Drilling

Miss Smith's fish-sauce shop seldom sells shellfish

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Wake up</i>	<i>Cook dinner</i>
<i>Get up</i>	<i>Read a book</i>
<i>Turn off alarm</i>	<i>Fall asleep</i>
<i>Comb my hair I</i>	<i>Watch TV</i>
<i>Take a shower I</i>	<i>Brush my teeth</i>
<i>Get dressed</i>	<i>Go to work</i>
<i>Make breakfast</i>	<i>Start work</i>
<i>Answer email</i>	<i>Have lunch</i>

Work on computer
Finish work at

Go home
Arrive home

3. Checking reading skills:

Rise and shine: the daily routines of history's most creative minds

Part 2

Oliver Burkeman

Here, then, are six lessons from history's most creative minds.

1. Be a morning person

It's not that there aren't successful night owls: Marcel Proust, for one, rose sometime between 3pm and 6pm, immediately smoked opium powders to relieve his asthma, then rang for his coffee and croissant. But very early risers form a clear majority, including everyone from Mozart to Georgia O'Keeffe to Frank Lloyd Wright. (The 18th-century theologian Jonathan Edwards, Currey tells us, went so far as to argue that Jesus had endorsed early rising "by his rising from the grave very early".) For some, waking at 5am or 6am is a necessity, the only way to combine their writing or painting with the demands of a job, raising children, or both. For others, it's a way to avoid interruption: at that hour, as Hemingway wrote, "There is no one to disturb you and it is cool or cold and you come to your work and warm as you write." There's another, surprising argument in favour of rising early, which might persuade sceptics: that early-morning drowsiness might actually be helpful. At one point in his career, the novelist Nicholson Baker took to getting up at 4.30am, and he liked what it did to his brain: "The mind is newly cleansed, but it's also befuddled... I found that I wrote differently then."

Psychologists categorise people by what they call, rather charmingly, "morningness" and "eveningness", but it's not clear that either is objectively superior. There is evidence that morning people are happier and more conscientious, but also that night owls might be more intelligent. If you're determined to join the ranks of the early risers, the crucial trick is to start getting up at the same time daily, but to go to bed only when you're truly tired. You might sacrifice a day or two to exhaustion, but you'll adjust to your new schedule more rapidly.

2. Don't give up the day job

"Time is short, my strength is limited, the office is a horror, the apartment is noisy," Franz Kafka complained to his fiancée, "and if a pleasant, straightforward life is not possible, then one must try to wriggle through by subtle manoeuvres." He crammed in his writing between 10.30 pm and the small hours of the morning. But in truth, a "pleasant, straightforward life" might not have been preferable,

artistically speaking: Kafka, who worked in an insurance office, was one of many artists who have thrived on fitting creative activities around the edges of a busy life. William Faulkner wrote *As I Lay Dying* in the afternoons, before commencing his night shift at a power plant; TS Eliot's day job at Lloyds bank gave him crucial financial security; William Carlos Williams, a paediatrician, scribbled poetry on the backs of his prescription pads. Limited time focuses the mind, and the self-discipline required to show up for a job seeps back into the processes of art. "I find that having a job is one of the best things in the world that could happen to me," wrote Wallace Stevens, an insurance executive and poet. "It introduces discipline and regularity into one's life." Indeed, one obvious explanation for the alcoholism that pervades the lives of full-time authors is that it's impossible to focus on writing for more than a few hours a day, and, well, you've got to make those other hours pass somehow.

3. Take lots of walks

There's no shortage of evidence to suggest that walking – especially walking in natural settings, or just lingering amid greenery, even if you don't actually walk much – is associated with increased productivity and proficiency at creative tasks. But Currey was surprised, in researching his book, by the sheer ubiquity of walking, especially in the daily routines of composers, including Beethoven, Mahler, Erik Satie and Tchaikovsky, "who believed he had to take a walk of exactly two hours a day and that if he returned even a few minutes early, great misfortunes would befall him". It's long been observed that doing almost anything other than sitting at a desk can be the best route to novel insights. These days, there's surely an additional factor at play: when you're on a walk, you're physically removed from many of the sources of distraction – televisions, computer screens – that might otherwise interfere with deep thought.

4. Stick to a schedule

There's not much in common, ritual-wise, between Gustave Flaubert – who woke at 10 am daily and then hammered on his ceiling to summon his mother to come and sit on his bed for a chat – and Le Corbusier, up at 6am for his 45 minutes of daily calisthenics. But they each did what they did with iron regularity. "Decide what you want or ought to do with the day," Auden advised, "then always do it at exactly the same moment every day, and passion will give you no trouble." (According to legend, Immanuel Kant's neighbours in Königsberg could set their clocks by his 3.30 pm walk.) This kind of existence sounds as if it might require intimidating levels of self-discipline, but on closer inspection it often seems to be a kind of safety net: the alternative to a

rigid structure is either no artistic creations, for those with day jobs, or the existential terror of no structure at all.

It was William James, the progenitor of modern psychology, who best articulated the mechanism by which a strict routine might help unleash the imagination. Only by rendering many aspects of daily life automatic and habitual, he argued, could we "free our minds to advance to really interesting fields of action". (James fought a lifelong struggle to inculcate such habits in himself.) Subsequent findings about "cognitive bandwidth" and the limitations of willpower have largely substantiated James's hunch: if you waste resources trying to decide when or where to work, you'll impede your capacity to do the work. Don't consider afresh each morning whether to work on your novel for 45 minutes before the day begins; once you've resolved that that's just what you do, it'll be far more likely to happen. It might have been a similar desire to pare down unnecessary decisions that led Patricia Highsmith, among others, to eat virtually the same thing for every meal, in her case bacon and fried eggs. Although Highsmith also collected live snails and, in later life, promulgated anti-Semitic conspiracy theories, so who knows? (<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2013/oct/05/daily-rituals-creative-minds-mason-currey>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

There **(not/be)** much in common, ritual-wise, between Gustave Flaubert – who **(wake)** at 10 am daily and then **(hammer)** on his ceiling **(summon)** his mother **(come)** and **(sit)** on his bed for a chat – and Le Corbusier, up at 6 am for his 45 minutes of daily calisthenics. But they each **(do)** what they **(do)** with iron regularity. "**(Decide)** what you **(want)** or ought **(do)** with the day," Auden **(advise)**, "then always **(do)** it at exactly the same moment every day, and passion **(give)** you no trouble." (According to legend, Immanuel Kant's neighbours in Königsberg **(can)** **(set)** their clocks by his 3.30 pm walk.) This kind of existence **(sound)** as if it might **(require)** **(intimidate)** levels of self-discipline, but on closer inspection it often **(seem)** **(be)** a kind of safety net: the alternative to a rigid structure is either no artistic creations, for those with day jobs, or the existential terror of no structure at all.

5. Speaking and discussion

Reveal your daily routines in life. Explain your attitude towards them.

Why is it so important to run routine activities every day?

Seminar 7

Повсякденне життя: техніка / Daily life and technologies

1. Drilling

The batter with the butter is the batter that is better!

2. Vocabulary list

Inbox

Connect

Active learning tools

Install

Access

Download

Upgrade

Browse

Perform

3. Checking reading skills:

Rise and shine: the daily routines of history's most creative minds

Part 3

Oliver Burkeman

5. Practise strategic substance abuse

Almost every potential chemical aid to creativity has been tried at some time or another: Auden, Ayn Rand and Graham Greene had their Benzedrine, the mathematician Paul Erdős had his Ritalin (and his Benzedrine); countless others tried vodka, whisky or gin. But there's only one that has been championed near-universally down the centuries: coffee. Beethoven measured out his beans, Kierkegaard poured black coffee over a cup full of sugar, then gulped down the resulting concoction, which had the consistency of mud; Balzac drank 50 cups a day. It's been suggested that the benefits of caffeine, in terms of heightened focus, might be offset by a decrease in proficiency at more imaginative tasks. But if that's true, it's a lesson creative types have been ignoring for ever. Consume in moderation, though: Balzac died of heart failure at 51.

6. Learn to work anywhere

One of the most dangerous procrastination-enabling beliefs is the idea that you must find exactly the right environment before you can get down to work. "For years, I said if only I could find a comfortable chair, I would rival Mozart," the American composer Morton Feldman recalled. Somerset Maugham had to face a blank wall before the words would

come (any other view, he felt, was too distracting). But the stern message that emerges from many other artists' and authors' experiences is: get over yourself. During Jane Austen's most productive years, at Chawton in Hampshire in the 1810s, she wrote mainly in the family sitting-room, often with her mother sewing nearby. Continually interrupted by visitors, she wrote on scraps of paper that could easily be hidden away. Agatha Christie, Currey writes, had "endless trouble with journalists, who inevitably wanted to photograph the author at her desk": a problematic request, because she didn't have one. Any stable tabletop for her typewriter would do.

In any case, absolute freedom from distraction may not be as advantageous as it sounds. One study recently suggested that some noise, such as the background buzz of a coffee shop, may be preferable to silence, in terms of creativity; moreover, physical mess may be as beneficial for some people as an impeccably tidy workspace is for others. The journalist Ron Rosenbaum cherishes a personal theory of "competing concentration": working with the television on, he says, gives him a background distraction to focus against, keeping his attentional muscles flexed and strong.

But there is a broader lesson here. The perfect workspace isn't what leads to brilliant work, just as no other "perfect" routine or ritual will turn you into an artistic genius. Flaubert didn't achieve what he did because of hot baths, but through immeasurable talent and extremely hard work. Which is unfortunate, because I'm really good at running baths (<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2013/oct/05/daily-rituals-creative-minds-mason-currey>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Almost every potential chemical aid to creativity has been tried (1)___ some time or another: Auden, Ayn Rand and Graham Greene had their Benzedrine, (2)___ mathematician Paul Erdős had his Ritalin (and his Benzedrine); countless others tried vodka, whisky or gin. But there's only one (3)___ has been championed near-universally down (4)___ centuries: coffee. Beethoven measured (5)___ his beans, Kierkegaard poured black coffee over (6)___ cup full (7)___ sugar, then gulped (8)___ the resulting concoction, which had (8)___ consistency (9)___ mud; Balzac drank 50 cups (10)___ day. It's been suggested that (11)___ benefits (12)___ caffeine, in terms (13)___ heightened focus, might (14)___ offset by (15)___ decrease (16)___ proficiency at more imaginative tasks. But if that's true, it's (17)___ lesson creative types have been ignoring for ever.

5. Speaking and discussion

What modern appliances do you have helping you to make different home jobs? Give your view if they improve the quality of the work to be done.

How did those devices change during the last 20-30 years?

Seminar 8

Здоров'я і спортивна форма / Health and fit

1. Drilling

Twelve twins twirled twelve twigs

2. Vocabulary list

Blood pressure

Calorie

Diabetes

Disease

Exercise

Flexibility

Joint

Longevity

Muscles

Nutritional

Obese

Physical

Sedentary

Stress

Stroke

Skip physical exercises

Wage regulation

3. Checking reading skills:

Benzedrine, naps, an early night: an extract from Daily Rituals

Gertrude Stein

Advertisement

In Everybody's Autobiography, Stein confirmed that she had never been able to write for much more than half an hour a day, but added, "If you write a half-hour a day, it makes a lot of writing year by year." Stein and her lifelong partner, Alice B Toklas, had lunch at about noon and ate an early, light supper. Toklas went to bed early, but Stein liked to stay up arguing and gossiping with visiting friends. After her guests finally left, Stein would wake Toklas, and they would talk over the day before both going to sleep.

Ludwig van Beethoven

Beethoven rose at dawn and wasted little time getting down to work. His breakfast was coffee, which he prepared himself with great care: 60 beans per cup. After his midday meal, he embarked on a long

walk, which would occupy much of the rest of the afternoon. As the day wound down, he might stop at a tavern to read the newspapers. Evenings were often spent with company or at the theatre, although in winter he preferred to stay at home and read. He retired early, going to bed at 10pm at the latest.

WH Auden

"Routine, in an intelligent man, is a sign of ambition," Auden wrote in 1958. If that's true, the poet was one of the most ambitious men of his generation. He rose shortly after 6am, made coffee and settled down to work quickly, perhaps after taking a first pass at the crossword. He usually resumed after lunch and continued into the late afternoon. Cocktail hour began at 6.30pm sharp, featuring several strong vodka martinis. Then dinner was served, with copious amounts of wine. To maintain his energy and concentration, he relied on amphetamines, taking Benzedrine each morning. At night, he used Seconal or another sedative to get to sleep.

Sylvia Plath

Plath's journal, which she kept from age 11 until her suicide at 30, records a near-constant struggle to find and stick to a productive writing schedule. Only near the end of her life, separated from her husband, Ted Hughes, and taking care of their two small children alone, did she find a routine that worked for her. She was using sedatives to get to sleep, and when they wore off at about 5am, she would get up and write until the children awoke. Working like this for two months in 1962, she produced nearly all the poems of Ariel.

Alice Munro

In the 1950s, as a young mother taking care of two small children, Munro wrote in the slivers of time between housekeeping and child-rearing. When neighbours dropped in, Munro didn't feel comfortable telling them she was trying to work. She tried renting an office, but the garrulous landlord interrupted her and she hardly got any writing done. It ultimately took her almost two decades to put together the material for her first collection, *Dance Of The Happy Shades*.

David Foster Wallace

Advertisement

"I usually go in shifts of three or four hours with either naps or fairly diverting do-something-with-other-people things in the middle," Wallace said in 1996, shortly after the publication of *Infinite Jest*. "So I'll get up at 11 or noon, work till two or three." Later, however, he said he followed a regular writing routine only when the work was going badly. "Once it starts to go, it requires no effort. And then actually the discipline's required in terms of being willing to be away from it and to

remember, 'Oh, I have a relationship that I have to nurture, or I have to grocery-shop or pay these bills.' "

Ingmar Bergman

"Do you know what moviemaking is?" Bergman asked in a 1964 interview. "Eight hours of hard work each day to get three minutes of film." But it was also writing scripts, which he did on the remote island of Fårö, Sweden. He followed the same schedule for decades: up at 8am, writing from 9am until noon, then an austere meal. "He eats the same lunch," actor Bibi Andersson remembered. "It's some kind of whipped sour milk and strawberry jam – a strange kind of baby food he eats with corn flakes." After lunch, Bergman worked from 1 pm to 3pm, then slept for an hour. In the late afternoon he went for a walk or took the ferry to a neighbouring island to pick up the newspapers and the mail. In the evening he read, saw friends, screened a movie, or watched TV (he was particularly fond of Dallas). "I never use drugs or alcohol," Bergman said. "The most I drink is a glass of wine and that makes me incredibly happy" (<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2013/oct/05/daily-rituals-creative-minds-mason-currey>)

4. Use of English

Match the parts of the sentence:

Stein confirmed that she had never been able	but Stein liked to stay up arguing and gossiping with visiting friends
Stein and her lifelong partner	Stein would wake Toklas, and they would talk over the day before both going to sleep
Toklas went to bed early	to write for much more than half an hour a day
After her guests finally left	Alice B Toklas, had lunch at about noon and ate an early, light supper

5. Speaking and discussion

What healthy habits do you / your friends / your family members have helping them to stay fit? Is it important to adhere to personal hygiene, some of aerobics (physical training, morning jogging, etc.) to keep yourself at life rhythm?

Seminar 9

Budu cnopmy / Sport activities

1. Drilling

Red leather, yellow leather

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Arena / Stadium</i>		<i>Coach / Trainer</i>
<i>Amateur</i>		<i>Grass court</i>
<i>Athlete</i>		<i>Record</i>
<i>Swimmer</i>		<i>Marathon</i>
<i>Olympic Games</i>		<i>Car racing</i>
<i>Certificate</i>		<i>Spectator</i>
<i>Medal / Trophy</i>		<i>Scoring point</i>
<i>Skill</i>		<i>Defence</i>
<i>Defeat</i>		<i>Referee</i>
<i>Opponent</i>		<i>Whistle</i>
<i>Teammate</i>		<i>Fan</i>
<i>Player / team</i>		<i>Sportsmanship</i>
<i>Competition</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>Physique</i>
<i>Tournament</i>		<i>Field</i>
<i>Encouragement</i>		<i>Rule</i>
<i>Practice</i>		<i>Gym</i>
<i>Cheer on</i>		<i>Tackle</i>
<i>Pass</i>		<i>Strategy</i>
<i>Sportspeople</i>		<i>Championship</i>
		<i>League</i>

3. Checking reading skills:

The health and fitness trends of 2020

Part 1

Peta Bee

This year the health and wellness industry has brought us the rise of oat milk, LIIT (low-intensity interval training), nutrient meso-dosing and, of course, the domination of the Peloton Bike at the high end of home fitness. It's a market that is forecast to be worth more than £20 billion in the UK by the end of next year, and never fails to surprise with innovation about what's on trend. So what will we be trying in 2020 to keep spirits up and creeping pounds at bay?

The rise of digital fitness

From apps that get you into classes to online workouts, the trend for interactive digital fitness really took hold in 2019. However, Peloton, which offers live-streaming spin classes you take on a luxury bike in your home, suffered a spectacular blow-out – and a 15 per cent drop in share value – when its Christmas advert was slated on social media for being sexist. Now a competitor is gearing up to challenge it. Ride Live, a partnership between the boutique studio 1Rebel (1rebel.com) and

Technogym, will feature a library of on-demand and live-streamed rides that you can do in your living room. A subscription to classes will cost £39 a month, although for £110 a month for 36 months you can also cover the cost of the super-sleek Technogym bike (a steep £2,450 upfront).

Floating on water

Fitness cruises are set to become a trend in 2020. There were two million British cruise passengers last year, and Abta's latest annual Holiday Habits Report revealed that 18 to 35-year-olds are increasingly on board. And, with wellness cited as the key driver for younger age groups considering a cruise holiday, cue a boom in fitness holidays on the water.

You can already book a trip on a vessel dedicated to health enhancement. When it launches the Blue World Voyages fleet (blueworldvoyages.co.uk) will have state-of-the-art facilities, including strength-conditioning gyms, golf and football simulators, yoga and spin studios, and a seawater lap pool so you can swim lengths in the ocean.

For pampering closer to home, there's the UK's first floating spa. It's based on a barge moored on the Thames at Monkey Island Estate hotel (monkeyislandestate.co.uk) in the foodie capital of Bray in Berkshire, where you can book a floating massage.

Every breath you take

Just when we started getting used to heart-rate data on our activity trackers, along comes a supposedly superior measure of our workout effort. The latest wearable tech is Frontier X, a chest-worn tech device that assesses effort, training load and heart health based on your breathing rate. Breathing rate – the number of breaths taken per minute – has been established as being a more accurate indicator of effort during exercise than heart rate, and this device will buzz when you need to back off to a more sustainable pace.

It gives a double buzz when you are subjecting yourself to cardiac strain, which means the heart muscle is not getting enough oxygen – previously something that was measured only in sports labs. Already a favourite of elite athletes (it has the backing of Paula Radcliffe, among others), Frontier X was launched at the New York Marathon in November and goes on sale here in January for £379 (although the first customers will get an early bird discount price of £299, fourthfrontier.com) (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-health-and-fitness-trends-of-2020-here-are-the-movers-and-shakers-gfc3nz285>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

From apps that **(get)** you into classes to online workouts, the trend for interactive digital fitness really **(take)** hold in 2019. However, Peloton, which **(offer)** live-**(stream)** spin classes you **(take)** on a luxury bike in your home, **(suffer)** a spectacular **(blow)**-out – and a 15 per cent drop in share value – when its Christmas advert **(be)** slated on social media for **(be)** sexist. Now a competitor is **(gear)** up **(challenge)** it. Ride Live, a partnership between the boutique studio 1Rebel (1rebel.com) and Technogym, **(feature)** a library of on-demand and live-**(stream)** rides that you **(can)** **(do)** in your living room. A subscription to classes **(cost)** £39 a month, although for £110 a month for 36 months you **(can)** also **(cover)** the cost of the super-sleek Technogym bike (a steep £2,450 upfront).

5. Speaking and discussion

What fitness trends of the last couple of years can you name?

Is to be healthy means to be in mainstream nowadays?

Do you have family activities?

Seminar 10

Відпочинок: хобі, канікули / Leisure time: hobbies, holidays

1. Drilling

The soldier's shoulder surely hurts!

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Amazing</i>	<i>Challenging</i>	<i>Cricket</i>
<i>Boring</i>	<i>Tiring</i>	<i>Tennis</i>
<i>Delighting</i>	<i>Exhausting</i>	<i>Squash</i>
<i>Embarrassing</i>	<i>Rousing</i>	<i>Hockey</i>
<i>Exciting</i>	<i>Expensive</i>	<i>Baseball</i>
<i>Frightening</i>	<i>Cheap</i>	<i>Basketball</i>
<i>Puzzling</i>	<i>Remarkable</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>
<i>Fascinating</i>	<i>Slow</i>	<i>Kickboxing</i>
<i>Interesting</i>	<i>Unpleasant</i>	<i>Paragliding</i>
<i>Captivating</i>		<i>Rock climbing</i>
<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Boxing</i>	<i>Jogging</i>
<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Caving</i>	<i>Horse riding</i>
<i>Popular</i>	<i>Judo</i>	<i>Hiking</i>
<i>Dangerous</i>	<i>Karate</i>	<i>Skateboarding</i>
<i>Funny</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Gymnastics</i>
<i>Enjoyable</i>	<i>Rugby</i>	<i>Athletics</i>

<i>Mountaineering</i>	<i>Go for a bike ride</i>	<i>Go to the park</i>
<i>Swimming</i>	<i>Go for a walk</i>	<i>Listen to music</i>
<i>Diving</i>	<i>Go out for a drink</i>	<i>Play computer games</i>
<i>Sailing</i>	<i>Go out for dinner</i>	<i>Surf the Internet</i>
<i>Canoeing</i>	<i>Go shopping</i>	<i>Visit a museum</i>
<i>Windsurfing</i>	<i>Go to a concert</i>	<i>Visit an art gallery</i>
	<i>Go to a party</i>	<i>Visit friends</i>
<i>Go camping</i>	<i>Go to the beach</i>	<i>Watch a movie</i>
<i>Go fishing</i>	<i>Go to the cinema</i>	

3. Checking reading skills:

The health and fitness trends of 2020

Part 2

Peta Bee

Silence is golden

Hearing will become a health focus next year. More than 40 per cent of people over 50 have hearing loss, and with it comes all sorts of psychological and health implications, including a raised risk of dementia, according to the charity Action on Hearing Loss. Studies show that the sound-sensing cells, called hair cells, in our ears can start to become damaged by noise at 85 decibels and above, which is one of the reasons why – forget sleep – sound is the latest thing you should be monitoring. Apple made it a thing by adding the Noise app as standard to its Series 5 watch (apple.com) to measure ambient sounds and alert you if somewhere is too noisy. There are also free apps (try Decibel X:dbor Niosh) for your smartphone.

Take a hike

In a reaction to ferocious fitness sessions, more of us will be walking our way into shape in the year ahead – not just counting steps, but picking up the pace with interval walking and in walking groups. At Frame gyms (moveyourframe.com) in London, which usually veer towards the hardcore, the Frame of Mind walking clubs that will launch in January aim to get people hiking off the winter blues. And the UK walking charity the Ramblers (ramblers.org.uk) is shaking off its grey image. It says that there are more walking groups nationwide for people in their twenties and thirties than there are for older people, and that young adults are the Ramblers' fastest-growing demographic.

It's about your rig

If you've yet to come across a functional training rig, you clearly haven't maximised the use of your gym membership this year because they are everywhere. Comprehensive training rigs, such as the Life Fitness Synrgy360, are designed to replicate the kind of facilities you get

in a CrossFit box and enable you to weight-train, bodyweight-train and stretch in one space.

Their popularity is such that rigs are becoming more affordable for home use, from basic ones like the Men's Health Power Tower (£99.99, argos.co.uk) to the Adidas home rig (£319.99, sportsdirect.com). It's time to clear out your spare room (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-health-and-fitness-trends-of-2020-here-are-the-movers-and-shakers-gfc3nz285>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

In (1)___ reaction to ferocious fitness sessions, more (2)___ us will be walking our way (3)___ shape in (4)___ year ahead – not just counting steps, but picking (5)___ the pace with interval walking and in walking groups. (6)___ Frame gyms (moveyourframe.com) (7)___ London, which usually veer towards (8)___ hardcore, the Frame (9)___ Mind walking clubs that will launch (10)___ January aim (11)___ get people hiking (12)___ the winter blues. And the UK walking charity (13)___ Ramblers (ramblers.org.uk) is shaking (14)___ its grey image. It says that there are more walking groups nationwide (15)___ people in their twenties and thirties than there are for older people, and that young adults are the Ramblers' fastest-growing demographic.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you have a hobby?

Give your opinion about a hobby which makes harm to the nature.

Is reading books still a hobby (cultural trend) at the beginning of the 21st c.?

Speak on the most exotic hobbies you've ever heard of.

Seminar 11

Планування й заходу / Plans and events

1. Drilling

A proper cup of coffee from a proper copper coffee pot

2. Vocabulary list

All-inclusive catering price

Aspect ratio

Banquet Event Order

Banquet round

Banquet setup
Bleisure
Breakdown
Concurrent Sessions
Conference Pack
Consumer Show
Day Delegate Rate
Early Bird Registration
Force Majeure Clause
Get-in
Honorarium
Hybrid Event
Installation & Dismantle
Itinerary
Lounge zone
Keynote
Master Account
Modified Meeting Package
No-show

Post Event Report
Post Event Feedback
Pre Event Feedback
Pre-Registration
Pro Forma Invoice
Proposal
Request for Proposal
Request for Information
Request for Proposal
Shell Scheme
Session
Specifications
Talent
Target Date
Trade Show
Traffic Flow
Waitlist
Wrap-up

3. Checking reading skills:

The health and fitness trends of 2020

Part 3

Peta Bee

Mindful skiing

It is predicted that as people grow tired of queueing for lifts and negotiating overcrowded pistes, yet more will abandon snowboarding and downhill skiing for the heart-pumping cross-country variety this season. The snow-sport manufacturer Rossignol has reported “an enormous upsurge and growth” in the activity, while, according to Salomon, “more and more active people who run in the summer, go trail-running or cycle consider cross-country skiing to be the perfect alternative in the cold and snow”.

It’s guaranteed to get you fit however many glühweins you consume – nothing matches cross-country skiing for cardiovascular exertion, and an hour of it typically burns 600 calories, even at a beginner’s pace. Plus, it beats other winter sports when it comes to engaging muscles in the arms and shoulders. In the Bavarian Alps it has been rebranded as mindful skiing, performed away from the masses – try it for £149 for two hours with an instructor at schloss-elmau.de.

Gym rhythms

If 2019 was still about ballet and barre, next year we quickstep on to faster-moving dance forms, with Latin American styles including rumba, samba and merengue leading the way. Gyms are discovering the rhythm (try salsa at dwfitnessfirst.com) and London’s first boutique

Latin American-inspired dance studio has opened its doors. Dan's (dans.co.uk) offers pay-to-dance classes that include technique, cardio-focused workouts and a meditative dance class called Dan's Soul. Expect more to follow. Take to the dancefloor, and all that gyrating will work the abs, hips, thighs and buttocks as well as the gym would.

African grains

Move over quinoa and spelt, the new grain on the menu for 2020 is the lesser-known fonio, which hails from west Africa. The nutty, couscous-like grain was named a Future 50 Food by the World Wildlife Foundation, is naturally gluten-free and low-GI, and is a source of protein, iron, zinc, B vitamins and phosphorus.

As a food of choice for boosting gym performance in the year ahead, it joins teff flour – a staple of Ethiopian athletes. For a study at Manchester Metropolitan University, female runners were asked to replace their usual (wheat) bread with bread made from teff flour for six weeks. Their daily iron intake rose from 10.8mg to an average 18.5mg a day, boosting aerobic capacity in those who were previously low in iron. Try Aduna Fonio Super-Grain, which goes on sale in health shops in January (aduna.com), or Lovegrass Teff Waffle & Pancake Mix (£4.49, Whole Foods Market) (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-health-and-fitness-trends-of-2020-here-are-the-movers-and-shakers-gfc3nz285>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

If 2019 **(be)** still about ballet and barre, next year we **(quickstep)** on to faster-**(move)** dance forms, with Latin American styles **(include)** rumba, samba and merengue **(lead)** the way. Gyms **(be)** **(discover)** the rhythm **((try)** salsa at dwfitnessfirst.com) and London's first boutique Latin American-**(inspire)** dance studio **(have)** opened its doors. Dan's (dans.co.uk) **(offer)** pay-to-dance classes that **(include)** technique, cardio-**(focuse)** workouts and a meditative dance class **(call)** Dan's Soul. **(Expect)** more **(follow)**. **(Take)** to the dancefloor, and all that gyrating **(work)** the abs, hips, thighs and buttocks as well as the gym would.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you prefer to plan important events in your life beforehand or to make them as spontaneous?

Reveal the attitude to the last significant event you've been at outdoors.

Speak on the problem of so-called traditional events (traditional national wedding, traditional meals / beverages festivals, etc.) in different countries, analyse its importance in today's society.

Seminar 12

Дозвіллевий досвід / Entertainment experience

1. Drilling

Don't trouble trouble, until trouble troubles you! If you trouble trouble, triple trouble troubles you!

2. Vocabulary list

Corporate hospitality

Hospitality

Distraction

Diversion

Entertainment

Fling

Frolic

Giggle

High jinks

Stay in and veg

Couch potato

Go back to mine and chill

Get a takeaway

Amusement / Pleasure

Merry making

Mischief

Quality time

Riot

Romp

Rough-and-tumble

Savour

Wheeze

When / while the cat's away (the mice will play)

3. Checking reading skills:

The health and fitness trends of 2020

Part 4

Peta Bee

Hard hydration

This year brought us the kombucha cocktail and next year we will move on to spiked seltzers – a mix of sparkling water, fruit flavours and alcohol – the latest “better for you” alcoholic drinks that offer a “guilt-free” compromise on a night out. The launch of the UK's first take on it came in July with Bodega Bay Hard Seltzer, available in two flavours – apple with ginger and açai berry, and elderflower with lemon and mint – £3.99 for a 250ml can (bodegabay.co.uk). They contain 4 per cent alcohol and 72 calories per can.

In the US, Pura Still is an alcoholic still water carrying the claim that it “doesn't need bubbles to keep things interesting”. Models have raved on social media that several cans – each containing 95 calories –

left them without a hangover, but given its 4.5 per cent alcohol content, caution is recommended. Expect it here soon.

Go-faster trainers

Nike's "fastest-ever running shoe", the featherweight ZoomX Vaporfly Next%, with its inbuilt carbon-fibre plate (£239.95, [nike.com](https://www.nike.com)), had produced the five fastest official men's marathon times even before a special prototype was worn by Eliud Kipchoge to break the two-hour barrier in October. The hype surrounding it meant there was always going to be a race for a more affordable rival for those who want swifter feet next year.

Among the leading contenders are the Hoka One One Carbon X (£160, [hokaoneone.eu](https://www.hokaoneone.eu)), also with a carbon plate, and a "meta-rocker" sole that is said to help you to roll through each stride more efficiently. It's the shoe worn by the ultra-runner Jim Walmsley, who broke the 35-year-old 50-mile world record (4hr 50min 08sec) in a pair this year. Other shoes for speedsters include the newly launched On Cloudflow (£150, [on-running.com](https://www.on-running.com)), which was worn to set an Ironman world record and features visible "cloud cushions" and an internal speed-board plate, and the Asics Metaride (£225, [asics.com](https://www.asics.com)), with a curved sole that lifts toes off the floor for extra propulsion – research shows that it provides efficiency gains around the ankle joint.

Recycled gym gear

Ethical fitness clothing is the only thing to be seen wearing when you work out, whether it's a swimsuit made from 100 per cent regenerated nylon yarn ([davyj.org](https://www.davyj.org)), a bikini fashioned from transformed abandoned fishing nets and nylon waste ([maariportocervo.com](https://www.maariportocervo.com)) or gym gear made from recycled plastic bottles or dried coffee grounds – yet with sweat-wicking, temperature control and odour-blocking properties as standard – such as the Eco Core range from Sundried ([sundried.com](https://www.sundried.com)). Add a yoga mat made from biodegradable natural tree rubber ([manduka.com](https://www.manduka.com)) and you're all set.

This month the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) revealed that sales of house plants are up 63 per cent compared with last year, and that nearly three quarters of adults and 80 per cent of 16 to 24-year-olds have one in their home. It's a trend set to spiral further in 2020, largely fuelled by Instagram influencers such as @noughticulture, with her 21,000 followers, @boyswithplants (154,000 followers) and the 4.1 million posts with the hashtag #plantsofinstagram, where people show off their potted perfection.

Britons spend £530 million annually on indoor greenery, found an October survey by the British Independent Retailers Association, and we're increasingly buying plants online from companies such as Patch,

where sales are predicted to rise from 180,000 in 2018 to well over 300,000 next year. It's not just because plants look good; a fifth of owners told the RHS they use plants in the home to boost their health and wellbeing, and a 2015 study in the *Journal of Physiological Anthropology* reported that "indoor plants can reduce physiological and psychological stress" and boost the mood (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-health-and-fitness-trends-of-2020-here-are-the-movers-and-shakers-gfc3nz285>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

This year brought us (1)___ kombucha cocktail and next year we will move (2)___ to spiked seltzers – a mix (3)___ sparkling water, fruit flavours and alcohol – (4)___ latest "better for you" alcoholic drinks that offer (5)___ "guilt-free" compromise (6)___ a night out. The launch (7)___ the UK's first take (8)___ it came (9)___ July with Bodega Bay Hard Seltzer, available in two flavours – apple with ginger and açai berry, and elderflower (10)___ lemon and mint – £3.99 for a 250ml can (bodegabay.co.uk). They contain 4 per cent alcohol and 72 calories (11)___ can.

5. Speaking and discussion

Describe your summer vacation experience. Do you like to travel during the holidays?

What would you prefer: to stay at home during the vacation making some quiet relaxation or to refresh your mind with outdoor entertainments?

What are the most widespread national entertaining events in your country?

Змістовий модуль № 2. Світ довкола / World around us Seminar 13

Світ довкола / World around us

1. Drilling

Shoe section, shoe section, shoe section

2. Vocabulary list

Nearby

local market

rural place
farm shop
Village
Global community
Wildlife

3. Checking reading skills:

Green travel

To mark Climate Week, campaigners and writers reveal how they take their holidays while staying true to their eco-values

As told to Antonia Wilson

A fisherman's hut in the Dordogne

Kate Humble, TV presenter and author

I'd been having cabin fantasies – I wanted to go off-grid, swim in a river, eat tomatoes and read books. I wanted to be Huckleberry Finn. We booked a rural place in the north of the Dordogne, did lots of walking and as it was *cep* (porcini/White mushroom) season, the local market was full of delicious mushrooms. Most visitors to France buy wine and some cheese to take home, but by the end of the week we'd found some land nearby for sale, with a little fisherman's hut by a lake, surrounded by trees. This was almost 10 years ago, and the two-room cabin is now our little piece of eco-heaven.

We used clay and straw to plaster the inside, and the wood for the staircase and the handcut chestnut roof shingles came from our land or our neighbour's. It has a kitchen-living area, a bedroom under the eaves, a terrace and a composting loo, but no telly or phone signal. There's a shower with a solar pump connected to the lake – but my favourite way of washing there is to heat a kettle on the woodburner and have a bucket shower.

We go a couple of times a year, paddling on a raft and swimming, surrounded by kingfishers, swallows and dragonflies, with the sound of frogs in the evening. I once spent a month trying to spot a black woodpecker, which I saw fleetingly while running with my dog. You can feel like Henry David Thoreau on Walden Pond.

For campervan drivers in France, there's a system called France Passion. Membership costs €28 and includes a directory of places where you can stay for free for 24 hours. Some have a farm shop, so you can buy, say, some cider in return.

My favourite thing is the night walk (about €12) from Busserolles village, which usually happens in July. About 300 people of all ages meet at 7pm to take one of two routes (8km or 12km). After a few kilometres, you convene in a field where there are lots of bottles of wine and little

amuse-bouches. Further on, another field has rows of trestle tables for the main course – perhaps a huge bowl of bean soup with bread and cheese – by which time it’s dark and most people are a bit drunk. Back in the village there’s coffee and eclairs or sticky buns and a disco in the square. It’s a lovely community event that brings everyone together on the level that walking does. I’m researching a book about living simply, so in November I’m going to be an intern at the Earthship. It was started by architect Michael Reynolds, in Taos, New Mexico, who builds autonomous buildings made of 50% rubbish, designed to regulate temperature, recycle water, and have space to grow food. The book is about how to live happily with a lighter footprint on the planet. There’s no blanket solution but it’s about balance and consciousness, and as a global community, we’re all culpable.

Poacher’s Cabin sleeps two and is available to rent from Canopy & Stars (£90 a night)

East of England boat and road trip

Craig Bennett, CEO, Friends of the Earth

One of the most important things to do on holiday is to disconnect from the outside world. No TV, no newspapers or looking at phones too much. When we visited the Norfolk Broads a few years ago, it was fantastic for going offline. Our children are 12 and 14, and it was the youngest who suggested it again for this year. Spending time as a family with the dogs on a boat with a top speed of about six miles an hour really makes you slow down.

We picked up the boat in Stalham, cruised past Yarmouth to Beccles and Lowestoft then back up via Reedham. We did a few nights of wild moorings, under beautiful dark skies, and saw an otter or two, herons and lots of other wildlife. It’s a different experience from other ways of travelling around the UK – arriving at little villages by water, taking a walk to seek out a teashop, or into a pub for dinner. We loved the Ferry Inn in Stokesby and the Rising Sun in Coltishall, both with overnight moorings.

We then drove up the east coast to Northumberland and stayed in a cottage on a farm near Alnmouth. I had my first family holiday in the village when I was 13 and I’d often pass it on the train to Edinburgh, and thought I’d like to return.

We spent half a day at Druridge Bay, just south of Amble. Friends of the Earth have been fighting against a proposal for a new opencast coal mine on this unspoiled coastal stretch. Tourism has brought in £1bn for the region, but the proposal could end the very reason people visit these parts. The Northumberland coast is extraordinary, with beautiful sand dunes and hardly anyone there. We had a lot of long

walks on dog-friendly beaches, made “water worlds” in the sand, and caught a whiff of smoky kippers in Craster.

People will often talk about holidays in the UK as a “staycation” but I find that odd. When I was growing up, the normal thing was to holiday in the UK – it’s how I got to know the country I live in, an experience I want my children to have too.

Italy by train

Emma Kemp, campaigner, 10:10 Climate Action, leader of its
Climate Perks initiative

Following a breakup, I decided to travel solo around Italy for two-and-a-half weeks in the hope of filling myself with Italian veggie food, sunny weather and Roman history. It was my first time travelling alone and the days before I left were speckled with excitement over my new-found independence, as well as nerves.

I was stunned by the views from the train between Paris and Turin, through mountains and little villages. After a day spent cycling along the riverbank and eating amazing local raspberry and almond granita, it was on to the Cinque Terre, where fresh pesto in Vernazza was a highlight.

Next, an overnight train took me to Puglia, the heel of Italy’s boot. I adored the whole region: Lecce is all baroque architecture, and in Ostuni I feasted on regional beetroot and turnip-top soup and truffle pasta with wild mushrooms. A lot of the traditional food in this region is vegetarian, because meat was once unaffordable for most.

Advertisement

Everyone told me the same thing about Naples: that you cry twice. Once when you arrive and again when you leave. I was surprised by how much this rang true. When I got off the coach it was a shock after clean, quaint Lecce, but I fell in love while wandering the city’s streets and eating deep-fried pizza.

After day trips to the Amalfi coast, Pompeii and Paestum – said to be the birthplace of mozzarella – I took a sleeper train to Sicily, which goes on the ferry to cross the Strait of Messina. Syracuse has an amazing archeological park, with both Greek and Roman ruins and, 15km south, a flawless beach called Fontane Bianche. Later in the trip I passed through Siena – stumbling on a vegan dessert shop during the busy horse race celebrations – and spent a rainy day in Venice.

Going by train allowed me to rediscover the magic of travel, and although it was more expensive than flying, it didn’t break the bank.

New Forest wildlife walk

Neil Ansell, author of *The Last Wilderness: A Journey into Silence*

This year I made a conscious choice to stay close to home, using public transport to visit a place where I spent a lot of my childhood – the New Forest in Hampshire. The forest has some spectacular ancient woodland but also wide expanses of lowland heath which is great for wildlife but a globally threatened habitat. I took advantage of fine weather with an exposed heathland walk on Hampton Ridge in the north of the forest. From the bus stop in Fordingbridge, I walked two miles along country lanes to the hamlet of Frogham, where there is a pub, the Foresters Arms. Beside this is Harry's Field for camping, open only for summer weekends.

Advertisement

The trail leads up onto a high gravel ridge with long views north and south over heathland flushed purple with heather. It looked just as I remembered it from my last visit, way back in the 1970s.

The place is tranquil now, but it was not always so; in the 1940s it was part of a bombing range. There are still a few traces that remain, including a slightly alarming 30-metre concrete arrow, a directional marker for bombers.

Beside the ever-present buzzards, there is a chance to see other birds of prey, including goshawks, hobbies and even honey buzzards; and in the gorse brakes along the ridge-line trail, there are stonechats and Dartford warblers, only found on lowland heath.

At the end of the ridge, the trail leads left into the isolated Pitts Wood Inclosure, known for woodpeckers, crossbills, and hawfinches. I saw both roe and fallow deer too, fawns in tow, and by staying until dark, was able to watch the mysterious nightjar.

From the wood, the path heads up Cockley Hill to the village of Godshill and the Fighting Cocks pub. I usually camp in the area; there are 40 campsites scattered around the forest, such as Longbeech close to this trail, where I've stayed before. The walk, from roadhead to roadhead, could be managed in two or three hours, but it's better to make a day of it, or stay overnight, and just wander and soak up the atmosphere.

Dartmoor eco-retreat

Donnachadh McCarthy, co-founder of Stop Killing Cyclists and author of *The Prostitute State – How Our Democracy Has Been Bought*

I usually seek out a rural UK eco-retreat for a holiday, and this year headed to the Rewilding Consciousness retreat at the Embercombe Centre near Dartmoor. I travelled by fold-up bike to the station, took a train to Exeter, then cycled to Embercombe – a hilly but pleasingly low-traffic ride. The great thing about a bike is that if you have to push it uphill, you have fun free-wheeling down the other side.

Halfway there, the heavens opened, turning the roads into raging muddy torrents. I got soaked, but this was warm summer rain so felt like a hilarious adventure. Rolling up to reception, I stood in silence looking at the valley below and felt a sense of achievement in getting there without motor transport.

Accommodation was in little yurt villages, with woodburners and composting loos among trees laden with ripe fruit. The wind in the woodland whispered gently, and roared in a glorious storm one evening. Embercombe also has a lake called Tree Mirror, which is great for swimming.

The course taught us to open our ears and eyes to nature and reconnect to it in a way that we have lost in our busy tech-based lives. On the final evening, I slipped out to the stone circle to spend the night in my sleeping bag under the full moon. By the end of a week without my phone, my soul felt recharged. Investing in such “holy-days” heals our hearts and minds.

Sussex countryside

Roger Hallam, co-founder of Extinction Rebellion

One of the under-reported things about Extinction Rebellion (XR) is that it’s developing into a really close community. A lot of people who felt isolated in their horror at the climate emergency suddenly find all these other compassionate, dedicated people who feel the same, so there’s an immediate connection. Naturally, people get to know each other and travel to see one another for talks and events. More than once I’ve rung someone in the organisation and they’ve helped me find somewhere to stay.

I’ve been very busy this year, and didn’t have much planned for the summer. I was asked to talk at Byline Festival in East Sussex [which helps promote independent journalism], so decided to have a holiday in the area too. I phoned an XR friend in Brighton and asked if she knew of anyone with a bit of land to camp on but it turned out her family home was in the countryside near Pulborough, and she let us borrow it.

We mostly relaxed at the house but did go to the local village fete in Rackham one day. But my thing is cooking. I’m an organic farmer (although I’m now mainly based in the XR London office), so I brought enough veg from the farm in Wales to last us the week. We had a vegan sausage barbecue, and there were apples, plums and blackberries growing onsite to make a pie from. The South Downs was great for long walks – it’s about as wild as southern England gets.

I often travel around the UK, but I don’t take many holidays. There’s definitely a balance that we’re all trying to negotiate, and the two big lifestyle issues are flying and meat. My feeling is that we are on

the verge of a major change in social attitudes (<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2019/sep/21/where-environmentalists-go-on-holiday-no-fly-green-sustainable-breaks>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

I usually seek (1)___ a rural UK eco-retreat for (2)___ holiday, and this year headed (3)___ the Rewilding Consciousness retreat (4)___ the Embercombe Centre near Dartmoor. I travelled (5)___ fold-up bike (6)___ the station, took a train (7)___ Exeter, then cycled to Embercombe – (8)___ hilly but pleasingly low-traffic ride. (9)___ great thing about a bike is that if you have (10)___ push it uphill, you have fun free-wheeling down (11)___ other side.

Halfway there, (12)___ heavens opened, turning (13)___ roads into raging muddy torrents. I got soaked, but this was warm summer rain so felt like (14)___ hilarious adventure. Rolling up to reception, I stood (15)___ silence looking (16)___ the valley below and felt a sense of achievement in getting there without motor transport.

5. Speaking and discussion

Speak on the issue of multiculturalism in your country.

Do modern means of transport contribute to the problem of travelling all over the world? Do they harm the nature / environment we live in?

Reveal your attitude to the point of ecotourism nowadays.

Seminar 14

Народи й національності / Peoples and nationalities

1. Drilling

Mallory's hourly salary

2. Vocabulary list

Fellow

Fiancé

Fiancée

Acquaintance

Bridegroom

classmate

colleague

companion
employee
inhabitant

3. Checking reading skills:

Where environmentalists go on holiday

Part 2

Transylvania's 'hidden village'

Nicoleta Carpineanu, founder of Forests Without Frontiers

I live in Brighton but one of my favourite places to go on holiday is Transylvania, where I'm from. It's a place of wild, untouched beauty and I go back whenever I can. Cluj is the second-largest city in Romania and is very multicultural, home to lots of artists and festivals, such as the Transylvanian film festival in May, and Untold dance music festival in August.

Cluj is very close to the Apuseni mountains, where I stay in a restored village called Raven's Nest. They've converted beautiful old houses into guest accommodation and source local products for everything, from soaps to throws.

The views are stunning and there's an outdoor hot tub for soaking under the stars. The restaurant uses regional, organic ingredients and has a good selection of Romanian wines. I love walking to waterfalls and caves in the surrounding wilderness. There are bears here and other amazing wildlife, too.

I'm going back to Romania at the end of September and plan to take the train there via Vienna, where I'll spend the night. It's one of my favourite capitals, the meeting place of east and west Europe. I love the museums. I'll continue to Romania by rail, and visit the area in the Carpathian mountains where I'm planting trees with my new reforestation charity, Forests Without Frontiers. I want to visit Amfiteatrul, an eco-lodge in the mountains that I've heard a lot of good things about. This is my favourite kind of trip – slow travel, really connecting with nature and with local people.

Cycling in Wales and the Lake District

Anna Hughes, author and founder of Flight Free UK

I'm training for a big cycle ride this month, from Dieppe to Nice. I'll take the ferry from Newhaven to Dieppe, stopping off at Mont Ventoux in Provence for the not-insignificant challenge of cycling up the mountain from three different approaches in one day. So my summer has been a series of weekend training trips in the UK, visiting places I love or have never been to.

Abergavenny falls into the latter group. The Tumble, a famous climb at the edge of the Brecon Beacons, was my goal, and Wales didn't disappoint. It was a weekend of cycling in horizontal rain. The River Usk foamed the colour of chocolate at the bottom of the valley, as the mercifully flat towpath led into Brecon for shelter and warming soup.

The Lake District could not have been more different – it was the August bank holiday weekend, when heat records were broken yet again. Accommodation was at the YHA: it was comfortable, a great budget option, and a lovely melting pot of people. From the hostel, the views across Windermere were spectacular, and the cycling was terrific – wild, windswept moorland and rich, luscious greenery. It was really hard, but I was fuelled by Kendal mint cake. The view changed with every turn, from a corrugated skyline of mountains to smaller hills marked with sheep and the scribbling of dry stone walls.

I haven't flown for 10 years, and I'm not about to start now. There is so much variety here in the UK that we're spoiled for choice with no-fly adventures. And my return from Nice next month will be by train.

Train to Switzerland

Sophie Sleeman, UK Student Climate Network

After turning down a trip to New York in May because I didn't want to fly, I had the chance to go to Lausanne in Switzerland for a week in August, for an international conference with other young climate activists. There were 25 of us from the UK, and 446 in total, from 37 different countries. I took the train from Exeter to London, the Eurostar to Paris and then the TGV to Lausanne. It was the best train journey I've ever done, watching the mountains pass as we travelled through the Alps. It was beautiful. We stayed in the Pontaise district and had meetings and workshops at the University of Lausanne. The food at the university was vegan, a lot of it from supermarkets who were about to throw it out – all fresh but going to waste because it had reached its sell by date.

Lake Geneva is right beside the university. It has a beach where we went swimming and had seaweed fights. We also went into Lausanne town and bought Swiss chocolate.

It was my first proper trip abroad without my family. They just went to Turkey without me, but I didn't want to fly, and don't enjoy the heat that much. We need to improve transport around the UK, and I think we should use a frequent flyer levy to invest in rail and bus travel, to make it easier to get around rural areas.

South of France on two wheels

Ruth Hyde, director, Woodland Trust

This summer I went to Saint-Antonin-Noble-Val in Tarn-et-Garonne, in the south of France with a friend. I wanted somewhere I could drive to with my road bike, so we took the Eurotunnel, but abandoned the car for the week to cycle and walk around. We saw a lot on the way down, and felt we'd travelled properly; with air travel there's no real sense of journey.

We stayed in a friend's townhouse a few minutes from the centre, called Cordeliers. There's a great Sunday market on the town square selling local produce – cheese, bread, wine and wobbly fruit and vegetables that taste amazing.

As the town is in a gorge, whichever way you cycle, it seems to be up. But there are plenty of medieval towns with old churches and ruins to explore, with masses of countryside and smooth riding on often empty roads in between.

We'd go out in the mornings before it got too hot, then sometimes spend the afternoon relaxing by the River Aveyron, swimming or exploring by kayak. One ride took us to Saint Projet, where we joined a *marché gourmand* community food event, with lots of food stalls and everyone eating at communal tables. This one was big on goat's cheeses and *aligot* – the smoothest mashed potato ever with cheese and garlic.

Next year I'm planning to cycle coast to coast in France, probably from Caen to Nice, which is around 900 miles and will be a real adventure.

Skiing in the French Alps

Tiffany Francis, nature writer and author of *Dark Skies: A journey into the Wild Night*

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Last January, my husband and I went for a week of snowboarding and skiing for my birthday. We caught the Snow Express coach from London Victoria to Tignes in the French Alps, which took around 20 hours with stops for coffee breaks. Part of the journey was on the Dover-Calais ferry, which gave us a chance to stretch our legs. .

We booked into a UCPA (French non-profit) hostel that provides equipment, half-day lessons, lift passes and meals. It was beautiful weather all week, with good snowfalls overnight. One morning I explored the area on foot, and loved watching a flock of Alpine choughs – a yellow-beaked member of the crow family – hopping over chalet roofs in the warm sun. The Alps in winter aren't an obvious place to go birdwatching, but the snowy backdrop makes it easy to spot anything flying around. There's also the chance to see bearded vultures, one instructor told us, which are on the rise in the area after a successful breeding programme.

Being out on the slopes all day meant most evenings were spent eating and relaxing, but on my birthday we went to Cocorico après ski bar. The music was cheesy 1990s and noughties, which was perfect for singing along to, no matter what languages everyone spoke. We had a great night drinking beers and vodka shots and dancing under the stars.

We both love travelling by train, and have decided to avoid taking flights in Europe for the foreseeable future. It's increasingly difficult to justify the carbon emissions of flying. Next year, for any trips around the continent, the journey will be part of the holiday – watching the different landscapes pass by instead of hurrying around by plane. We love the idea so much we're now thinking of saving up to take the Trans-Siberian Express to Mongolia (<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2019/sep/21/where-environmentalists-go-on-holiday-no-fly-green-sustainable-breaks>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

After **(turn)** down a trip to New York in May because I **(not/want)** **(fly)**, I **(have)** the chance **(go)** to Lausanne in Switzerland for a week in August, for an international conference with other young climate activists. There **(be)** 25 of us from the UK, and 446 in total, from 37 different countries. I **(take)** the train from Exeter to London, the Eurostar to Paris and then the TGV to Lausanne. It **(be)** the best train journey I **(do)** ever, **(watch)** the mountains **(pass)** as we **(travel)** through the Alps. It **(be)** beautiful. We **(stay)** in the Pontaise district and **(have)** meetings and workshops at the University of Lausanne. The food at the university **(be)** vegan, a lot of it from supermarkets who **(be)** about **(throw)** it out – all fresh but going **(waste)** because it **(have)** reached its sell by date.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do we need to have the national identification in the modern world?

How can we preserve national authenticity (native tongue) facing cross-cultural communication and multilanguage society issues?

What national events and holidays do you celebrate in your native country?

If you had the chance to choose the nationality, which one would it be? Why?

Seminar 15

Подорожі: організація / Journeys: arrangements

1. Drilling

Don't spring on the inner-spring this spring or there will be an offspring next spring

2. Vocabulary list

Glance

Observe

Marvel

Opportunities

Vacation

Deliver

Appreciate

3. Pre-reading questions:

What would you suggest to a person going on a vacation to Italy?

4. Checking reading skills:

Five things I've learnt from holidaying in Italy

Jenny Coad

1 Never ask for the parmesan

You'll embarrass yourself and upset the waiter, who will explain to you, with an expression of sorrow, that it will mask the delicate flavour of the pasta dish you've ordered. We might like cheddar grated on everything, but that is not the way things are done in Italy. While we're on the subject of restaurants, the less prepossessing it is, the better. Formica tables and drab decor are not to be sniffed at. That scruffy place next to the ferry terminal will serve you the best arancini you've ever tasted.

2 There is no such thing as personal space on an Italian beach

Found a nice spot? A family will set up on the fringes of your towel. Relax – it's all part of the fun. Addenda to seaside rules: some beaches, particularly in Tuscany, are private; and no, you can't just sit on the sand in between the rows of expensive loungers.

3 Aperol spritz is a bit passé

Yes, you can get it everywhere for €5 a pop, but what you really want is a bergamotto spritz, darling. Italicus comes in a turquoise bottle and is served with prosecco and plenty of ice.

4 Some of Italy's finest art is in its churches

Take a handful of change – most of the Caravaggios, Michelangelos and Tintoretos are unlit, and you have to feed euros into a slot to illuminate them.

5 No amount of bartering will reduce the cost of a ride down the Grand Canal in Venice

It is €200 for 20 minutes – even if you offer your partner as part of the transaction (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/five-things-ive-learned-from-holidaying-in-italy-gpntj6zm0>)

5. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

You **(be)** embarrass yourself and **(upset)** the waiter, who **(explain)** to you, with an expression of sorrow, that it **(mask)** the delicate flavour of the pasta dish you **(order)**. We **(may)** like cheddar **(grate)** on everything, but that **(be)** not the way things **(be)** done in Italy. While we **(be)** on the subject of restaurants, the less prepossessing it **(be)**, the better. Formica tables and drab decor **(be)** not **(be)** sniffed at. That scruffy place next to the ferry terminal **(serve)** you the best arancini you ever (taste).

6. Writing Task:

Write a letter to your friend from another country making tips about holidaying in Ukraine.

Seminar 16

Подорожі: готельний бізнес / Journeys: hotel business

1. Drilling

Sweater weather, leather weather

2. Vocabulary list

Amenities

Attraction

Bed and Breakfast

Bellboy

Brochure

Check-in

Checkout

Guest

Hostel

Kitchenette

3. Checking reading skills:

Calcot & Spa

We love a country house hotel, and the great thing about Calcot & Spa is that it delivers everything you would expect without standing on ceremony – and doesn't expect you to do so either. So, while it occupies around 200 acres of prime Cotswolds countryside and has 35 beautiful guest rooms filled with all manner of luxury items, you don't have to be on your best behaviour to enjoy it. Plus they positively encourage families, and have all sorts of things for kids to enjoy. We like that – it reminds us that we live in the 21st century while spending the weekend acting up as landed gentry.

The rooms themselves are very stylish indeed – airy, spacious and well equipped, with ultra-comfy beds, satellite TV, fruit and snacks, and bathrooms with powerful modern showers, fluffy robes and tellies, Aromatherapy Associates products and sometimes a freestanding bath too. Twelve adult-only bedrooms are located in the main building, the remainder – including family rooms – can be found in the grounds. The hotel also has a beautiful spa, with a great indoor pool, gym, a steam room and sauna and any number of treatments to enjoy – and lots of packages if you're after a thoroughly pampered weekend away. While you're doing that the kids can enjoy the Playzone (for little ones) or The Mez, which has XBoxes, Playstations and other activities for older ones, while there's also an outdoor pool, bikes and hors spering on offer for more outdoors types. Celebrating a big Birthday? The Barn is the ideal spot to host a bash; a rustic chic space complete with a pretty courtyard and firepit. Choose from a number of areas catering for a variety of numbers; The Shed seats 16 whist The Loft has a capacity of 150.

At the end of the day there's also an excellent restaurant, The Conservatory, and – a nice touch – a proper in-house pub, The Gumstool, which is cosy and comfy and serves a hearty gastro-pub menu, so you never need leave the womblike confines of Calcot & Spa at all. Unless it's to visit their nearby sister hotels Barnsley House and The Painswick or why not visit their northern cousin Lord Crewe Arms (<https://www.coolplaces.co.uk/hotels/uk/england/south-west-england/Gloucestershire/8965-calcot-spa>)

4. Use of English

Match the parts of the sentence:

The hotel also has a beautiful spa	airy, spacious and well equipped, with ultra-comfy beds, satellite TV, fruit and snacks
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Twelve adult-only bedrooms	with a great indoor pool, gym, a steam room and sauna and any number of treatments to enjoy
The rooms themselves are very stylish indeed	can enjoy the Playzone
While you're doing that the kids	is the ideal spot to host a bash
The Barn	are located in the main building

5. Speaking and discussion

How do you prefer to organise your staying in some hotel?

What hotels can be considered a visit-card of the country? Are they a family business?

Speak on the hotel rating. What highest-standards hotels are there in your country?

Seminar 17

Покупки: фрукти й овочі / Shopping: fruits and vegetables

1. Drilling

Unique New York, unique New York, unique New York

2. Vocabulary list

Fruits

Apple
Watermelon
Orange
Pear
Cherry
Strawberry
Nectarine
Grape
Mango
Blueberry
Pomegranate
Carambola / starfruit
Plum
Banana
Raspberry
Mandarin
Jackfruit
Papaya
Kiwi

Pineapple
Lime
Lemon
Apricot
Grapefruit
Melon
Coconut
Avocado
Peach

Vegetables

Corn
Mushroom
Broccoli
Cucumber
Red pepper / red bell pepper
Pineapple
Tomato
Swede / rutabaga

Carrot
Brussels sprout
Pumpkin
Cabbage
Potato
Eggplant
Sweet potato
Turnip
Courgette / zucchini
Green chilli
Onion
Lettuce
Radish
Pea
Asparagus
Celery
Green pepper
French beans
Spinach
Beetroot / beet

3. Checking reading skills:

Magical wonder of dried chickpeas

Part 1

In these troubled times, beans on the shelf are a security blanket – that happens to taste delicious

Zoe Williams

As the Brexit crisis engulfs us and thoughts turn to stockpiling, I spend a lot of time thinking about chickpeas. It was the same in 2008, although it is salutary to remember that the phrase “food shortages” never even came up at the height of the financial crisis. “Chickpeas, though ... In case the cashpoints run out of money, should I have a load of dried chickpeas?” I asked the other day. “No,” said a friend. “The point is not to raise yourself above everyone else. You have to meet it with solidarity.” “OK. But chickpeas are *really nice*.”

I don’t think it was really about chickpeas; I think dried beans in general are a security blanket. They give you a veneer of self-sufficiency. Who needs manufacturing and cold storage when you have agrarian-era skills and a big bag of beans?

And they do have to be dried. There isn’t a canned chickpea anywhere in the world that tastes as good as the most average, nubbly little dried number that you found in a corner shop behind some nappies. There’s more textural variety in beans that you soak yourself – partly because some of them tenderise faster than others – as well as a subtlety and depth because of the stage at which you add salt. Principally, with a dried bean, you’re sticking your oar in more often, making more interventions at each stage of the cycle, and each one can, if that’s your game, make it more delicious.

When it comes to rehydrating chickpeas, I follow the American genius Paula Wolfert and add to the water a teaspoon of salt and one of bicarbonate of soda, which has a tenderising effect. An overnight soak is non-negotiable. There is such a thing as a “quick soak”, where you bring beans to the boil from rock hard, take them off the heat and leave them for an hour in the water. I’ve never done it, as my formative years – the 80s, the height of bean-mania, crucible of restaurants such as Cranks that didn’t sell anything but beans – were full of stories about food poisoning from undersoaked and undercooked beans. Nothing will persuade me to quick-soak a bean, any more than I would go swimming straight after food or have a dream in which I die, because these are the things that will definitely kill you. But sure, try it (<https://www.theguardian.com/food/2015/sep/14/quick-soak-beans>)

dian.com/food/2019/aug/01/legume-it-may-concern-the-magical-wonder-of-dried-chickpeas]

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

When it **(come)** to rehydrating chickpeas, I **(follow)** the American genius Paula Wolfert and **(add)** to the water a teaspoon of salt and one of bicarbonate of soda, which **(have)** a tenderising effect. An overnight soak is non-negotiable. There **(be)** such a thing as a “quick soak”, where you **(bring)** beans to the boil from rock hard, **(take)** them off the heat and **(leave)** them for an hour in the water. I **(do)** never it, as my formative years – the 80s, the height of bean-mania, crucible of restaurants such as Cranks that **(not/sell)** anything but beans – **(be)** full of stories about food poisoning from undersoaked and undercooked beans.

5. Speaking and discussion

How often do you eat fresh vegetables and fruits?

Is it important to eat greens (to drink fresh vegetable / fruit juice)?

Speak about the most delicious vegetable / fruit you've ever eaten?

Have you ever used some things that have fruit smell (flavour additives, perfumes, preservatives, sweeteners, erasers, etc.)?

Reveal your opinion on the saying “to eat the rainbow”.

What are the most common national vegetables / fruits in your country?

Seminar 18

*Покупки: спеції, барвники, ароматизатори
/ Shopping: spices, flavours, flavour additives*

1. Drilling

Red lorry, yellow lorry

2. Vocabulary list

Appetite (hunger, craving, desire, taste, ravenousness, sweet tooth, thirst, penchant passion)

Appetizer (tidbit, snack, starter, hors d'oeuvre, finger food, dip, cold cuts, kickshaw)

Artichoke
Ambrosia
Basil
Bay leaves
Chives
Cilantro / coriander
Clove
Garlic
Ginger
Gustatory perception
Gustatory sensation
Mint leaves
Olive

Shallot
Turmeric
Onion
Lemongrass
Green chili
Rosemary
Spring onions/green onions
Savoury condiment
Sapidity
Taste perception
Taste sensation
Zeitgeist

3. Checking reading skills:

Magical wonder of dried chickpeas

Part 1

Zoe Williams

On that tenderising, by the way: too much bicarbonate makes any bean taste of soap, and some people can taste the soap even in trace amounts, so it is fine not to use it, especially if your beans aren't very old. Beans are 16% moisture when they leave the warehouse, and that steadily drops off, while the skin hardens and makes them less absorbent until, after a year (according to Delia Smith) or 15 years (according to my mother), they won't become tender whatever you do. There's a freezer method – quick-soak, freeze, thaw – that breaks down the tough wall that older beans develop, but here you have to ask yourself some questions about your bean footprint.

Returning the next day to your Wolfert-soaking chickpeas, rinse them and put them in a clay pot with 60ml of olive oil, a bay leaf, a grated onion and water to cover. Something truly peculiar happens to the onion: it dissolves to make a thick sauce and, unless you had made it yourself, Rumpelstiltskin could lock you in a room for a year and you wouldn't be able to say what it was. Seal the pot with flour and water. Cook on a very low heat (130C/110C fan/250F/gas mark ½) for three hours. You could eat these for ever. You could add different things (chilli sauce in the morning, feta in the afternoon, a poached egg at night) and have them for every meal, then also as snacks.

Napoleon's more famous food legacy is his flouncy pudding, but Napoleon beans, which he is said to have eaten every other day during his exile on Saint Helena, are standard whites distinguished by

their dressing. I'd get them to an edible state the same way as the chickpeas, then dress while warm with mustard, tarragon, parsley, chives and shallots. They are really nourishing and satisfying even if you're not trying to get over losing an empire.

Fava beans sound exotic and a bit intellectual because of Hannibal Lecter, but of course they are just broad beans, with all the ache for which broad beans are famous – you really have to peel them. It's enough of a faff when they're fresh and raw, but when they have been dried, soaked and cooked, it's more or less impossible unless you have a fidgeting disorder, and even then you'll only end up with seven or eight. They make a great dip, though. All beans make great dips, apart from kidney beans, which make a dip that tastes like cement and looks a bit like it.

Is it an illusion, the off-grid, survivalist, Gloria Gaynor can-do attitude fostered by a dried bean? If so, it's a delicious one (<https://www.theguardian.com/food/2019/aug/01/legume-it-may-concern-the-magical-wonder-of-dried-chickpeas>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Fava beans sound exotic and (1)___ bit intellectual because (2)___ Hannibal Lecter, but (3)___ course they are just broad beans, with all (4)___ ache for which broad beans are famous – you really have (5)___ peel them. It's enough (6)___ a faff when they're fresh and raw, but when they have been dried, soaked and cooked, it's more (7)___ less impossible unless you have (8)___ fidgeting disorder, and even then you'll only end (9)___ with seven or eight. They make (10)___ great dip, though. All beans make great dips, apart from kidney beans, which make (11)___ dip that tastes like cement and looks (12)___ bit like it.

5. Speaking and discussion

Can you name some specific spices or flavour additives of your country (region) / abroad?

Do they help us to stay fit and healthy?

Can you give a recipe of some national dish with spices or flavour additives?

Seminar 19

Покупки: ГМО та здорова їжа / Shopping: GM products and healthy food

1. Drilling

Thin sticks, thick bricks

2. Vocabulary list

Altering the DNA

Amino acid

Antibiotics

Antigenic

Biological process

Bioengineering

Biotechnology

Cell constituents

Conventional breeding

Conventional pesticides

Countryside cooking

Cross prime

Disease resistant crops

Federal regulation

Gene complement

Genetic engineering

Genetically modified food

Germplasm

Growth hormones

Healthy diet

Hybrid Vigor

Herbicide resistant corn

Improving livestock

Intake of nutrients

Ionizing radiation

Organic food

Petroleum-based fertilizers

Poor diet

Scintillating

Sewage sludge-based fertilizers

Transgenic Organism

Transplanting whole nuclei

Transplanting cell hybrids

Unsweetened yogurt

3. Checking reading skills:

Smoothies and fruit juices are a new risk to health, US scientists warn
Part 1

Sarah Boseley

Fruit juices and smoothies represent a new risk to our health because of the amount of sugar the apparently healthy drinks contain, warn the US scientists who blew the whistle on corn syrup in soft drinks a decade ago.

Barry Popkin and George Bray pointed the finger at high fructose corn syrup in soft drinks in 2004, causing a huge headache for the big manufacturers, including Coca-Cola and Pepsi.

"Smoothies and fruit juice are the new danger," said Popkin, a distinguished professor at the department of nutrition at the University of North Carolina, in an interview with the Guardian.

He added: "It's kind of the next step in the evolution of the battle. And it's a really big part of it because in every country they've been replacing soft drinks with fruit juice and smoothies as the new healthy

beverage. So you will find that Coke and Pepsi have bought dozens [of fruit juice companies] around the globe."

In the UK, Coca-Cola owns Innocent smoothies while PepsiCo has Tropicana. Launching Tropicana smoothies in 2008, Pepsi's sales pitch was that the drink would help the nation to reach its five a day fruit and vegetable target. "Smoothies are one of the easiest ways to boost daily fruit intake as each 250ml portion contains the equivalent of 2 fruit portions," it said at the time.

However, Popkin says the five a day advice needs to change. Drink vegetable juice, he says, but not fruit juice. "Think of eating one orange or two and getting filled," he said. "Now think of drinking a smoothie with six oranges and two hours later it does not affect how much you eat. The entire literature shows that we feel full from drinking beverages like smoothies but it does not affect our overall food intake, whereas eating an orange does. So pulped-up smoothies do nothing good for us but do give us the same amount of sugar as four to six oranges or a large coke. It is deceiving."

Nine years ago the two scientists had identified sugar-sweetened soft drinks, full of calories and consumed between meals, as a major cause of soaring obesity in developed countries. But they argue that as people change their drinking habits to avoid carbonated soft drinks, the potential damage from naturally occurring fructose in fruit juices and smoothies is being overlooked.

All sugars are equal in their bad effects, says Popkin – even those described on cereal snack bars sold in health food shops as containing "completely natural" sweeteners. "The most important issue about added sugar is that everybody thinks it's cane sugar or maybe beet sugar or HFC syrup or all the other syrups but globally the cheapest thing on the market almost is fruit juice concentrate coming out of China. It has created an overwhelming supply of apple juice concentrate. It is being used everywhere and it also gets around the sugar quotas that lots of countries have."

In a survey of sweeteners in US food products between 2005 and 2009 for a paper published in 2012, Popkin and colleagues found that fruit juice concentrate was the fifth most common sugar overall and the second most common, after corn syrup, in soft drinks and in babies' formula milk
(<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/sep/07/smoothies-fruit-juices-new-health-risk>)

4. Use of English

Match the parts of the sentence:

Fruit juices and smoothies represent	who blew the whistle on corn syrup in soft drinks
warn the US scientists	at high fructose corn syrup in soft drinks
Barry Popkin and George Bray pointed the finger	a new risk to our health
The most important issue about added sugar	in their bad effects
All sugars are equal	is that everybody thinks it's cane sugar

5. Speaking and discussion

Nowadays many producers / importers of the bottled vegetable / fruit juice (syrups, concentrates) use preservatives and sweeteners to make it keep longer. Does it have an impact on our health?

Do you like to drink smoothies? Why?

Would you buy some food knowing it contains GM products?

Seminar 20

Покупки: мода й одяг / Shopping: fashion and clothes

1. Drilling

Six twin screwed steel steam cruisers

2. Vocabulary list

Bathing suit

Fatigues

Battledress

Poodie

Bedclothes

Bell-bottoms

Belt

Bermuda shorts

Bikini

Blazer

Bloomers

Blouse

Boa

Bonnet

Boot

Bow tie

Boxers

Bracelet

Brassiere

Breeches

button

3. Checking reading skills:

Smoothies and fruit juices are a new risk to health, US scientists

warn

Part 2

Sarah Boseley

More studies need to be done before governments and health bodies around the world will take notice. There are only two really good long-term trials – one in Singapore and one by Harvard, he says. "But all the long term studies on fruit juice in anything show the same kind of effect whether it's a smoothie or natural [juice] and whether it's a diabetes or weight gain effect," Popkin added.

Further evidence supporting the theory came last week from a study published by the British Medical Association. Researchers from the UK, USA and Singapore found that, in large-scale studies involving nurses, people who ate whole fruit, especially blueberries, grapes and apples, were less likely to get type 2 diabetes, which is obesity-related, but those who drank fruit juice were at increased risk. People who swapped their fruit juice for whole fruits three times a week cut their risk by 7%.

Most of the attention from those concerned about growing obesity levels among children is still on soft drinks with added sugar, such as colas and lemonade, which are consumed in enormous quantities. In 2012 we drank nearly 227 litres of liquid each in the UK, according to the industry, which says 61% of those had no added sugar. Excluding water brings the "no added sugar" total to 54%. Fruit juices and smoothies are also included in the total. We each drank 17.6 litres of those.

British health campaigners are calling for a soft drinks tax in the UK. In January Sustain published its Children's Future Fund report, saying that £1bn a year could be raised from a tax of 20p a litre and invested in children's health programmes. It has been backed by more than 60 organisations and the first children's commissioner, Al Aynsley-Green, gave his support. In February the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges also called for the tax in its obesity report.

The British Soft Drinks Association says that consumption of soft drinks containing added sugar has fallen by 9% over the last 10 years, while the incidence of obesity has risen by 15%. "Obesity is a serious and complex problem requiring concerted action by a wide range of organisations as well as by people themselves. Soft drinks companies recognise the role they have to play," it said. Companies were reducing the calorie content of their drinks. PepsiCo, it said, had only advertised the no added sugar variants of its soft drinks since 2005 (<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/sep/07/smoothies-fruit-juices-new-health-risk>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

More studies **(need)** **(be)** done before governments and health bodies around the world **(take)** notice. There **(be)** only two really good long-term trials – one in Singapore and one by Harvard, he **(say)**. "But all the long term studies on fruit juice in anything **(show)** the same kind of effect whether it **(be)** a smoothie or natural [juice] and whether it **(be)** a diabetes or weight gain effect," Popkin **(add)**. Further evidence **(support)** the theory **(come)** last week from a study **(publish)** by the British Medical Association.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you consider fashion to be important in the society? Give a historical outline of different fashion trends.

Describe the traditional costume or national clothes of your native country.

Highlight the peculiarities of clothes in the Northern countries, India, Mexico, etc.

What is a dress code? Do you suppose it is necessary in a certain situation (educational institutions, companies, etc.)?

Give your attitude to exclusive prêt-à-porter issues / locations (e. g. Rodeo Drive, Milan, Paris, etc.).

Name Top 10 world haute-couture designers.

Seminar 21

Покупки: побутові прилади / Shopping: home appliances

1. Drilling

Plain bun, plum bun, bun without plum

2. Vocabulary list

Vacuum cleaner

Electric fan

Evaporative cooler

Receipt

Air conditioner

It costs a fortune!

Rotisserie

Refund

Fitting room

Shopaholic

Shop around

Shop assistant

Spend money

That's dirt cheap!

Lantern

Torch

Clothes iron

Electric drill

Kettle

3. Checking reading skills:

Smoothies and fruit juices are a new risk to health, US scientists warn Part 3

Sarah Boseley

Innocent Smoothies claims that people who drink juice have better diets and lower rates of obesity than others, although the studies it cited had funding from the juice industry.

"Smoothies are made entirely from fruit and therefore contain the same amount of sugars that you would find in an equivalent amount of whole fruit," it said in a statement.

Meanwhile, efforts by the soft drinks companies to grow the market continue. Coca-Cola in the UK this year declared its ambition to increase the market by £2.1bn by 2017, identifying six "moments" in the day when we could be persuaded to buy more soft drinks, including fruit juice and smoothies for breakfast and soft drinks for children when they come home from school. Sales of sweetened Coca-Cola, containing nine teaspoons of sugar in a standard can, still outstrip those of Diet Coke and Zero Coke combined.

"Unless Coca-Cola drastically reduces its marketing for sugary drinks, its strategy to reach more people more often will mean that it pumps record levels of sugar into our diets," said Charlie Powell, campaigns director of Sustain.

"This is a business model that is unhealthy and unsustainable, perfectly highlighting the 'profit versus public health' conflict of interest endemic in the sugary drinks industry."

Coca-Cola argues that taxes do not change behaviour and that sugar should not be vilified. In a statement, it said: "We believe that rather than single out any ingredient, it is more helpful for people to look at their total energy balance. This is because obesity and weight gain are caused by an imbalance in calories consumed and burnt off. Our products should be enjoyed as part of a sensible, balanced diet and healthy lifestyle that includes regular physical activity.

"For those that are watching their calorie intake, we offer a wide range of low or no calorie options, which represent more than one third of our sales."

In an article this year in the journal *Pediatric Obesity*, Bray and Popkin review the issue 10 years on from their famous paper. "The concern with HFCS in our diet has led to a reduced proportion of HFCS in beverages compared to other sugars," they say, but add "this is a misplaced shift ... fructose remains a major component of our global

diet. To date, to the best of our knowledge every added amount of fructose – be it from fruit juice, sugar-sweetened beverages or any other beverage or even from foods with high sugar content – adds equally to our health concerns linked with this food component" (<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/sep/07/smoothies-fruit-juices-new-health-risk>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Innocent Smoothies claims (1)___ people who drink juice have better diets and lower rates (2)___ obesity than others, although (3)___ studies it cited had funding from (4)___ juice industry. "Smoothies are made entirely (5)___ fruit and therefore contain (6)___ same amount of sugars that you would find in (7)___ equivalent amount (8)___ whole fruit," it said (9)___ a statement.

Meanwhile, efforts (10)___ the soft drinks companies (11)___ grow the market continue. Coca-Cola (12)___ the UK this year declared its ambition (13)___ increase the market (14)___ £2.1bn by 2017, identifying six "moments" (15)___ the day when we could be persuaded (16)___ buy more soft drinks, including fruit juice and smoothies (17)___ breakfast and soft drinks for children when they come home from school.

5. Speaking and discussion

Name some of the world famous appliance stores you know. Which of them are considered the safest?

Have you ever tried to make appliance purchase on Black Friday?

Which brand of kitchen appliance do you consider the best for you?

Seminar 22

Національна кухня й рецепти: їжа й напої
/ National cuisine and recipes

1. Drilling

Ah shucks, six stick shifts stuck shut!

2. Vocabulary list

Take-aways

Home-cooked food

Ready meals

Grab a bite to eat

Main meal

Slap-up meal

<i>Seafood</i>	<i>Mouthwatering</i>	<i>Black pudding</i>
<i>Sweet tooth</i>	<i>Fish and chips</i>	<i>Worcester sauce</i>
<i>3-course meal</i>	<i>The Full English</i>	<i>Shepherd's pie</i>
<i>Eton mess</i>	<i>Yorkshire pudding</i>	<i>Fish fingers, chips and beans</i>
<i>Quick snack</i>	<i>Scotch egg</i>	<i>Cornish Party</i>
<i>Follow a recipe</i>	<i>Steak and kidney pudding</i>	<i>Lancashire Hotpot</i>
<i>Food event</i>	<i>Christmas pudding</i>	<i>Cumberland sausage</i>
<i>Restaurant</i>	<i>Toad in the hole</i>	<i>Dorset blue</i>
<i>Piquant cuisine</i>	<i>Spotted dick</i>	<i>Tea</i>
<i>Haute cuisine</i>	<i>Jellied eels</i>	
<i>Chocolatery</i>	<i>Pie and mash</i>	
<i>Charcuterie</i>		

3. Pre-reading questions:

Have you ever experienced the haute cuisine dish? What was it like?

What do you know about exotic cuisines?

4. Checking reading skills:

The food tech we really need in the 2020s

Part 1

Zoe Williams

What useful things could the tech of the 2020s bring to our diet? In the 00s, for a brief time, there was a website you could go to when you had made too much lamb cobbler (say), so you could take it round to a neighbour who was too frazzled or infirm to make one of their own. It was the most charming idea, which never took off: you would log on, and the nearest taker would be in Birmingham, or a vegetarian, or they had made a stew of their own. It was like some ancient barter system gone wrong, where everybody was making weapons but nobody was breeding any rabbits.

That's the first app someone should invent this decade: leftovers sharing that actually works. If Zipcar works (it really shouldn't, on paper, driving off and leaving cars at random – the entire fleet ought to wind up outside the same bar), somebody can tackle food. Ideally, it would team up with a driving app so you could leave your casserole in a hire car, though I left some taramasalata in a glove compartment once and that went really badly for me. People still talk about how disgusting I am.

It would also be great to get an alert when you are about to run out of Nutella. If they can predict how you will vote, based on the fact that you watch Stranger Things and search for new leggings, this must

be possible. At the moment, it always comes as the most stunning surprise, like running out of paper clips, or eyebrow liner.

It is amazing how much food knowledge is still passed around by the most ancient technology, word of mouth: even prayer circles have embraced the modernity of the telephone, and yet I still have to be in my friend's actual house before I discover that Sainsbury's has pomelos in limited supply and I should get down there. (Somewhere between a grapefruit and an orange, the pomelo is mainly remarkable for the fact that it is gigantic, yet still delicious; imagine if a chunky KitKat tasted as good as a regular KitKat, only bigger? That's the experience I'm talking about.) Likewise, recipes: their sheer proliferation has created a wall of noise. It's impossible to distinguish whether you really do need to source some saba or they have just added it for a USP. So you fall back on things that people you know have tasted, passing round photographs of scraps of paper, like the 50s with extra WhatsApp. There is plainly room, here, for an online community where you recommend only things that are unusually good, and anyone found posting anything less than that gets pilloried and excluded (<https://www.theguardian.com/food/2020/jan/09/fit-bit-for-chickpeas-zipcar-for-leftovers-the-food-tech-we-really-need-in-the-2020s>)

5. Use of English

Match the parts of the sentence:

It was the most charming idea	a website you could go to when you had made too much lamb cobbler
It was like some ancient barter system gone wrong	bring to our diet
What useful things could the tech of the 2020s	where everybody was making weapons
That's the first app someone should invent this decade	which never took off
In the 00s, for a brief time, there was	leftovers sharing that actually works

6. Speaking and discussion

Give the outline of the traditional English dishes.

What dishes of traditional French (Spanish, Brazilian, Italian, Asian, Caribbean, etc.) cuisine do you know?

Give some historic facts and names, connected with the recipes.

Give the recipe of the favourite dish.

Seminar 23

Їжа й напої: замовлення / Food and drinks: making an order

1. Drilling

People pledging plenty of pennies

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Cream</i>	<i>Muffin</i>
<i>Biscuit</i>	<i>Soda</i>
<i>Cookie</i>	<i>Nuts</i>
<i>Butter</i>	<i>Coffee</i>
<i>Cracker</i>	<i>Pastry</i>
<i>Cake</i>	<i>Milk</i>
<i>Milkshake</i>	<i>Popcorn</i>
<i>Crisp</i>	<i>Water</i>
<i>Fruit juice</i>	<i>Wine</i>
<i>Chocolate</i>	<i>Sweets</i>
<i>Dried fruit</i>	<i>Cheese</i>
<i>Yoghurt</i>	<i>Hot chocolate</i>
<i>Ice cream</i>	<i>Candy</i>
<i>Soft drink</i>	<i>Tea</i>
<i>Muesli bar</i>	

3. Checking reading skills:

The food tech we really need in the 2020s

Part 2

Zoe Williams

New-decade newsflash: everybody loves chickpeas. People who think they don't have just eaten too much hummus. They have it all, each little bullet a mountain range of textures. Like the world's best boyfriend, they get along with everything but are also brilliant on their own. They are highly portable if you have the right Tupperware and I believe them to be quite good for you, though to go on about it would be to sideline their value as delicious things to eat. The puzzle, then, is why we don't eat them all day long. You can go quite a long time without one before you notice. So someone should invent a Fitbit, only for chickpeas instead of steps.

There's a saying in fashion that, starting on New Year's Day, you should reverse the coat hanger when you wear something, so that by Christmas, you will be able to see everything you haven't worn for a year

and chuck it out. It would be good to do the same with membrillo or tahini. I would appreciate a smart, domineering fridge that enforced some kind of discipline on all pickled and jarred goods.

At the end of each vegetable's season, I would like an alert to that effect: your samphire days are numbered; fine words butter no parsnips, but also, have YOU buttered no parsnips? Etc. If you only find out at the beginning of beetroot season, you heap up good intentions but have no real sense of urgency. I want to know when I'm in last-chance saloon. Indeed, last-chance saloon is my second favourite place, after regular saloon.

Risotto: every time I make one, I think, I could happily eat this every day, if only I could think of something other than peas to put in it. A daily risotto recipe just pinging into some feed or other would be like a meditation tape or a breathing exercise – maybe just a theory, maybe you would never make it and it would be no more than an aspirational push-point for the better you, but, on the other hand, I bet you would dive down some interesting wormholes involving lemons and aubergines.

Finally, some kind of longitudinal, quantitative tracker, for all the resolutions made every January, that dropped off midway or made no difference except to ruin an already punishing season, might be socially worthwhile; but I know this is the wrong time to bring that up. I'll invent that in February (<https://www.theguardian.com/food/2020/jan/09/fitbit-for-chickpeas-zipcar-for-leftovers-the-food-tech-we-really-need-in-the-2020s>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Risotto: every time I make one, I think, I could happily eat (1)____ every day, if only I could think (2)____ something other than peas (3)____ put in it. A daily risotto recipe just pinging (4)____ some feed or other would be like (5)____ meditation tape or (6)____ breathing exercise – maybe just (7)____ theory, maybe you would never make it and it would be no more (8)____ an aspirational push-point (9)____ the better you, but, (10)____ the other hand, I bet you would dive down some interesting wormholes involving lemons and aubergines.

5. Speaking and discussion

What is your favourite choice in the appetiser menu in a café?

Do you prefer to supper at home or at restaurant / bistro?

Have you ever dined at fast-food restaurant?

Змістовий модуль № 3. Робота й навчання / Work and study

Seminar 24 Професії / Jobs

1. Drilling

Switch watch, wrist watch

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Employer</i>	<i>Astronaut</i>	<i>Clergyman</i>
<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Astronomer</i>	<i>Clergywoman</i>
<i>By profession</i>	<i>Astronomer</i>	<i>Clerk</i>
<i>Career in full bloom</i>	<i>Athlete</i>	<i>Coach</i>
<i>Distinguished career</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Cobbler</i>
<i>Career aspiration</i>	<i>Auctioneer</i>	<i>Composer</i>
<i>Part-time job</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Concierge</i>
<i>Permanent job</i>	<i>Babysitter</i>	<i>Consul</i>
<i>Temporary job</i>	<i>Baker</i>	<i>Contractor</i>
<i>Flexible working hours</i>	<i>Ballerina</i>	<i>Cook</i>
<i>Work in shifts</i>	<i>Banker</i>	<i>Cop</i>
<i>Work overtime</i>	<i>Barber</i>	<i>Coroner</i>
<i>Work late</i>	<i>Bellhop</i>	<i>Courier</i>
<i>Get a raise</i>	<i>Biologist</i>	<i>Cryptographer</i>
<i>Annual leave</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>Dancer</i>
<i>Maternity leave</i>	<i>Bookkeeper</i>	<i>Dentist</i>
<i>Working conditions</i>	<i>Bowler</i>	<i>Deputy</i>
<i>Salary</i>	<i>Bricklayer</i>	<i>Dermatologist</i>
<i>Wage fee</i>	<i>Builder</i>	<i>Designer</i>
<i>Health insurance</i>	<i>Bus driver</i>	<i>Detective</i>
<i>Salary increase</i>	<i>Butcher</i>	<i>Dictator</i>
<i>Sick pay</i>	<i>Butler</i>	<i>Director</i>
<i>Job description</i>	<i>Cab driver</i>	<i>Disc jockey</i>
<i>Job interview</i>	<i>Calligrapher</i>	<i>Diver</i>
<i>Vacancy</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Doctor</i>
<i>Accept an offer</i>	<i>Cardiologist</i>	<i>Door attendant</i>
<i>Starting date</i>	<i>Caregiver</i>	<i>Driver</i>
<i>Accountant</i>	<i>Carpenter</i>	<i>Drummer</i>
<i>Actor / Actress</i>	<i>Cartographer</i>	<i>Dry cleaner</i>
<i>Actuary</i>	<i>Cartoonist</i>	<i>Dustman/Refuse collector</i>
<i>Accountant</i>	<i>Cashier</i>	<i>Ecologist</i>
<i>Advisor</i>	<i>Catcher</i>	<i>Economist</i>
<i>Aide</i>	<i>Caterer</i>	<i>Editor</i>
<i>Ambassador</i>	<i>Cellist</i>	<i>Educator</i>
<i>Animator</i>	<i>Chaplain</i>	<i>Electrician</i>
<i>Archer</i>	<i>Chauffeur</i>	<i>Emperor</i>
<i>Architect</i>	<i>Chef / Cook</i>	<i>Empress</i>
<i>Artist</i>	<i>Chemist</i>	<i>Engineer</i>
	<i>Cleaner</i>	

Entertainer
Entomologist
Entrepreneur
Executive
Explorer
Exporter
Exterminator
Falconer
Farmer
Financier
Firefighter
Fisherman
Florist
Flutist
Game designer
Garbage man
Gardener
Gatherer
Gemcutter
General
Geneticist
Geographer
Geologist
Golfer
Governor
Grocer
Guide
Hairdresser
Handyman
Harpist
Highway patrol
Hobo
Hunter
Illustrator
Importer
Instructor
Intern
Internist
Interpreter
Inventor
Investigator
Journalist
Judge
Jailer
Janitor
Jester
Jeweler
Jockey
Journalist

Judge
Laborer
Landscape
Laundress
Lawyer
Lecturer
Librarian
Librettist
Lifeguard
Linguist
Lobbyist
Locksmith
Lyricist
Magician
Maid
Manager
Manufacturer
Marine
Marketer
Mason
Mathematician
Mayor
Mechanic
Messenger
Midwife
Miner
Model
Muralist
Musician
Navigator
Negotiator
Newsreader
Notary
Novelist
Nurse
Oboist
Operator
Ophthalmologist
Optician
Orderly
Ornithologist
Painter
Paleontologist
Paralegal
Pathologist
Pawnbroker
Peddler
Pediatrician
Percussionist

Performer
Pharmacist
Philanthropist
Philosopher
Photographer
Physician
Physicist
Pianist
Pilot
Pilot
Pitcher
Plumber
Poet
Police officer
Politician
Postman
President
Prince
Princess
Principal
Producer
Professor
Programmer
Psychiatrist
Psychologist
Publisher
Quarterback
Quilter
Radiologist
Rancher
Ranger
Receptionist
Referee
Registrar
Reporter
Representative
Researcher
Restaurateur
Retailer
Retiree
Soldier
Sailor
Samurai
Saxophonist
Scholar
Scientist
Scout
Scuba diver
Secretary

<i>Senator</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>Valet</i>
<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Technician</i>	<i>Veteran</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	<i>Tennis player</i>	<i>Veterinarian</i>
<i>Singer</i>	<i>Test pilot</i>	<i>Vicar</i>
<i>Smith</i>	<i>Tiller</i>	<i>Violinist</i>
<i>Socialite</i>	<i>Toolmaker</i>	<i>Waiter / Waitress</i>
<i>Soldier</i>	<i>Trader</i>	<i>Warden</i>
<i>Spy</i>	<i>Traffic warden</i>	<i>Warrior</i>
<i>Statistician</i>	<i>Trainer</i>	<i>Watchmaker</i>
<i>Stockbroker</i>	<i>Translator</i>	<i>Weaver</i>
<i>Street sweeper</i>	<i>Translator</i>	<i>Welder</i>
<i>Student</i>	<i>Trash collector</i>	<i>Woodcarver</i>
<i>Supervisor</i>	<i>Travel agent</i>	<i>Workman</i>
<i>Surgeon</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Wrangler</i>
<i>Surveyor</i>	<i>Truck driver</i>	<i>Writer</i>
<i>Swimmer</i>	<i>Tutor</i>	<i>Xylophonist</i>
<i>Tailor</i>	<i>Typist</i>	<i>Yodeller</i>
<i>Tax collector</i>	<i>Umpire</i>	<i>Zookeeper</i>
<i>Taxidermist</i>	<i>Undertaker</i>	
<i>Taxi driver</i>	<i>Usher</i>	

3. Checking reading skills:

Higher education is for life, not just for employment prospects

Professor Richard Rose

University of Northampton

Guardian readers respond to an ONS report that found a third of graduates are overqualified for their job

I am struggling to get my head round the use of the term “overeducated” in reference to graduates (A third of graduates are overqualified says ONS, 30 April). The fact that many people in the first 10 years of their career have higher qualifications than their current job requires is because it is rather early in their working lives to decide what skills they will need, and the fact that many immigrants are in jobs unsuited to their high qualifications is surely less a matter of overeducation and more one of undervaluing and prejudice in the employment market. But, above all, I struggle with the idea, much pushed by recent governments, that education is, and should be, purely a matter of preparation for a job.

Had I been “evaluated” 10 years after graduation, having taken time out to have children, I am sure I would have seemed overqualified, but luckily I knew that the higher the level of a mother’s qualifications, the better her children’s life chances. Later I went on to have a career as a teacher and then as a university lecturer, and in retirement I am keeping my mind sharp with further study. Education is for life, not just for employment, and no education is ever too much.

• The suggestion that it is possible for individuals to be “overeducated” could only have been made by those who have a narrow, utilitarian view of the purpose of education. While universities have a responsibility to provide their students with advanced knowledge of their subject, and in some instances should indicate how this may be effectively deployed, they have an equally important responsibility to develop versatile critical thinkers. In his seminal work *The Idea of a University*, published in 1852, Cardinal John Newman proposed that the purpose of a university education was to encourage students “to think and to reason and to compare and to discriminate and to analyse”. With these skills he believed that graduates would be well prepared to make a positive impact on their communities in whatever capacity they might serve.

The changing nature of employment and the challenges we face in today’s society will increasingly require individuals who are adaptable, and capable of making a critical appraisal of complex situations. Could it be that it is not the level of education that is disturbing those who contributed to the ONS report, but the possibility that universities may be producing increasing numbers of graduates able to challenge the status quo? (<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/may/01/higher-education-is-for-life-not-just-for-employment-prospects>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

(be) I “evaluated” 10 years after graduation, **(have)** taken time out **(have)** children, I **(be)** sure I would have **(seem)** overqualified, but luckily I **(know)** that the higher the level of a mother’s qualifications, the better her children’s life chances. Later I **(be)** on **(have)** a career as a teacher and then as a university lecturer, and in retirement I **(be)** **(keep)** my mind sharp with further study. Education **(be)** for life, not just for employment, and no education **(be)** ever too much.

5. Speaking and discussion

Name the job of your dream. Give some pros and cons about the occupation.

What is the highest-paid job in your country / in the world?

Do you consider some jobs become unnecessary because of hi-tech achievements? What are they?

Are there some jobs in the world that can’t be replaced by mechanisms ever? What are they? Why?

Seminar 25

Звички у навчанні / Study habits

1. Drilling

Six thick thistle sticks

2. Vocabulary list

Effective vocabulary

Spaced Practice

Integrated Practice

Strategic Word Selection

blank spaces

Contextualizing

Visual Imaging

Manipulatives

flashcard

3. Checking reading skills:

The great learning curve: how to improve your study habits

Gavan Naden

It was once commonly believed if students were made aware of the learning strategies that worked for them, they'd become more efficient and effective learners. As a result, from the 1980s onwards tailored learning styles became popular and theorists such as Honey and Mumford created questionnaires to help pinpoint the four types of adult learners.

They identified four distinct styles: activists – people who learn by doing; theorists – people who prefer concepts and facts; pragmatists – people who try out ideas to see how they work; and reflectors – people who watch and think. Several variations of this concept have been used by educationists, but over time they have gradually fallen out of favour for a more holistic approach.

Simon Gamble, Bristol University's academic study skills developer says: "They are no longer fashionable, it's more about what you're trying to achieve and what's the best way of getting there. I try and steer people away from saying: 'I'm a visual learner', because they can get themselves in a rut with that. Really, being an active learner is the key to success.

"Recent research says one of the best ways to learn something is to imagine teaching it. Think about how you would explain it to someone

in a classroom, as you need to know how something works in order to teach it.”

Bristol University has now devised one-to-one tutorials and workshops to help support postgrads with their learning and revision. And they advise postgrads to create a timetable, not just for university work, but also for their home and work life outside of study.

“Many postgrads undervalue the life experience they bring to the course, which actually puts them in good stead,” says Gamble. “However, they may have a family or a part-time job and it’s about balancing those needs.”

Kelly Louise Preece, researcher development manager, University of Exeter Doctoral College, says in order to learn and revise efficiently it’s important to develop good work habits and stick to basic practical rules, such as finding the best working environment, note taking and doing the basics, like going out for a walk to boost creativity. It’s also a good idea to build breaks into your routine. “The amount of time you spend working is not always equal to being productive,” she says.

Good quality breaks are a useful tool to maximise the effectiveness of revision. Trainee teacher Aaron Hynds from Hertfordshire says he’s learned to be smarter about how he studies as much of his spare time is now taken up preparing lessons. He agrees that breaks are as important as the time he spends studying.

“I like being thrown in the deep end and doing hands-on work, but I take regular breaks because constant studying can become counter productive as there comes a point when I’m not absorbing information. I’ll go off and play football a few times a week. It keeps me sane and really helps with the deadlines.”

How do I get exam fit?

Create a “to do” list, splitting tasks into those that need immediate attention and those that are more mundane.

How you revise is highly individual, so work out your study strengths and weaknesses, which will highlight the problems that stop you learning efficiently.

Be realistic with your time – to prevent yourself feeling overwhelmed write down your major concerns and deadlines ahead of time.

It’s better to have full on attention for 20 minutes than an hour’s worth of distraction. Less is more, provided it’s quality time.

Check out what you know by testing yourself. Ask yourself questions and see what you can answer without referring back to your books.

Work in a group. Recent research suggests that one of the most effective ways to learn is to imagine yourself teaching the topic to someone else – working in a group gives you the chance to do this in a real life setting (<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2018/mar/22/the-great-learning-curve-how-to-improve-your-study-habits>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

Bristol University **(have)** now **(devise)** one-to-one tutorials and workshops **(help)** support postgrads with their learning and revision. And they **(advise)** postgrads **(create)** a timetable, not just for university work, but also for their home and work life outside of study.

“Many postgrads **(undervalue)** the life experience they **(bring)** to the course, which actually **(put)** them in good stead,” **(say)** Gamble. “However, they may **(have)** a family or a part-time job and it **(be)** about balancing those needs.”

5. Post-reading activity:

Make a research and write a similar newsletter about youth study habits nowadays (you can use newspaper articles as a source).

SEMESTER IV

Змістовий модуль № 1. Географія / Geography Seminar 1

Погода. Прогноз погоди / Weather. Weather forecast

1. Drilling

I wish I were what I was when I wished I were what I am

2. Vocabulary list

Altitude	Geography	Political map
Analemma	Global	Prime meridian
Antipodes	Globe	Region
Arctic	GPS	Relief
Atlas	Hemisphere	River
Azimuth	Land	Scale bar
Bathymetric	Landform	Sea
mapborder	Latitude	Sea level
Capital city	Longitude	South
Cartographer	Magnetic pole	Southern Hemisphere
Cartography chart	Map	Street
City compass	Mercator projection	Territory
Continent	Meridian	Time zone
Contour line	Mountain range	Topography
Country	Nation	Tributary
Degree of latitude	Nautical chart	Tropic of Cancer
Degree of longitude	North	Tropic of Capricorn
Eartheast	North Magnetic Pole	Tropics
Eastern Hemisphere	Northern Hemisphere	Weather
Elevation	northwest	Western Hemisphere
Equator	Ocean	
Europe	Parallel	
Geographic	Peak	
coordinates	Pole	

3. Checking reading skills:

**'Woefully inaccurate': how a digitised map blew the televised
Weather off course**

Part 1

Rich Pelley

Imagine if you could tune into a daily TV show that (more or less) predicts the future, localised (more or less) to your house. We'd all be overnight billionaires like Biff Tannen in Back to the Future Part II. But when said TV show is merely foretelling something as yawnsome as the weather, few care, even though the technology to forecast the weather is

... Actually, who knows how they forecast the weather, but you can bet it's really expensive and complicated and uses all sorts of anemometers and barometers and other expensive and complicated things ending in "ometers"?

These days, most people simply combine the old school (look out of the window, which is surprisingly up-to-date) with the new (look at your phone, which neatly sums everything in an icon). Hence the Weather is only really watched by true weather aficionados or people waiting for The One Show to start.

The first televised weather report was given in 1954 by George Cowling, famous for being, erm, the first BBC TV weatherman. In the 70s and 80s, weathermen resembled geography teachers on their way home from a disco, apart from Barbara Edwards (the first lady weatherman in 1974) who looked as if she taught home economics. Who can forget poor Michael Fish categorically denying the Great Storm of 1987? (Erm, everyone under 30?) (<https://www.theguardian.com/tv-and-radio/2019/nov/25/jump-the-shark-televised-weather>)

4. Use of English

Match the parts of the sentence:

In the 70s and 80s, weathermen resembled	was given in 1954 by George Cowling
The first televised weather report	categorically denying the Great Storm of 1987
apart from Barbara Edwards	geography teachers on their way home from a disco
Who can forget poor Michael Fish	who looked as if she taught home economics

5. Post-reading activity

Write an approximate weather forecast for tomorrow Ukraine. Try to use as many terms on the subject as you can.

Is a daily forecast important for people?

Speak about typical weather in your country.

Seminar 2

Погода у Сполученому Королівстві, США / Weather in UK, USA

1. Drilling

Irish wristwatch

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Rainbow</i>	<i>Cold spell</i>	<i>Frost</i>
<i>Airconditioner</i>	<i>Cool</i>	<i>Frostbite</i>
<i>Avalanche</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Hail</i>
<i>Below freezing</i>	<i>Drizzling</i>	<i>Heat stroke</i>
<i>Blizzard</i>	<i>Drought</i>	<i>Heat wave</i>
<i>Boiling hot</i>	<i>Fahrenheit</i>	<i>Humidity</i>
<i>Breeze</i>	<i>Flood</i>	<i>Hurricane</i>
<i>Celsius</i>	<i>Flurry</i>	<i>Lightning</i>
<i>Chilly</i>	<i>Fog</i>	<i>Mild</i>
<i>Clear</i>	<i>Forecast</i>	
<i>Cloud</i>	<i>Freezing cold</i>	

3. Checking reading skills:

‘Woefully inaccurate’: how a digitised map blew the televised Weather off course Part 2

Rich Pelley

There have been further controversies of course. Louise Lear got the giggles in 2016, leaving her in tears while chatting about incoming storms across Reading. Simon King felt some pressure when he unveiled his new hair transplant in February 2019.

And Tomasz Schafernaker risked a notable chill factor coming in from the south by stripping for *Attitude* in 2010, the same year he was caught sticking his middle finger up at newsreader Simon McCoy.

But the Weather’s real jump-the-shark moment had less to do with the presenters and more to do with what they were pointing at. The days are long gone when weathermen slapped magnetic clouds on to paper cutouts of the UK. Computer images came into play in 1985, satellite in 2000, and 3D imagery in 2005. Things trundled along until March 2018 when, after 95 years of buying in its weather from the Met Office (the Rolls-Royce of weather services), the BBC controversially decided to save cash by renegotiating with whichever cheaper private weather organisation (in this case MeteoGroup) seemingly threw in the most unwanted extras.

Gasp! at the new flat-map projection, meaning that Scotland is no longer out of proportion. Cry! at the improvements in high-res mapping, including key roads and urban areas. Yet, on its launch more than a thousand cynical comments were left on the BBC’s website within 10 days, branding the new service “the opposite of improvements”, “utterly laughable”, “cluttered and confusing” and “woefully inaccurate”. Now we’re left with weather bulletins that blow whatever the weather (<https://www.theguardian.com/tv-and-radio/2019/nov/25/jump-the-shark-televised-weather>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

But the Weather's real jump-the-shark moment had less (1)____ do with the presenters and more to do (2)____ what they were pointing (3)____. The days are long gone (4)____ weathermen slapped magnetic clouds (5)____ to paper cutouts (6)____ the UK. Computer images came into play (7)____ 1985, satellite (8)____ 2000, and 3D imagery in 2005. Things trundled along until March 2018 when, after 95 years (9)____ buying in its weather from the Met Office (the Rolls-Royce of weather services), the BBC controversially decided to save cash (10)____ renegotiating with whichever cheaper private weather organisation (in this case MeteoGroup) seemingly threw (11)____ the most unwanted extras.

5. Speaking and discussion

Try to recall as many proverbs and collocations about (an English) weather as you can. Explain their meaning.

What is an average range of temperature in your region in summer?

What can you say about the weather in USA?

Seminar 3

Погода в Україні / Weather in Ukraine

1. Drilling

*Three tree turtles took turns talking tongue twisters.
If three tree turtles took turns talking tongue twisters,
where's the twisters the three tree turtles talked?*

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Gale</i>	<i>Season</i>
<i>Meteorologist</i>	<i>Shower</i>
<i>Minus</i>	<i>Sleet (similar to hail)</i>
<i>Overcast</i>	<i>Slush</i>
<i>Partly cloudy</i>	<i>Smog</i>
<i>Precipitation</i>	<i>Snow</i>
<i>Puddle</i>	<i>Snowstorm</i>
<i>Rain</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>
<i>Raindrop</i>	<i>Sunburn</i>
<i>Raining cats and dogs</i>	<i>Sunglasses</i>
<i>Scorching</i>	<i>Suntan</i>

Sunscreen
Temperature
Thermometer
Thunder / thunderstorm
Tornado / cyclone

Umbrella
UV (ultra violet) rays
Wind
Wind chill factor

3. Checking reading skills:

Unusually warm winter keeps Ukraine's bears from hibernation

Oleksiy Sorokin

While some may enjoy the unusually warm December in Ukraine, there is one group that is confused by the weather: bears.

The warm winter with temperatures reaching 10 degrees Celsius has been preventing the bears in the Synevir National Park from hibernation, the park said on its Facebook page. Only three out of the 32 brown bears living in the park went into hibernation.

The Synevir National Park is located near the Carpathian Mountains, 650 kilometers west of Kyiv, in Zakarpattia Oblast. The park covers 404 square kilometers and is home to a brown bear sanctuary.

The situation is similar in another bear sanctuary, Domazhyr in Lviv Oblast, some 200 north of the Synevir Park. Most of the park's 15 bears went into hibernation, but woke up because of the warm weather, according to Natalya Holayko, an employee of the Domazhyr. They are expected to go back to sleep in early January.

The Kyiv bear community is also awake. Representatives of the Kyiv Zoo told the Kyiv Post that the six bears that live there also aren't hibernating.

However, it's not unusual for bears to be at least partly awake during winter.

While bears tend to engage in a less active way of life during cold temperatures, they do not fully hibernate, according to Holyako of Domazhyr. During winter bears are easily awakened and tend to leave their place of residence.

"It doesn't threaten their health," Holyako told the Kyiv Post (<https://www.kyivpost.com/ukraine-politics/unusually-warm-winter-keeps-ukraines-bears-from-hibernation.html>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

The Synevir National Park **(be)** located near the Carpathian Mountains, 650 kilometers west of Kyiv, in Zakarpattia Oblast. The park **(cover)** 404 square kilometers and **(be)** home to a brown bear sanctuary.

The situation **(be)** similar in another bear sanctuary, Domazhyr in Lviv Oblast, some 200 north of the Synevir Park. Most of the park's 15 bears **(go)** into hibernation, but **(wake)** up because of the warm weather, according to Natalya Holayko, an employee of the Domazhyr. They **(be)** expected **(go)** back **(sleep)** in early January.

5. Speaking and discussion

Speak on the up-to-date weather in Ukraine due to climate changes. Do they influence the crop volume and therefore the status of Ukraine as agricultural country?

Seminar 4

Попу покы / Seasons of the year

1. Drilling

National Sheepshire Sheep Association

2. Vocabulary list

This is a list of idioms about nature
a breath of fresh air
add fuel to the fire
chasing rainbows
be dead in the water
be dead to the world
be in deep water
be in hot water
be in the land of the living
beat around the bush
bed of roses
calm before the storm
castles in the air
come into bloom
come under fire

draw the shortest straw
drop in the bucket
fan the flames
gain ground
get into deep water
greener pastures
in the air
it's a jungle out there
make a mountain out of a molehill
make waves
Nature abhors a vacuum
not hold water
oceans of
of the first water
quake like a leaf

rain or shine
root and branch
sail against the wind
sail close to the wind
salt of the earth
sell ice to Eskimos
storm is brewing
tempest in a teapot
the chill wind of something
under a cloud
under the sun
up in the air
vale of tears
vanish into the air
walk on air
when it rains, it pours

3. Checking reading skills:

The environment in 2050

Part 1

Jonathan Watts

'Good morning. Here is the shipping forecast for midday, 21 June, 2050. Seas will be rough, with violent storms and visibility ranging from

poor to very poor for the next 24 hours. The outlook for tomorrow is less fair.”

All being well, this could be a weather bulletin released by the Met Office and broadcast by the BBC in the middle of this century. Destructive gales may not sound like good news, but they will be among the least of the world’s problems in the coming era of peak climate turbulence. With social collapse a very real threat in the next 30 years, it will be an achievement in 2050 if there are still institutions to make weather predictions, radio transmitters to share them and seafarers willing to listen to the archaic content.

I write this imaginary forecast with an apology to Tim Radford, the former Guardian science editor, who used the same device in 2004 to open a remarkably prescient prediction on the likely impacts of global warming on the world in 2020.

Journalists generally hate to go on record about the future. We are trained to report on the very recent past, not gaze into crystal balls. On those occasions when we have to venture ahead of the present, most of us play it safe by avoiding dates that could prove us wrong, or quoting others.

Radford allowed himself no such safe distance or equivocation in 2004, which we should remember as a horribly happy year for climate deniers. George W Bush was in the White House, the Kyoto protocol had been recently zombified by the US Congress, the world was distracted by the Iraq war and fossil fuel companies and oil tycoons were pumping millions of dollars into misleading ads and dubious research that aimed to sow doubt about science.

Radford looked forward to a point when global warming was no longer so easy to ignore. Applying his expert knowledge of the best science available at the time, he predicted 2020 would be the year when the planet started to feel the heat as something real and urgent.

“We’re still waiting for the Earth to start simmering,” he wrote back in that climate-comfortable summer of 2004. “But by 2020 the bubbles will be appearing.”

The heat of the climate movement is certainly less latent. In the past year, the world has seen Greta Thunberg’s solo school strikes morph into a global movement of more than six million demonstrators; Extinction Rebellion activists have seized bridges and blocked roads in capital cities; the world has heard ever more alarming warnings from UN scientists, David Attenborough and the UN envoy for climate action, Mark Carney; dozens of national parliaments and city councils have declared climate emergencies; and the issue has risen further to the fore in the current UK general election than any before it. With only weeks to

go until 2020, the bubbles of climate anxiety are massing near the surface.

Radford's most precise predictions relate to the science. Writing after the record-breaking UK heat of 2003, he warned such scorching temperatures would become the norm. "Expect summer 2020 to be every bit as oppressive." How right he was. Since then, the world has sweltered through the 10 hottest years in history. The UK registered a new high of 38.7C this July, which was the planet's warmest month since measurements began (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/dec/30/environment-2050-flooded-cities-forced-migration-amazon-turning-savannah>)

4. Use of English

Match the parts of the sentence:

Radford allowed himself	and fossil fuel companies and oil tycoons were pumping millions of dollars into misleading ads
the world was distracted by the Iraq war	the Kyoto protocol had been recently zombified by the US Congress
George W Bush was in the White House	is certainly less latent
The heat of the climate movement	envoy for climate action
David Attenborough and the UN	no such safe distance or equivocation

5. Speaking and discussion

Speak on the transformations in a global climate and seasons' duration under Gulf Stream changes.

Seminar 5

Клімат. Зміни в кліматі / Climate. Climate changes

1. Drilling

Flies fly but a fly flies

2. Vocabulary list

any port in a storm

blue-sky thinking

bolt from the blue

chase rainbows

*cloud nine
come rain or shine*

*every cloud has a silver lining
have a face like thunder*

3. Checking reading skills:

The environment in 2050

Part 2

Jonathan Watts

Radford also correctly anticipated how much more hostile this would make the climate – with increasingly ferocious storms (for the first time on record, there have been category 5 hurricanes, such as Dorian and Harvey, for four years in a row), intensifying forest fires (consider the devastating blazes in Siberia and the Amazon this year, or California and Lapland in 2018) and massive bleaching of coral reefs (which is happening with growing frequency across most of the world). All of this has come to pass, as have Radford’s specific predictions of worsening floods in Bangladesh, desperate droughts in southern Africa, food shortages in the Sahel and the opening up of the northwest passage due to shrinking sea ice (the huge cruise liner, *Crystal Serenity*, is among the many ships that have sailed through the Bering Strait in recent years – a route that was once deemed impossible by even the most intrepid explorers).

A couple of his predictions were slightly premature (the snows on Kilimanjaro and Mt Kenya have not yet disappeared, though a recent study said they will be gone before future generations get a chance to see them), but overall, Radford’s vision of the world in 2020 was remarkably accurate, which is important because it confirms climate science was reliable even in 2004. It is even more precise today, which is good news in terms of anticipating the risks, but deeply alarming when we consider just how nasty scientists expect the climate to become in our lifetime. Unless emissions are slashed over the next decade, a swarm of wicked problems are heading our way.

How wicked? Well, following Radford’s example, let us consider what the world will look like in 2050 if humanity continues to burn oil, gas, coal and forests at the current rate.

The difference will be visible from space. By the middle of the 21st century, the globe has changed markedly from the blue marble that humanity first saw in wondrous colour in 1972. The white northern ice-cap vanishes completely each summer, while the southern pole will shrink beyond recognition. The lush green rainforests of the Amazon, Congo and Papua New Guinea are smaller and quite possibly enveloped in smoke. From the subtropics to the mid-latitudes, a grimy-white band

of deserts has formed a thickening ring around the northern hemisphere.

Coastlines are being reshaped by rising sea levels. Just over 30cm at this stage – well short of the 2 metres that could hit in 2100 – but still enough to swamp unprotected stretches of land from Miami and Guangdong to Lincolnshire and Alexandria. High tides and storm surges periodically blur the boundaries between land and sea, making the roads of megacities resemble the canals of Venice with increasing frequency.

On the ground, rising temperatures are changing the world in ways that can no longer be explained only by physics and chemistry. The increasingly hostile weather is straining social relations and disrupting economics, politics and mental health.

Generation Greta is middle aged. Their teenage fears of the complete extinction of the human race have not yet come to pass, but the risk of a breakdown of civilisation is higher than at any previous time in history – and rising steadily. They live with a level of anxiety their grandparents could have barely imagined (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/dec/30/environment-2050-flooded-cities-forced-migration-amazon-turning-savannah>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

A couple (1)____ his predictions were slightly premature (the snows (2)____ Kilimanjaro and Mt Kenya have not (3)____ disappeared, though (4)____ recent study said they will be gone before future generations get (5)____ chance to see them), but overall, Radford's vision (6)____ the world (7)____ 2020 was remarkably accurate, which is important because it confirms climate science was reliable even (8)____ 2004. It is even more precise today, which is good news (9)____ terms (10)____ anticipating the risks, but deeply alarming when we consider just how nasty scientists expect (11)____ climate to become (12)____ our lifetime. Unless emissions are slashed over (13)____ next decade, a swarm (14)____ wicked problems are heading our way.

5. Speaking and discussion

Reveal your attitude on the problem of global climate changes nowadays.

Do nuclear weapons tests, nuclear power plants, human terraforming activity causes irreversible changes on Earth?

Seminar 6

Клімат у Сполученому Королівстві, США / Climate in UK, USA

1. Drilling

Does this shop sport short socks with spots?

2. Vocabulary list

heavy weather

make heavy weather of something

in a fog

right as rain

in the cold light of day

under a cloud

it never rains but it pours

under the weather

keep a weather eye on

weather permitting

lovely weather for ducks

weather the storm

3. Checking reading skills:

The environment in 2050

Part 3

Jonathan Watts

The world in 2050 is more hostile and less fertile, more crowded and less diverse. Compared with 2019, there are more trees, but fewer forests, more concrete, but less stability. The rich have retreated into air-conditioned sanctums behind ever higher walls. The poor – and what is left of other species – is left exposed to the ever harsher elements. Everyone is affected by rising prices, conflict, stress and depression.

This is a doorway into peak climate turbulence. Global heating passed the 1.5C mark a couple of years earlier and is now accelerating towards 3C, or possibly even 4C, by the end of the century. It feels as if the dial on a cooker has been turned from nine o'clock to midnight. Los Angeles, Sydney, Madrid, Lisbon and possibly even Paris endure new highs in excess of 50C. London's climate resembles Barcelona's 30 years earlier. Across the world, droughts intensify and extreme heat becomes a fact of life for 1.6bn city dwellers, eight times more than in 2019. For a while, marathons, World Cups and Olympics were moved to the winter to avoid the furnace-like heat in many cities. Now they are not held at all. It is impossible to justify the emissions and the world is no longer in the mood for games.

Extreme weather is the overriding concern of all but a tiny elite. It wreaks havoc everywhere, but the greatest misery is felt in poorer countries. Dhaka, Dar es Salaam and other coastal cities are hit almost every year by storm surges and other extreme sea-level incidents that

used to occur only once a century. Following the lead set by Jakarta, several capitals have relocated to less-exposed regions. But floods, heatwaves, droughts and fires are increasingly catastrophic. Healthcare systems are struggling to cope. The economic costs cripple poorly prepared financial institutions. Insurance companies refuse to provide cover for natural disasters. Insecurity and desperation sweep through populations. Governments struggle to cope.

“By 2050, if we fail to act, many of the most damaging, extreme weather events we have seen in recent years will become commonplace,” warns Michael Mann, the director of the Earth System Science Center at Pennsylvania State University. “In a world where we see continual weather disasters day after day (which is what we’ll have in the absence of concerted action), our societal infrastructure may well fail ... We won’t see the extinction of our species, but we could well see societal collapse.”

Adding to the anxiety is the erratic temperature of the planet. Instead of rising smoothly it jolts upwards, because tipping points – once the stuff of scientific nightmares – are reached one after another: methane release from permafrost; a die-off of the tiny marine organisms that sequestered billions of tonnes of carbon; the dessication of tropical forests. People have come to realise how interconnected the world’s natural life-support systems are. As one falls, another is triggered – like dominos or the old board game, Mouse Trap.

A storm is certainly brewing. The science is clear on that. The question now is how we face it (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/dec/30/environment-2050-flooded-cities-forced-migration-amazon-turning-savannah>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Extreme weather **(be)** the overriding concern of all but a tiny elite. It **(wreak)** havoc everywhere, but the greatest misery **(be)** felt in poorer countries. Dhaka, Dar es Salaam and other coastal cities **(be)** hit almost every year by storm surges and other extreme sea-level incidents that **(use)** to occur only once a century. **(Follow)** the lead set by Jakarta, several capitals have **(relocate)** to less-exposed regions. But floods, heatwaves, droughts and fires **(be)** increasingly catastrophic. Healthcare systems **(be)** struggling **(cope)**. The economic costs cripple poorly **(prepare)** financial institutions.

5. Speaking and discussion

Could the Energy Law adoption throughout the world prevent the further weather and climate changes? Give your pros and cons.

Seminar 7

Клімат в Україні / Climate in Ukraine

1. Drilling

No need to light a night-light on a light night like tonight

2. Vocabulary list

<i>any port in a storm</i>	<i>highways and byways</i>	<i>off the wagon</i>
<i>at the wheel</i>	<i>hit the road</i>	<i>on the wagon</i>
<i>backseat driver</i>	<i>hitch one's wagon to a star</i>	<i>paddle one's own canoe</i>
<i>bad news travels fast</i>	<i>in the same boat</i>	<i>put the cart before the horse</i>
<i>desert a sinking ship</i>	<i>itchy feet</i>	<i>put the pedal to the metal</i>
<i>drive a hard bargain</i>	<i>jump on the bandwagon</i>	<i>road rage</i>
<i>drive someone up the wall</i>	<i>jump the lights</i>	<i>rock the boat</i>
<i>fall off the back of a lorry</i>	<i>live out of a suitcase</i>	<i>sail through something</i>
<i>fifth wheel</i>	<i>make one's way</i>	<i>take for a ride</i>
<i>find one's way around something</i>	<i>miss the boat</i>	<i>trip the light fantastic</i>
<i>flight of fancy</i>	<i>my way or the highway</i>	<i>wheels fall off</i>
	<i>off the beaten track</i>	

3. Checking reading skills:

A warm welcome? The wildlife visitors warning of climate disaster

Part 1

Britain's milder weather is attracting exotic guests. While we may celebrate their arrival now it should also alert us to what's ahead

Stephen Moss

Mediterranean egrets balancing on the backs of cows, multicoloured moths the size of a human hand, and impossibly exotic bee-eaters hawking for insects under English skies. All are here as a direct consequence of the climate crisis, which has allowed continental European species to extend their ranges northwards, and then make the leap across the Channel to gain a foothold in southern Britain.

Whenever I take a walk along the disused railway line across the Avalon marshes, near my Somerset home, I can't help noticing these new arrivals. Tall and elegant, great white egrets first arrived here from France just a few years ago; now I encounter them every time I visit.

Down the road, at the Somerset Wildlife Trust's reserve at Catcott Lows, flocks of cattle egrets – the same species we see in wildlife films from Africa – gather to feed, perched appropriately on the backs of cattle. Elsewhere on the marshes, secretive night herons and little bitterns have also bred in recent years.

When I moved to Somerset with my young family just over a dozen years ago, all these species were so rare they would have attracted a crowd of eager twitchers. Today, everyone – including my own teenagers – takes them for granted.

Going back to my own childhood, the now ubiquitous little egret – that Persil-white apparition featuring at a wetland near you – was incredibly scarce. When, at the age of 10, I stumbled across one on Brownsea Island in Dorset, it was the highlight of my birding life for many years afterwards.

And it's not just birds. When it comes to unexpected new arrivals, butterfly and moth enthusiasts have enjoyed a bumper year. First came the news in August that an invasion of long-tailed blue butterflies was occurring all the way along the south coast, from Cornwall to Kent. This unusual looking butterfly – which really does have a tiny "tail" protruding from the back of each wing – was turning up in the most unexpected places: Sussex butterfly expert Neil Hulme even found one laying eggs on pea plants in a pub garden. Thanks to Hulme's guidance, even I managed to catch up with them, in the equally unlikely setting of a patch of waste ground next to Brighton racecourse.

Meanwhile, that group of nocturnal activists known as "moth trappers", of which I am one, have been attracting some real beauties to their light traps. The greatest prize this summer has been the wonderfully named Clifden nonpareil – literally meaning "beyond compare".

One of our largest and most spectacular moths, with a 12cm wingspan and a bright blue flash on its underwings, it was once considered extinct in Britain. Yet this summer, after an absence of many years, the Clifden nonpareil has been turning up in moth traps all over southern England and Wales.

Its day-flying counterpart, the hummingbird hawkmoth, has also had a good year, as has one of our most mysterious and sought-after species, the death's-head hawkmoth.

Made famous – or perhaps that should be infamous – by the novel and film *The Silence of the Lambs*, several death's-head caterpillars and pupae have been found in potato patches in the Somerset village of Westbury-sub-Mendip.

Brought indoors by local naturalists, they were successfully hatched out, the adult moths revealing the sinister skull pattern on the back of the thorax that gives the species its name. When I went to see this extraordinary insect, it emitted its famous “squeak”, which adds to its terrifying reputation (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jan/02/a-warm-welcome-the-wildlife-visitors-warning-of-climate-disaster-aoe>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Whenever I take (1)___ walk along (2)___ disused railway line across (3)___ Avalon marshes, near my Somerset home, I can't help noticing these new arrivals. Tall and elegant, great white egrets first arrived here from France just (4)___ few years ago; now I encounter them every time I visit. Down the road, (5)___ the Somerset Wildlife Trust's reserve (6)___ Catcott Lows, flocks of cattle egrets - (7)___ same species we see in wildlife films from Africa - gather (8)___ feed, perched appropriately (9)___ the backs of cattle. Elsewhere (10)___ the marshes, secretive night herons and little bitterns have also bred (11)___ recent years.

5. Speaking and discussion

What region in Ukraine you consider the most appropriate for your living?

What region is the most favourable for green tourism, for growing vegetables and fruits, for recreational tourism, hotel business in Ukraine?

Seminar 8

Довкілля. Дика природа / Environment. Wildlife

1. Drilling

A real rare whale

2. Vocabulary list

*any port in a storm
at the wheel*

backseat driver

bad news travels fast

desert a sinking ship

drive a hard bargain

*drive someone up the
wall*

*fall off the back of a
lorry*

fifth wheel

*find one's way around
something*

flight of fancy

highways and byways

hit the road

hitch one's wagon to a star
in the same boat
itchy feet
jump on the bandwagon
jump the lights
live out of a suitcase
make one's way

miss the boat
my way or the highway
off the beaten track
off the wagon
on the wagon
paddle one's own canoe
put the cart before the horse

put the pedal to the metal
road rage
rock the boat
sail through something
take for a ride
trip the light fantastic
wheels fall off

3. Checking reading skills:

A warm welcome? The wildlife visitors warning of climate disaster Part 2

Stephen Moss

It's not just these new arrivals that indicate the effects of climate change – or as we now more correctly call it, the climate emergency. Many resident bird species are rising in numbers; as are short-distance migrants such as the blackcap and chiffchaff. These small, neat warblers are now overwintering in Britain (instead of Spain and north Africa), thanks to milder winters, and the consequent wider availability of their insect food.

So, in Voltaire's ironic comment, all is surely for the best, in the best of all possible worlds. For the moment, that may indeed be true. Yet as long ago as 1990, the German ornithologist and migration expert Peter Berthold warned that during the initial warming period many bird species would benefit from "heavenly conditions". This, he explained, was a kind of honeymoon period in which warmer springs and summers, and milder winters, would allow them to expand their numbers and range.

But if the global climate becomes hotter still, with more frequent and extreme weather events such as droughts, storms and floods, reality will inevitably begin to bite, and all but the most adaptable species will start to decline. Their fall might also be hastened by an increase in populations of parasites and diseases, which flourish in warmer climates.

Ironically, the long-tailed blue butterfly I watched sunning itself in August cannot survive Britain's winters – at least not yet. As Neil Hulme explains, it would need a rise in average temperatures of several degrees, enough to banish winter frosts that kill their larvae, to colonise Britain permanently. But if that did happen, we would have reached a climatic tipping point, and probably lose not just much of our wildlife, but even jeopardise our own long-term existence on the planet.

Rapid environmental change is likely to hit some creatures harder than others. On a recent edition of the Radio 4 series *The Life Scientific*, Professor Anne Magurran of St Andrews University talked about what she calls “the shopping mall effect”. She noted that wherever you go in the world nowadays, from London to Los Angeles, Madrid to Melbourne, shopping centres tend to have the same outlets – well-known international brands whose names we all recognise.

Likewise, in response to a panoply of environmental pressures, ecosystems are tending to become more homogenous, with a few highly adaptable species beginning to dominate to the exclusion of less successful ones. As Magurran warns, if environmental conditions become more and more extreme, homogenisation will start to occur, and there will inevitably be species loss.

However, as Magurran points out, there is still time for us to take action to help safeguard the earth’s biodiversity. At the moment, she says, the dominant signal is change rather than loss. But unless we take swift and decisive action to mitigate climate change, while at the same time preventing habitat destruction, the rate of extinction will start to accelerate. Given that many governments appear to be heading in the opposite direction, with increased deregulation and a weakening of environmental protection back on the agenda, this is a very real concern. If we fail to act, the consequences for Britain’s wildlife are that successful generalists will do well, while specialists will not (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jan/02/a-warm-welcome-the-wildlife-visitors-warning-of-climate-disaster-aoe>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Ironically, (1)____ long-tailed blue butterfly I watched sunning itself (2)____ August cannot survive Britain’s winters – (3)____ least not yet. As Neil Hulme explains, it would need (4)____ rise in average temperatures (5)____ several degrees, enough to banish winter frosts that kill their larvae, (6)____ colonise Britain permanently. But if that did happen, we would have reached (7)____ climatic tipping point, and probably lose not just much (8)____ our wildlife, but even jeopardise our own long-term existence (9)____ the planet.

5. Speaking and discussion

Why is it so crucial to preserve wild species in the world nowadays? What events and organisations helping to save environment in Ukraine (abroad) do you know. Do you support their efforts to save the world?

Speak on the problem of endangered species.

Seminar 9

Екологія. Забруднення довкілля / Ecology. Pollution

1. Drilling

If you go for a gopher a gopher will go for a gopher hole

2. Vocabulary list

a little bird told me	count one's chickens	have a cow
as gentle as a lamb	before they hatch	have bigger fish to fry
back the wrong horse	cry wolf	have kittens
be a chicken	curiosity killed the cat	have other fish to fry
be a cold fish	dark horse	help a lame dog over a stile
be like a fish out of water	dead duck	horse of a different color
be the cat's whiskers	dog-eat-dog	hungry as a bear
beat a dead horse	dogs are barking	in two shakes of a lamb's tail
beef up	drink like a fish	keep the wolf from the door
big fish in a small pond	eat like a horse	lame duck
big frog in a small pond	every dog has its day	let sleeping dogs lie
bird's-eye view	fall prey to	let the cat out of the bag
call off the dogs	fight like cat and dog	
cash cow	fish for compliments	
cat got your tongue	fish story	
chicken out	frog in one's throat	
chicken-hearted	grin like a Cheshire cat	
cock-and-bull story	grouse about someone or something	

3. Checking reading skills:

A warm welcome? The wildlife visitors warning of climate disaster Part 3

Stephen Moss

When it comes to making predictions, we also need to take into account the unusual nature of the British Isles, which stretch from Shetland, just a few degrees of latitude short of the Arctic Circle, to Scilly, which has its own – almost subtropical – microclimate.

So, while we enjoy the short-term benefits of climate change in the south, problems are already beginning to occur at the other end of Britain. On the Cairngorm plateau, our sole example of the arctic-alpine biome, the ptarmigan – the only British bird that turns white in winter – is gradually declining, with just a few thousand pairs remaining.

Until the start of the 19th century, the ptarmigan could be found across a wide swathe of northern Britain, south to the Lake District; but today it survives only in the Highlands. Its decline has been caused by a number of factors, including crows attracted by the rubbish left by visitors, which prey on the ptarmigan's eggs and chicks. But a more long-term factor is the warming climate, which is altering the habitat and food supply of these highly specialised birds.

Should the climate emergency continue to worsen, and temperatures keep rising, the ptarmigan – along with other highland specialists such as the dotterel and snow bunting – looks set to disappear as a British bird in my lifetime.

I recall many years ago hearing someone talk about saving the planet “for our children, and our children's children”. At the time, this felt like an abstract notion; even a rather sanctimonious platitude. Now that I have children and step-grandchildren of my own, who may well live to witness the 22nd century, that phrase feels far more relevant and urgent. If the worst predictions for the climate emergency come true, with devastating consequences for human and animal life on this planet, then I do not envy them living that long.

So, much as I enjoy seeing cattle egrets on my local patch, or catching up with a new species of butterfly on the south coast, my pleasure is more than ever tinged with concern.

My fear is that these pioneering colonists are not something to be celebrated, but a phenomenon to warn us of impending disaster in this new age of extinction (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jan/02/a-warm-welcome-the-wildlife-visitors-warning-of-climate-disaster-aoe>)

4. Use of English

Open the brackets and explain your choice of the form:

So, while we **(enjoy)** the short-term benefits of climate change in the south, problems **(be)** already **(begin)** **(occur)** at the other end of Britain. On the Cairngorm plateau, our sole example of the arctic-alpine biome, the ptarmigan – the only British bird that **(turn)** white in winter – **(be)** gradually declining, with just a few thousand pairs **(remain)**.

Until the start of the 19th century, the ptarmigan **(can)** **(be)** found across a wide swathe of northern Britain, south to the Lake District; but today it **(survive)** only in the Highlands. Its decline **(have)** **(be)** caused by a number of factors, **(include)** crows attracted by the rubbish left by visitors, which prey on the ptarmigan's eggs and chicks. But a more long-term factor **(be)** the warming climate, which **(be)** altering the habitat and food supply of these highly specialised birds.

5. Speaking and discussion

Reveal the main causes of natural disasters taking place in different parts of the world (wildfires in Australia, torrential rains in Indonesia, Israel, etc.) nowadays.

How humans can operate the consequences of an oil / nuclear pollution?

Seminar 10

Географічне положення й природні ресурси Сполученого Королівства / Geographical position and natural resources of UK

1. Drilling

Bug's black blood, Black bug's blood

2. Vocabulary list

like a moth to a flame	sacred cow
like water off a duck's back	scaredy cat
lion's share	see a man about a dog
look like mutton dressed as lamb	shoot the bull
make a monkey out of	sitting duck
make a pig of oneself	snake in one's bosom
naked as a jaybird	snake in the grass
neither fish nor fowl	snake oil salesman
no spring chicken	spring chicken
not enough room to swing a cat	stir up a hornets' nest
not have a cat in hell's chance	take the bull by the horns
odd duck	take to something like a duck to water
play cat and mouse	the straw that broke the camel's back
put the cat among the pigeons	to sell wolf tickets
rabbit hole	when pigs fly
rain cats and dogs	wild-goose chase
run with the hare and hunt with the hounds	

3. Checking reading skills:

Winds of change usher in cleanest year on record

Part 1

Emily Gosden, Energy Editor

January 1 2020, 12:01am, The Times

Zero-carbon power sources supplied more of Britain's electricity than fossil fuels annually in 2019 for the first time, according to analysis by National Grid.

Wind, solar, hydro-electric and nuclear power accounted for 48.5 per cent of supplies last year, the company that has to keep the lights on said. That outstripped the 43 per cent of electricity provided from burning gas or coal, in what John Pettigrew, chief executive, called an "historic moment".

The remainder of Britain's electricity came from burning biomass and waste. This is not zero-carbon, though it is generally considered to be better for the environment than the burning of non-renewable fossil fuels.

Britain's electricity mix has changed dramatically over the past decade as successive governments have pursued policies designed to reduce emissions and help tackle climate change. These have included subsidising wind and solar farms and taxing carbon emissions from fossil fuel power plants.

Britain has more than 8,000 wind turbines onshore and more than 2,000 offshore. Together these supplied 18.6 per cent of the country's power last year, according to National Grid.

Britain's solar panels, hydro-electric plants and other zero-carbon renewables made up about another 8 per cent of supplies, while nuclear reactors, some of which were shut for safety checks, accounted for 16.8 per cent.

National Grid also calculates that about 5 per cent of supplies came from zero-carbon electricity imported from the Continent via subsea power cables, most of which the company co-owns. It says that the majority of electricity imported can be classified as zero carbon, thanks largely to the dominance of nuclear power in France (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/past-six-days/2020-01-01/business/winds-of-change-in-cleanest-year-on-record-tgrj92tfn>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Zero-carbon power sources supplied more (1)___ Britain's electricity than fossil fuels annually (2)___ 2019 for (3)___ first time, according (4)___ analysis by National Grid.

Wind, solar, hydro-electric and nuclear power accounted (5)___ 48.5 per cent (6)___ supplies last year, (7)___ company that has (8)___ keep the lights (9)___ said. That outstripped (10)___ 43 per cent (11)___ electricity provided from burning gas (12)___ coal, in what John Pettigrew, chief executive, called an "historic moment".

5. Speaking and discussion

Give a geographical outline of the UK and name the main locations.

Highlight the common natural resources of the UK.

Make a historical research on the problem of English toponyms.

What English names / toponyms are constituents of collocations defining the lifestyle or the habits of people in UK (e.g. Scotch woodcock, Derby, Clun Forest sheep, etc.). Make the Top-20 list of the most exotic of them.

Seminar 11

Географічне положення й природні ресурси Сполучених Штатів Америки / Geographical position and natural resources of USA

1. Drilling

A quick witted cricket critic

2. Vocabulary list

ageing

carbon tax

emission

highlight

remainder

negligible

stride

3. Checking reading skills:

Winds of change usher in cleanest year on record

Part 2

Emily Gosden, Energy Editor

Gas plants provided Britain's single biggest power source, at 38.4 per cent of supplies, while coal, the most polluting fuel, produced only 2.1 per cent of electricity needs.

A handful of ageing coal-fired power stations remain as most have been shut under environmental rules or as the carbon tax has made them uneconomic most of the time.

National Grid is a FTSE 100 group with operating profits of £3.4 billion in 2018 from energy businesses in Britain and the United States. It is Britain's system operator, responsible for balancing supply and demand.

The 2008 Climate Change Act committed Britain to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 80 per cent from 1990 levels by 2050, spurring the shift to green energy. Last year the government increased

this target to “net zero”, requiring 100 per cent of net emissions to be eliminated. National Grid said its analysis came as Britain hit “the mid-point between 1990 and 2050”. It highlighted the shift in the electricity mix from 1990 to 2019.

In 1990 three quarters of the power mix came from coal or other fossil fuels such as oil, while gas was barely used. Nuclear accounted for most of the remainder, with a negligible contribution from renewables.

Andrea Leadsom, business and energy secretary, said: “These figures demonstrate just how far we’ve come, having just had the best year for renewable energy on record. I fully expect to see even greater strides in 2020, as a crucial part of meeting our legally binding target” (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/past-six-days/2020-01-01/business/winds-of-change-in-cleanest-year-on-record-tgrj92tfn>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

The 2008 Climate Change Act committed Britain (1)___ cut its greenhouse gas emissions (2)___ 80 (3)___ cent from 1990 levels (4)___ 2050, spurring the shift (5)___ green energy. Last year the government increased (6)___ target to “net zero”, requiring 100 per cent (7)___ net emissions to (8)___ eliminated. National Grid said (9)___ analysis came as Britain hit “the mid-point between 1990 and 2050”. It highlighted the shift in the electricity mix (10)___ 1990 to 2019.

5. Speaking and discussion

Give a geographical outline of the USA.

What mineral resources are the most common for this country?

How could these resources be replaced nowadays?

Seminar 12

*Географічне положення й природні ресурси України
/ Geographical position and natural resources of Ukraine*

1. Drilling

Sure, sir, the ship's sure shipshape, sir

2. Vocabulary list

lakeside

heritage

viral

stay away

horde

grip

3. Checking reading skills:

Alpine village begs Frozen tourists to stay away

Part 1

Alice Hutton, Hallstatt

January 5 2020, 12:01am, The Sunday Times

There are no bad views in Hallstatt. The fairytale lakeside village tucked under the Salzkammergut mountains in Austria is so attractive that its mayor has begged tourists to stay away.

But they keep on coming – even after some of its 16th century Alpine buildings burnt down in a mystery fire.

The Unesco world heritage site has been flooded with millions of visitors after it went viral across east Asia as the “most Instagrammable town in the world”, rumoured to be the model for the fictional town of Arendelle in Disney’s hugely popular film Frozen.

Hallstatt has a population of only 780, yet up to 10,000 people a day arrive from China, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea to snap selfies, fly drones, stage wedding photos and even let themselves into residents’ homes to look around and use the lavatory.

On November 30 fire ripped through the waterfront and burnt a significant portion of it to the ground. A police investigation began but Hallstatt had had enough. Before the embers were cold, the mayor, Alexander Scheutz, temporarily closed roads to the village and issued a statement begging the hordes of visitors: “Stay away.”

“It didn’t work, they came anyway,” said Scheutz wearily last week as tourists wrapped in thick coats dragged suitcases through the frosty, cobbled streets in bright 5C sunshine. They gripped smartphones, cameras open, looking for the perfect shot.

“Hallstatt is an important piece of cultural history not a museum,” Scheutz said. “We want to reduce numbers by at least a third but we don’t actually have any way of stopping them.”

Like other cultural sites such as the Taj Mahal and Venice, Hallstatt suffers from “over-tourism”, which the World Tourism Organisation blames on a combination of low-cost airlines, population growth and social media.

“I heard about it from a vlogger who said it was a ‘once in a lifetime trip’ that I shouldn’t miss,” said Lucy, a 28-year-old from Hong Kong, fiddling with her selfie stick.

“In Hong Kong, we don’t have anywhere like this, just tall buildings and lots of people. Everyone knows Hallstatt, it’s famous.”

The area was granted world heritage status by Unesco in 1997 but remained a beautiful but obscure destination for walkers, artists and fans of Bronze Age history – it is the site of a 7,000-year-old salt mine, the world’s oldest. Its rise to fame started in 2006 when it featured in the South Korean TV show Spring Watch and began to be marketed across Asia as a destination on a par with London and Paris (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/past-six-days/2020-01-04/world/fairytale-alpine-village-begs-frozen-tourists-to-stay-away-cbtch-mbhv>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Hallstatt (1)_ a population of only 780, yet (2)_ to 10,000 people a day arrive from China, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea (3)_ snap selfies, fly drones, stage wedding photos and (4)_ let themselves into residents’ homes to look (5)_ and use the lavatory. On November 30 fire ripped (6)_ the waterfront and burnt (7)_ significant portion of it to the ground. A police investigation began but Hallstatt had (8)_ enough. Before the embers (9)_ cold, the mayor, Alexander Scheutz, temporarily closed roads to the village and issued a statement begging (10)_ hordes of visitors: “Stay away.”

5. Speaking and discussion

Explain the presence of different mineral resources in Ukraine due to its climate and geological formation.

Does Ukraine have a potential to develop green energy (wind, water, sunrays)?

Seminar 13

Туризм. Зеленый туризм / Tourism. Green tourism

1. Drilling

Jack's nap sack strap snapped.

2. Vocabulary list

identical

influencer

per capita

local (n)

gold mine

residential

rocket (v)

downside

3. Checking reading skills:

Alpine village begs Frozen tourists to stay away

Part 2

Alice Hutton, Hallstatt

In 2011 a Chinese mining tycoon spent \$940m building an identical twin in southern Guangdong province, with homes for sale.

Rumours flew in China that it was the basis for Arendelle, and a wave of Asian social media influencers started to arrive to see the real thing.

In less than a decade visitor numbers jumped from just over 100 a day in 2011 to between 2,000 to 10,000 a day last year. That is six times more tourists per capita than Venice.

“They treat us like a movie set,” said Kayleigh, 33, manager of the Cafe Zum Mühlbach, who moved here in 2006 from Liverpool to open a guesthouse with her family because her mother “loved The Sound of Music”.

She added: “My mum woke up one day and found some Chinese tourists in her bedroom.”

If the tiny streets are filled with traffic and rubbish, there have been benefits too. Alex, 28, a Romanian waitress at Marktbeisl zur Ruth cafe, who moved here after marrying a local, called it a gold mine: “Hotel rooms cost €300-€400. Public toilets costs €1 and 4,000 people use it every day – you do the maths.”

Hallstatt has access to the kind of wealth about which most small, rural, Austrian towns could only dream. It has been used to keep its school, nursery and even technology college and concert hall going, despite extremely low residential numbers, as well as fund a new hydro-power plant.

The downside is that prices for locals have rocketed – and, as Jacqueline Pallien, 54, manager of the Fenix Hall hotel, said: “The supermarket is basically a souvenir shop, it’s a real problem for old people to find fresh food. The irony is the souvenirs are mostly made in China. So people come from China to buy a souvenir of Hallstatt that was made in their home country” (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/past-six-days/2020-01-04/world/fairytale-alpine-village-begs-frozen-tourists-to-stay-away-cbtchmbhv>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

If the tiny streets (1)_ filled with traffic and rubbish, there have (2)_ benefits too. Alex, 28, a Romanian waitress (3)_ Marktbeisl zur Ruth cafe, who moved here after marrying a local, called (4)_ a gold

mine: "Hotel rooms cost €300-€400. Public toilets costs €1 and 4,000 people use it every day – you do the maths." Hallstatt has access (5)___ the kind of wealth (6)___ which most small, rural, Austrian towns (7)___ only dream. It has been used to keep (8)___ school, nursery and even technology college and concert hall (9)___, despite extremely low residential numbers, as (10)___ as fund a new hydro-power plant.

5. Speaking and discussion

Reveal your view on the problem of garbage today (especially in Ukraine). Do waste processing plants are the only solution for Ukraine?

Speak on the waste recycling issue.

Змістовий модуль № 2. Розум і тіло / Mind and body Seminar 14

Розум. Уплив наркотиків / Intelligence. Drugs and brain damage

1. Drilling

The cat crept into the crypt, crapped and crept out.

2. Vocabulary list

<i>Hale and hearty</i>	<i>provision</i>
<i>in bad shape</i>	<i>recede</i>
<i>in the best of health</i>	<i>austerity</i>
<i>just what the doctor ordered</i>	<i>trafficking</i>
<i>nurse someone back to health</i>	<i>exploit</i>
<i>picture of (good) health</i>	<i>bias</i>
<i>poison pill</i>	<i>dysfunctional</i>
<i>safe and sound</i>	<i>subject to</i>
<i>take a deep breath</i>	<i>groom</i>
<i>white as a sheet</i>	<i>supply n</i>
<i>capitalize</i>	

3. Checking reading skills:

Levels of child criminal exploitation 'almost back to Victorian times'

Part 1

Vikram Dodd

The criminal exploitation of children is at its highest level in modern times as gangs capitalise on a lack of youth facilities and school exclusions to groom children, a police chief has revealed.

Chief constable Shaun Sawyer said that as state provision for children receded in the last decade, driven in part by austerity, criminals had exploited the space between “the school gate and the front door”.

Sawyer is the national police lead for modern slavery and human trafficking and he said exploited children were “almost back to Victorian times”, and called for a gender bias against seeing boys as victims of criminal exploitation to end.

He said more police officers promised by Boris Johnson’s government was welcome but more needed to be done to look after and protect children. “We are seeing more exploitation than before in modern times. They are UK nationals. More police officers will make a dent, but it won’t stop the causes,” he said.

“One of the solutions to the causes is the gap between the dysfunctional home and the school.”

Sawyer said most of those youngsters subjected to modern slavery and human trafficking were British nationals, up 73.7% on the previous year, at about 726 people.

He said that while in previous years, sexual exploitation or labour exploitation were the biggest reasons to class someone as a modern slave, it was now criminal exploitation driven by drug gangs, and including the county lines model of distributing and selling illegal narcotics.

Under county lines youngsters are groomed by urban gangs operating phone lines for customers to buy drugs, and travel to take supplies up and down the country, and deal them.

According to police figures, in one three-month period 638 children under 18 claimed to be criminally exploited and the majority was because of county lines, Sawyer said. That was 94.5% higher than the previous year.

The number of adults claiming criminal exploitation in one three-month period this year was 376, up 142% on the previous year.

Advertisement

For adults and children there are 1,739 live modern slavery operations. In January 2016 the figure was just 180 operations.

Some of this is due to improved reporting, while some is because of increased exploitation.

Sawyer said: “For these children they are almost back to Victorian times and are being criminally exploited. These kids are looking for family and security. This is the vacuum of youth diversion schemes.

“For understandable reasons of austerity, state youth services have been vacated. This gap of youth provision between the school and family is the void that the exploiters are filling” (<https://www.theguardian.com>)

dian.com/society/2020/jan/02/levels-child-criminal-exploitation-almost-back-to-victorian-times)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Sawyer said (1)_ of those youngsters subjected (2)_ modern slavery and human trafficking (3)_ British nationals, up 73.7% on the previous year, at about 726 people. He said (4)_ while in previous years, sexual exploitation (5)_ labour exploitation were the biggest reasons (6)_ class someone as a modern slave, it was now criminal exploitation driven by drug gangs, and including (7)_ county lines model of distributing and selling illegal narcotics. Under county lines youngsters (8)_ groomed by urban gangs operating phone lines (9)_ customers to buy drugs, and travel to take supplies up and (10)_ the country, and deal them.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you believe drugs can cause permanent brain damage?

What about psychoactive and psychotropic drugs? Is it legal to use them in the case of national security / medical experiment?

Speak on the problem of drug addiction among today's youth, particularly in developing and poorest countries in the world.

Seminar 15

Психічне здоров'я. Стрес / Mental health. Stress

1. Drilling

Susie sits shinning silver shoes

2. Vocabulary list

aspirational

hand over

diversion

county line

hard wired in

A drugs

informed choice

threaten

repeatedly

overpower

3. Checking reading skills:

Levels of child criminal exploitation 'almost back to Victorian times'

Part 2

Vikram Dodd

Sawyer, the chief constable of the Devon and Cornwall force, said criminals wishing to groom and exploit children portrayed themselves as charismatic, aspirational, and could seem powerful: "We've seen our schools in Devon and Cornwall work so hard, but more can be done."

"If you exclude a kid you are immediately putting them in this space. The state has walked away, where do you expect them to go? The exploiters go thank you very much, that kid is mine."

"Youth diversion services need to be hard wired in. Child criminal exploitation, it's all about family, creating feelings of security, self-worth and power. This gap between the school gate and the front door is where the exploiters are attractive to youngsters."

Sawyer said attitudes to young boys being exploited needed to change. Girls being sexually exploited will be seen as victims, he said, but it is less likely the authorities will see boys pressed into working for drugs gangs as victims and not criminals.

Sawyer said: "We accept that a 14-year-old girl does not make a choice to sleep with multiple men. I don't think it is an informed choice to choose repeatedly to steal or deal drugs, and then hand over the profits."

"We've learned that girls who are exploited can be victims, but we seem unable or unwilling to learn the same lessons for boys where criminal exploitation is concerned."

In one case youngsters from north London were dumped in the flat of a 56-year-old addict in Bodmin, Cornwall, which they used to sell heroin and crack cocaine that had been driven into the county in hired cars.

In September 2019 seven gang members were convicted of running a county lines operation which exploited vulnerable young people to sell drugs. The "Billy line" sold class A drugs to almost 100 users in Cornish towns.

One of the exploited boys, 16, told police he had incurred a drug debt of £55 with the gang and was told he could pay it off by dealing. He presumed he would be put to work near his home in north London but ended up 250 miles away in Bodmin, far from family, friends and familiar surroundings.

The gang was so violent that when police raided addresses in London and Cornwall, one gang member threatened officers with a machete before being overpowered and arrested (<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/jan/02/levels-child-criminal-exploitation-almost-back-to-victorian-times>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

In (1)_ case youngsters (2)_ north London were dumped in the flat of a 56-year-old addict in Bodmin, Cornwall, (3)_ they used to sell heroin and crack cocaine that (4)_ been driven into the county in hired cars. In September 2019 seven gang members (5)_ convicted of running a county lines operation which exploited vulnerable young people (6)_ sell drugs. The “Billy line” sold class A drugs to almost 100 users in Cornish towns. One of the exploited boys, 16, told police he (7)_ incurred a drug debt (8)_ £55 with the gang and was told he could pay it (9)_ by dealing. He presumed he would be put (10)_ work near his home in north London.

5. Speaking and discussion

Can the stress lead to mental disease / madness?

What are the most stressful occupations you know?

Do you know any reasons for stress? Are they of external or internal nature?

Do you consider teacher’s job stressful for psychological state and mood of a person?

Seminar 16

Віртуальна реальність. Залежність / Virtual reality. Addictions

1. Drilling

Mumbling, bumbling. Bumbling, mumbling

2. Vocabulary list

shiver

asylum

sophisticated

caress

implication

transitional

recoil

seal off

fanfare

besotted

Velcro

controversy

3. Checking reading skills:

Virtual reality. First steps into a brave new world of virtual reality journalism

Part 1

Paul Chadwick

The greatest writing makes you feel like you are there, seeing, hearing, smelling, shivering, sweating, caressing, recoiling – whatever the scene requires. You are immersed.

Virtual reality technology can achieve something similar.

I loved experiencing the Guardian's virtual reality piece, *First Impressions*, about the first six months of a child's life. The utter dependency, the gradual acquisition of focused vision and colour perception – first red, then green, blue, yellow – and the besotted parental gaze.

Besides, it is always good to feel young again.

Limbo, about an asylum seeker awaiting a decision in a strange land, trying to adjust, missing home, navigating bureaucracy, was a very different powerful experience. So too *6x9*, about solitary confinement. *The Party* gives you the perspective of an autistic teenage girl at her mum's surprise party.

I wanted to understand more about this pioneering form of journalism which the Guardian is increasingly offering its audience. It has implications for editorial standards that are worth considering.

Experiencing a piece of virtual reality journalism requires you to put a viewer over your eyes and to listen through headphones. The more sealed off from other sights and sounds you are, the better the experience.

Eighty-seven thousand Google Cardboard headsets with plastic lenses and a space for your mobile phone were distributed among Saturday's printed Guardians in the UK.

(The headsets arrive flat. In assembling one, be aware that the elastic band, which is unexplained on the instruction sheet, simply functions as a non-slip strip to brace the back of your phone when you seal it into the viewer with the Velcro tab. No need to try to extract the elastic band or wrap it around your phone.)

Cardboard, newspapers, smartphones and a sophisticated app all mixing in this way are themselves markers of our transitional time.

For centuries journalists have adapted new technologies and, together with their audiences, developed vocabulary and conventions to help new forms fulfil an old task: convey as truthfully as possible an account of aspects of life in ways that engage audiences and contribute usefully to their worldview.

Newspaper readers learned that stop-press news was fresh information for which the presses had been delayed or stopped.

On radio, fanfares heralded news bulletins to differentiate them from the other programming. Orson Welles caused controversy when he played with these settled understandings in his *War of the Worlds*

broadcast in New York in 1938
(<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/oct/08/first-steps-into-a-brave-new-world-of-virtual-reality-journalism>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Limbo, (1)_ an asylum seeker awaiting a decision (2)_ a strange land, trying to adjust, missing home, navigating bureaucracy, (3)_ a very different powerful experience. So (4)_ 6x9, about solitary confinement. The Party gives you the perspective of (5)_ autistic teenage girl at her mum's surprise party. I wanted (6)_ understand more about this pioneering form of journalism (7)_ the Guardian is increasingly offering (8)_ audience. It has implications for editorial standards that are (9)_ considering. Experiencing a piece of virtual reality journalism requires you to put a viewer (10)_ your eyes and to listen through headphones.

5. Speaking and discussion

Are social media the evil of the present?

What causes the internet addiction?

Do you consider people staying online 24/7 lonely and unsocialised? What are the appropriate solutions?

Speak on the issue of artificial intelligence of the newest devices.

Seminar 17

Імідж здорового тіла / Healthy body image

1. Drilling

Broken back brake block

2. Vocabulary list

advisory

maintain

touchstone

fidelity

transparency

signposting

augment

solitary

deteriorate

immerse

flicker

3. Checking reading skills:

Virtual reality. First steps into a brave new world of virtual reality journalism

Part 2

Paul Chadwick

The capacity for TV journalism to deliver into homes disturbing images of trauma led to understandings about advisory warnings and classifications. Watching TV, we know that a “peeling” of the screen from one comment of an interviewee to the next can signify an edit.

Virtual reality journalism is in the infancy of developing a shared language. It will need to give audiences confidence in what they are offered as journalism. It will need to maintain trust.

Useful touchstones are fidelity to truth, transparency and appropriate signposting.

As with the cropping of photographs and editing of soundbites in older media forms, images and sounds will be augmented in virtual reality pieces. The test will be whether the result, the impression conveyed, is based in verifiable fact and always striving towards truth.

Sources will need to be made apparent sometimes. This is brilliantly achieved in First Impressions when, as a baby on a rug on the floor, your older self gets to listen to the interview with an expert in infant development. It is on the radio or TV that is on in the background as your parents do the housework around you.

Depending on the nature of the content, warnings will be necessary because virtual reality is so powerful. It affects your senses in ways very different from reading, watching television or playing computer games. When 6x9 explained how a prisoner in solitary can begin to deteriorate mentally and start to “float”, then made me “float”, I momentarily lost some balance in my chair. When, as a baby on the floor, I saw the family dog approaching for the first time – in proportion and therefore huge – my immersed self seemed to feel a flicker of some sort of hard-wired “fight or flight” response.

These factors are being considered. The Guardian’s executive editor, virtual reality, Francesca Panetta, outlined to me the range of experts on autism, and people with autism, who were consulted for The Party.

A literature exploring the ethical, technological and commercial issues of virtual reality journalism already includes reports from the Reuters Institute, Tow Center for Digital Journalism and Knight Foundation. The last quotes an editor: “As we experiment with these new forms we must take care that our excitement with what new technology lets us do doesn’t cause us to lose sight of good standards we bring with us from the old forms.”

Something with rich potential for quality journalism is being born (<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/oct/08/first-steps-into-a-brave-new-world-of-virtual-reality-journalism>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Depending (1)_ the nature of the content, warnings (2)_ be necessary because virtual reality is (3)_ powerful. It affects your senses (4)_ ways very different (5)_ reading, watching television or playing computer games. When 6x9 explained (6)_ a prisoner in solitary can begin (7)_ deteriorate mentally and start to “float”, then made (8)_ “float”, I momentarily lost some balance in my chair. When, (9)_ a baby on the floor, I saw the family dog approaching for the first time – in proportion and therefore huge – my immersed self seemed to feel a flicker of (10)_ sort of hard-wired “fight or flight” response.

5. Speaking and discussion

Speak on the body image as multidimensional construct. Does it depend on the self-esteem?

Do social media build fake body image, especially for women?

Give your own recipe of making a positive body image.

Is improving your own body image doable?

Змістовий модуль № 3. Їжа і страви / Meals and dishes Seminar 18

Холодні, гарячі страви / Cold, hot dishes

1. Drilling

The sixth sick sheik's sixth sick sheep

2. Vocabulary list

crop (n)

staple (n)

humble (adj)

ancestral

sow (v)

cobalt (adj)

patchwork

domesticate

tuber

hoe (v)

3. Checking reading skills:

How Peru's potato museum could stave off world food crisis

Part 1

Dan Collins

With a climate changing faster than most crops can adapt and food security under threat around the world, scientists have found hope in a living museum dedicated to a staple eaten by millions daily: the humble potato.

High in the Peruvian Andes, agronomists are looking to the ancestral knowledge of farmers to identify genetic strains which could help the tubers survive increasingly frequent and intense droughts, floods and frosts.

The Potato Park in Cusco is a 90 sq km (35 sq mile) expanse ranging from 3,400 to 4,900 metres (16,000 feet) above sea level. It has “maintained one of the highest diversities of native potatoes in the world, in a constant process of evolution,” says Alejandro Argumedo, the founder of Asociación Andes, an NGO which supports the park.

“By sowing potatoes at different altitudes and in different combinations, these potatoes create new genetic expressions which will be very important to respond to the challenges of climate change.”

Under a cobalt sky by an icy mountain lagoon, a father and his son-in-law hoe thick brown soil. They pull out reddish potatoes and throw them into waiting sacks.

The *pucasawsiray* potatoes they gather are among the 1,367 varieties in the park, which lies in the Sacred Valley of the Incas. The intensely cultivated patchwork of tiny fields and graded terraces is a living laboratory of potato diversity.

The potato was domesticated 7,000 years ago by the ancestors of these Peruvian peasant farmers on the shores of Lake Titicaca, between modern-day Peru and Bolivia, say archaeologists. The Potato Park is considered a secondary centre of origin for the potato, which today is grown on every continent on Earth except Antarctica. Scientists at the US space agency Nasa and the Peru-based International Potato Centre have even been testing whether potatoes can be grown on Mars.

The Quechua-speaking descendants of the Incas have myriad descriptive names for the cornucopia of potatoes grown and eaten in Peru’s southern Andes, from a squat, greyish tuber named after an alpaca’s nose to a yellow indented tatty called *puma maqui*, or puma’s paw. There is even a maddeningly knobbly potato known as *pusi qhachun wachachi*, whose name literally means “make your daughter-in-law cry”, as it has frustrated so many prospective wives who have tried to pass the test of trying to peel it.

They come in every colour and texture; reds, yellows, blues and purples, sometimes shocking pink ringed with white when cut in half. Some have a powdery texture, others are waxy and some *moray* or

chuño are too bitter to eat until they are soaked, freeze-dried on rooftops and trampled on to remove their skins. These can be stored for months and used in winter soups (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/nov/29/how-peru-potato-museum-could-stave-off-world-food-crisis>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

“By sowing potatoes (1)_ different altitudes and (2)_ different combinations, these potatoes create new genetic expressions (3)_ will be very important to respond (4)_ the challenges of climate change.” (5)_ a cobalt sky by an icy mountain lagoon, a father and his son-in-law hoe thick brown soil. They pull (6)_ reddish potatoes and throw them into waiting sacks. The *pucasawsiray* potatoes they gather are (7)_ the 1,367 varieties in the park, which lies in the Sacred Valley (8)_ the Incas. The intensely cultivated patchwork of tiny fields (9)_ graded terraces is a living laboratory (10)_ potato diversity.

5. Speaking and discussion

What are your favourite national hot and cold dishes?

Have you ever tried exotic dishes of the kind?

Do you suppose table manners is an important element of the nation’s cultural heritage?

Seminar 19

Гарніру. Дзецепму / Side dishes. Salads. Desserts

1. Drilling

Thirty-six thick silk threads

2. Vocabulary list

reach (n)

arable

about as useful as a chocolate

teapot

above the salt

all one's eggs in one basket

apple of somebody's eye

bad egg

banana republic

be nuts about

bear fruit

below the salt

Big Apple

weevil (n)

larva(e)

breed (v)

graze (v)

corral (n)

trench (n)
vault (n)

resilience

3. Checking reading skills:

How Peru's potato museum could stave off world food crisis

Part 2

Dan Collyns

Now potatoes are bearing the brunt of global heating, which is drawing pests further uphill, forcing farmers to sow the crop in the upper reaches of the park on the limit of arable land. The park residents are conducting tests to see how resistant the native varieties are to frost, hail and intense sunlight and also to the Andean potato weevil, whose larvae eat through the tubers underground.

"These crops have always adapted," says Marie Haga, the executive director of the Crop Trust. "Now climate change is so fast that these poor plants are not able to adapt.

"That's why we need the diversity, because the diversity is what we use when we breed new plants which can tolerate new climates," she adds.

The possible solution may be in what locals call the wild "grandfather" of the domesticated potato, which still grows in the highlands and is grazed on by alpacas and donkeys. The plant's green fruit looks more like a very small tomato than a potato but, as villager Nazario Quispe explains, its seed is spread in animal dung and it often grows in their corrals. Quispe says they continue to mix the crops with the wild relatives to make them more resistant.

"In laboratories, scientists are trying to solve this through gene transfer and genetic engineering, but the peasants here have been doing this kind of work for thousands of years," says Argumedo.

The results are stored in an on-site seed bank where each potato is kept in carefully coded paper bags, cooled by trenches filled with icy water and lit by rooftop windows to prevent them from taking seed. In 2017, 650 examples were taken to the global seed vault on the Norwegian island of Svalbard inside the Arctic circle, where they are stored at -18C.

At the same time in Peru's capital, Lima, the International Potato Centre, known by its Spanish acronym CIP, houses more than 4,600 types of potato and has the world's largest in vitro gene bank.

The CIP is working in Africa and Asia where the potato is helping to combat hunger and generate income as a cash crop. It produces fast-maturing, biofortified potatoes which have improved productivity –

particularly in China, which is the world's biggest grower, accounting for 22% of global potato production.

"China suffers from a severe shortage of land and water and the potato is particularly resilient to droughts," says Mei Xurong, the vice-president of the country's Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

"The question for China is how to enrich the biodiversity when you produce potatoes," he says. "This is a major challenge."

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 75% of crop diversity was lost between 1900 and 2000 and that as much as 22% of the wild relatives of food crops will disappear by 2055 because of the changing climate.

As soil degradation intensifies and crop resilience becomes ever more important, the work being done by the potato guardians in a small park in Peru may play an important role in feeding the rest of the world (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/nov/29/how-peru-potato-museum-could-stave-off-world-food-crisis>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

The possible solution (1)___ be in (2)___ locals call the wild "grandfather" of the domesticated potato, (3)___ still grows in the highlands and is grazed (4)___ by alpacas and donkeys. The plant's green fruit looks (5)___ like a very small tomato than a potato but, as villager Nazario Quispe explains, its seed is spread (6)___ animal dung and it often grows (7)___ their corrals. Quispe says they continue to mix the crops with the wild relatives to make them (8)___ resistant. "In laboratories, scientists are trying to solve (9)___ through gene transfer and genetic engineering, but the peasants here have been doing (10)___ kind of work for thousands of years," says Argumedo.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you eat salads every day?

Can you name any chef-cooks as inventors of different salads' / desserts' recipes? Give a historical outline.

Seminar 20

Сервірування столу / Table setting. Table manners

1. Drilling

Iranian Uranium

2. Vocabulary list

prevail

behavioural

well-bred

admonish

gulf

raise the bar

outward (adj)

integral

adopt

3. Checking reading skills:

Despite the chaos and messiness of medieval mealtimes, some basic etiquette prevailed. These are recorded in behavioral guides such as that written in 1384 by Francesc Eiximenis, a theologian from Catalonia in modern-day Spain, who encouraged well-bred diners to follow certain rules: “If you have spat or blown your nose, never clean your hands on the tablecloth,” he admonished. But even Eiximenis reveals the gulf between his own age and modern sensibilities toward food hygiene: If a diner did need to spit during a meal, he reasoned, “do it behind you, never on the table or anyone else.”

In spite of the general easygoing attitude of the medieval period toward hygiene, table manners were not born in a vacuum. In Italy, the culture that would give rise to Catherine’s crusade for table manners took root in the medieval period itself. Well-born little Florentines, including Catherine, were brought up on the manual *Fifty Courtesies for the Table*, written by Fra Bonvicino da Riva in the 1290s. Even so, despite such precedents, there is little doubt that Catherine’s arrival in France coincided with a continent-wide Renaissance movement to raise the bar on dining customs.

To judge from the stature of some writers, table manners were no trivial matter. In 1530, three years before Catherine’s journey to France, Erasmus of Rotterdam found time out from creating a modern version of the Greek New Testament and criticizing the abuses of the Church to write a treatise that included a study of table manners. *De Civilitate morum puerilium (A Handbook on Good Manners for Children)* rapidly went through more than 30 editions.

Written for the young Henry of Burgundy, son of Adolph, Prince of Veere (a city in the modern-day Netherlands) Erasmus’s book highlights the importance of restraint. “Some people, no sooner than they have sat down, immediately stick their hands into the dishes of food. This is the manner of wolves.” Correct use of the various utensils was a crucial element of refined table manners. “To shove your fingers into dishes with sauce is very rude. You should pick up what you want with a knife or fork. And you should not pick out bits from all over the dish.”

The new, humanist etiquette went beyond outward appearance. Agreeable conversation was an important part of the menu: "As you wash your hands," Erasmus advises, "so too, clear troubles from your mind. For it is not good manners to be gloomy at dinner or to make anyone else miserable."

In his treatise, Erasmus also says that good manners are what distinguish us from beasts or crude people: "For those lucky enough to be born into privilege, it is disgraceful when their manners do not match their position."

Jean-Louis Flandrin, a 20th-century culinary historian, has observed that eating customs offer important clues as to how to understand an age. The 16th-century search for shared standards of manners was an integral part of the Renaissance concept of personal betterment. Since people increasingly looked down on eating with one's fingers, all sorts of new dining implements were introduced: plates, fine stemware, and individual cutlery. Napkins were increasingly adopted by the upper classes to protect the delicate tablecloths that decorated the tables, as well as the diners' own clothes. Initially they were only used for grand occasions, when guests had to show that they knew how to use them properly by placing them on their left shoulder, as etiquette required

(<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/magazine/2017/03-04/table-manners-renaissance-catherine-de-medici/>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps

Despite (1)___ chaos and messiness (2)___ medieval mealtimes, some basic etiquette prevailed. These (3)___ recorded in behavioral guides (4)___ as that written in 1384 by Francesc Eiximenis, a theologian (5)___ Catalonia in modern-day Spain, (6)___ encouraged well-bred diners to follow certain rules: "(7)___ you have spat or blown your nose, never clean your hands on the tablecloth," he admonished. But even Eiximenis reveals (8)___ gulf between his own age and modern sensibilities (9)___ food hygiene: If a diner did need to spit during a meal, he reasoned, "do it behind you, never on the table or anyone (10)___."

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you know correct table setting?

What are the types of glasses / wineglasses?

Do you follow the table manners?

Seminar 21

Cmpaβu / Courses

1. Drilling

He wanted to desert his dessert in the desert!

2. Vocabulary list

weave

foraged

squidgy

soggy

consistent

coleslaw

revelation

3. Pre-reading questions:

Do professional chefs always eat expensive and pretentious dishes?

4. Checking reading skills:

'A comfort pillow of naughtiness': 18 of Britain's top chefs on their favourite fast food

Part 1

Tony Naylor

Chefs are more like us than they often care to admit. At work, they may weave local, seasonal magic with the finest foraged ingredients, but off the clock they are prey to the same quick and dirty fast-food urges as Joe Public. And why not?

"Before I was a chef I was working-class. Do you know what I mean?" asks Sat Bains, chef-owner at the two Michelin star Restaurant Sat Bains in Nottingham. "You can't forget where you come from and I've got no problem with someone seeing me going into McDonald's. If that makes me happy, I'm going to eat it."

From calorie-packed high-street classics to healthier new-wave options, we asked some of the UK's best chefs how they satisfy their fast-food cravings.

Heston Blumenthal

Generic petrol-station tuna mayo sandwiches

"I love Melton Mowbray pork pies, prawn cocktail anything and squidgy, white bread tuna sandwiches from petrol station fridges. The soggy the bread the better, but it must have some crunchy bits inside – it needs plenty of mayo *and* onion. This dates back to when I was training in the gym 20 hours a week and ate tin after tin of tuna. It's not

the healthiest but we should stop feeling guilty and forgive ourselves sometimes ... just not every day.”

Paul Ainsworth

No 6 and Rojano’s, Padstow, Cornwall

Nando’s fino pitta

“Nando’s grilled chicken is super-tasty, consistent and, as I have to watch my weight, healthier than burgers or pizza. Our regular order used to be whole roast chicken with coleslaw, corn and sweet potatoes. Then I discovered this game-changer. I was in Stratford-Upon-Avon filming Great British Menu, went to Nando’s and somehow the fino pitta had never caught my eye before. It’s a next-level, roasted chicken-thigh flatbread with caramelised red onion chutney, grilled halloumi and salad. Now, that’s my treat.”

Sat Bains

Restaurant Sat Bains, Nottingham

McDonald’s Filet-o-Fish

“In my first year at college, I worked in McDonald’s. I hated it, but it introduced me to Filet-o-Fish. It was a revelation. That contrast between soft, steamed bap, crunchy fried fish, tartare sauce – and don’t forget it’s got a layer of cheese too – it was like, shiiiiit, man. I don’t have one often but I love ’em. My expectations are realistic: I’m not going for a gourmet feast. But nothing else does it for me. When we close at Christmas we buy sausage McMuffins for the staff as a treat. Last year, I had a £550 white truffle left over and we shaved it over the breakfasts. They loved it. It’s called the McTruffle Shuffle” (<https://www.theguardian.com/food/2019/nov/28/top-chefs-favourite-fast-food>)

5. Use of English

Fill in gaps

Nando’s grilled chicken (1)___ super-tasty, consistent and, as I have (2)___ watch my weight, healthier (3)___ burgers or pizza. Our regular order (4)___ to be whole roast chicken (5)___ coleslaw, corn and sweet potatoes. Then I discovered this game-changer. I was in Stratford-Upon-Avon filming Great British Menu, went (6)___ Nando’s and somehow the fino pitta (7)___ never caught my eye before. It’s a next-level, roasted chicken-thigh flatbread (8)___ caramelised red onion chutney, grilled halloumi (9)___ salad. Now, that’s (10)___ treat

6. Writing point:

Write a review of your favorite fast food

Seminar 22

Органічна їжа. Фаст-фуд / Organic food. Junk food. Fast food

1. Drilling

Give para a cup of proper coffee in a copper coffee cup

2. Vocabulary list

greasy	wrap (n)
seasoned	brioche
pretend meat	hockey puck
convenience food	

3. Pre-reading questions:

Why are diets stressful?

4. Checking reading skills:

'A comfort pillow of naughtiness': 18 of Britain's top chefs on their favourite fast food

Part 2

Tony Naylor

Simon Rimmer

Greens, Manchester

Greggs sausage roll

"I don't have it often but the Gregg's sausage roll is a joy. It's greasy, over-seasoned and you know it's not doing you a scrap of good. Yet there's something heavenly in that white pepper and heavily minced pork. I haven't tried the vegan one. Why would you? Don't get me started on pretend meat in vegan food. As a veggie restaurant owner for 30 years, it drives me insane."

Meriel Armitage

Club Mexicana, London

Greggs vegan sausage roll

"Predictable, I know, but it has changed vegans' lives. I've been vegan for 10 years and cut convenience food out of my life. It didn't exist. Now I see a Greggs sign like a beacon on the high street. A close second is Marks & Spencer's veg samosa. That's a motorway service station staple. On the way to and from festivals I'll eat four!"

Jacob Kenedy
Bocca di Lupo, London
Pret A Manger's egg mayo sandwich

"I'm a big supporter of the independents. I am one. But I spend a lot of time going to meetings, hurrying around and, in a rush, you go for the safe, consistent bet and Pret is definitely that. Fresh bread, decent fillings, a bit like sandwiches used to be when made by your schoolfriends' parents, possibly. Having said that, I'll go to Pret in a hurry, then spend quite a long time trying to figure out which is the best-looking egg sandwich. I always get it wrong."

Yotam Ottolenghi,
Ottolenghi Round Falafel's wraps

"I often go to this Lebanese falafel stand on Parkway in Camden for a falafel salad tray or a wrap with pickles, tahini and chilli sauce. Otherwise, it's Pizza Express's rich, unctuous Sloppy Giuseppe. If you're getting takeout pizza, you might as well get the most decadent."

Nina Matsunaga
The Black Bull, Sedbergh, Cumbria
Caffé Nero's white chocolate mocha

"I'm really bad for high-carb, fatty, deep-fried food. If we're on the motorway or in an airport – those moments when you're not really part of the real world – I go for fries and iced coffees full of sugar and cream, like McDonald's caramel iced frappé. In winter, it's Nero's horribly sugary white chocolate mocha. I'm not sure you can call espresso with white chocolate sauce, milk, whipped cream and chocolate powder a speciality coffee. It sounds great in your head, then you start drinking it and by the end you feel, 'Why did I do that?'"

Stuart Ralston
Aizle and Noto, Edinburgh
Five Guys' cheeseburger

"I used to work at Gordon Ramsay's The London and since leaving New York, I've found most cheeseburgers are terrible. Restaurants make them too 'gourmet' with thick brioche buns and hockey puck-sized patties that you can't pick up without it falling apart. A proper burger uses thin patties, a soft bun so squishy you can eat it like a sandwich, and American cheese rather than fancy cheddar. A Five Guys' double cheeseburger with grilled onions, mayo, mustard and ketchup is the

closest I've come to the real deal" (<https://www.theguardian.com/food/2019/nov/28/top-chefs-favourite-fast-food>)

5. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

"I'm really bad (1)_ high-carb, fatty, deep-fried food. If we're on the motorway or in an airport - (2)_ moments when you're not really part (3)_ the real world - I go (4)_ fries and iced coffees full of sugar and cream, like McDonald's caramel iced frappé. In winter, it's Nero's horribly sugary white chocolate mocha. I'm (5)_ sure you can call espresso (6)_ white chocolate sauce, milk, whipped cream and chocolate powder a speciality coffee. (7)_ sounds great (8)_ your head, then you start drinking it and (9)_ the end you feel, '(10)_ did I do that?'"

6. Speaking and discussion

How can we make fast food healthier?

Змістовий модуль № 4. Естетика / Aesthetics Seminar 23

Поведінка людини / Behaviour

1. Drilling

Nine nice night nurses nursing nicely

2. Vocabulary list

wiring

about as useful as a chocolate

teapot

above the salt

all one's eggs in one basket

apple of somebody's eye

bad egg

banana repulic

be nuts about

bear fruit

below the salt

Big Apple

big cheese

bring home the bacon

butter up

carrot and stick

chew the cud

chew the fat

come to fruition

cool as a cucumber

couch potato

cream of the crop

eat humble pie

eye candy

Food for thought

Forbidden fruit

get out of a jam

go bananas

have egg on one's face
Hot potato
In a nutsheel
into a jam
life is like a box of chocolates
like chalk and cheese
low-hanging fruit
sell like hotcakes
separate the wheat from the chaff
she'll be apples
sour as vinegar
sour grapes
spill the beans
take the cake

that's the way the cookie
crumbles
traffic jam
variety is the spice of life
walk on eggs
walk on eggshells
whet your appetite
you can catch more flies with
honey than with vinegar
hallmark
treatment
disorder
branch
efficient

3. Checking reading skills:

Brain wiring could be clue to children's bad behavior

Kat Lay, Health Correspondent

The next time you find your patience tested by a badly behaved child, consider this: they may not be entirely to blame for their behaviour.

New research shows that children with a condition called conduct disorder, characterised by severe antisocial behaviour, have differences in the wiring connecting the brain's emotional centres. Scientists from the University of Birmingham said that the findings could open the door to better diagnosis or new treatments because the hallmarks of the condition, such as aggression, vandalism or harming others, are often put down to a lack of discipline at home.

Among young people with the disorder an area called the corpus callosum, which connects the two hemispheres of the brain, appeared to have fewer branches. This suggested a less efficient connection between the left and right sides of the brain than in young people without the disorder.

The condition was particularly linked to callous behaviour, including deficits in empathy and a disregard for other people's feelings.

"The differences that we see in the brains of young people with conduct disorder are unique in so much as they are different from the white matter changes that have been reported in other childhood conditions such as autism or ADHD," Jack Rogers, one of the authors of the study, said.

About one child in 20 is thought to have a conduct disorder but they can struggle to get a diagnosis, experts say.

Researchers scanned the brains of 124 nine to 18-year-olds with conduct disorder and 174 without. The scans revealed differences in the white matter pathways of the brain among young people with the condition (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/brain-wiring-could-be-clue-to-children-s-bad-behaviour-qjpxltljd>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

New research shows (1)_ children with a condition (2)_ conduct disorder, characterised (3)_ severe antisocial behaviour, have differences in (4)_ wiring connecting the brain's emotional centres. Scientists from the University of Birmingham said (5)_ the findings (6)_ open the door (7)_ better diagnosis or new treatments (8)_ the hallmarks of the condition, such as aggression, vandalism or harming others, are often put (9)_ to a lack of discipline at home. Among young people with the disorder an area called the corpus callosum, which connects (10)_ two hemispheres of the brain, appeared to have fewer branches.

5. Speaking and discussion

Speak on the problem of family education, discipline and behaviour.

What are the most common reasons of behavioural disorders?

Seminar 24 Етикет / Etiquette

1. Drilling

The Final Fixing of the Foolish Fugitive

2. Vocabulary list

redirection

spanking

scaffolding

persistent

defiance

smack

tantrum(my)

3. Checking reading skills:

**Dealing With Aggression in Children
Part 1**

Some aggression is normal, experts say; parents can respond with redirection or distraction rather than by punishing the child with anger, yelling or spanking.

Behavior problems in children, especially aggression and defiance, don't get a great deal of sympathy, said Dave Anderson, a psychologist who is senior director of national programs at the Child Mind Institute in New York City. "For a child to get better requires just as much empathy and scaffolding as for a child who might be depressed, but behavioral issues inspire nowhere near as much empathy."

There is a persistent belief that these behaviors reflect poor parenting, he said, but in fact, there is often a strong biological component to behavioral issues, and the responses which come naturally to most parents faced with these behaviors may not have the desired results.

"If you're going to have persistent behavior problems involving aggression and defiance, it's already elevated at 2," said Michael F. Lorber, a senior research scientist with the Family Translational Research Group at New York University.

In a study published last year in the *Journal of Pediatrics*, Dr. Lorber and his colleagues looked at 477 children from 6 to 24 months of age, asking their mothers to report on how often in the past month the children had shown specific behaviors ranging from kicking and hitting to pulling hair, biting and even hurting animals.

These behaviors were very common, with some actions (hitting or smacking someone) much more common than others (hurting animals). The prevalence of the behaviors tended to increase over time, with hitting peaking at 18 months, and kicking and pushing, as well as throwing objects at people, peaking at 20 months. "Eight of 10 kids were hitting and smacking at 18 months," Dr. Lorber said. "The terrible twos started before 2."

Not only were more toddlers hitting as they got older, but they were hitting more frequently, so that the 24-month-olds were reported to be hitting nearly four to six days a week.

On the other hand, hair-pulling decreased with age, as did scratching, and the researchers speculated that the increased incidence of those behaviors among the younger children may reflect the close contact they have, since they are usually being held.

The researchers suggested that pediatricians can reassure parents that these behaviors are normal in small children, but also guide parents, right from the beginning, in setting limits and responding in ways that may help – redirecting or distracting a child – rather than by punishing the child with anger, yelling or spanking.

Though these behaviors are seen in almost all children, those toddlers who act aggressively more frequently and consistently may need more help – and so may their parents. “These behaviors are not inconsequential,” Dr. Lorber said. “Kids who are more aggressive also tend to be more tantrummy, more irritable.”

And those problems persist as the children grow, he said. “Although aggression is normative, some kids do it a lot more than others,” Dr. Lorber said. “The kids who are really high frequency – it’s happening every day, multiple behaviors are happening every day – those are probably the kids who have passed some threshold where that would warrant special additional attention like referrals to parenting intervention services.” They should also be evaluated to make sure that nothing else is going on, from a physical problem causing pain and irritability to an impairment in hearing or speech causing frustration (<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/08/well/family/dealing-with-aggression-in-children.html>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Not only (1)_ more toddlers hitting as they got older, (2)_ they were hitting more frequently, so that the 24-month-olds were reported to be hitting (3)_ four to six days a week. (4)_ the other hand, hair-pulling decreased (5)_ age, as did scratching, and the researchers speculated (6)_ the increased incidence of those behaviors (7)_ the younger children may reflect the close contact they have, since they are usually (8)_ held. The researchers suggested that pediatricians (9)_ reassure parents that these behaviors are normal in small children, but (10)_ guide parents, right from the beginning, in setting limits and responding in ways that may help.

5. Speaking and discussion

Give a historical outline of the etiquette.

Compare the peculiarities of etiquette in different countries.

Seminar 25

Релігія / Religion

1. Drilling

Thirty-three thousand feathers on a thrushes throat

2. Vocabulary list

separate (v)
dichotomy
jinx (v)
whining

rescind
consistent
frustrated

3. Checking reading skills:

Dealing With Aggression in Children Part 2

Dr. Anderson said that aggressive behavior in children at the extreme can be one symptom of a behavior disorder. The important questions in separating out normal (if unpleasant) behavior from a disorder include the frequency, intensity and duration of the behavior, and whether it is making trouble for the child, getting him kicked out of preschool, or leaving her friendless on the playground.

But while parents may think about this as a dichotomy, he said – does the child have a disorder or not – in fact, clinicians who work with behavior problems believe that there are strategies that every parent could use.

“Our instincts as human beings are often wrong,” Dr. Anderson said.

“We tend to be negative behavior detectors.” When two siblings are playing quietly together, he said, “most parents are thinking, don’t jinx it, or let me go do something on my to-do list.” But when there is conflict, parents respond with anger and threats and punishment.

Those ways of responding to the negative behaviors, he said, are unlikely to work – with small children, with adolescents or with adults. “We don’t tell partners to yell at partners as part of couples therapy; we don’t tell bosses to yell at employees for better productivity.”

Parents should set up clear expectations before a problem develops, he said, thinking about how to manage getting ready for school the next morning, for example, if today did not go well. And they should offer specific positive feedback for positive behaviors, rather than worrying that they will “jinx” those good behaviors.

If a child is having significant behavior problems, parents should be ready to ignore minor misbehavior, he said, such as verbal disrespect or whining. So pick your battles, and don’t give in to the idea that a big punishment is the way to go. “With aggression, lots of parents have a ‘go big or go home’ approach: My child picked a fight, so no play dates, no TV,” privileges rescinded indefinitely, Dr. Anderson said. “The reality is that big punishments do not translate to better behavior.”

Instead, punishments should be immediate, consistent and used in small doses; parents should look for ways to remove a privilege for a short time, and

establish clear expectations for better behavior. Thus, if a child picks a fight with another child at school, a parent might impose a specific consequence (such as no screens for two days), offer a clear discussion of keeping your hands to yourself, and go over some alternative strategies for moments of frustration: take a break, tell a teacher, interact with another peer. And then, having defined the good behaviors, the parents – and perhaps the teacher as well – need to look for occasions to draw attention to those behaviors.

“The moment we see him be mildly frustrated but take a break, whether consciously or unconsciously, we need to catch him,” Dr. Anderson said, and tell him he did the right thing.

Some children who act aggressively may actually be anxious, Dr. Anderson said, or may be showing the irritability that can go with depression. Children who have experienced trauma may also have behavioral symptoms.

“If you’re worried that your child is having significant behavioral issues, see a mental health professional,” Dr. Anderson said. Research shows, he said, that parents often wait years from the time they know something is wrong before they seek help.

“The biggest cost of parents waiting is the child continues to have failure in peer relationships, failure in forming relationships with adults, injury to self-esteem,” he said. “Let’s get people the support they need around managing their child’s behavior, or support for the teacher, or social skills training to help the child have more rewarding friendships” (<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/08/well/family/dealing-with-aggression-in-children.html>)

4. Use of English

Fill in gaps:

Instead, punishments (1)___ be immediate, consistent and used (2)___ small doses; parents should look (3)___ ways to remove a privilege (4)___ a short time, and establish clear expectations (5)___ better behavior. Thus, if a child (6)___ a fight with another child at school, a parent might impose a specific consequence (such as (7)___ screens for two days), offer a clear discussion of keeping (8)___ hands to yourself, and go (9)___ some alternative strategies for moments of frustration: take a break, tell a teacher, interact (10)___ another peer.

5. Speaking and discussion

Name world religions.

Speak on the point of religion tolerance nowadays.

Is it important to provide Religion Studies as a university discipline?

SEMESTER V

Змістовий модуль № 1. Спілкування / Communication Seminar 1

Монолог і діалог / Monologue and dialogue

1. Vocabulary list

council (n)	poll
dismiss	peer
pint	mix (v)

2. Checking reading skills:

Our teenagers need social skills, not social networks Part 1

Christina Patterson

A few months ago, I was asked to give a talk about fun. The chief executive of a local council had read a column I had written about the culture of the NHS and wanted me to lecture senior managers on “how to have fun in the workplace”. An image of David Brent dad-dancing around The Office flashed into my mind, but I dismissed it and said yes.

Faced with a booked council chamber, questions about PowerPoint and the prospect of an hour that made a visit to a dentist feel like a treat, I dredged through memories of working life from the age of 15. There was the job in the health food shop, where the manager told me I should eat carrots for my spots. There was the bookshop where the staff bought me black stockings and suspenders. There was the office where I spent the whole of my first day trying to type one letter and had to hide the bin.

And the fun? Where was the fun? In the shops, the publishing offices, the arts centre offices, the newspaper offices and the office procedures that sometimes seemed to have come straight from Kafka’s castle, where on earth was the fun? The fun, it struck me, was largely in the pub. The fun, in other words, was in the people.

The fun, I now know from a weekend report, was from something called “social intelligence”. According to the report, published by King’s College London in partnership with the National Citizen Service (NCS), social intelligence is “the set of abilities and skills we use to understand social situations”. These are the skills you need to work out when it’s your turn to buy a pint. These are the skills you need to work out how to please your boss. And these, according to the report, are the skills you are going to need to have any chance of getting a job.

More than 200 employers were interviewed, and they nearly all said that social intelligence was now more important in new recruits than IQ or exam results. They said they were wasting an awful lot of time in interviewing people

who seemed to have no social skills at all, and that if you didn't have any by the time you started applying for jobs it was probably too late.

We need to prepare our young people for a world some of us are only now beginning to face.

But where do you get it? Six out of 10 of the 12- to 17-year-olds polled for the report said they were lonely. One in 20 said they never spent time with friends outside school. Girls were lonelier than boys. A third of the young people polled said they hardly ever felt popular with their peers and 36% said it was "difficult to make friends". Nine out of 10 said they were nervous about mixing with people from different backgrounds. As George Osborne has discovered in the past few days, it does help to have some idea how other people live.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/mar/22/teenagers-social-skills-not-social-networks-work-ncs>)

3. Use of English

a) match words with their definitions:

1. council	treat as unworthy of serious consideration
2. dismiss	record the opinion or vote of
3. pint	a person of the same age\status
4. poll	the group of people that controls or governs sth
5. peer	communicate with
6. mix	0.568 litre (of beer)

b) fill in gaps:

More **(1)**_ 200 employers **(2)**_ interviewed, and they nearly all said **(3)**_ social intelligence was now **(4)**_ important in new recruits than IQ or exam results. They said they **(5)**_ wasting an awful lot **(6)**_ time in interviewing people who seemed **(7)**_ have no social skills at all, and that **(8)**_ you didn't have **(9)**_ by the time you started applying **(10)**_ jobs it was probably too late. We need **(11)**_ prepare our young people for a world some of **(12)**_ are only now beginning to face.

4. Speaking and discussion

1. What do you think social intelligence is?
2. Is social intelligence as important as IQ and exam results?
3. What qualities make it easier to get hired nowadays?

Seminar 2

1. Vocabulary list

gaze	accounting
frown	shift
fulfilling	contractor
deadline	grit
automation	zero hours (job)

2. Pre-reading discussion:

Can online communication be useful for real life?

3. Checking reading skills:

Our teenagers need social skills, not social networks

Part 2

Christina Patterson

If today's young people are locked in their bedrooms, gazing at their smartphones, this, at least according to the report, isn't actually making things worse. The young people who spent more time online said they had more fulfilling and stable friendships than the ones who spent less. This, says the report, could be because it helped them to practise their social skills before trying them out in "real life".

Still, the big lesson is clear. Adolescents who want to get ahead at work need to spend a bit less time on their smartphones and get an awful lot better at studying the codes that come in flesh. They need to read the eyes, the frowns, the corners of a mouth. They need to read the set of a shoulder and a jaw. They need to know when a colleague needs a kind word or some quiet to get on with a deadline. They need to know that when the boss's face goes red, you can't just swipe left and move on.

Not least because these are the things that robots still can't do. About half of jobs are at risk of automation, according to a series of terrifying reports, including one by the Oxford academics Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael Osborne on *The Future of Employment*. If you work in telemarketing, accounting, retail or as an estate agent, you'd better sit down when you read it. It's still not exactly clear what will be left when the robots come, but we *do* know that they are on their way. And that it isn't just the low-skilled workers who will see their jobs wiped out.

In this forcibly brave new digital world, the shift will be away from employees to freelancers and contractors. It will, in other words, be away from security to a world where you have to bid for every tiny scrap of work. If you are good at it, you will be taken on for a project, and when that is over you will be dropped. It's zero hours and it's a stressful way to live. Ask a journalist who has lost their job. Ask me.

We need to prepare our young people for a world some of us are only now beginning to face. We need to teach them to be strong and to cope with disappointment. We need to teach them how to cope when they work at home on their own, but also the social skills to win the work. Parents need to do this. Schools need to do this. And we as a society need to do this, by offering projects such as the NCS, which brings 15- to 17-year-olds from all backgrounds together in two- or three-week programmes, to make friends, have adventures and build skills for work and life.

In the new world, work will certainly be an adventure. Adventures can, of course, be fun. But you need a bit of grit to cope with adventure. And it's much, much better if you learn this when you're young. "If you want the rainbow," as David Brent once said, quoting Dolly Parton, "you've got to put up with the rain."

(<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/mar/22/teenagers-social-skills-not-social-networks-work-ncs>)

4. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments (one is extra that you do not need):

Still, the big lesson is clear. Adolescents (1)___ need to spend a bit less time on their smartphones and get an awful lot better (2)___ . They need to read the eyes, the frowns, the corners of a mouth. They need to read (3)___ . They need to know when a colleague needs a kind word or some quiet (4)___ . They need to know that when the boss's face goes red, you can't just swipe left and move on.

Not least because these are the things that (5)___ . About half of jobs are at risk of automation, according to a series of terrifying reports, including one by the Oxford academics Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael Osborne on *The Future of Employment*. If you work in telemarketing, accounting, retail or as an estate agent, you'd (6)___ . It's still not exactly clear what will be left when the robots come, but we *do* know that they are on their way.

- A. to get on with a deadline
- B. robots still can't do
- C. better sit down when you read it
- D. who want to get ahead at work
- E. to practise their social skills
- F. at studying the codes that come in flesh
- G. the set of a shoulder and a jaw

5. Speaking and discussion

Describe the job market in your country in 30 years. What will change?
In which areas of life communication is more important?

Seminar 3

Соціальні мережі / Social networks

1. Vocabulary list

pros and cons	vehicle	alert
susceptible	overall	reliant (on)
multitask	suppress	agitated

2. Pre-reading discussion:

What negative effects can using social networks on your smartphone have?

3. Checking reading skills:

Fomo, stress and sleeplessness: are smartphones bad for students?

Bradley Busch

As with all technology, mobile phones can have their pros and cons, depending on how they are used. At their best, they can be useful tools for staying in touch, finding out new information and co-ordinating social activities. At worst, they can negatively affect concentration, communication and sleep, or increase fear of missing out, procrastination and stress.

These potential negative consequences are especially important to consider for teenagers. Their brains work differently to those of adults: they are more susceptible to peer pressure and have less self-control.

The dangers

Reduced concentration

A study on the science of distraction found that each time an office worker was distracted (say from a text message or email), it took them up to an average of 25 minutes to refocus on the original task at hand. That's what makes students doing their homework with their mobile phone nearby so problematic. It is a myth that most people can multitask. In truth, it takes up a lot of time, energy, effort and focus to switch between two tasks.

Students don't even have to be on their mobile phone for it to distract them. For tasks that require attention and cognitive demands (ie homework), researchers have found that the mere presence of a mobile phone may be sufficiently distracting to damage attention.

Reduced face-to face, quality communication

In a fascinating study, researchers asked strangers to talk to each other for 10 minutes. Half the participants had the conversation with their mobile phones on the table; the other half had a notebook instead. The results? Those who chatted in sight of their mobile phone said they were less likely to be friends with their partner and reported feeling less close to them.

What was particularly interesting was that the participants were not aware of the effect that having their mobile phone out had on them. Mobile phones can affect the quality of face-to-face communication even if you don't consciously know it.

Increased Fomo

The fear of missing out (Fomo) is very common in teenagers. It is characterised by the need to know what everyone is doing and worrying that they are having more fun than you. Mobile phones can be a dangerous vehicle for those with high Fomo. These students are more likely to experience lower overall quality in their mood, have increased anxiety, and are more likely to check their phones and social media during lessons or study time.

Disrupted sleep

Using your mobile phone too much in the evening can lead to going to bed later, getting less overall sleep, and lower quality sleep. Why does being on your mobile phone affect your sleep? The sleep hormone, melatonin, typically gets released at around 9pm at night. However, the bright backlight on a mobile phone can trick your brain into thinking it's still day, suppressing the release of melatonin. This means being on your phone late at night still keeps your brain awake and alert at the exact time you want to be feeling relaxed and sleepy.

Increased procrastination

Procrastination is extremely common in students. So much so that 75% of US college students consider themselves procrastinators. In our experience, if you were to ask a group of teenagers what they do when they are procrastinating, the common answers tend to involve their phone; texting, social media, games and shopping. Mobile phones might not turn students into procrastinators, but they can certainly act as a vehicle for their procrastination.

Increased stress

Being over-reliant on a mobile phone can be bad for a person's psychological health. Excessive use of mobile phones has been associated with anxiety, irritation, frustration and impatience. A study on young people and mobile phones found that 60% reported that they felt very agitated when they could not access their phone. (<https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2016/mar/08/children-mobile-phone-distraction-study-school>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps

Using (1)_ mobile phone (2)_ much in the evening can lead (3)_ going to bed later, getting (4)_ overall sleep, and lower quality sleep. Why does being (5)_ your mobile phone affect your sleep? The sleep hormone, melatonin, typically (6)_ released at around 9pm (7)_ night. However, the bright backlight on a mobile phone can trick your brain (8)_ thinking it's still day, suppressing the release (9)_ melatonin. This means

being on your phone late at night still keeps your brain awake and alert at the exact time you want to (10)__ feeling relaxed and sleepy.

5. Speaking and discussion

Is it a good idea to completely ban social networks at workplaces and educational establishments? What consequences may such a decision have?

Seminar 4

Соціальні мережі: лекс.-гр. вправи / Social networks: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

contentious	project (v)	backlight
airplane mode	drop in sth	entwined
dim	text	accuracy

2. Pre-reading discussion:

How can you make students get distracted less with their phones?

3. Checking reading skills:

Are students addicted to their phones?

A recent study found that US students aged 19-24 spend around 95 minutes each day texting, 49 minutes emailing, and 39 minutes on Facebook. Young women are more likely to develop addictive mobile phone behaviours than young men. Those who are addicted to their phone (known as being nomophobic) report experiencing phantom vibrations, which is the phenomenon of checking your phone even when no messages have been received. Research by the Institute of Psychiatry has found that adults who are distracted from work by emails and their mobile phone suffer a fall of 10 IQ points (more than twice the impact on IQ of smoking marijuana).

London School of Economics and Political Science recently produced a report that found that grades improved in schools that banned mobile phones. This effect was most pronounced for struggling students; however, trying to enforce this is a contentious issue for many students, parents and teachers.

Mobile phones are now so entwined in our daily lives that, even if banned at school, teenagers will be on their phones for long periods at home. In that case, here are our five tips to help students manage their mobile phone usage:

Practice what you preach

Get into the habit of managing your own mobile phone usage. It is very easy to get into the habit of checking your phone too much late at night. Simple tips on how to avoid this can be found here.

Encourage students to put their phone away during homework

Or at the very least, encourage students to put their phone on airplane mode. Self-control can be hard, so help students and parents manage their study environment at home.

Turn down the backlight on mobile phones

It is best not to be on your phone in the run-up to bedtime, but students can't resist doing so, advise them to dim the backlight on their screens.

Accept social media for what it is

No-one is as happy as they seem on Facebook or as wise as they appear on Twitter. Help students understand that people often project a false representation of themselves online. Encourage them not to spend too much time comparing themselves to others

Explain the myth of multitasking

Demonstrate that when a person tries to do two things at once there is often a drop in either accuracy or speed. This can lead on to a discussion about the kind of things that distract them while doing their homework. (<https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2016/mar/08/children-mobile-phone-distraction-study-school>)

4. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

London School of Economics and Political Science recently produced a report that found that grades improved in schools (1)__. This effect was most pronounced for struggling students; however, trying to enforce this is (2)__ and teachers. Mobile phones are now so entwined in our daily lives that, (3)__, teenagers will be on their phones for long periods at home. In that case, here are our five tips to help students (4)__ :

Get into the habit of (5)__. It is very easy to get into the habit of (6)__ late at night.

- A. even if banned at school
- B. managing your own mobile phone usage
- C. that banned mobile phones
- D. understand that people often project
- E. a contentious issue for many students, parents
- F. manage their mobile phone usage
- G. checking your phone too much

5. Speaking and discussion

Write a report on useful and damaging practices of using a smartphone in your student life.

Seminar 5

Інформаційна безпека / Digital security

1. Vocabulary list

debit (v)
claim to be
security reset
canny

fraudulent(ly)
impersonator
transfer (v)
bounce

culpability
hapless

2. Pre-reading questions:

What do you know about identity theft?

3. Checking reading skills:

Identity theft? It's daylight robbery by the banks

Part 1

David Mitchell

If a gang of armed robbers were wearing Tony Blair masks, would the bank debit all the stolen cash from the former prime minister's account?

In January 2017, a woman claiming to be Charlotte Higman telephoned the Royal Bank of Scotland and asked for a security reset on Charlotte Higman's account. She probably referred to it as "my account" if she was canny. She was canny: when the bank rang back on Charlotte Higman's home phone number (in an attempt to make sure they were genuinely talking to Charlotte Higman), it had already been fraudulently diverted to a mobile phone in the possession of the Charlotte Higman impersonator.

We don't know who this woman was but, for clarity, I'm going to refer to her as Nadine Dorries MP. There is no suggestion, incidentally, that this scam was perpetrated by the MP Nadine Dorries. That's why I've given the fraudster a slightly different name: her surname is actually MP and Dorries is a middle name. Still, that would cause some confusion if she ever became an MP! She'd be Nadine Dorries MP MP! And there's already a Nadine Dorries MP! That would certainly be an amusing outcome.

But Nadine Dorries MP isn't the sort of person likely to become a respected parliamentarian. And this scammer sounds like a bit of a shit as well. Having reset the account, Nadine Dorries MP (not the MP) then transferred £4,318 (nice and specific) into another account. Later on in her 23-minute phone call with the bank (I don't know what they were talking about in the meantime), Ms MP requested a second transfer, as a result of which she was asked some security questions about Charlotte Higman, at least one of which she got wrong. So this second transfer was refused. But the initial one wasn't recalled – or reversed or stopped or bounced or whatever they'd do. They just let it go through.

The world being awful, it probably won't surprise you to hear that RBS's initial response when Charlotte Higman complained that her account appeared somewhat depleted was not to acknowledge culpability, restore the money and take urgent steps to track down Nadine Dorries MP. No, its view was that all this was Charlotte Higman's problem. And, when Charlotte Higman made a complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service, that was also the Financial Ombudsman Service's view.

One of the cleverest things the banking sector has done since the advent of the internet is to establish the notion of "identity theft". Robert Webb and I

once wrote a sketch about it, in which a hapless account holder tries in vain to argue that it was the bank, rather than him, that had had something stolen: “I still seem to have my identity – whereas you seem to have lost several thousands _____ of _____ pounds.”
(<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/nov/25/identity-theft-is-daylight-robbery-banks>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

The world (1)_ awful, it probably won't surprise you (2)_ hear that RBS's initial response when Charlotte Higman complained (3)_ her account appeared somewhat depleted was (4)_ to acknowledge culpability, restore the money and take urgent steps to track down Nadine Dorries MP. No, (5)_ view was that all (6)_ was Charlotte Higman's problem. And, when Charlotte Higman made a complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service, that was also the Financial Ombudsman Service's (7)_. One of the cleverest things the banking sector (8)_ done since the advent of the internet is to establish the notion (9)_ “identity theft”. Robert Webb and I once wrote a sketch (10)_ it, in which a hapless account holder tries in (11)_ to argue that it was the bank, rather than him, that had (12)_ something stolen.

5. Speaking and discussion

Can we say that having their money stolen online is only the victim's blame?

Seminar 6

Інформаційна безпека: лекс.-гр. вправи / Digital security: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

to be down to

heist

abscond

refund

disguise

bizarre

random

defraud

absolve oneself of

overhead

2. Checking reading skills:

Identity theft? It's daylight robbery by the banks

Part 2

David Mitchell

People have always tried to rob banks... stopping that happening was down to the bank. That was their pitch

A lot of what is called identity theft is, in truth, bank robbery. Someone has approached a bank and absconded with money that doesn't belong to them. Instead of a gun, they used a disguise. People have always tried to rob banks and, traditionally, stopping that happening was down to the bank. That was their pitch: give us your money and we'll keep it safe. We might lend it out while you don't need it, and you might get a bit of the proceeds of that, but then we'll give it back to you. You can trust us not to give your money away to someone random. It's our job to not do that.

With the concept of "identity theft", however, banks try to absolve themselves of that fundamental responsibility. So now if someone steals from them in disguise, they claim that's an issue between the thief and the person the thief is disguised as. If a gang of armed bank robbers were wearing Tony Blair masks, would the bank now debit all the stolen cash from the former prime minister's account? That's a nice idea for a sympathetic heist movie.

Earlier this month, RBS finally restored Charlotte Higman's account balance, but only after a [BBC Watchdog Live investigation](#). "On review of Mrs Higman's case," said an RBS spokesperson, "and in light of new information provided to us, we have refunded Mrs Higman in full for her loss." But it wasn't her loss, it was the bank's. Someone stole some money from the bank and the bank decided not to make a fuss, but to charge the loss to a customer.

It's bizarre behaviour, because there was definitely a theft. That was clear from the start. Charlotte Higman maintained it was the mysterious caller (Nadine Dorries MP) who'd taken the money, but RBS implied for a long time that Mrs Higman herself must have done it. It claimed that, since it had called Charlotte's home number and got through, she must have known about the transactions. If that were true, it would mean she had transferred money out of her account and then denied it. That too would have been theft.

So why did the bank take no action against a customer it thought was attempting to defraud it? Either it didn't really think that, or it is extraordinarily relaxed about losing four-figure sums – rather a high-handed way to behave for an institution that owes its continued existence to the generosity of the taxpayer.

I do realise that, if we're going to have online banking, customers have to take some responsibility for keeping their money secure. If you start putting your passwords on Facebook so friends can help you remember them, banks are put in an impossible position. Then again, if you find the online world impersonal and bewildering, there is no longer a realistic option of banking in the old-fashioned way – of having a personal contact with a bank employee, in a branch you can walk to, to whom you can hand your money and who will hand it back only to you.

We're all forced to engage with internet and telephone banking, with all their possibilities for fraud, primarily because it's a cost-efficient way for banks to do business. All those high street premises, all the cash and cash machines

and UK-based staff created huge overheads. But it doesn't seem right that the banks benefit from all the cost savings made by going online, while customers take the hit for the consequent ease with which money can be stolen. (<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/nov/25/identity-theft-is-daylight-robbery-banks>)

3. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments (one is extra):

It's bizarre behaviour, because (1)__. That was clear from the start. Charlotte Higman maintained it was the mysterious caller (Nadine Dorries MP) (2)__, but RBS implied for a long time that Mrs Higman herself must have done it. It claimed that, (3)__ and got through, she must have known about the transactions. If that were true, it would mean she had transferred money out of her account (4)__. That too would have been theft. So why did the bank take no action against a customer (5)___ ? Either it didn't really think that, or it (6)___ losing four-figure sums.

- A. since it had called Charlotte's home number
- B. and then denied it
- C. it thought was attempting to defraud it
- D. there was definitely a theft
- E. is extraordinarily relaxed about
- F. who'd taken the money
- G. to engage with internet banking

4. Speaking and discussion

What rules should be followed in order to be safe while banking online?

Seminar 7

Смартфони, повідомлення / Smartphones, messages

1. Vocabulary list

remote	entrepreneur	daring
boom	underestimate	stock market
alumni	mature	

2. Pre-reading discussion:

Do you know examples of internet services that have got outdated?

3. Checking reading skills:

After social networks, what next?

Part 1

In digital media, as in fortune-telling, the future is pretty much treated as part of the present. "What is the next big thing?" is a question everyone who works with the internet asks continually. But after several years of boom, the question of what comes after social platforms is no longer so remote.

Luckily, some experts just gave us answers. On Monday evening, the Said Business School in Oxford had invited some very bright and successful entrepreneurs who spoke in front of a packed alumni audience as Silicon Valley came to Oxford for the ninth year. The event was chaired by the very lively and assertive Frances Cairncross, rector of Exeter college.

The first expert to confront us with an answer was Peter Thiel, who co-founded PayPal and made early investments in Facebook and LinkedIn. He reminded us to evaluate first what stage we're at with social networks. "With digital technology there is a tendency to underestimate when things are getting mature, but to understand the financial and technological situation it is really important," he explained.

"If you look back from today, it becomes clear that in 2002 even experts missed that Google had already become the main search engine. If people would have understood back at that time that there was no chance any more to outrun Google, some investments would have been different. But back at these days we didn't discuss Google like this."

He asked the audience: "Where in the history of social network are we? Are we at an early stage, and most of the companies won't be around in a few years' time? Or are we in a late stage, when companies like Facebook, LinkedIn or Twitter are really mature and will be in business to stay?"

Then he floated a bigger and more daring possibility – that the development stage of the internet itself has come to an end: "Are we at the end of innovation of social networking? And is social networking the last innovation of the internet?"

"See, we went from the development of telecommunication to the internet and from the internet to social networking. Maybe there is no innovation left any more, and we have to look for it in a completely different direction. Maybe we have to go back to space and science fiction novels."

Being the CEO of Twitter, Biz Stone was quite sure that for him that wasn't the case. After having said to reporters earlier in the day that he was not thinking about selling the company but would rather go to the stock market if necessary, he started to relax the atmosphere, joking that he felt he was on a Seinfeld panel asking: "Social networks, what's the deal?"

Then he shuffled himself out of the responsibility of answering that question, stating that Twitter isn't even a social network. "Twitter never asked anyone to have a permanent relationship among each other. Indeed, we even changed the question we used to asked on Twitter 'What are you doing?' last week in 'What's happening?' because everybody was ignoring it anyway."

"I refer to Twitter as an information network rather than a social network. And here I believe in the trend of openness. Using an open technology, creating an open platform, and being more transparent that is where we are heading." (https://www.theguardian.com/media/pda/2009/nov/24/future-of-social-networks-twitter-linkedin-mobile-application-next)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

In digital media, (1)___ in fortune-telling, the future is pretty much treated (2)___ part of the present. "What is the (3)___ big thing?" is a question everyone who works (4)___ the internet asks continually. But after several years (5)___ boom, the question of what comes after social platforms is no longer (6)___ remote.

Luckily, some experts just gave (7)___ answers. On Monday evening, the Said Business School in Oxford (8)___ invited some very bright and successful entrepreneurs who spoke in (9)___ of a packed alumni audience (10)___ Silicon Valley came to Oxford (11)___ the ninth year. The event was chaired (12)___ the very lively and assertive Frances Cairncross, rector of Exeter college.

5. Speaking and discussion

Write a story about a future social network. In which ways is it going to be different from the ones we have nowadays?

Seminar 8

Смартфони, повідомлення: лекс.-гр. вправи / Smartphones, messages: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

impact	irrelevant	eventuality
board member	tackle	put in a nutshell
computing cycle	head on	niche

2. Checking reading skills:

After social networks, what next?

Part 2

Mercedes Bunz

Stone believes that technology has a political impact that shouldn't be underestimated. Referring to Twitter's involvement in the Iranian election protests, he said: "On a large scale, the open exchange of information can even lead to positive global impact. If people are more informed they are more

engaged, and if they are more engaged they are more empathic. They are global citizens, not just a citizen of a nation."

Ram Shriram, a founding board member of Google and one of the search giant's first investors, pointed discussion in a different direction. "Combining social and mobile – there is a new wave of opportunities coming up, a growth of users, so mobile internet is clearly the next major computing cycle. And this time this didn't start in the US, but in Asia and Europe from where it is going to the US," he said.

"In China and India people always used their mobile as their PC; that was the way they accessed data. We face powerful new waves of publishing with YouTube, Facebook and Twitter, and the social sits in the middle of this. There is a creation and production of information. There will be new distribution and consumption patterns which will impact society. This might even make newspapers even more irrelevant."

Then he made a number of predictions: "Facebook will replace email for a new generation. The chat is moving to a multimedia format. Gaming will move from devices directly to the internet. And Apple has a big future because of its strong mobile focus."

Otherwise, the coming mobile business opportunities would be taken by small young companies, because it was easy and cheap to build these applications, which would either fail or succeed at speed. Shriram also believes that advertising will grow less important: "Users tend to pay on the mobile internet for premium services."

LinkedIn founder Reid Hoffman, who graduated from Stanford University and Oxford with a master's degree in philosophy, tackled Thiel's social-networks-are-the-end thesis head on. "I actually think we are just beginning to see how people launch the eventualities of social networks into their life," he said, reminding the audience of the way that mobile phones had grown from a tool for bankers to a part of everyone's life.

"I think the phenomenon of the online relationship empowers our personal and professional life. You might think 'Who wants to consume all this useless information?', but with some information it is like with ice cream. It is not nutritious, but people still eat it. And to understand what will go on, you will have to switch that to business models."

For Facebook, Last.fm and Flickr applications, he argued, using live data would become much more important. "Today you have everyone generating data. I think these massive amounts of data are perfect for new applications. There will be a lot of new applications come out of it. Obvious ones, like whom you should meet professionally, and some we don't even think about. There will be interesting mash ups liked LinkedIn and Twitter."

An Oxford lecturer, Dr Kate Blackmon put this in a nutshell in saying that the future was not about crowd sourcing but crowd filtering.

So is social media over? There are now enough social networks to fill all the obvious niches; but making use of the stream of information that pours into them is something we've only just started. (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/pda/2009/nov/24/future-of-social-networks-twitter-linkedin-mobile-application-next>)

3. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

Then he made a number of predictions: "Facebook will (1)__. The chat is moving to a multimedia format. Gaming will move (2)__. And Apple has a big future because of its strong mobile focus."

Otherwise, the coming mobile business opportunities would (3)__, because it was easy and cheap to build these applications, which would either fail or succeed at speed. Shriram also believes that advertising will grow less important: "Users tend (4)__ for premium services."

LinkedIn founder Reid Hoffman said: "I actually think we are just beginning to see how (5)__ into their life," he said, reminding the audience of the way that mobile phones had grown (6)__ to a part of everyone's life.

- A. make newspapers even more irrelevant
- B. people launch the eventualities of social networks
- C. replace email for a new generation
- D. to pay on the mobile internet
- E. from a tool for bankers
- F. be taken by small young companies
- G. from devices directly to the internet

4. Speaking and discussion

Do people adapt to social networks or social networks to people?

Змістовий модуль № 2. Робота й навчання / Work and study

Seminar 9

Кар'єра / Career

1. Vocabulary list

dereliction	juggle with	tumbleweed
bleary	leeway	to be subject to
prop (v)	go down	
thrash out	allowance	

2. Pre-reading questions:

Do you combine work and study? If so, what difficulties do you face?

3. Checking reading skills:

Learning a balancing act

David Batty

Another Monday morning and another scene of domestic dereliction greets my bleary eyes. Dishes piled up by the sink, paper strewn over the floor, folders propped against various walls, tubs of paint and modelling clay scattered randomly throughout the house.

It's a scene familiar in many households across the country. Only they have the excuse of having small kids. Mine is doing a part-time fine art degree.

Don't get me wrong, studying part time has changed my life for the better. And although the Guardian has proved a flexible employer, going part time has not been without its challenges.

First of all I had to apply to drop down to working a four-day week. This involved putting together a business case to present to the HR department, setting out how this might affect my ability to do my job and its impact on my colleagues. That took a couple of months to thrash out - including a formal interview with my line manager - and I only got the go ahead with around a month to spare before starting my foundation course.

This was relatively easy to juggle with work, with tutors relaxed about offering extensions on essays and assignments. The BA is quite different: you miss a deadline and you fail. Short of a death in the family or a serious illness, you won't get any leeway from the examiners.

It's a far more draconian attitude than I experienced in my first degree and requires a high level of forward planning to avoid disaster.

This doesn't "just" mean devoting a couple of nights a week plus eight to 10 hours a weekend on studying. (Making work is far more time consuming than simply writing essays - I did more work for my foundation than for my first BA.)

It requires ringing up tutors and lecturers six months in advance to get the course timetable and lecture programmes, which doesn't necessarily go down too well, suggesting changes to the course structure to the head of the BA programme, and booking extra days off work to ensure I've got enough time to use the college workshops.

Of course, universities being the bureaucratic institutions they are, timetables are subject to change - if indeed they are even drawn up more than a month in advance.

This has sometimes meant either missing lectures or booking more holiday off in term time than I really need, just to be on the safe side. Needless to say, what with my reduced income and holiday allowance, long trips abroad are a thing of the past.

While my work-life balance has definitely improved, some aspects of life regularly get neglected. Like buying furniture and clothes because I spend

hundreds of pounds every year on art materials - who knew you could spend £120 on paper. As a result, my flat does look like the white cube of a gallery space, albeit often with Tracey Emin's bed installed in every room.

At the end of term when the dust balls on the kitchen floor remind me of tumbleweed and the bags under my eyes look like they could carry Paris Hilton's pet chihuahua, it can be hard to repress a sigh.

Fortunately, the stresses of work and college often seem to cancel one another out: when one is proving difficult, I can distract myself with the other. Of course, I'm not sure what might happen if both prove difficult simultaneously. But perhaps then I might find the motivation to do some housework.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2008/apr/22/worklifebalance.workandcareers>)

5. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

It requires ringing (1)___ tutors and lecturers six months (2)___ advance to get the course timetable and lecture programmes, which doesn't necessarily go (3)___ too well, suggesting changes to the course structure (4)___ the head of the BA programme, and booking extra days (5)___ work to ensure I've (6)___ enough time to use the college workshops. Of (7)___ , universities being the bureaucratic institutions they are, timetables are subject (8)___ change - if indeed they are even drawn (9)___ more than a month in advance. This has sometimes meant (10)___ missing lectures or booking more holiday (11)___ in term time than I really need, just to be (12)___ the safe side.

6. Speaking and discussion

Write a letter to your friend who works and has his studies at the same time. Give him tips on how to deal with the difficulties.

Seminar 10

Кар'єра: лекс.-гр. вправи / Career: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

pack in
juggle
sharply

beyond
fulfillment
expansion

step in
fee

2. Pre-reading discussion:

When and why do people decide to change their career completely?

3. Checking reading skills:

Life lessons

Part 1

David Batty

Most of us have thought about it at some point: packing in the day job and doing something completely different. Or, in the real world, keeping the day job but also going back to college with the hope of being able to do something completely different in the future. And many of us aren't just dreaming about juggling work with study. The number of part-time students has risen sharply in recent years, with 840,000 part-timers in the UK - amounting to 40% of the total student population.

Not everybody is doing work-related study either: you'll find plenty of part time students taking courses for reasons beyond progressing their career (though it's not just study directly linked to your industry that can boost your prospects). Intellectual and creative fulfilment are also good reasons for heading to college.

But what are the realities of juggling work and study? And how should you go about sorting things out?

First there's the issue of paying for your course. The government recently announced that it wants to see an expansion in the number of part-time students, with more evening and weekend courses, in order to widen participation in higher education. However, last month, the innovation and skills secretary, John Denham, also announced a £100m cut in higher education funding for people doing a second qualification at the same level as their first.

So if you already hold a degree and wish to start a second undergraduate degree in another subject, a postgrad course at the same level as your first, or a shorter course at a lower level, you will face higher fees.

According to the government, this is where employers should step in to support employees - so you could talk to your boss about financial assistance. Just don't hold your breath. According to professor Brenda Gourley, vice-chancellor of the Open University (OU), where a fifth of UK part-timers study, only 17% of OU students - many of whom are studying vocational courses for career development - have any part of their tuition fees paid by their employers.

Worse, according to a report published last year by Universities UK, those who do get financial help from employers tend to be men in full-time employment who come from the wealthiest households, such as managers studying MBAs. In other words, those who get the most help from their employers are those who least need it.

But that didn't stop Debbie Lambert, 36, from Nottingham, completing three part-time courses in the last decade with no funding from her employer - a secretarial correspondence course, teacher training and a degree. "It isn't

cheap,” she says. “Each of the six OU courses I did to complete the degree costs around £500-550. I also took three week-long summer schools, each costing £200-250. My dad gave me the money for the fees as a present.” (<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2007/oct/01/officehours.comment>)

5. Use of English

a) match the sentence halves:

1. this is where employers	A. funding for people doing a second qualification
2. John Denham also announced a £100m cut in higher education	B. you will face higher fees
3. the government recently announced	C. should step in to support employees
4. if you already hold a degree and wish to start a second undergraduate degree	D. each costing £200-250
5. those who do get financial help from employers	E. that it wants to see an expansion in the number of part-time students
6. I also took three week-long summer schools	F. tend to be men in full-time employment

6. Speaking and discussion

Write an essay: should the state support people wishing to change their career?

Seminar 11

Професійні навички / Professional skills

1. Vocabulary list

prospect	articulate	workload
negotiate	tutorial	avid
eloquence	retention	enhance

2. Checking reading skills:

**Life lessons
Part 2**

David Batty

Lambert initially decided to study when she was working as a secretary because her employer made it clear that there were no prospects for career development. Having completed her secretarial training, Lambert signed up for

a humanities degree with the OU and continued to study part time after getting an office manager's job with a housing association.

"The further I progressed with my career, the more obvious it became that I needed a degree to move further up the ladder," she says. "My degree developed me as a person, in terms of my confidence and knowledge, and my ability with words. Quite a lot of my work now is writing reports and negotiating contracts, which both require eloquence. Writing essays helped me to become more articulate, while tutorials and exams helped me to improve my retention and expression of knowledge."

Sarah Ball, 36, from Ealing, west London, believes returning to university was crucial in gaining her promotion at the BBC. While her boss was supportive, the corporation provided no funding as the course, a Master's in organisational behaviour, was not directly relevant to her then role helping run the BBC intranet.

"After completing the second year I became a human resources and development manager at BBC News," she says. "The course made me a better candidate and helped me get the job. Although my Master's isn't directly relevant to the job it has given me an academic grounding in how to better approach improving someone's management skills."

Fitting study around work can be tricky. Both Ball and Lambert continued to work full-time during their courses - while the OU allows students to complete a degree at their own pace, Ball was committed to attending classes two nights a week.

"I worked full-time - from 9am to 6pm - right up until the final term, when I was working on my dissertation and dropped to four days," she says. "Work gave me some study leave around my exams. But I did end up using a lot of my annual leave to finish assignments. In retrospect I wish I'd negotiated different hours."

Negotiating reduced hours isn't always an easy task - and doesn't always lead to a reduced workload. But if reducing your hours is the only way study will be possible, don't despair. Nicky Wassall, a freelance associate at Penna HR consultancy, found dropping down to three days to fit in an art foundation much easier. "I was lucky because Penna is geared for people who work part time," she says. "They've been great."

But this did not prevent her study from being interrupted. "It can be difficult to get clients to understand that you can't be contacted one day a week," she says.

"In one term I had a run of at least one person ringing me on the day of the course. You have to be reasonable because it's usually important and you don't want to hold up a project. But each call can take 30-45 minutes to deal with, so it could be quite disruptive."

Effective time management is crucial to striking the balance between work, study and personal life. "I'd take a day's leave here and there to finish an

assignment, and holidays had to be planned around my summer school ,” says Lambert.

“But you have to make sacrifices. I’m an avid supporter of Reading [football club] and I had to give up going to away games. I also run a ferret rescue service but had to let my partner take that over when assignments were due.”

Ball saw less of her friends during her Master’s, but made sure study didn’t take over her home life. “I was quite strict about maintaining a social life,” she says. “I didn’t go out in the week as much but I never studied on a Friday or Saturday night. I needed time to see friends and my partner. It’s about prioritising your time.”

Reducing your hours to study can lead to other consequences. For Wassall it has meant putting off “major life decisions”, such as buying a flat.

However, all the part-time students are adamant the effort has been worth it. For Ball and Lambert it has enhanced their careers, while for the art students it has brought a creative fulfilment that was previously lacking.

<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2007/oct/01/officehours.comment>

3. Use of English

a) fill in gaps

Negotiating reduced hours isn’t always (1)_ easy task - and doesn’t always lead (2)_ a reduced workload. But if reducing your hours is the only way study (3)_ be possible, don’t despair. Nicky Wassall, a freelance associate at Penna HR consultancy, found dropping (4)_ to three days to fit in an art foundation much easier. “I was lucky because Penna is geared (5)_ people who work part time,” she says. “They’ve been great.”

But this did not prevent her study (6)_ being interrupted. “It can be difficult to get clients (7)_ understand that you can’t be contacted one day (8)_ week,” she says. “In one term I had a run of at least one person ringing me (9)_ the day of the course. You have to be reasonable because it’s usually important and you don’t want to hold (10)_ a project.

4. Speaking and discussion

Research what skills are needed in the modern teaching jobs and opportunities to train those skills.

Seminar 12

Професійні навички: лекс.-гр. вправи / Professional skills: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

assessment
benchmark (v)
goalpost
legislation

invariably
implication
be in line with
sustained

gain an edge
ethos
negotiation

2. Pre-reading questions:

Are there any universal skills which make an employer want to hire a particular person?

3. Checking reading skills:

Keeping your professional development continuous

Part 1

Corinne Mills

Do you remember leaving school or university and thinking that exams and assessments would be a thing of the past? It doesn't take long to realise that the workplace can be an equally intense and competitive learning environment.

Whether we like it or not, employees are constantly being judged on their capabilities and benchmarked against their peers. And, unlike studying for a qualification, the goalposts in the workplace keep moving. This might be because of new technology, customer demand, legislation or simply because there is a new chief executive with a different vision. All these changes invariably have implications for the staff.

Some organisations are good at providing learning opportunities when they can see a direct benefit to the organisation. What's offered, however, may not always be in line with what you really want or need for your career. So, if you want to protect your employability, you need to take charge of your personal development.

According to the 2012 Learning Survey by [Niace](#), the adult learning organisation, there's a strong correlation between learning and sustained employment. Staff who undertake learning activities are more able to adapt to the changing requirements of an organisation and gain a competitive edge in the job market. Candidates who demonstrate that they're conscientious about their personal development are likely to be seen as highly motivated and engaged. Their openness to learning also suggests they're flexible, adaptable and will bring a continuous improvement ethos to the workplace – all of which is appealing to an employer.

So, with this in mind, here are some ways to start thinking about your own learning and development.

Enhancing your performance

What areas of your job do you find most difficult or want to improve? For ideas, look at past performance reviews or talk to your manager, colleagues or HR department. Seek advice from those whose skills or career you wish to emulate.

Improving the areas you identify may mean going on a course or workshop, or you may find that mentoring, guided reading, work-shadowing, or online study is more relevant. For instance, if you know that negotiation skills are an increasingly important part of your job, perhaps your manager could arrange for you to shadow someone with exceptional skills in this area, or even coach you themselves through your next negotiation skills project.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/careers/careers-blog/keeping-professional-development-continuous>)

4. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

Some organisations are good at providing learning opportunities when they can see (1)__. What's offered, however, may not always (2)__ for your career. So, if you want to protect your employability, you need to take charge of your personal development. According to the 2012 Learning Survey by Niace, the adult learning organisation, there's a strong correlation (3)__. Staff who undertake learning activities are (4)__ of an organisation and gain a competitive edge in the job market. Candidates who demonstrate that they're (5)__ are likely to be seen as highly motivated and engaged. Their openness to learning also suggests they're flexible, adaptable and will (6)__ – all of which is appealing to an employer.

- A. be in line with what you really want or need
- B. conscientious about their personal development
- C. more able to adapt to the changing requirements
- D. exceptional skills in this area
- E. bring a continuous improvement ethos to the workplace
- F. a direct benefit to the organisation
- G. be in line with what you really want or need

5. Speaking and discussion

Comment on the importance of being changeable in the modern job market.

Seminar 13

Интерв'ю з роботодавцем / Job interview

1. Vocabulary list

specification	expose to	equate with
up to scratch	newsletter	instrumental
retain	handle	trade body
credibility	via	stakeholder

secondment

longevity

mitigate

2. Pre-reading questions:

What could make even a skilled professional undesirable for the employer?

3. Checking reading skills:

Keeping your professional development continuous

Part 2

Corinne Mills

Benchmarking the job market

When you're busy at work it's easy to lose sight of the changing needs of the job market. Periodically check out adverts and person specifications for roles that are either similar to yours or are in line with the role you're looking for next. Do you have everything they're looking for? For instance, are your IT skills up to scratch? Could the lack of a professional qualification be an issue if every employer seems to be asking for it?

Knowledge updating

Some professions require a certain amount of professional development every year to retain your status. Whether this is a requirement or not, make sure you're up-to-date with what's happening in your field, or you could lose credibility and potentially expose your company to risks. You can keep updated by reading professional journals or trade press, attending industry events, conferences, workshops or your own research. The rise of webinars, e-newsletters and online forums means it's easier than ever to participate in learning from your office desk or at home.

Softer skills

Every role requires soft skills to some degree, whether it's communication skills or handling emotion and conflict in the workplace. If you're looking to climb the career ladder, then developing people management skills should be an absolute priority. Practical training and coaching are particularly effective, especially if the learner is supported when they come to apply those skills, either through one-to-one coaching or via a supervised network.

Different routes to personal development

Although many people equate learning and development with professional qualifications, there are lots of other routes. For instance, voluntary work can be a great way to develop additional skills. I coached an IT technical professional who was keen to move into management. I recommended that he join the charity committee to widen his exposure to strategic and operational management activities. This experience proved to be instrumental in persuading his organisation of his ability to jump from a technical route to a management career.

Here are some other professional development ideas:

- Reading professional journals, books, research papers, articles etc
- Coaching, mentoring, training courses, academic study, conferences and webinars
- Voluntary work, fundraising and event management
- Research activities, blogging and publishing articles
- Training others and giving presentations or speaking at a conference
- Spending time with other departments, customers, suppliers, trade bodies or stakeholders
- Joining committees, professional associations, campaign groups and participating in industry forums
- Apprenticeships, internships, work shadowing and secondments
- Applying for industry awards or scholarships

Learning and development takes time and energy, and it will sometimes take you out of your comfort zone. If you can keep the learning habit throughout your career, however, you're far more likely to extend your career longevity, mitigate any risks and improve your employability.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/careers/careers-blog/keeping-professional-development-continuous>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

When you're busy (1)___ work it's easy to lose sight of the changing needs of the job market. Periodically check (2)___ adverts and person specifications for roles that are either similar to yours or are in line (3)___ the role you're looking for next. Do you have everything they're looking (4)___? For instance, are your IT skills (5)___ to scratch? Could the lack (6)___ a professional qualification be an issue if every employer seems to be asking for it?

Some professions require a certain amount of professional development every year to retain your status. Whether this is a requirement or (7)___, make sure you're up-to-date with what's happening in your field, or you could lose credibility and potentially expose your company (8)___ risks. You can keep updated (9)___ reading professional journals or trade press, attending industry events, conferences, workshops or your (10)___ research. The rise of webinars, e-newsletters and online forums means it's easier (11)___ ever to participate in learning (12)___ your office desk or at home.

5. Speaking and discussion

Write a report about professional development schemes available in your town\city.

Seminar 14

Інтерв'ю з роботодавцем: лекс.-гр. вправи / Job interview: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

handy
mindset

crucial
harvest

pad out
quantifiable

2. Pre-reading questions:

Why do employers nowadays pay attention to more than just professional skills of a potential employee?

3. Checking reading skills:

Attitude is worth more than skills

Part 1

Carly Chynoweth

James Reed is a man who knows CVs. After all, Reed, the recruitment company that he chairs, receives thousands of them every week so he has plenty of research material at his fingertips.

This came in handy when he wanted to test the idea that he promotes in his new book: that it's mindset, not skill set, that employers care about the most.

Candidates compiling CVs have traditionally been given tips such as listing hobbies, using active verbs such as "organised" and "created" and including a personal statement — and some of this advice featured on Reed's own website until recently. However, he has found that these things made little difference in whether someone got the job.

Instead, the critical factor was whether the CV demonstrated the candidate's mindset. It should show that he or she can take the initiative and achieve results. So rather than saying "I supervised the customer service team for retail operations", it should say "I co-ordinated and led the customer service team to improve satisfaction for retail operations by 29% in six months by harvesting best practices from unrelated industries".

Hobbies could be useful, Reed found, as long as they were used to do this rather than simply pad out the list.

"CVs that demonstrated mindset at work and brought it to life just once were three times more likely than others to get the candidate an interview. Those that did it more than once were seven times more likely to get an interview," Reed said.

Of course, it could be argued that the latter type of CV is more attractive to employers because it offers hard, quantifiable evidence of performance, but Reed believes that mindset is the real key.

That is why he and Paul Stoltz, founder of Peak Learning, have published *Put Your Mindset to Work: The One Asset You Really Need to Win and Keep the*

Job You Love. (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/attitude-is-worth-more-than-skills-2g3dlwpjw2k>)

4. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments (one is extra):

This came in handy when (1)___ that he promotes in his new book: that it's mindset, not skill set, that employers (2)___ . Candidates compiling CVs have traditionally been given tips such as listing hobbies, using (3)___ and including a personal statement — and some of this advice (4)___ . However, he has found that these things made little difference in (5)___ . Instead, the critical factor was whether the CV demonstrated the candidate's mindset. It should show that he or she (6)___ .

A. featured on Reed's own website until recently

B. whether someone got the job

C. can take the initiative and achieve results

D. he wanted to test the idea

E. hard, quantifiable evidence of performance

F. care about the most

G. active verbs such as "organised" and "created"

5. Speaking and discussion

Would you rather hire a slightly bored professional or an unexperienced but motivated candidate? Explain your choice and issues with each of the alternatives.

Seminar 15

Kap'epu XXI cm. / Careers of the 21st c.

1. Vocabulary list

approach

snap up

doubtless

gritty

subsidiary

perform

predictive

tenacity

resilience

compassion

humility

2. Pre-reading questions:

What makes the global job market so competitive nowadays?

3. Checking reading skills:

Attitude is worth more than skills

Part 2

Carly Chynoweth

“For years recruiters have looked at skills, education and experience in terms of assessing people,” Reed said. “I knew that wasn’t enough, that there was more to it than that. Back in the worst days of the financial crisis in 2008 I went to a seminar and one of the speakers said ‘the problem is we don’t know what skills will be most in demand in 10 years’. I remember thinking ‘no, of course we don’t, but I do know the people I will want to hire’, and it was all about mindset.”

A poll of 1,263 other organisations suggested he was not the only employer to feel that way: 96% of them said they would hire someone who did not have the complete skill set but did have the right mindset, rather than hire someone who had all the skills required but did not have the desired mindset.

In other words, the way people think and approach life is more important to employers than their technical and professional skills. “Of course, the very best candidates have both. You would really snap them up,” he said. So what exactly is the right mindset? Reed and Stoltz, doubtless hoping that telecommunications providers do not move to 4G technology too soon, have called it the “3G” mindset — global, gritty and good.

The strength of each G, which can be broken down into a number of subsidiary characteristics, can be identified with the “3G Panorama” test developed alongside the book.

“We are now using this test for our own business and we will use it for clients who want it,” Reed said.

The company has not been using it long enough to analyse whether the people hired this way perform better, but testing before it was launched found that high performance on the test was predictive of higher earnings, Reed said.

The 3G mindset they want

Global: this refers to people’s openness to new experience and new ideas and their ability to make connections on a global scale. People who score highly in this section of the 3G Panorama test will automatically think of people, perspectives and opportunities that fall beyond their immediate sphere.

Grit: someone who scores highly on this part of the test will have tenacity, resilience and a determination to come out ahead no matter what disadvantages he or she faces. Grit also drives characteristics such as commitment, accountability, optimism and performance.

Good: this part is all about ethics, integrity and the ability to see the world in a way that genuinely benefits others as well as yourself. It also includes kindness, respect, compassion and humility.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/attitude-is-worth-more-than-skills-2g3dlwpjw2k>)

5. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

(1)_ other words, the way people think and approach life is more important (2)_ employers than their technical and professional skills. “Of course, the very best candidates have (3)_. You would really snap them up,” he said. So what exactly is the right mindset? Reed and Stoltz, doubtless hoping (4)_ telecommunications providers do not move (5)_ 4G technology (6)_ soon, have called it (7)_ “3G” mindset — global, gritty and good. The strength (8)_ each G, which can be broken (9)_ into a number of subsidiary characteristics, can (10)_ identified with the “3G Panorama” test developed (11)_ the book. “We are now using this test for our own business and we (12)_ use it for clients who want it,” Reed said.

6. Speaking and discussion

Express your personal attitude to James Reed’s ideas.

Seminar 16

Кар'єри XXI ст.: лекс.-гр. вправи / Careers of the 21st c.: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

bid (n) - an attempt or effort to achieve something

imbalance - lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things

overhaul - analyse and improve (a system)

embark on - begin (a course of action)

2. Pre-reading questions:

Do you think that there should be more male teachers at secondary schools? Why\why not?

3. Checking reading skills:

Free holiday plan to tempt men into teaching

S. Maguire

A nationwide advertising campaign featuring famous teachers is also being proposed in a bid to correct the gender imbalance in Irish classrooms. Less than one in five primary teachers are men, and 90% of students in teacher-training colleges are now women.

The recommendations are being made by a working group set up by Mary Hanafin, the education minister, to think up ways of attracting more men into primary teaching. The findings will be presented to the government next month.

A public campaign to promote teaching as a career for men is the main recommendation. It says male role models, such as primary teachers who have a public profile as sportsmen, artists, musicians or writers, should be used. These could include Roddy Doyle, the Booker prize-winning author, who taught at Greendale community school in Kilbarrack. Other male role models that could be used are Brendan Gleeson and Gabriel Byrne who both worked as teachers before embarking on film careers.

The report identifies the Irish language requirements necessary for entry into training colleges as a key obstacle for boys. Research carried out by Sheelagh Drudy, head of education at University College Dublin, has found that boys are significantly less likely to take higher level Irish in the Leaving Certificate. This means less men can qualify for teacher training.

To combat this problem, the report recommends an overhaul of the second-level Irish syllabus. These could include the introduction of an oral Irish exam at Junior Cert level, and scholarships to Gaeltacht courses being offered early in the second-level cycle.

Drudy said: "To encourage boys to take Irish and improve their proficiency would certainly remove a barrier."

But Sean Cottrell of the Irish Primary Principals' Network said: "I'm not convinced dropping standards of entry requirements would be effective.

"Ireland has a high calibre of teaching staff. The gender issue must be addressed but not at the expense of the quality of our teaching profession."

The report says that having a gender balance in classrooms is a matter of concern to educationalists. "It is considered essential by them that the teaching of children should not be seen as purely a feminine task," the report said.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/free-holiday-plan-to-tempt-men-into-teaching-l0gkd7kwfqs>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

The report identifies (1)___ Irish language requirements necessary (2)___ entry into training colleges (3)___ a key obstacle for boys. Research carried (4)___ by Sheelagh Drudy, head of education at University College Dublin, (5)___ found that boys are significantly (6)___ likely to take higher level Irish in the Leaving Certificate. This means less men can qualify (7)___ teacher training. To combat this problem, the report recommends (8)___ overhaul of the second-level Irish syllabus. These could include the introduction of an oral Irish exam (9)___ Junior Cert level, and scholarships to Gaeltacht courses (10)___ offered early in the second-level cycle.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you consider the issue of sexism topical in the context of secondary education?

Seminar 17

Професія вчителя / Teacher's profession

1. Vocabulary list

monitorial system = older students helping the younger to study

cut teachers' workload = reduce number of hours teachers work

benefit = an advantage or profit gained from something

2. Pre-reading questions:

What challenges does the teacher face in big classes?

When and how can two teachers be used in a class instead of one?

3. Checking reading skills:

Teaching reforms pave way for classes of 60

Part 1

Tony Halpin

CHILDREN could be taught in classes of up to 60 pupils under an “historic” agreement to modernise the teaching profession signed yesterday by the Government and trade unions.

The £1 billion reform deal includes powers for schools to place a single teacher, supported by classroom assistants, in charge “of a double-sized group of pupils” so that other teachers can mark work and prepare for lessons.

The National Union of Teachers accused ministers of returning schools to the Victorian era and said that it would campaign to prevent unqualified assistants being put in charge of classes.

Doug McAvooy, the NUT’s general secretary, said: “The Government is reintroducing the monitorial system which goes back to Victorian times.”

The NUT, which has refused to sign the agreement, said that combined classes were more likely to occur in primary schools, where teachers do not have guaranteed preparation time. This could mean putting children in classes that are up to twice as large as the present limit of 30 pupils, which Labour introduced for five to seven-year-old children at a cost of more than £600 million, in its first term.

Charles Clarke, the Education Secretary, and David Miliband, the School Standards Minister, rejected the NUT’s criticism at a meeting to sign the agreement with leaders of eight trade unions and local authority employers.

Mr Clarke said that radical reform was the only way to cut teachers’ workload. Better teamwork between teachers and other adults in schools would lead to improvements for pupils and staff.

He said: “Parents both should and will welcome this agreement. It is a statement by everybody working in the school team that we will use our energies to the best possible effect, under the direction of head teachers, to deliver high quality education to every child.”

Mr Miliband said: “The phantom being dreamt up here should not be allowed to derail this agreement. This agreement is about trusting local professionals, with an expanding teacher force and support staff, to make the right decisions in schools for the benefit of pupils.”

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/teaching-reforms-pave-way-for-classes-of-60-nl6gzqp9bzc>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

The NUT, which (1)__ refused to sign the agreement, said (2)__ combined classes were (3)__ likely to occur in primary schools, where teachers do not (4)__ guaranteed preparation time. This could mean putting children in classes that are up to twice as large as the present limit of 30 pupils, which Labour introduced for five to seven-year-old children at a cost of more than £600 million, in its first term. Charles Clarke, the Education Secretary, and David

Miliband, the School Standards Minister, rejected the NUT's criticism at a meeting to sign the agreement with leaders of eight trade unions and local authority employers.

5. Speaking and discussion

What consequences may the decisions described in the text have?

Seminar 18

Професія вчителя: лекс.-гр. вправи / Teacher's profession: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

in small print - inconspicuous details or conditions printed in an agreement or contract, especially ones that may prove unfavourable

2. Checking reading skills:

Teaching reforms pave way for classes of 60

Part 2

Tony Halpin

The programme was “not about replacing teachers — it is about helping them”, he said. The Government has promised to recruit 10,000 teachers and 50,000 classroom assistants by the next election.

Head teachers' organisations were less forthright. David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, whose members are mostly in primary schools, said: “If deploying a teacher with appropriate support staff with 60 pupils is the right way forward in schools, then so be it. . . Heads are only going to deploy support staff if they believe it will raise standards.”

Damian Green, the Shadow Education Secretary, said: “Whatever happened to the drive for smaller classes? This in small print seems to threaten a return to Victorian-style classes. This can't be what the Government is pretending to promise both teachers and parents.”

The NUT's concerns were dismissed by Eamonn O'Kane, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers. He said: “This agreement reflects gains which teachers have been calling for in all my lifetime in the profession. I believe every teacher in the country will agree to it.”

John Edmonds, general secretary of the GMB, one of three unions representing classroom assistants, said: “I just think a little opening of minds might be appropriate here. We've got an awful lot of people in schools who want to contribute more than they do at the moment.”

The agreement allows schools to use “high-level teaching assistants”, who will not be qualified teachers, to take lessons in place of teachers in some

circumstances. The Government has pledged to guarantee that all teachers will have at least 10 per cent of the timetable free for lesson preparation and marking each week by September 2005.

Teachers' contracts will also be changed to pass responsibility for 25 administrative tasks to clerical staff by September this year.

Individual teachers will be asked to cover for sick or absent colleagues for only 38 hours a year from 2004 — teaching assistants could step in to cover for longer periods.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/teaching-reforms-pave-way-for-classes-of-60-nl6gzqp9bzc>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Which better alternatives could be to the decisions made by the government?

Змістовий модуль № 3. Міста / Towns and cities Seminar 19

Англійські міста / English cities

1. Vocabulary list

rugged	herald	outpace
repel	roustabout	hotspot
prospector	per capita	

2. Pre-reading questions:

What British cities do you know?

What do you know about Scotland?

3. Checking reading skills:

Best cities: Aberdeen

Part 1

Marc Horne

The rugged residents of Scotland's northeastern corner have repelled Romans, Highlanders and Edward's army, but Aberdeen's most unlikely invasion was by hordes of Texan prospectors in the late 1970s. These stetson-clad marauders perfected gridiron strategies over pint tankards of Dom Pérignon, heralding a boom that turned a sleepy fishing port into the oil capital of Europe.

The roustabouts have left, and the oil may not flow as freely, but Aberdeen is still one of the most desirable British cities in which to live and work. Unemployment is a meagre 2%, average earnings are about £40,000 —

33% above the UK average — and those working for the 900 energy-sector firms based here typically make more than £64,000.

Home to about 250,000 people, Scotland's compact third city has low crime, highly regarded schools, two world-class universities and the Cairngorms National Park on its doorstep. London is a 90-minute flight from its airport, which also has links to Amsterdam, Paris, Frankfurt and Geneva.

Turning the north-south divide on its head, a 2012 report revealed that Aberdeen had the highest per capita concentration of multi-millionaires in Britain. And, last year, house-price growth — values have more than doubled over the past decade — was outpacing even London and Oxford. Fiona Gormley, director of the Aberdeen branch of Savills estate agency, says demand for property in the Granite City is rock solid: "In the first quarter of this year, prices have remained 30% above the Scottish average."

The most enviable enclave is the leafy West End, where the triple garages of granite mansions are filled with Range Rovers and Porsches. A six- or seven-bedroom house in showy Rubislaw Den will sell for £2.5-£3m.

Yet house prices have jumped fastest in the coveted AB15 postcode. It includes Cults, a suburban hotspot on the River Dee, three miles from the city, and Bielside, which retains the feel of an affluent country village — and where a five-bedroom home with a large garden costs about £850,000.

The warren of cobbled lanes and picture-postcard cottages in Old Aberdeen, the city's medieval heart, is also sought after. The area is dominated by the University of Aberdeen, which dates back to 1495 and is rated one of the world's top 150. Expect to pay £1m for a detached property on the Chanonry or £550,000 for a terraced townhouse nearby.

John MacRae, chairman of Aberdeen Solicitors Property Centre, says satellite towns such as Ellon, Westhill, Inverurie and the picturesque coastal resort of Stonehaven offer a cheaper alternative. "There's been quite a move, particularly by families, out of the city to these suburban areas and towns, as they can get the homes they need at prices they can afford."

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/best-cities-aberdeen-v2l3bxn28wq>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Make a research and find out what makes Aberdeen so agreeable to the rich.

Seminar 20

Англійські міста: лекс.-гр. вправи / English cities: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

residential
sedate (adj)
nautical
quip (v)
Ferris wheel
rum shack
noodle bar

foody
artisan (adj)
brewery
hophead
stamp duty
brace oneself (v)

2. Pre-reading questions:

What sites of Scotland do you know?

3. Checking reading skills:

Best cities: Aberdeen

Part 2

Marc Horne

In Inverurie or Stonehaven, both of which have fast rail links to the city, you can buy a modern detached house for £400,000. Another alternative to the West End is quiet, residential Ferryhill: a handsome three-bedroom granite semi bordering the Victorian Duthie Park can be had for about £350,000.

One of the best-kept secrets in Aberdeen is Footdee (the locals proudly call it “Fittie”), a charming village of tiny, occasionally ramshackle fishermen’s cottages. Though sedate and self-contained, with a nautical-themed pub, it’s on the edge of one of the busiest working harbours in northern Europe. The golden sands of Aberdeen beach — which has a Ferris wheel, a science museum, an ice rink, water slides and an indoor climbing centre — are a short walk away.

As befits the home town of Lord Byron and Annie Lennox, Aberdeen punches above its weight when it comes to the arts. The jewel in the city’s cultural crown is His Majesty’s Theatre, a 1906 masterpiece by Frank Matcham — the interior inspired Billy Connolly to quip that taking the stage there felt like performing “inside a wedding cake”. Today, it brings West End hits such as *Wicked* north of the border, and serves as a performance base for Scottish Opera and Scottish Ballet.

Almost next door, Aberdeen Art Gallery holds works by Monet, Degas, Renoir and Toulouse-Lautrec, as well as contemporary pieces by Damien Hirst, Tracey Emin and Gilbert & George. Big pop and rock acts, from One Direction and Rihanna to Dolly Parton and AC/DC, headline at the cavernous Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre.

Foodies will find flat whites and a regular farmers’ market on vibrant Belmont Street, lined with noodle bars and even a rooftop rum shack. The city, which hosts the original bar of the artisan brewery turned global empire BrewDog, has become a place of pilgrimage for hopheads.

So far, so tempting — but could the slump in the oil price (it has more than halved since mid-2014) put all this at risk in a city where talk of the crash of 1986 still causes shudders? According to Britain’s leading petroleum economist, the tax breaks announced in last month’s budget will help. “They will trigger a lot of new field developments and projects,” says Professor Alex Kemp, of the University of Aberdeen. “In the medium and longer term, the total spend on investment will be greater.”

The bubble could be burst by changes to stamp duty in Scotland, which are now in force. The Land and Buildings Transactions Tax significantly increases the tax burden on properties from £750,000. Yet DM Hall, a local chartered surveyor, suggests that the effect of the levy is already being reflected in prices.

It’s not putting off the billionaire Donald Trump, who recently confirmed plans to return to complete his £750m golf resort. It seems Aberdeen should brace itself, once again, for an influx of brash Americans with dollar-stuffed pockets.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/best-cities-aberdeen-v2l3bxn28wq>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Prepare a scenario for an excursion around Aberdeen (+presentation)

Seminar 21

Лондон / London

1. Vocabulary list

denizen	overalls	exemplify
unifying	lapse into	
fluff	elimination	

2. Pre-reading questions:

Can films describe the spirit of a city?

3. Checking reading skills:

**London in Cinema: The Cinematic City Since 1945 by Charlotte
Brunsdon**

Andrew Robinson

SOME GREAT CITIES have classic films that define them. New York is captured in Woody Allen’s Manhattan, Rome in Vittorio De Sica’s Bicycle Thieves, Calcutta in Satyajit Ray’s The Big City.

London, for some reason, does not. There are dozens of memorable films about London - My Beautiful Laundrette, High Hopes, Notting Hill and the recent Brick Lane, but none that is generally regarded as definitive of the city. There is no cinematic equivalent of Dickens or Hogarth.

Maybe the reason is suggested by those four films. Each concentrates on a particular area of the city, whether it be South of the River, King's Cross, Notting Hill or the East End. London's landmarks - Big Ben, Tower Bridge, the Underground, double-decker buses, fog and so on - are unique and unifying symbols, beloved by Hollywood, but real Londoners prefer to think of themselves as denizens of particular districts of the city.

Charlotte Brunson, who teaches film at Warwick University, wrestles with this truth in London in Cinema. "I survey neither films in which London appears, nor London buildings, districts and sights as they appear in films," she writes. Instead, she selects a limited number of postwar films set in London - some well known, others forgotten even by The Time Out Film Guide - and discusses them under themes such as "Going up West" (eg, Mona Lisa), "The gangster, the ripper and the housewife" (eg, The Krays) and "Thames tales" (eg, The Long Good Friday).

She includes not only feature films but also documentaries, such as the 1989 BBC programme Heart of the Angel, made at a time when my local Tube station, Angel - the deepest on the Underground system - was being redeveloped. Brunson writes appealingly of the "fluffers", women with the unenviable night-time task of cleaning the entire system to prevent fires.

The film shows the fluffers stripping to their underwear and putting on overalls: "The wooden benches polished and worn by millions of commuting bottoms are used like bedroom chairs or dressing-table stools". Having neatly folded their daytime clothes on the benches, the women climb down on to the tracks with their dusters and scrapers and enter the tunnels.

Too often, however, the book lapses into the kind of jargon that can spoil film studies. It is as if the London fog has crept into the very text. No one, not even an academic, needs to use the term "extradiegetic" to describe Eric Clapton's bluesy soundtrack for Nil By Mouth. (You'll need a big dictionary if you want to know what it means.)

That said, the book has some intelligent things to say about both cinema and London. The Ladykillers and High Hopes - each shot around St Pancras Station some 30 years apart - lead the author to observe that its present redevelopment for the Eurostar terminal "could easily exemplify the city learning the wrong lessons from the cinema: the elimination of the local places in between the landmarks... in favour of an architecture of spectacle".

She illustrates this warning with a brooding photograph of the fascinating gas-holders, now alas partially dismantled.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/london-in-cinema-the-cinematic-city-since-1945-by-charlotte-brunson-67c2mzx6z5w>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Give a review of a film which best shows your own city\town\country.

Comment on the extract: "Too often, however, the book lapses into the kind of jargon that can spoil film studies. It is as if the London fog has crept into the very text".

Seminar 22

Лондон: лекс.-гр. вправи / London: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

chime (v) with	rake	flat-lining
underpass	valet	age (v)
enclosure	vicious	uncanny
spout (v)	low-brow	
misery	ghastly	

2. Pre-reading questions:

What do we know about London from mass-media and works of art?

3. Checking reading skills:

James Christopher's top ten London films

1. A Clockwork Orange (1971)

Kubrick's satire about gang violence and government control chimes perfectly with the brutal architecture of the era. The marble underpass beneath Trinity Road, Wandsworth, where Alex beats a tramp to death is a perfect example.

2. Withnail & I (1986)

The empty wolf enclosure in Regent's Park is Richard E. Grant's last stand. He spouts Shakespeare in the pouring rain. An exhilarating moment of total misery.

3. Quadrophenia (1979)

Shepherd's Bush, the setting for Franc Roddam's cult classic, was the real-life manor of The Who.

4. The Servant (1963)

30 Royal Avenue, SW3, is the address for the only power struggle between men that matters. The duel between the degenerate rake (James Fox), and his manipulative valet (Dirk Bogarde), has yet to be won.

5. 28 Days Later (2002)

Danny Boyle's extraordinary images of London's silent and empty streets add religious intensity to the surreal and awful horror.

6. Eastern Promises (2007)

David Cronenberg's thriller about the vicious new order of East End immigrants has rung alarm bells between the Old Kent Road and Tunbridge Wells.

7. Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels (1998)

Guy Ritchie's low-brow hit launched a thousand ghastly clones. But it pumped much needed blood and belief into a flat-lining British film industry.

8. Bridget Jones's Diary (2001)

The front door of Hugh Grant’s bedsit in “Notting Hill” is probably worth more than Bridget’s flat in Borough. But her Paxman anxiety about underpants gives her a priceless moral edge.

9. The Krays (1990)

Peter Medak’s portrait of the gangland twins has aged like fine wine. The casting of East End brothers, Martin and Gary Kemp (Spandau Ballet), is an uncanny gamble.

10. An American Werewolf in London (1981)

The first blockbuster where Londoners felt the slightest twinge of sympathy for rotting foreigners.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/london-in-cinema-the-cinematic-city-since-1945-by-charlotte-brunsdon-67c2mzx6z5w>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Write a review for one of the films mentioned in the text. Create a presentation focused on the image of London in the film.

Seminar 23

Okcφopθ / Oxford

1. Vocabulary list

compound (v)
incomer
prized

quirky
prime
tiger parents

claw
spattered
prep (n)

2. Pre-reading questions:

What associations does Oxford invoke?

3. Checking reading skills:

Oxford

Alan Copson

Great schools and lifestyle, improving transport links, extraordinary architecture and one of the world’s best universities: Oxford has everything going for it, as long as you’re not looking for an affordable home. The pressure on prices, compounded by a lack of space for new homes, is turning incomers away from the favoured “villages” of north Oxford and across the river into Old Marston, family-friendly Headington or the traditionally studenty areas towards Cowley.

Summertown and Jericho are still the prized spots, with the strongest cafe culture, quirky pubs such as the Rickety Press, boutique shops and a Farrow & Ball store. A new Gail’s bakery is proving a big hit in Summertown, where you’ll also find a busy branch of the gourmet deli Taylors. This is the

prime area for tiger parents keen to claw their offspring into the most glittering schools, from the celebrity-spattered Dragon prep to Cherwell, an outstanding state secondary.

The opening of Oxford Parkway station in 2015 (trains to Marylebone take less than an hour) has enticed people north of the A40 ring road — good news for the 800-home development at Barton Park, which will go a small way to meeting the city’s estimated need for 30,000 new properties.

What the locals say What would Morse think? They want to sell off our police station.

Why we love it It’s demanding and in demand.

Starter home (flat) £357,547 [£1,357 per calendar month]
Mid-market (semi) £552,754 [£1,983 pcm]
Family (detached) £1.012m [£2,158 pcm]
(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/oxford-best-places-to-live-2017-3wplbcx3g>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Make a research and write a similar newsletter about another small British town (you can use newspaper articles as a source).

Seminar 24

Оксфорд: лекс.-гр. вправи / Oxford: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

keep eyes peeled	namesake
cherrypick (v)	enjoy a pint

2. Checking reading skills:

Great city walks: Oxford

Distance 3.2 miles/5.1km

Typical duration 1 hour 35 minutes

Start and finish Oxford YHA

Start postcode OX2 0AB

Step-by-step details and maps ramblers.org.uk/oxfordcity

In a nutshell

Oxford is full of interesting history and famous buildings and this walk lets you explore some of its most notable sights. You’ll pass prestigious colleges, as well as the Bodleian Library, the Bridge of Sighs, the Radcliffe Camera and one of the most beautiful squares in Europe. Oxford has been a

location for many films; keep your eyes peeled to see if you can spot which ones.

Why it's special

It was Victorian poet Matthew Arnold who gave Oxford the nickname “the city of dreaming spires” due to its many beautiful university buildings. With so many stunning sights to see and famous places to explore, it can be hard to know which way to head. This walk cherrypicks some of the very best places to see.

The first building to look out for is the Ashmolean Museum, the university's museum of art and archaeology. It's well worth exploring if you have time, but if you're in a hurry, pause to admire the stunning architecture .

This route takes you past a few of the colleges, including St John's, All Souls, Hertford and Christ Church, which you will recognise from films including the Harry Potter franchise. You'll pass the Bodleian Library, one of the oldest in Europe, and the Bridge of Sighs, which, despite its name, doesn't resemble its namesake in Venice but joins two parts of Hertford College over New College Lane.

There's a chance to stop at the famous pub of St John's College, the Lamb & Flag, where you can enjoy a pint with the profits going towards funding DPhil student scholarships. Apparently this is where Thomas Hardy wrote parts of *Jude the Obscure*. Fans of television's *Inspector Morse* may also recognise the tavern, which featured in the show.

Radcliffe Square is thought to be one of the prettiest squares in Europe. You'll see the Radcliffe Camera, designed by one of Britain's most influential architects, James Gibbs. Originally housing the Radcliffe Science Library, it is now a reading room for the Bodleian. The final section of the walk takes you along Oxford's lovely stretch of the Thames Path.

Reward yourself

Stop off in Radcliffe Square at the Vaults & Garden cafe for breakfast, lunch or afternoon tea. The garden provides a particularly lovely setting for a refreshment stop. The [Vaults & Garden](http://www.thevaultsandgarden.com), University Church, High Street, Oxford OX1 4BJ www.thevaultsandgarden.com

Get there

The start of the walk is next door to Oxford mainline railway station, where there are frequent direct services from London Paddington. There are many bus routes serving Oxford from county towns and beyond, including Heathrow, Gatwick and London. These all call at the railway station, or the bus station in George Street.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2015/feb/04/great-city-walks-oxford>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Prepare a short tourist handout about Oxford sites (use newspaper publications or tourist guides). Make a presentation about those sites.

Seminar 25

Кембридж / Cambridge

1. Vocabulary list

rental company
allegedly

mismatched
riverside

2. Checking reading skills:

Student city guide to Cambridge

Part 1

Nothing says university life like punting alongside the riverside “backs” of Cambridge. Several rental companies operate on the River Cam, hiring out punts by the hour or offering guided tours. For those who live in a riverside college – or know someone who does – the college punts can be borrowed for free.

Cambridge is a walkable city, where colleges dominate the centre and a stroll down Trinity Lane or Rose Crescent will take you back to the charm of the past. Some of the buildings date back as far as the 13th century.

Many students describe living in Cambridge as feeling like a small fish in a big pond, but the 25,000-strong student community – made up of the 31 University of Cambridge colleges and Anglia Ruskin University – is tight-knit and supportive in a city of only about 124,000 people.

Stop by Market Square for fresh fruit and street food. On Saturdays a local crafts market is held in All Saints Garden opposite Trinity College and Newton’s Apple Tree – yes, the one that allegedly dropped that apple.

For a small fee you can climb the tower of Great St Mary’s Church for a panoramic view. Head down King’s Parade and on to Trumpington Street: you will eventually reach the Fitzwilliam Museum, where admission to the extensive art collection is free. Return to the present by visiting Kettle’s Yard, the University of Cambridge’s recently renovated modern and contemporary art gallery, also free.

Off the tourist trail you will discover the city’s hidden gems. Independent coffee shops such as Fitzbillies and Hot Numbers have several popular branches. The Urban Shed serves lunch amid mismatched retro furniture such as aeroplane seats and giant Lego heads.

Join the generations who have enjoyed the pubs of Cambridge, which make up in atmosphere for what they lack in low prices. The Eagle dates from Tudor times, and was apparently where the discovery of DNA was announced. Relax outside in the gardens of the Maypole and the Granta, or the rooftops of Revolution or the Varsity Hotel. Student entry is cheap almost every night, although the range of clubs is limited. The famous riverside walk over Grantchester Meadows will help to clear your head.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/good-university-guide-2019-student-city-cambridge-k3hh97phv>)

3. Speaking and discussion

What makes Cambridge suitable for students?

Find out about other notable sites of Cambridge.

Seminar 26

Кембридж: лекс.-гр. вправи / Cambridge: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

buzz (n)

venture (v)

to keep sth spare

evensong

put

hallowed

2. Checking reading skills:

Student city guide to Cambridge

Part 1

Cost of living

Student rent varies year to year and according to how close to the city centre you want to be. Cambridge is not a bargain student location but is much more affordable than London. A group of friends could each expect to pay about £550 a month for a six-bedroom house rental, or from £90 to £224 a week for a one-bedroom. Create a free Unidays account to take advantage of student discounts from 10%-30% at high street shops and restaurant chains. Aldi is a 15-minute cycle ride from the city centre or on the other side of town, Mill Road is the place to go for charity shops or locally owned supermarkets.

Nightlife

Don't expect revolutionary nightlife but if you follow the crowds, it's easy to find the buzz. Pubs and bars are a huge part of the Cambridge student experience, with more than 100 to choose from. The Mill, the Anchor and the Pickerel Inn are just some of the student favourite watering holes. Club nights include Wednesdays at Ballare, known as Cindies, and Sunday Life at Vinyl, for about £6 entry. If shameless cheese doesn't appeal, keep an eye out for Turf house and techno nights, which sometimes venture to larger venues such as Revolution or the Junction. Most nights out are in walking distance or a cheap taxi ride away. Keep a few pounds spare to pick up a snack from Gardies or the Van of Life on your way home.

Culture

An energetic student theatre scene means you can catch several shows each week from as little as £6. Most galleries and museums, including Kettle's Yard,

the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Museum of Zoology, are university-owned and free, as is the University Botanic Garden. Some Cambridge colleges also have their own gallery spaces, which are free and open to the public, such as Downing College's contemporary Heong Gallery, and the New Hall Art Collection at Murray Edwards College, which holds one of the world's largest collections of women's art. The Corn Exchange and the Portland Arms host touring musicians and student gigs. Many college chapels open their doors for free choral evensong services during term time. Festivals include the Strawberry Fair, on the first Saturday of June, offering an abundance of free music and arts activities.

Transport

This is the UK's cycling capital and the roads are becoming increasingly more accommodating and safe for cyclists. Walking is also an option, or the U bus, which offers £1 student tickets across many routes. It is not uncommon to navigate the town by scooter or skateboard, or to travel the River Cam by punt or canoe. If the urge to escape Cambridge's hallowed halls gets overwhelming, rail fares to London with a railcard start at £7 and Stansted airport is a short train ride away.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/good-university-guide-2019-student-city-cambridge-k3hh97phv>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a letter to your friend who is on visit in Cambridge and point out three places he should visit there. Explain your choice.

Seminar 27

Единбург / Edinburgh

1. Vocabulary list

perspective
spooky

peep
collapse

heap
buggy

2. Checking reading skills:

City breaks with your family: Edinburgh Part 1

Anna Deacon

I'm bored!

We love to stand on the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle and wait for the one o'clock canon to fire. It always makes us jump, even though we know it's coming, but there are just such wonderful views across the city, and to the sea beyond, from here.

To get a different perspective on this fascinating city, go from high to low, and head underground. The Real Mary King's Close (adult £16.50, 5-15s £9.95, family 2+2 £43.50) offers a journey under the streets to a preserved 17th-century street, courtesy of costumed storytellers and with plenty of spooky moments. It's fun for all but the youngest children.

We are huge Harry Potter fans in our house and have had great adventures exploring a city closely associated with the author JK Rowling, who wrote the books here. Visit Greyfriars Kirkyard and see names on graves that inspired some of her characters; peep through the gates to the imposing 17th-century school Heriot's (or is it Hogwarts?); walk the colourful, curving, cobbled Diagon Alley-like Victoria Street, and find the wonderful Ahaha joke shop. It's been a firm favourite of our family for a couple of generations, with its giant pair of glasses and false nose across the shopfront. Inside is a wonderful collection of pocket-money friendly toys.

With its free admission, the National Museum of Scotland is a gem for all ages. It's packed with exhibits and a good spot to wait out a rainstorm or escape the crowds. The energy wheel is just like a giant hamster wheel and kids love the challenge of running around it to turn the lights on, before collapsing in a heap of giggles. The Planet Adventure area is perfect for younger children, with dinosaur-bone excavating, hands-on exhibits and dressing-up outfits.

Edinburgh also has wonderful beaches, in the city itself and along the coast. Portobello beach is a sandy two-mile stretch, a wonderful place for kids to run and play. Cafes on its promenade allow you to sit and watch your kids as they build sandcastles and you enjoy coffee and homemade cakes, with a view over to Fife. We love Miro's and The Beach House and, on the High Street, Bross Bagels is great for picnic essentials, including Montreal-style bagels. It's always busy with children and dogs along the front, and there is also a playground, and a large softplay area if it rains. There is also a huge community of year-round sea swimmers.

Cramond Island is an uninhabited island in the Firth of Forth connected to the mainland via a causeway when the tide is low. We love the walk over; there are always crabs to pick up, sometimes starfish, and loads of seabirds. The walk takes longer than you might imagine and isn't suitable for buggies, though. If you are lucky you may spot dolphins, whales or seals from here. Cramond also has a long beach with a promenade that's perfect for scooters and bikes, while the Boardwalk Beach Club is a fun refuelling pitstop – with tables made of surfboards.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2019/oct/22/city-breaks-with-kids-edinburgh-family-trip-museum-beach>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Prepare a presentation about history of Edinburgh.

Seminar 28

Единбург: лекс.-гр. вправи / Edinburgh: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

pitstop
brunch

scramble
boutique property

2. Checking reading skills:

City breaks with your family: Edinburgh Part 2

Anna Deacon

Where are all the other kids?

Edinburgh has a superb network of cycle paths on the old railway lines that once criss-crossed the city, providing miles of traffic-free, tree-lined pathways that are particularly good for those with younger children. You can get around most of Edinburgh on them and there are playgrounds and food pitstops along the way, notably brunch at Milk at the Sculpture Workshop .

A climb up Arthur's Seat is a good hike for children. Though it's a bit of a scramble towards the top the views are worth it. This extinct volcano is in Holyrood Park, an untamed 263-hectare park in the midst of the city, with the ruins of St Anthony's Chapel to explore, a loch with swans to feed, trails and hikes all around.

The Botanic Gardens are a good spot for walking with buggies, playing hide and seek and exploring. There are little bridges over streams where you can play pooh sticks, plus an amazing rock garden with a waterfall, Victorian greenhouses, squirrels and kingfishers to spot. Our favourite is the Queen Mother's Memorial Garden, with its little maze, perfect for playing tag with little ones, and a pavilion decorated inside with seashells and pine cones.

Just outside the city, within Dalkeith country park, is the Fort Douglasadventure playground, with ziplines, tunnels across the River Esk, fortresses and slides (from £5 for 5-12s). Next to the fort are the old stables, which now feature two restaurants and a shop.

For a sprinkle of magic, we love the Archerfield Walled Garden trail around the woods leading to beautiful fairy houses hidden in the trees, with teeny, tiny ladders, windows and doors, and houses made from teapots or old shoes. The attention to detail is amazing. You can buy a vial of fairy dust to sprinkle and a ribbon to tie on the wishing tree for £1 and run around and play hide and seek in the the willow structures on the way back. Entry is free.

I'm hungry

Edinburgh has a huge selection of independent cafes and restaurants. Our neighbourhood favourite is Herringbone, in Goldenacre. It's a laid-back bistro with varied menus and great kids' options. For superb fish and chips with a view across the harbour to the three bridges try The Fishmarket at

Newhaven Harbour – there will always be a queue but it's worth the wait. The Scran and Scallie in Stockbridge is Michelin-starred chef Tom Kitchin's gastropub and it has a kids' play area and mini versions of the adult meals. Mary's Milk Bar on the Grassmarket is the place to go for gelato and has funky stools and a bar made from old milk bottles. Sugar Daddy's Bakery is a good place for anyone with allergies, with a delectable selection of gluten-free cakes, sandwiches and soups; most are also dairy- and soy-free. Beetroot Savage is a plant-based cafe with a children's play corner and delicious vegan food.

I'm tired

B+B Edinburgh (family rooms from £69 a night) is a boutique property near the West End with large bedrooms, a library with board games, and it's also pet friendly. Apex Grassmarket (family rooms from £153) is within toddling distance of all the main sights, has a pool and does great breakfasts. Edinburgh Castle Apartments offers 12 simple, serviced apartments from £149 a night in a great location in the New Town.

It is worth downloading the Dribble app, which is a fabulous resource for family-friendly locations and events in the city.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2019/oct/22/city-breaks-with-kids-edinburgh-family-trip-museum-beach>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Prepare a presentation about notable sites of Edinburgh.

Seminar 29

Пам'ятки у Сполученому Королівстві / Places of interest in UK

1. Vocabulary list

shingle	pop-up
reveal	zipline
asset	smuggler
community value	

2. Pre-reading questions:

What UK attractions do you know so far?

3. Checking reading skills:

20 new UK attractions to visit in 2020

Part 1

Antonia Wilson Rye Harbour Discovery Centre, East Sussex – March

The 450-hectare Rye Harbour nature reserve, with its coastal habitats of grassland, saltmarsh, and sand and shingle shoreline, celebrates its 50th anniversary this year with a new visitor centre opening in association with Sussex Wildlife Trust. It aims to help visitors better experience the area's flora and fauna of more than 4,200 plants and animals, including 200 rare and endangered species. There'll also be a new cafe and exhibition and education spaces, with a programme of activities, training and conservation projects.

City Pool and Turkish Baths, Newcastle upon Tyne – January

The redevelopment of Newcastle's city pool into a health and wellbeing centre has included careful restoration of original features such as 19th-century arches and alcoves, 1920s pool hall tiles (revealed beneath layers of paint), wood-panelled changing rooms and terrazzo flooring. Alongside the 25-metre pool and Turkish baths, the Grade-II listed site will also include a new spa, cafe-bistro and fitness studios. Built in 1859, the site closed because of council cuts in 2013, but sport and leisure charity Fusion Lifestyle began to redevelop it in 2017 after campaigners secured the space's status as an asset of community value.

Sea Lanes, East Sussex – spring

After a 2018 summer pop-up on Brighton seafront saw thousands of visitors taking part in guided sea swims, open water events and beachside yoga, a permanent National Open Water Swimming Centre is set to open on the same spot. Overwhelmingly positive feedback from the local community helped the Sea Lanes gain planning permission to transform the Madeira Drive site into a permanent outdoor heated pool with 39 units for small businesses. SwimTrek has already signed up to have its new headquarters here, alongside food kiosks, shops and fitness spaces.

The Box, Devon – spring

The former museum and library buildings between Plymouth's university and its art college are being transformed into a new cultural hub. The Grade-II listed site will be refurbished with a contemporary extension housing an archive on the marine heritage of the city and the south-west, a museum of local stories, exhibition space for contemporary art and touring shows and a study centre, plus a cafe and a new piazza. Mayflower 400: Legend and Legacy will be the first exhibition, recounting the vessel's 1620 voyage from Plymouth to America.

Bewilderwood, Cheshire – spring

Aiming to inspire creativity and play amid nature, a second Bewilderwood adventure park is opening, this time in the grounds of Cholmondeley Castle in south Cheshire. The first park, in Norfolk, was founded by children's author Tom Blofeld in 2007. At the woodland site, ziplines, rope bridges and slides, tree houses, mazes, aerial and ground walks and interactive storytelling stages will entertain under-16s and their families. The early-19th-century Cholmondeley estate also includes floral, water and ornamental gardens, a farm shop and tearoom.

Bodmin Jail, Cornwall – May

A new immersive attraction, the Dark Walk, opens in May at 18th-century Bodmin Jail, alongside renovation across the whole museum. The interactive route will take visitors on a journey through life in the 18th and 19th centuries, exploring the history of the region, the jail and its former inmates, and dark tales of highway robbers, smugglers and the Beast of Bodmin Moor. Later in the year, a hotel will open in the Grade-II listed building, with its 70 bedrooms in former cells. A bat sanctuary is also in development, to protect the nine species that have made their home locally.

Tornado Springs at Paultons Park, Hampshire – May

A new 1950s Americana-themed area is opening at Paultons Park on the Southampton side of the New Forest, reimagining a Midwest desert town. New rides include a spinning roller coaster, Storm Chaser; the Buffalo Falls water raft ride; the swinging, spinning pendulum Cyclonator; Windmill Towers drop rides; Al's Auto Academy Driving School; Trekking Tractors; and a Rio Grande Train ride. The area, like the park, is aimed at ages 3 to 14, and will also include a diner-style restaurant, a sweet shop and two playgrounds, Parking Lot Tots and Junkyard Junction. It's the fifth themed world at Paultons, alongside Peppa Pig World, Critter Creek, Little Africa and Jurassic-themed Lost Kingdom.

Gulliver's Valley, South Yorkshire – June

A 250-acre site between Sheffield and Rotherham will soon be home to the fourth family-friendly Gulliver's theme park, loosely based on the 1726 novel by Jonathan Swift. Its largest resort to date, and will be aimed at aged 2-13-year-olds, with more than 50 rides and attractions across multiple themed areas, including Western World, Toyland, Smuggler's Wharf, Lost Jurassic World (pictured) and, for the youngest visitors, Lilliput Land. Onsite short-break accommodation (from £199 a night for a family of four) includes self-catering lodges, treehouses and family rooms with bunk beds, all a few minutes' drive from the nature reserves and watersports centre at Rother Valley Country Park.

Dorset County Museum – summer

From the Swanage Snapper (a 140 million-year-old crocodile skull from the cretaceous period) to Thomas Hardy’s handwritten notebooks – many more of the 4 million objects in the Dorset County Museum collection will be going on display in its new extended galleries this summer. The redeveloped site, co-owned by the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, will also include a learning centre, research spaces, a shop, tearoom and improved archive.

Llys-y-Frân Lake, Pembrokeshire – summer

Country park and reservoir Llys-y-Frân, south of the Preseli hills in Wales, is undergoing extensive redevelopment to transform it into the “great Welsh water park”. There will be a new outdoor activity centre and waterside cabin, a bike pump skills area, 14km of cycle tracks, a refurbished visitor centre and cafe, and camping and caravan pitches. Llys-y-Frân is a significant site for fishing – hosting national and international competitions – as well as windsurfing, rowing, canoeing, sailing and the Welsh Dragon Boat Championships.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2020/jan/06/20-new-uk-attractions-visit-2020-adventure-parks-wellbeing-theatres-museums>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Write a letter to your friend who is visiting the UK about one of newer attractions. Describe the attraction and persuade him or her to visit it.

Seminar 30

Пам’ятки у Сполученому Королівстві: лекс.-гр. вправи / Places of interest in UK: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

crescent

birch glade

dementia

gravity-fed

revamped

outreach (adj)

2. Checking reading skills:

20 new UK attractions to visit in 2020

Part 2

The Museum of the Home, London – summer

A two-year project, called Unlocking the Geffrye, will be completed in 2020, when the east London museum will reopen with 80% more space for exhibitions, events and collections. The brand new Home Galleries will explore everyday experiences of making, keeping and being at home over the past 400

years. Other developments include a new cafe, library and “domestic gamechangers” exhibition, alongside renovation of the popular period rooms and gardens.

The Roundhouse, Birmingham – summer

Built in 1874, the crescent-shaped Roundhouse was originally used as a canalside stables and stores. It was bought by the Canal and River Trust in 2001, which partnered with the National Trust in 2017 to renovate the Grade-II listed site. The aim is to create a new centre for exploring the area’s canal network, alongside independent shops, cafes, exhibition spaces, a cycle hire and repair workshop, boat tours and a shared working space for conservation organisations.

RHS Garden Bridgewater, Manchester – summer

More than 700 volunteers from the local community plus a herd of Berkshire pigs have helped dig over the birch glade at the new Royal Horticultural Society Garden in Salford, Greater Manchester. The Bridgewater Garden, in the grounds of the former Worsley New Hall, will be the RHS’s first new garden in 17 years – and the largest gardening project in Europe. The site will feature a kitchen garden, a learning garden, a heritage orchard, and wild woodland play structures for children. Community allotments will grow food for local food banks, and a therapeutic garden will be used in a new “social prescribing” project for people with disabilities, chronic illness and dementia.

Hambledon Vineyard, Hampshire – autumn

The English sparkling wine industry has gone from strength to strength in recent years, particularly in the south-east. Hambledon Vineyard, on the edge of the South Downs national park, is one of the UK’s oldest commercial vineyards, set on 80 hectares of chalky slopes producing chardonnay, pinot noir and pinot meunier – the three grape varieties most commonly used in champagne. Plans for development include a new tasting room and visitor centre overlooking the vineyards, new tours and increased wine storage capacity in a new underground cellar. Hambledon is the only gravity-fed winery in the UK, allowing wines to be created with minimal intervention and more energy efficient production.

Derby Silk Mill: Museum of Making – autumn

Aiming to inspire a new generation of makers and innovators, a former silk mill at Unesco world heritage site Derwent Valley Mills is the new home of 50,000 objects from the area’s 300-year-long industrial history. Lombe’s Mill is thought to be one of the first fully mechanised factories in the world, and will be the home of the new Museum of Making. The Rolls-Royce Eagle Engine, which helped power the first transatlantic flight in 1919, will be among the

exhibits, alongside significant items from railway and (more recent) gaming history, and more. The first in a series of collaborative initiatives and events, the Re:Make the Museum project invited hundreds of local community members as citizen curators and makers to form the basis of the inaugural exhibition.

Mercury Theatre, Essex – autumn

Archaeological excavation in historic Colchester has so far uncovered two of the five Roman theatres in the UK. And when renovation work on the modern-day Mercury Theatre began, brightly coloured Roman plaster, a medieval hearth and an English Civil War-era musket ball were among the discoveries made under the former wardrobe department, offices and restaurant. This area will soon be home to a new production block, with two rehearsal rooms. Development of the site, which opened in 1972, will also see a bigger, brighter foyer, more seating, improved accessibility, a new cafe, revamped backstage facilities and spaces for outreach work and new talent.

Fotografiska London – late 2020

London's largest permanent photography gallery will open in the White Chapel Building in east London later this year, with over 8,000 square metres of exhibition spaces, restaurants, bars and a photography academy, and a programme of exhibitions, talks, screenings and more. It's the third international site (after Tallinn and New York) for the Stockholm-based Fotografiska Organisation, which opened in 2010 and has hosted exhibitions by artists including Annie Leibovitz, Sally Mann, David LaChapelle and Helmut Newton.

Slimbridge Wetland Centre, Gloucestershire – various dates

Wildfowl drawings by Nicola, daughter of Peter Scott, at the Slimbridge Wetland Centre, Gloucestershire. Photograph: Martin Godwin/The Guardian

The 100-acre Slimbridge wetland wildlife reserve has 12 new attractions open in 2020. Already complete are a Scott-era research hut, the Scott House Museum (named after WWT founder and conservation leader Peter Scott), a Waterscapes Aviary and an estuary tower hide offering views of the Severn estuary with, often, thousands of wild birds. At Easter, the open-air Living Wetland Theatre will open, offering film screenings and interactive live shows as birds fly overhead. A new Severn estuary walkway is due to be completed in time for the summer, a place to spot amphibians, dragonflies and butterflies.

Woolwich Works, London – late 2020

Five historic military buildings in south-east London – the Fireworks Factory, the Academy, the Cartridge Factory, the Carriageworks and the Laboratory – are being redeveloped to house theatre, art, dance, music and

restaurants. New residents will include immersive theatre company Punchdrunk, dance company Protein, the Woolwich Contemporary Print Fair, and Chineke!, Europe's first BAME orchestra.

New bridges for Illuminated River, London – winter

With plans to light up 14 bridges along the Thames, Illuminated River will be one of the longest public art projects in the world, aiming to encourage enjoyment of the river and riverside at night, while highlighting the bridges' historical and architectural importance. Changing sequences of LEDs have been conceived for each bridge by artist Leo Villareal. Work on London Bridge and the Cannon Street, Southwark and Millennium bridges was completed in summer 2019. Next, to be finished by autumn 2020, will be Blackfriars, Waterloo, Lambeth and Westminster bridges and the Golden Jubilee Footbridge (formerly Hungerford Bridge). Still to come are Tower Bridge plus Vauxhall, Grosvenor Railway, Chelsea and Albert bridge.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2020/jan/06/20-new-uk-attractions-visit-2020-adventure-parks-wellbeing-theatres-museums>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Prepare a detailed report about one of the attractions mentioned in the text.

Seminar 31

Українські міста / Ukrainian cities

1. Vocabulary list

to owe to

feat (n)

prosperity

requisition

reliant

embodiment

apology

2. Pre-reading questions:

What do you know about the town of Slavutych?

3. Checking reading skills:

Inside Slavutych

Part 1

Pavlo Fedykovych

Slavutych, Ukraine (CNN) — There's a clock tower in the middle of the giant central square of Slavutych. Every hour it plays the anthem of the city. The sound comes suddenly, piercing through the silence and emptiness of the surroundings.

In the quiet square it's a reminder that this city in northern Ukraine is very much alive -- an important declaration for a place many of whose citizens came perilously close to perishing in the worst nuclear disaster the world has ever experienced.

Slavutych owes its existence to the Chernobyl explosion of April 26, 1986, and it's one of the last major feats of social and physical engineering carried out by the Soviet Union.

In the aftermath of the reactor explosion, 45,000 people were evacuated as their nearby hometown Pripyat -- once an oasis of greenery and a model of Soviet prosperity -- became a radiation-contaminated ghost town.

When they left, in fleets of buses requisitioned from across Ukraine, officials told residents they would return in three days. In the end, no one came back. Pripyat was already dead.

But even after the disaster, the Chernobyl power plant had to continue working. Three reactors remained operational and Ukraine would be heavily reliant on their output for years to come.

That meant creating new homes for power plant workers who were vital to operations.

And so Slavutych was born.

Khrystyna Belchenko, who works in a museum dedicated to local history and the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, says there were three main criteria for creating the city.

"A distance of no more than 50 kilometers from Chernobyl power plant, the existing railway tracks and the unpolluted territory," she tells [CNN Travel](#).

The spot chosen was a lonely railway station in the middle of a dense pine forest. Work began as soon as the decision was made, in the fall of 1986, to build the new city. And after an incredible mobilization of Soviet construction resources, the first settlers arrived in October 1988.

The new city was an embodiment of an urbanist Soviet dream. "It was planned by 35 project institutes from eight Soviet republics," recounts Belchenko. A communist miracle of cooperation.

A kaleidoscope of cultures

Slavutych became a sort of architectural and infrastructural apology from Soviet officials to both the displaced population of the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone and the wider communist empire for which the 1986 disaster had proved a demoralizing embarrassment.

The brightest planning minds were assembled to work on Slavutych. The result was a city that was ahead of its time.

Slavutych was divided into quarters ("kvartaly"), named after the capitals of republics that built them. Each republic had to supply the working force and materials. That, in turn, led to a unique kaleidoscope of distinct forms.

The majority of building designs were borrowed from other Soviet cities because of the lack of time to create something new.

The city's new residents were given a chance to choose the quarter they'd settle in, an unheard-of generosity of the communist administration.

Soon after it opened its doors at the end of 1988, Slavutych transformed from a collection of empty concrete boxes to a living and breathing city with one of the highest standards of living in the Soviet Union at the time.

Even today, walking from one quarter of the city to another feels like traveling to a different state. There's a Tbilisky quarter with traditional Georgian crosses on the balconies. The Yerevansky quarter takes its architectural cues from Armenia's pink houses made with tuff rock.

The Azerbaijan-inspired Bakinsky quarter has mangals, traditional Middle Eastern barbeque grills, in the middle of its courtyards.

There are also three districts built by the Baltic countries that boast minimalist designs and wooden one-story cabins.

Slavutych was even designed with separate bike lanes, something that the majority of Ukrainian cities still don't have.

"The city is often called the last monument to the Soviet Union," says Belchenko.

(<https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/chernobyl-slavutych-ukraine/index.html>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Comment on the statement: "The city is often called the last monument to the Soviet Union"

Seminar 32

Українські міста: лекс.-гр. вправи / Ukrainian cities: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

relocation

lure

aftermath

sprinkle (salt)

accordingly

overgrown

2. Pre-reading questions:

What makes the town of Slavutych special?

Why would people hate Slavutych?

3. Checking reading skills:

Inside Slavutych

Part 2

Pavlo Fedykovych

Difficult adjustments

Slavutych's attractions weren't for everyone though, and the process of relocation wasn't always smooth.

"During the first year [of living here] I hated Slavutych and wanted to leave it as quick as possible," says Tatyana Kuznetsova over a coffee in a cafe in the Bakinsky quarter. Her story is typical of many of the city's current inhabitants.

"April 26 was a very warm, even hot day," she recalls. "When we came to school, teachers said that all windows must be shut, it was not allowed to go outside or open doors. We felt that something was wrong but nobody told us the reason."

Kuznetsova was born in Pripyat and left the city at the age of 11 on 27 April 1986 during the mass evacuation in the aftermath of the explosion.

Having been told they were leaving only for a few days, they packed accordingly. Few thought that they would never see their belongings again.

"I had 12 vinyl records with fairy tales that we bought in Krasnoyarsk and a great collection of toys," Kuznetsova says, struggling to hold back the tears.

Her family initially settled in Chisinau in Moldova -- one of many Soviet cities giving homes to evacuees from Pripyat.

Her father's work at Chernobyl brought the family back to Ukraine in 1990, and the family moved into a freshly built Slavutych.

"When I first came to Slavutych it felt good because I'd longed for coming here for a long time," she says. However, the reason for her enthusiasm wasn't the new city; it was the proximity to her old home in Pripyat. "Even if I couldn't be directly there, I'm at least close."

Today, Pripyat is one of the world's most famous ghost towns, attracting tourists with its overgrown and abandoned buildings, frozen in time on the day of evacuation. The recent "Chernobyl" HBO TV series has led to a surge in visitors.

Though its empty apartments, streets, shops and carnival rides are a grim reminder of the disaster, Kuznetsova talks about her old home with warmth.

Going home

The Chernobyl tragedy took away Kuznetsova's childhood and the pain of this loss still echoes decades later. She has been back, but the return was bittersweet.

"When we got off the bus I couldn't comprehend how grass this high can grow out of the asphalt," she says about the first post-evacuation visit to Pripyat with her father in 1992, during which they were only allowed to spend 15 minutes in the central square.

She says returning was tough emotionally, but she couldn't resist the chance to walk the streets of her beloved city once again.

"It was like meeting a person you haven't seen for a long time. You recognize his features but you understand that he's changed and grew older. It isn't the same person you knew anymore."

In 1993, Kuznetsova returned to Pripjat again, this time with her mother. They were allowed to visit their old apartment.

"We went up to the 8th floor, stood in front of the door and [it felt like] standing between the present and the past. I understood that behind that door lay what should have been seven years ago."

She says she never opened the door -- it was too painful and too scary.

Since then Kuznetsova has made regular visits to Pripjat. "When I go there, I don't understand why. With each year [Pripjat] gets darker, it gets worse. [Going there] feels like sprinkling salt on the almost-healed wound."

But the abandoned city still lures her, she says. "As I arrive [to Pripjat] I don't want to go anywhere. As I depart there's a strong urge to go back."

(<https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/chernobyl-slavutych-ukraine/index.html>)

5. Speaking and discussion

Prepare a presentation about another Ukrainian city\town with unusual fate. Explain your choice.

Prepare a report about ghost towns in other countries.

Seminar 33

Kuïв / Kyiv

1. Vocabulary list

edge

dollop

kitsch

jump-start

twang

bohemian

2. Checking reading skills:

Kickin' Kiev: Ukrainian capital hopes Eurovision will jump-start tourism

Caroline Eden

Kiev is sparkling and radiant as spring sunshine sets the gilded baroque churches ablaze. Snow banks begin to melt; shoulders drop and faces soften. The city, and its people, look newborn.

Kiev may have a reputation for political unrest (gained during the Maidan protest-cum-revolution of winter 2013-14) but today's visitors are

unlikely to see it. Instead, this city offers tourists a taste of bar life with an edge, softened – this week at least – with a dollop of Eurovision kitsch.

Visitor numbers to Ukraine were never huge – 81,000 Brits came in 2013 – but Kiev deserves more, and hopes the Eurovision Song Contest, staged there this week will reignite interest, and that cheap Ryanair flights from Stansted (starting in October) will tempt more British visitors. But what could really boost visitor numbers is the city’s creative edginess: it has a lively underground arts and nightlife scene, and an underdog atmosphere.

On a Saturday night out, the Alchemist Bar on Shota Rustaveli Street announces itself through a twang of soundchecking guitar. We follow the noise into the basement, where a man with an Amish-type beard foot-stomps on stage as he tunes up. Tonight’s band, The Good, the Bad and the Ugly, kick off with a cover of Return to Sender. It’s an ironic opener but it gets the crowd – mainly dressed in vintage clothes – on their feet. Over cheap Old Fashioned cocktails (£3.50) we talk of the lineup for Kiev’s new Atlas Weekend festival in June. This year, British performers Nothing But Thieves and The Prodigy will play with local bands such as the Hardkiss and Pianoboy.

“In Kiev, we don’t get many top pop stars visiting, so we tend to focus on our own performers, like Dakh Daughters [the avant-garde, seven-piece, all-female group who played to protesters at the Maidan, and will play Atlas Weekend],” says Bohdan, himself a musician. “It’s one of the best cities for techno and underground parties,” adds his friend, Pavlo.

Next morning, indie bookstore Kharms, in a courtyard off Volodymyrska Street, is crammed with people browsing old LPs. Vintage cameras sit on shelves and abstract Polaroid photos line the walls. I chat with a couple on the next table who are fans of Pianoboy, real name Dmitry Shurov, a local composer and musician.

Later on, Shurov and I order tea in his favourite cafe, On Stanislavsky. It’s a busy, bohemian place with rug-strewn floors and ironic art on the walls. Shurov tells me culture is one of the only things not in crisis in Ukraine, and that musicians are more trusted than politicians. “It’s not meant to be that way: it’s painful.”

He also sees Eurovision as a positive force: “The only things people know about Ukraine are Chernobyl and the war. Eurovision is about having something that is Ukrainian and good. Kiev is like the India of Europe. It is mystical and unpredictable, and has a chaotic energy. Hidden talents are everywhere. We have young people looking outwards, while living in a messy place, dealing with war and revolution. In spite of it all, it’s a great city for people to get creative in.”

And sitting in this bohemian cafe, with winter drawing to a close, it is hard not to share Shurov’s optimism. More people should come.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2017/may/12/kiev-ukraine-eurovision-jump-start-tourism>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a review of one of newly-opened attractions in Kyiv.
What other ways to jumpstart tourism do you know?

Seminar 34

Київ: лекс.-гр. вправи / Kyiv: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

embrace
undergo
vast
unwind

flair
mixologist
lavish

2. Checking reading skills:

Here's why Kiev should be your next city break

Alice Howarth

As one of the oldest cities in eastern Europe, Kiev is a place of incredible history that has managed to embrace Western influence in recent years without sacrificing its Slavic roots.

Only a three hour flight from London, Kiev's story is one of transition and reinvention. After Ukraine gained independence in 1991 following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the capital has undergone vast political and economic transformation and today is a destination that offers all the pillars of a great city break.

You'll find museums alongside traditional markets, bouji brunch spots in the same street as restaurants who've been run by the same family for generations, parks and spas and shopping that holds its own against the rest of the European capitals. The best bit? It's still outrageously affordable.

Here's exactly what you shouldn't miss...

Where to stay?

Opera Hotel

As one of the Leading Hotels of the World, if it's luxury you're after look no further than Opera Hotel. Located in downtown Kiev, it's a 15 minute walk to the city centre and close to both Independent Square and the Opera House. After a day exploring the city, retire back to unwind at the Diva spa and then see in the night at the hotel's bar where they'll fix you an exceptional Mojito.

11 Mirrors Design Hotel

11 Mirrors is the first and only design hotel in Ukraine. Offering a little more soul than some of the city's other top-tier hotels, its interior of black and silver show off its boutique flair immediately. If you request a top level room,

you'll see the blue and gold dome of St Volodymyr's Cathedral straight from your window and it's right around the corner from the city's medieval Golden Square.

Podol Plaza Hotel

A classic option, Podol Plaza is a four-star, Italian designed hotel that will offer you comfort and serious value for money. Situated in the historical centre of Kiev, it's a great place to base yourself for a sightseeing holiday. You'll be within a short walk of Andriyivskyy Descent, Saint Andrew's Church and St.Nicholas (Pritiski) Church.

Where to eat?

Cafe Imbir

If you're a vegetarian, Imbir is one of the few restaurants in the city that is totally meat-free. Offering both veg and vegan options, you'll dine on dishes that are inspired by both the Ukrainian and Indian culinary roots. One for lunch rather than dinner, eat and then spend the rest of the afternoon in one of the large comfy armchairs while read one of the many books that line the walls.

Kanapa

Kanapa is undoubtedly one of the city's most celebrated restaurants. Located on Andrew's Descent, it serves modern interpretations of classic eastern European dishes. Their borsch - a type of beetroot soup - comes served in a giant head of cabbage and all the ingredients used across the whole menu is grown on their private farm. Dreamy? Absolutely.

Spotykach

Modelled on a traditional Soviet home, this is certainly an experience you won't find in London. The menu is old-school but comes with pictures so you'll know exactly what you're ordering. Opt to drink either the Ukrainian craft beer or the famed strawberry vodka.

Where to drink?

Parovoz Speak Easy

Admittedly not the easiest bar to find in Kiev but once you've located this speak easy you'll be glad you put in the effort. It's a spot with proper mixologists behind the bar that take the art of the cocktail very seriously. Expect your drink of choice to be served strong.

Pink Freud

A hipster hangout, Pink Freud is a cocktail bar squeezed in between two buildings in Kiev's old town. The menu is split into sweet, sour, strong, and refreshing cocktails making it easy for you to select your perfect poison. Expect to party with the cool kids of Kiev here.

Bottega Wine & Tapas

If good quality wine is more your thing, Bottega will serve you some mouth-watering Rioja. Follow up with their excellent selection of small tapas plates.

What to do?

St Andrew's Church

Regarded as a one of the most beautiful churches in Kiev, this Baroque church is well worth a visit even for those with no religious connection. Kiev has many historic Orthodox churches all around the city which are not only often spectacular but will also explain a lot of the capital's history.

Mezhyhirya Park

It's not often you get to snoop around a former prime minister's house, is it? Now's your chance. Mezhyhirya Park, otherwise known as the Museum of Corruption, is the former house of Viktor Yanukovych, who was overthrown after a revolution in 2014, and it's nothing short of lavish. It includes an automobile museum, a golf course, dog kennels, numerous fountains, man made lakes, a helicopter pad, an ostrich farm, and a small church.

Mystetskyi Arsenal National Art and Culture Museum Complex

Erected between 1783 and 1801, this building was originally created as an arsenal and served as a secret military base during the Soviet era but today it couldn't be more different. One of Europe's largest art museums, wander round and you'll see incredible works by Ukrainian artists as well as international installations. The building itself is worth going to alone.

Kiev-Pechersk Lavra

Set on the grassy hills above the Dnipro River, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is a Unesco-listed 11th-century monastery which is made up of a cluster of Byzantine-inspired churches and cathedrals each with golden domes. Beneath there is a labyrinth of caves and passages that you can walk through. You'll see the the preserved bodies of monks, more than 900 years old. Not actually embalmed, some people say God protected them, others say it's the climate of underground conditions that have kept them in perfect condition,

Shopping

For those looking for traditional shopping, you can't beat Bessarabka market. Set in a 1912 building, women sell fruit, vegetables, meat and flowers in a furore of activity. If you want high-end, mainstream brands, head to Khreshchatyk, an area in the city centre, which homes the likes of Louis Vuitton and upmarket Russian and Ukrainian designers.

When to go?

Much like Britain, the hottest time of the year is from late May until early September. If you want to experience the famous Eastern chill though, head out for winter where the golden domes of the city are sure to be dusted in snow.

How to get there?

Kiev is approximately a three hour flight from London with direct flights operated by British Airways, Wizz Air and Ukraine International.

(<https://www.standard.co.uk/lifestyle/travel/kiev-kyiv-city-guide-ukraine-a3829651.html>)

3. Speaking and discussion

What would you include to a guide-book titled 'Less-known Kyiv'?

Seminar 35

Пам'ятки в Україні / Places of interest in Ukraine

1. Vocabulary list

promenade	refurbished
pram	sprats
landmark	lace (v)
stroll	

2. Checking reading skills:

Odessa's new parks lead a blossoming of urban regeneration

Caroline Eden

Looking like a living Liberty print, Odessa's new promenade park spills over with blossoming flower beds, picnics and couples waltzing in the shade. Tantalising slivers of the Black Sea appear through the trees and salty sea breezes wash over it all. This park is the first completed stage of the regeneration of the gardens surrounding the city's iconic Potemkin Steps, made famous by the director Sergei Eisenstein in his silent 1925 film *Battleship Potemkin*. In the film, the Tsar's Cossacks fire at civilians and, in the most famous scene, a pram goes tumbling down the 192 steps that lead down to Odessa's docks.

Now, the steps form the architectural landmark of the city, as well as acting as a centrepiece between two new gardens. The Istanbul garden is complete, with its Turkish fountain and portrait artists, while the Greek garden, promising to highlight local archaeological finds, remains under construction.

Above the steps and gardens is the shady Prymorsky boulevard, a long walkway where families stroll in the shadows of acacia trees and grand, pastel-coloured mansions. This thoroughfare was described by author Edmund de Waal in *The Hare with Amber Eyes* as "a run of classical buildings washed in yellows and pale blues".

A stone's throw away are the crumbling Vorontsov Palace (built in 1827-30 by a Sardinian architect for the governor-general) and the Greek-style colonnade, both of which are being refurbished. Despite the crumbling decay of many mansions in the historic centre, Odessa appears to be a city on the move, eager to attract more visitors. New cafes appeal to local holidaymakers, and young people who have come south to escape the war in the east of Ukraine.

One of the best is Dizyngoff, five minutes' walk from the steps. "Odessa has a long history of immigration, so we have no set cuisine style," said co-owner Nika Lozovska, setting down a plate of *kilka* (sprats) on toast, a truffle-laced risotto, and a tomato salad. "This really is no-borders food." Asian flavours, such as miso and cardamom, feature heavily on the menu.

Founded by Catherine the Great in 1794, Odessa was a booming free port in the 19th century – Jamaica rum, oranges from Jerusalem and tobacco from Virginia flowed ashore. At the excellent Jewish Museum there's cutlery on display from the city's original 19th-century Italian cafes, and memorabilia from prominent Jewish families; while the small Pushkin Museum displays the writer's death mask (he worked on Eugene Onegin here), alongside his manuscripts.

But it was another writer, Moscow-born Konstantin Paustovsky, who summed up this nostalgic city best: "Odessa is the Levant. It's the Black Sea ... Italian Garibaldists, captains and port labourers, the influence of France, the bandits who value wit above all else, Italian opera, memories of Pushkin, acacias, yellow bricks, love of jokes, and extreme curiosity about every detail. All this is Odessa" (<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2017/aug/05/odessa-new-parks-urban-regeneration-potemkin-steps>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Create a leaflet about tourist attractions of Odessa\your own city\town.

Seminar 36

CIIIA / USA

1. Vocabulary list

homogeneous

hip

peer (v)

vibrant

cocktail joint

burp

tamarind

low-key

2. Checking reading skills:

Coolsville, USA

Part 1

They're America's five hippest cities, and we've found their most exciting new neighbourhoods. Here's where to eat, shop, drink, party and, if you must, sleep

We love the United States, but homogeneous chains can make some city centres a little bland. For a taste of real Americana, we've sought out the most exciting districts in the country's coolest cities, packed with independent

businesses, street art, original restaurants and unusual brews. They are unashamedly hip, but peer past the beards and the obsessive coffee shops, and you'll see a creative, vibrant, fun scene that you won't find elsewhere.

New York, Bed-Stuy

What's the story?

Bed-Stuy — short for Bedford-Stuyvesant — was once a Brooklyn slum, but gentrification has brought with it boutiques, restaurants and the odd warehouse turned cocktail joint. Match this with old-school Brooklyn shops and 19th-century brownstones — on the stoops of which Jay Z and the Notorious BIG freestyled in the 1970s — and you've got yourself the 'hood to explore.

What's occurring?

Breakfast, first of all. Try a chocolate salted-caramel doughnut at Dough on Lafayette (£2; doughbrooklyn.com); or Trinidadian doubles — slices of bread wrapped around a dollop of curried chickpea stew, with tamarind chutney — at A&A Bake and Doubles Shop at 481 Nostrand (£1).

While on Nostrand, note the turrets and columns on the Alhambra and Renaissance apartment buildings at Nos 480 and 500, designed by the 19th-century Brooklyn architect Montrose Morris. You'll also find the design store Peace & Riot, for sharp homewares (peaceandriot.com).

On Bedford, dapper 1940s men's suits and colourful dresses are on sale at Miss Master's Closet (missmasterscloset.com).

You'll find more vintage threads at Shirley & Alice on Marcus Garvey Boulevard (shirleyandalice.com), and more of those historic brownstones on Decatur and MacDonough streets and between Malcolm X Boulevard and Tompkins Avenue. Admire them on the way to Peaches HotHouse, a Southern cookhouse where you'll be ordering the Nashville-style hot chicken (from £8.50; bcrestaurantgroup.com/hothouse).

For drinks, try Bedford Hall, with its British members'-club look (bedfordhall.com), and Beast of Bourbon on Myrtle Avenue, for barbecue ribs and wings, frozen whiskey cocktails and live music (beastofbourbonbk.com).

Back on Bedford, Dynaco is a bar with a 1970s feel, nightly cocktail special and chocolate cake and Goldfish crackers on the menu (No 1112).

A bed nearby

Go traditional at B&B Akwaaba, an elegant 1860s Italianate villa on MacDonough Street, with four regal rooms and a Southern-style breakfast (doubles from £129, B&B, akwaaba.com).

Flights

Airlines flying to New York include British Airways and Norwegian.

Los Angeles, Los Feliz

What's the story?

Los Feliz has long been a pleasant place to settle. But a rush of recent openings mean this northern 'burb is stealing the cool crown from next-door Silver Lake and becoming the favourite hang-out of LA's new breed of bohemians.

What's occurring?

Everything is walkable here, so stretch your legs and admire the low-rise architecture. It's a little bit Spanish, a little midcentury and a lot better looking than many LA neighbourhoods. Two of the city's most famous homes are here: Frank Lloyd Wright's sprawling Hollyhock House (Barnsdall Art Park, 4800 Hollywood Boulevard) and his Mayan temple, Ennis House (2607 Glendower Avenue). If your thighs are up to it, climb the 181 steps to the Griffith Observatory for fabulous city views.

Then it's on to the new. Opened earlier this year, Churro Borough serves LA's most decadent breakfast: homemade ice cream (try the Spanish latte flavour) sandwiched between two round churro-style doughnuts (£3; churroborough.com). If you're more savoury, you'll prefer Yuca's roadside shack. The Yucatan *tamales* are only available on Saturdays, but the *cochinita pibil* pork burrito is on sale all week (closed Sundays; burritos from £4; yucasla.com).

Over on North Vermont Avenue, you'll find indie stores such as pretty little Una Mae's, a sweet-smelling vintage boutique filled with hippie threads, wooden watches and raffia wedges (unamaesclothing.com). Nearby Squaresville has two floors of vintage, from silk 1970s party dresses to authentically ripped denim (squaresvillevintage.com). Meanwhile, La La Ling is where cool toddlers pick up Star Wars T-shirts and dip-dyed shorts (lalaling.com).

But it's the nightlife that has really set Los Feliz apart. It's understated; Beverly Hills-style glamour does not wash here. Bar Covell is so low-key that it doesn't have a proper wine list. What it does have is a really good croque monsieur and a lot of wine — the staff will suggest something based on what you tell them you like (4628 Hollywood Boulevard). For something with a little more pizzazz, Rockwell does big food, such as sous-vide pork, and live music — Jeff Goldblum is a regular jazz performer — in plush surroundings (mains from £14; shows from £12; rockwell-la.com).

A bed nearby

The new Hotel Covell on Hollywood Boulevard has just five apartment-style rooms above the bar of the same name (doubles from £160; hotelcovell.com).

Flights

Airlines flying to Los Angeles include Air New Zealand and Virgin Atlantic.

Miami, Wynwood

What's the story?

Wynwood's huddle of abandoned warehouses and factories is still rough around the edges, so watch your step off the main drag. But hipness is coming, with edgy art galleries, dive bars, retro diners and independent shops throwing open their doors in the streets between Downtown and Little Haiti.

What's

occurring?

It all began with Wynwood Walls, a huge open-air street-art installation (thewynwoodwalls.com). It now fuses into the outdoor eating area at Wynwood Kitchen & Bar, a small-plates restaurant with awesome empanadas (£6; wynwoodkitchenandbar.com).

There are more than 70 galleries in the Wynwood Art District. Take the tour with Wynwood Art Walk (from £13; wynwoodartwalk.com), download the free Wynwood Tour Guide app for a street-art commentary, or visit on the second Saturday of the month for the Art Walk evenings, when galleries open late and artists host pop-up shows on the pavement alongside food trucks and live music.

Wynwood's indie mall is on Northwest Second Avenue. Pick up unique stationery at Wynwood Letter Press (wynwoodletterpress.com); foldaway bikes at Foldway (foldway.com); raucous African-print textiles at Boho Hunter (bohohunter.com); and tropical clothing at Mimo Market (mimomarket.com).

Elsewhere, pop into Shop Basico for rare trainers (shopbasico.com). In the intriguing Plant the Future, ferns and moss bloom from the heads of comic porcelain figurines (plantthefuture.com).

Wynwood is also home to Miami's first craft brewery, Wynwood Brewing. Taste La Rubia or Pop's Porter in the taproom (wynwoodbrewing.com). Or hit the sprawling garden at the craft-beer pub Wood Tavern between 5pm and 8pm daily for a happy-hour schooner of Wynwood IPS (woodtavernmiami.com).

Spend sober afternoons at Panther Coffee (panthercoffee.com). It's next door to Coyo Taco, where you'll have to queue for its juicy, deliciously messy tacos (from £4; coyotaco.com).

A bed nearby

The closest options are the big chains in neighbouring Downtown. However, the Betsy, an American colonial *grande dame*, 10-minutes' drive away on South Beach, is far classier, with an elegant pool and a mean Cuban sandwich (doubles from £190; thebetsyhotel.com).

Flights

Airlines flying to Miami include BA and Thomas Cook Airlines. (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/coolsville-usa-m9v88vvp07c>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Make a presentation about a notable American city\town. Explain your choice.

Seminar 37

США: лекс.-гр. вправи / USA: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

fragrant	medley	pendant
thrift store	chillaxed	flophouse
morph (v)	slug (v)	

2. Checking reading skills:

Coolsville, USA Part 2

Austin, Texas

What's the story

Austin, Texas, has been cool for so long that its tattoos have faded, and while the day-trippers flock to the music joints of Downtown, you'll find an altogether more relaxed vibe across Lady Bird Lake in South Congress. Back in the 1990s, the neighbourhood was a low-rent strip of thrift stores, crack houses and rooms by the hour. Now, South Congress has morphed into SoCo, the ultra-fashionable home to hipsters, students and yummy mummies. Luckily, enough old hippies remain to keep them in their place.

What's occurring?

It's hard not to love smoky, fragrant SoCo — the unofficial city motto is "Keep Austin Weird" and nowhere else in the USA will you find such partisan passion for the individual, the independent and the unusual. Take vintage shops such as Feathers Boutique (feathersboutiquevintage.com) and Uncommon Objects (uncommonobjects.com), or Heritage Boot, where thousands of pairs of extraordinarily garish cowboy boots serve to remind you how different these people are from us (from £260; heritageboot.com).

Dining is just as eccentric. The venerable Magnolia Cafe, where the waiters are writers, film-makers and musicians, is open 24/8 [*sic*] (dishes from £3; magnolia-cafe-austin.com). Brunch at Jo's South Congress involves live music from Jo's House Band (from £2; joscoffee.com); while three blocks up, the South Congress Cafe tames the weekend queues with bloody marys infused with peppers, onions, celery, lemons, limes, garlic and jalapeños (from £6; southcongresscafe.com).

Craft markets and music festivals pop up on First Thursdays — when SoCo hosts a late-night block party — and most weekends. Be sure to call Vince

Hannemann to make an appointment to go and see the amazing Cathedral of Junk in his back garden (00 1 512 299 7413; 4422 Lareina Drive).

Nightlife involves craft cocktails at the Crow Bar (crowbaraustin.com), the live acts at C-Boy's Heart & Soul (cboysheartnsoul.com) and Guero's Taco Bar (guerostacobar.com), and should end where SoCo began: in the Continental Club, where the joint starts jumping just around midnight (continentalclub.com).

A bed nearby

Stay at the Hotel San Jose on South Congress — Austin's original rock'n'roll hotel (doubles from £182; sanjosehotel.com).

Flights

British Airways is the only airline that flies direct to Austin from the UK.

Portland, Pearl District

What's the story? The Oregon city is arguably the apogee of hipsterdom — it even inspired its own television comedy, *Portlandia*, a satire of its (mostly bearded) residents. Over the past 20 years, Pearl's abandoned warehouses have been recycled into a gentrified medley of craft breweries, serious coffee shops and art galleries. To hang here is to experience the chillaxed good life.

What's occurring?

Once a month, Portland pulls on its colourful cardigans and descends on Pearl for the First Thursday art walk, when indie galleries, such as PDX Contemporary Art (pdxcontemporaryart.com) and the Elizabeth Leach Gallery (elizabethleach.com), stay open late, food stalls and street entertainers set up shop, and everyone makes new chums.

The rest of the time, you can get stuck into the block-size Powell's City of Books (powells.com) and some competitive coffee drinking. The serious guys at the tiny Courier Coffee roast their own and provide detailed descriptions of every bean's provenance (from £2; couriercoffeeroasters.com).

When they're not sipping coffee, Portlanders are slugging beer — there are 58 breweries, more than any other city in the world. The first brewpub was Bridgeport Brewing Company (bridgeportbrew.com). Stop in for a pint of its Hop Czar IPA, or combine two of the city's loves by signing up for a Brews Cruise with Portland Bike Tours (£32; portlandbicycletours.com).

Portlanders love to celebrate the local, as illustrated by Made Here PDX, where you can pick up waxed-canvas trousers for £200, an ammonite pendant and a "heritage" axe, all made in town (madeherepdx.tumblr.com). The funky dresses at Garnish are also stitched locally (from £130; garnishapparel.com), and the pretty paper notelets at Oblation are handmade on site from fashion-industry offcuts (oblationpapers.com).

For dinner, it's grilled octopus and skirt-steak souvlaki in the cool canteen of the Mediterranean Exploration Company (plates from £8; mediterraneanexplorationcompany.com), followed by chilli liqueur, lime

and tequila cocktails, with slivers of *Iberico*, among the geometric tiles at the newly opened Hamlet (cocktails £8; hamletpdx.com).

A bed nearby

The Ace hotel lies a three-minute walk from the southern edge of the Pearl District. It's a former flophouse and suitably hip, with the brand's industrial-chic decor, a Stumptown coffee bar and free bikes (doubles from £130; acehotel.com).

Flights

There are no direct flights from the UK. Airlines including Air Canada and United fly to Portland with a change of plane at various North American airports (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/coolsville-usa-m9v88vvp07c>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a letter with tips for your friend who wants to visit an American city (you can choose any city for this letter).

Seminar 38

Нью-Йорк / New York

1. Vocabulary list

convert
lounger
stroll

verge (v)
sample (v)
grove

hammock
pedestrian (n)

2. Checking reading skills:

How to do New York in summer

Jane Knight

A balmy summer's night in New York, and we're catching a movie. Not that I'm watching the big screen much — the surrounding scenery is far too distracting. To our left, One World Trade Center, the tallest building in New York, sparkles on the night skyline of Lower Manhattan, while before us a boat chugs past on the Hudson river, all blue lights in the dark.

We're at Pier 46 in New York, where the open-air rendition of *Ghostbusters* is just one of a number of free cultural events over the summer. There are free Shakespeare plays in Central Park, ballet performances and even outdoor performances from the Metropolitan Opera, but, for a family trip with my eight-year-old son, this big-screen showing — one of a number held in parks, on rooftops and other open spaces — is perfect.

Summer in this city isn't the most obvious choice of a break, but, as we discovered, it's a fun time to visit, with some great-value hotel rooms and lots

of free or cheap activities. Earlier in the evening we'd strolled along the High Line, the much-publicised rail route converted into a walkway. With spots to cool your feet in water, or to sit in loungers and watch the world go by, it was pleasant enough, but I found the modern artwork verging on the ridiculous and the walkway a bit like a conveyor belt of tourists.

A far better experience came at the end, in the Meatpacking District, where we spied a delightful Italian restaurant called Macelleria with an outside table to enjoy the early-evening atmosphere. Better still, it turned out that our visit was during New York Restaurant Week (actually more like a month) with fixed-price three-course menus of \$38 (£25) for dinner and \$25 for lunch. This was no second-rate meal either; the ravioli, organic chicken with fennel sausages, and New York cheesecake were delicious.

If our evenings in New York were mellow, our day trips were fun-filled, none more so than Coney Island, only a \$2.50 ride away on the subway. Just 45 minutes after leaving central Manhattan, we were sitting on the stunning beach, the ocean in front of us, boardwalk behind. There were sandcastles to be built and paddling to be done before sampling the famous hot dogs from Nathan's. I'd recommend you delay eating until you've ridden the rollercoasters at Luna Park. The newest, Thunderbolt, reaches a scream-inducing 55mph, but surprisingly is 5mph slower than the wooden-track Cyclone, which opened back in 1927. With 12 drops and a 60-degree plunge, it must have been amazing in the Twenties, and is still, in my opinion, the top ride.

While Coney Island's attractions are iconic, Governors Island is less well known, probably because until last year it was only open during summer weekends. After visiting the moving 9/11 memorial in Lower Manhattan, we jumped on the ferry. Adults travel free on weekend mornings, and pay just \$2 at other times; for under-12s it's always free. Once over, we hired a Surrey, a covered four-wheel cycle with, yes, a fringe on top, to tour the island. It's easily done in an hour, including stops to snap the great views of the Manhattan skyline and the Statue of Liberty.

There was an open-air poetry festival on the island on our visit, and we caught snatches of sonnets as we headed up to the grove of hammocks to loll in the sun before exploring the numerous food trucks selling ready-made picnics. You can, apparently, take free kayaking tours of the Hudson from Governors Island, but although we saw the kayaks we couldn't find any evidence of activity.

No matter. On another day we got free views of Liberty Island and Ellis Island on the Staten Island Ferry. On our return, we found much of Sixth Avenue had been blocked off to traffic for a pedestrianised market, selling everything from T-shirts that lit up, to deep-fried ice cream.

New York's fast food is made for summer snacking, but when we wanted something substantial without a restaurant price-tag, we hit Fairway Market, a

supermarket with every kind of ready meal. No wonder New Yorkers don't cook. It was, conveniently, just over the road from our apartment in the Hotel Beacon, on the Upper West Side, which had its own kitchenette and living area — a lifesaver when tiredness swept over us.

That first night, when we walked across the road to the supermarket, it had been a temper-inducing 31C at 8.30pm and I had asked myself if summer in the Big Apple was such a good idea.

A storm cleared the air, however, making our stay fun-filled rather than heat-filled, and we saw a totally different — and cheaper — side to New York. It's certainly a side I want to see again.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2016/nov/25/brooklyn-hipster-disneyland-new-york-russell-norman-restaurants>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a tourist leaflet "How to stay in Poltava in summer" (you may change the city to your own).

Seminar 39

Нью-Йорк: лекс.-гр. вправи / New-York: exercises

1. Vocabulary list

authenticity
oyster

bemusement
resentment

evolve
array

2. Checking reading skills:

'Brooklyn is hipster Disneyland for some – but it has authenticity and heart'

Part 1

Gavin McOwan

I spoke to friends in New York after the election, and they are still reeling. But the city, and particularly Brooklyn, seems to operate in a cultural and political bubble, which I hope will protect them from suggestions of wall-building and immigrant-expelling.

It was in the late 1990s that I wandered across the East river to Brooklyn. There was a really interesting culinary scene there, with individuals interested in esoteric, niche aspects of the food world. Because rents were low, they were able to open their tea shop, burrito place or oyster bar.

At the time there were only a few operators: Diner, close to Williamsburg bridge, and Marlow & Sons next door. I remember thinking where are their customers? But artists priced out of Manhattan were starting to colonise this part of Brooklyn, and an accelerated hipsterisation started

around Broadway and Bedford Street. I returned every six months or so and there'd be dozens of new restaurants on the same street.

People say Brooklyn is a hipster Disneyland, but there's enough authenticity and heart there to make it interesting. The same thing is happening in parts of east London. In Brooklyn, the Hasidic Jewish community has been there for generations and they look at what's happening with bemusement at best, and resentment at worst. But that's the way cities evolve and develop.

Four or five years ago Bushwick was a horrible suburb: I was going to a restaurant called Roberta's and remember coming out of the subway and thinking I'd made a mistake. The place was a graffitied breeze block garage, but inside was a revelation. You hit this wall of good cheer and hospitality, great smells, and warmth, music and laughter. It's a pizzeria but to call it that does it a disservice. It's a genuine neighbourhood restaurant that has become a destination.

I asked for a mint tea in a bar one evening. "Is that a cocktail?" asked the bearded bartender. "No," I said, "it's just a tea." He looked at me again. "OK, man, but is it like a *thing*?" It is at times like this that I realise we really are divided by a common language.

My favourite Brooklyn bar is Maison Premiere. It serves oysters and cocktails, but it's one of those transporting places Brooklyn does so well – it feels like walking into New Orleans 100 years ago. The cocktails are made with such love and attention to detail. They have an array of antique glasses, so it's unlikely you'll drink from the same glass twice.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2016/nov/25/brooklyn-hipster-disneyland-new-york-russell-norman-restaurants>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a review of a tourist attraction in New York. Explain what makes it attractive for tourists.

Seminar 40

Вашингтон / Washington

1. Vocabulary list

patina

decrepitude

esoteric

extension

skylight

cargo

2. Checking reading skills:

'Brooklyn is hipster Disneyland for some – but it has authenticity and heart'

Part 2

Gavin McOwan

That New York aesthetic influenced my restaurants in London –

Polpo and Spuntino – especially that feeling they'd been there for a century. They had that sense of a place that had achieved its patina through decades of feeding people. But they were all quite new businesses – I loved that sense of faded decrepitude.

The bookshop Spoonbill & Sugartown is not the sort of place you'd ask for the latest Dan Brown: they'd probably kick you out! It's esoteric to say the least, and very independent. It feels like a library with rare art and architecture and design titles. A great place to lose yourself for an hour or so.

In spring, summer and autumn there's a great Saturday food market at Williamsburg's East river state park. Vendors serve wonderful food and the park looks across to Manhattan, so you have the most astonishing view of New York while you're eating your burger or burrito.

But the best view in New York is from the Wythe hotel on the Brooklyn waterfront, which is very cool – and expensive – but you don't need to stay here to use the roof bar, The Ides (as in The Ides of March). It faces due west, so the sun sets behind the Manhattan skyscrapers.

Brooklyn has already become an extension of downtown Manhattan. I think it's actually bit cooler, though. There was a time when Manhattanites would talk condescendingly about out-of towners. The "bridge and tunnel crowd" invaded on Friday and Saturday nights, but the shoe's on the other foot now, with a reverse migration from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

I love swimming at the Metropolitan Recreation Centre. It's a beautiful pool in a huge red-brick building. with gorgeous green tiles on the walls and a full-length skylight so as you're swimming you're looking up at the sky.

Down by the water, you get a real sense of old Brooklyn. It's still a port, with lots of cargo coming in, some ugly storage facilities and factories, and the original Brooklyn Brewery.

Near the bridge were a couple of pizzerias who were deadly rivals – Juliana's and Grimaldi's. Each claimed it was the original Brooklyn pizzeria:

“Don’t believe what he says down the road.” One of them sold up recently. It was actually bought secretly by a member of the warring family, and then they lost the site and had to move to the next block but they’re still down there. The pizza is really good – these guys know what they’re cooking – but the stories behind the pizzerias are even more interesting. It’s like something out of a New York gangster movie.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2016/nov/25/brooklyn-hipster-disneyland-new-york-russell-norman-restaurants>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a letter to your friend visiting Washington. Give him tips on where to go in this city.

Seminar 41

Пам’ятки в США / Places of interest in USA

1. Vocabulary list

iconic	pilgrimage	boast
highlight	incorporate	prancing
under sb skin	signature (adj)	heirloom
rumpled	assume	ultralight

2. Checking reading skills:

Washington DC, an insiders' guide

The eyes of the world are on Washington DC - but only the bits we already know. You need to get away from Capitol Hill to get under the city's skin, so we asked local experts from the Washington Post to National Geographic how to do it

Washington is filled with iconic buildings and sights, but some of its highlights don't appear on the usual tourist pilgrimages through the Capitol, the Air and Space Museum, and the Lincoln Memorial.

My favourite monument is just a few steps off the Mall, behind the Vietnam Wall and in the shadow of Lincoln Memorial, yet mostly unknown even to locals: at 22nd and Constitution NW, hidden among trees, a 12-foot-tall, four-ton bronze likeness of a rumpled Albert Einstein sits on the lawn of the National Academy of Sciences. The monument incorporates some of Einstein's physics into its design – at his feet is an astronomical map of the stars; standing at its centre on the North Star and talking to Albert creates a perfect echo chamber.

While the government-run Smithsonian museums attract most tourists' attention, DC also has many great private museums. The Phillips Collection in

Dupont Circle has one of the city's great art collections, mostly French impressionist (including Renoir's breathtaking Luncheon of the Boating Party) and American modernist masterpieces hand-selected over the 20th century by its founder Duncan Phillips, and now displayed in his former Georgian Revival home.

Stop by the nearby Teatism tea room before or after your visit for a salty oat cookie – you won't regret it. Downtown, the enormous Newseum offers a unique take on how journalists have covered major moments in history – it's a highlight reel of the world's greatest pictures, videos and important stories.

The sprawling Hillwood Museum and Gardens in Cleveland Park is the former home of Marjorie Merriweather Post, one of America's wealthiest women of the 20th century. It contains the largest collection of Russian imperial art outside Russia – including more than 70 pieces of Faberge and the diamond-encrusted nuptial crown Empress Alexandra wore on her wedding to Tsar Nicholas II in 1894 – as well as beautiful, sculpted Japanese-style and French-style gardens and a greenhouse packed with orchids.

Ben's Chili Bowl, in the midst of the burgeoning U Street NW neighbourhood, has been at the heart and soul of DC politics and its black community for a half-century, and a must-stop for every aspiring local leader – and was one of the first places in Washington that Barack Obama stopped in on after becoming president. Serving up half-smokes – a half-beef, half-pork hot dog that's DC's signature food – chilli dogs, and cheese fries, this diner isn't for the faint of heart but the joyously chaotic joint opens early and stays open late, so whenever the mood hits, it'll be there.

Garrett M Graff, editor, the Washingtonian

According to a magazine I don't edit (Forbes), DC is America's second coolest city. After 15 years of living here, I agree. But the current 24/7 political heavy breathing demands an escape. Assuming you can step beyond the home of the 44.52-caret Hope Diamond and the cherished spot where Martin Luther King Jr. gave his "I Have a Dream" speech, here are five places outside DC that I love:

Glen Echo Park, Maryland: Our kids (and their parents) love Glen Echo Park, a paean to art deco less than five miles from DC. This time-warp treasure opened in 1891 and boasts puppet shows, arts and crafts exhibits and workshops, the ruins of Crystal Pool, which once drew up to 3,000 swimmers at a time, and the Spanish Ballroom, where live bands set you to swing, salsa, waltz, or zydeco depending on the weekend. It's hard to tell whether the restored 1921 Dentzel Carousel, with its classic prancing ponies, appeals more to kids or parents, but it draws perennially big lines nonetheless.

Chesapeake ramble, Maryland: Novelist James Michener put the great Chesapeake on the map with his eponymous 1978 epic. Check out Easton's open-air market, a May-October cornucopia of dirt-under-the-nails farmers and artisans who produce tasty heirloom veggies, handmade soaps, robust

flowers, homemade lemonade and tomato pie, folk art, often accompanied by live bluegrass. Up the road a bit is St Michael's, an old trading post now bristling with late Federal and Victorian homes. Must-dos: chow down on Bay blue crabs on picnic tables at the harbourside Crab Claw and take in the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum – 30 minutes will give you a salty sense of inland-sea culture. If you have time, drive two hours south to Assateague Island National Seashore, home to shaggy, pint-size wild horses (immortalized in Marguerite Henry's classic book *Misty of Chincoteague*) that inhabit a 37-mile-long barrier island where you can sizzle on the sand and swim the Atlantic among the boogie board and surf obsessed.

Great Falls, Maryland: Kayakers and canoeists love the Potomac's wild-river persona – a less political adventure than standard DC fare that reaches white-water status about 15 miles from the capital in Maryland's Great Falls. Scramble among rocky outcrops to eyeball the misty, powering Potomac as it sluices through narrow Mather Gorge and down through snaggle-toothed rocks. Or take a bucolic, low-key amble along the Patowmack Canal.

Air & Space Museum, Virginia: There's a monster-sized sibling to DC's famous Smithsonian in Chantilly, 25 miles from the capital. Together with its elder it offers the world's largest collection of space and aviation artefacts. From ultralights and the world's fastest jet (the SR-71 Blackbird) to the infamous Enola Gay and the Space Shuttle Discovery – this is the Holy Grail for aviation devotees.

Keith Bellows, editor in chief, National Geographic Traveler

(<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2012/nov/05/washington-dc-insiders-travel-guide>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a more detailed report on one of the attractions mentioned above.

Seminar 42

Австралійські міста / Australian cities

1. Vocabulary list

anomaly	fraction	trammel (v)
median (adj)	nudge	sustainable
tantalizing	pristine	outcome

2. Checking reading skills:

'Sleepwalking into the future': readers' responses to Australian cities week

Elle Hunt

From Melbourne's overcrowding issues to Adelaide's gutsy success story, here's what you said about the state of Australia's cities

Canberra: already a 30-minute city

Canberra is something of an anomaly in Australia – a city which has been planned, almost down to each acre block, with large median strips for light rail and suburbs that fit in with the geographical landscape. If this good planning continues, Canberra will remain a 30-minute city for a long time to come. *Jason Vettig, Canberra*

'I didn't need to leave Brisbane to find home'

Brisbane has always been a place that I longed to escape from. The big cities of Melbourne and Sydney called me with (partially imagined) tantalising opportunities to remake myself and embrace a more vivid, cultured life. In my mid-20s, my shorthand for this was describing Melbourne as the European Australia and Sydney the London Australia. And yet five years later, nudging 30, I'm settled in Brisbane with a husband and a mortgage. The coffee here is better than Melbourne, and young people can live in a house bigger than a shoebox for a fraction of Sydney prices.

Brisbane is also growing in advocacy movements, the recent gay marriage rallies symbolising the final shaking off of the "Johburg"-era backwater town. Standing in a large happy crowd with a lei around my neck I realised that I didn't need to leave to find home. Stewardship for the environment is also prioritised. I now light a candle that, as Brisbane grows, the focus will be on people and not profits: the ongoing fight for all Australian cities. *Bethany Masters, Brisbane*

'Perth: one huge, puzzling opportunity'

Perth is strung out along the coast, and feels like it has no depth. Its centre is dead while its inner suburbs are vibrant. It is the perfect climate to walk and cycle, but few bother. It has a limited but effective public transport system, but people try to avoid it. It has endless stretches of pristine beaches, with nobody on them. I find Perth one huge, puzzling opportunity. *Phil Wilkinson, Perth*

'Overpopulation is eating away at the quality of life in Melbourne'

Melbourne is a beautiful city, full of parks, open remnant bush, bay beaches. However, we are losing this environment as overpopulation eats away at the quality of life. Smog is noticeably worse than it was 10 years ago – I could taste the air today. There is less and less open space, as developers cram units on to spaces that used to hold only one dwelling. In my street, eight units were built on one block. The natural environment is disappearing – street trees die because their roots can't get water – and the ground is covered in concrete. We all suffer: newcomers and those who have lived here for decades.

Immigration is generally a good thing for communities. However, untrammelled growth is not. We are currently governed by those who think only of short-term outcomes and not long-term consequences. The question

has to be “How much immigration is sustainable for Australia?” and how should that be managed. *Janet McColl, Melbourne*

<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/apr/13/readers-responses-australian-cities-week-melbourne-canberra-sydney-adelaide-perth-hobart>

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a report on one of the Australian cities\towns not mentioned in the text.

SEMESTER VI
Змістовий модуль № 1. Світова мистецька спадщина
/ World art heritage
Seminar 1

Види мистецтва / Art types

1. Vocabulary list

pioneering	elements (n, pl.)	fabric
canvas	curator	menacing
trail	looming	hideaway
crossbreed (n)	attuned	

2. Checking reading skills:

Vivian Suter: A Rainforest Artist
Part 1

Claire Armitstead

She was ignored for decades, but now Suter has been rediscovered as a pioneering eco-artist. We meet her, and her 97-year-old collagist mum, in the wilds of Guatemala

A large dog romps across a blue and white canvas, leaving a trail of brown paw prints. “Oh well,” shrugs Vivian Suter. “They’re part of the work now. I don’t think anyone will mind.” I realise Bonzo – one of three Alsatian crossbreeds that shadow the artist wherever she goes in her Guatemalan home – has just put the finishing touches to an artwork that will shortly be on public display thousands of miles away.

The painting lies on the floor of her “laager” – a storage barn open to the elements, apart from a metre-high stone wall, which you have to clamber over with the help of a rickety chair. The wall is to guard against mudslides, she explains, gesturing at a ghostly tideline that rings the interior. Most of her works hang from a rack; the piles on the floor are for three upcoming exhibitions in Berlin, London and Madrid. Having just opened a 53-piece installation at Tate Liverpool, Suter is halfway through choosing the 200 works that will feature in her Camden Arts Centre exhibition, which opens next week.

It is the latest stage in an extraordinary renaissance for a 70-year-old Swiss-Argentinian artist who all but disappeared in her 30s. Suter was close to having to sell off part of her home when a curator tracked her down for an update of a group show in which she had featured in 1981. What he found was an artist perfectly attuned to an era of looming ecological crisis, with three decades of work in her backyard. Strapped for cash and far from specialist suppliers, she had learned to work with house paint and fish glue on cheap local fabric, which she would then leave outside for the weather to finish off. She stoops to stir a twig that has fallen into a tin brimming with scummy green water and says: “This is a good colour. I’ll definitely find a use for it.”

The title of her Camden show, *Tintin's Sofa*, pays tribute to another of the dogs with which she and her 97-year-old artist mother Elisabeth Wild share their hideaway on the slopes of a volcano, a bone-rattling three-hour drive from Guatemala City. Though Suter seldom ventures out, leaving shopping to her two assistants, she is well-known in the small lakeside town of Panajachel. "Just get a tuk-tuk and ask for the black door," I am told.

Walking through that black door, set into a high wall on the town's outskirts, is like stepping through CS Lewis's wardrobe into a timeless world that is both beautiful and menacing. Her hideaway, covering several acres of an old coffee plantation, is a tumble of rock and vegetation. Close to the small bungalow in which Suter has lived for more than three decades, lies a boulder that was washed down the mountain in the last rainstorm, and has yet to be colonised by the strangler figs whose roots lattice the ground.

It was one such tree that drew her to this site back in the early 1980s when – recovering from a divorce and wearied by life in her home city of Basel – she took a road trip across Central America. On reaching Lake Atitlán in Guatemala, she decided to stay, entranced by its fierce beauty and remoteness. "Nobody told me there was a war going on," she says.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2020/jan/07/vivian-suter-artist-interview-elisabeth-wild-guatemala-rainforest>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a report about a modern American\British painter.

Seminar 2

Образотворче мистецтво / Fine art.

1. Vocabulary list

slope	flea market	in sync
cast-off	heritage	
badass	abstract (n)	

2. Checking reading skills:

Vivian Suter: A Rainforest Artist

Part 2

Claire Armitstead

Vivian fell in love, remarried (again briefly) and gave birth to a son, Pancho, now 34, who lives on the other side of the lake but has recently turned one of the sheds on the slopes of his mother's garden into a recording studio. Suter is not sure if he will join us for lunch because a Nicaraguan rapper is about to turn up. Pancho has adopted his grandmother's surname, and she in

turn snaps up his cast-off clothes, greeting us for lunch in a badass graffiti T-shirt.

Wild, too, has been enjoying a renaissance. A solo show in Dubai in 2019 will next year be followed by a retrospective at Vienna's Museum of Modern Art. The reason for coming all this way to meet them is that, while Wild is confined to a wheelchair and no longer well enough to travel, the life and work of the two artists is so intertwined it would be hard to understand one without the other. It's a pilgrimage that has already been made by the artist Rosalind Nashashibi, whose film *Vivian's Garden* was part of her shortlisted 2017 Turner prize entry.

Wild was born in Vienna in 1922 to a Jewish father and a Catholic mother, who fled Nazism, ending up in Argentina. While working there as textile designer, she met and married Suter's factory owner father, before fleeing back to Europe to escape the dictatorship of Juan Perón. Settling in Basel with their 12-year-old daughter, they set up a furniture shop where Wild turned her skills to cabinet painting. "I would go to flea markets and find old furniture and restore it," she says, leafing through an album of exquisitely painted work.

Suter recovered from all this uprooting to secure a place at art school in Basel at just 17. Within three years, she had landed her first group show. She made her solo debut a year later. When did Wild first know her daughter was an artist? "Always," she says. The closeness between the two women is evident as they chat, gently challenging each other's versions of history in a mixture of German, English and Spanish. They live yards apart in separate bungalows, with their shared artistic heritage covering the walls of both, from a couple of intricate botanical watercolours by Wild's grandmother to a scattering of large abstracts painted by Pancho as a child.

Mother and daughter have exhibited several times together, most recently in Los Angeles, where a critic's remark that their work was "compositionally diametric yet chromatically in sync" captured the creative tension between them. While Suter works in a bold freestyle, often very quickly, in collaboration with whatever the weather throws at her, Wild sits at a desk snipping and glueing, composing a small geometric collage every day from architecture and lifestyle magazines. While Suter leaves all her work undated and unsigned, Wild painstakingly signs and logs every piece for storage in a painted chest which is the only piece of her furniture that made the journey to Guatemala.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2020/jan/07/vivian-suter-artist-interview-elisabeth-wild-guatemala-rainforest>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a report about a modern American\British sculptor.

Seminar 3

Прикладне мистецтво / Applied Art

1. Vocabulary list

perilous

squeeze

squished

towering

ajar

mudslide

hurtle (v)

burgundy (n)

2. Checking reading skills:

Vivian Suter: A Rainforest Artist

Part 3

Claire Armitstead

When I ask Wild how she would describe her daughter's work, there is a long silence. "Sometimes," cuts in Suter, "I showed my mother my things and I couldn't stand her comments so I stopped showing her." She admits that she too can be judgmental: "I look at my mother's collages and sometimes, when she's not there, I quickly move something. But she always notices. We have a relationship, and sometimes individually, without speaking about it, we make similar things. The spirit is the same."

Suter's response to a question about the impact of her mother's criticism is to lead me up a perilous flight of stone steps laid into the hillside to a studio that is most definitely not wheelchair-friendly. She does most of her work outside it, squeezed into a narrow gap between its side wall and the encroaching forest, "because I really like painting while squished". Bare white canvases lean against the bright red wall waiting for her to start work on her next big project, a commission from Art on the Underground for London's Stratford station. For such big works this seems less than ideal, and the peril of her perch is greatly increased by the mess of old paint cans that litter the ground.

For all the nimbleness with which she flits around – a slight, otherworldly figure with a drift of auburn hair – there is an anxiety in her relationship with her surroundings. She has fortified her garden with towering spears of bamboo. One wall of her studio has a built-in cupboard, the door of which stands ajar. "There's probably some good paint in there but I haven't looked for years." Why? "Because it's probably got scary things in it." Like what? "Like snakes maybe."

She knows from bitter experience how dangerous this environment can be, and her respect for it has become the keystone of her work. In 2005, a hurricane sent a mudslide hurtling over everything she had created. "At the time I saw it as just a catastrophe," she says, "but as they started drying, the colours began to come out, and I realised that I had to start working with nature and not against it."

“Then I started leaving them outside in the rain so that they could get splashed. It was a turning-point which transformed everything. It made all I do into one work – and that’s how I see it now, not as single pieces but as a whole.” One of the ruined paintings hangs above her bed. It’s a rich burgundy that looks simultaneously cosy and sacramental. In a gesture, perhaps, to her truce with nature, she has hung it upside down so that its top 18 inches, rather than its bottom, is caked with mud.

Does she ever tire of the isolation? “Why would I?” she says. “My best friend is here. The question is what will happen when she goes.” Towards the end of lunch, when Suter is out of earshot, I ask Wild again what she makes of her daughter’s work. This time there’s no hesitation. She leans back in her chair with a smile and says: “It’s free – in a good way.”

(<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2020/jan/07/vivian-suter-artist-interview-elisabeth-wild-guatemala-rainforest>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Research what works of art are considered to be iconic for the USA\the UK.

Seminar 4

Візуальне мистецтво / Visual art

1. Vocabulary list

jostle
shove

crane
fare

engage
alleviate

2. Checking reading skills:

Caught in the crush: are our galleries now hopelessly overcrowded?

Part 1

Sirin Kale

Damp from the rain, umbrellas shoved into our bags, we jostle each other politely – at first. But as I progress through Tate Britain’s blockbuster William Blake exhibition on this Saturday afternoon, the sense of hostility from fellow London gallery-goers intensifies. At Blake’s 1793 masterpiece Albion Rose, which measures a scant 25cm by 21cm, a scrum of visitors peer and crane over each other’s heads. In front of Blake’s 1805 *The Temptation and Fall of Eve*, I sense the unmistakable feeling of elbows on ribs.

By the time I reach the room containing his *Illuminated Books*, I am on the verge of giving up – and I am not alone. Next to me, two middle-aged women discuss coming back on a weekday, when the exhibition will be less crowded. Perhaps it was to be expected: the exhibition has had rave reviews.

But my experience was not anomalous. Venture to many blockbuster exhibitions, particularly on a weekend, and you'll often be met with overwhelming crowds. Is there a surfeit of public interest in art? Are galleries packing in the crowds to maximise profit? And how best to meet the growing demand for public art without turning museums into amusement parks, complete with heavily managed queues?

"It wasn't pleasant," remembers Alex Goudie, a 33-year-old civil servant from Liverpool, who went to the Saatchi Gallery's Tutankhamun exhibition last month. On seeing the crowds, Goudie's immediate thought was to turn around and leave – despite having spent £80 on the train fare and a ticket for the show. "There were a few hundred people in a very small area, trying to get glimpses of these artefacts."

you have to watch out for: galleries can be held hostage by their most famous pieces. After Beyoncé and Jay-Z posed in front of the Mona Lisa in a 2018 music video, visitors numbers to the Louvre in Paris surged to 10.2 million. In May, staff walked out in protest at persistent overcrowding, explaining that attendance had increased by 20% since 2009, but security staff had decreased by 17%. Things have gotten so bad that the New York Times recently called for the Mona Lisa to be moved to a specially built facility outside the main space in order to alleviate overcrowding.

"We've been having a Mona Lisa fiasco all summer," museum expert Stephanie Nadalo of the New School University says with a sigh. She is critical of the Louvre's decision to temporarily relocate Da Vinci's most famous artwork to the Galerie Médicis while its Salle des États room underwent renovation. "It felt like a rugby match. The guards were losing control. People were shouting."

Institutions outside capital cities can experience pressures, too. "There were quite a lot of elbows," says Edward Packard of his visit to Oxford's Weston Library for its Tolkien exhibition last year. The 38-year-old lecturer, from Ipswich, found it impossible to engage with any of the artefacts meaningfully. "If you stood in front of something for more than 20 seconds," he says, "you'd find someone pushing you. Especially as I'm tall. People wanted me out of the way!"

(<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2019/dec/02/caught-in-the-crush-are-our-galleries-now-hopelessly-overcrowded>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a letter to your friend about your last visit to a museum.

Seminar 5

Музеї мистецтва світу / World art museums

1. Vocabulary list

horrific

allocated

scuffle

compromise (v)

time slot

sarcophagus

2. Checking reading skills:

Caught in the crush: are our galleries now hopelessly overcrowded?

Part 2

Sirin Kale

This trend has been going on for some time. “It was horrific,” says 46-year-old Lizzie Hughes, an artist from London, of her visit to Beyond Caravaggio at London’s National Gallery two years ago. “Like being in a nightclub. You couldn’t even see the pictures – you were being pushed around by the crowd. It was scary.” Despite paying £16, Hughes left without viewing all the paintings, because she felt unsafe. “It was horrible.”

Are these crowds actually dangerous? Probably not, says Paul Townsend of Crowd Dynamics, experts at crowd control. “They will have to follow building safety regulations,” he says. “It’s unlikely to be an unsafe crowd.” But there can be a huge difference between optimum conditions for viewing art and the number of people that can legally be contained in a space. “When you let too many people in,” says Townsend, “you compromise the quality of the experience.”

In theory, timed-entry tickets should prevent overcrowding. In practice, they don’t. Natalie Drenth, a 27-year-old marketing officer from Birmingham, recently visited Gauguin Portraits, also at the National Gallery. “The exhibition was very overcrowded, despite being given an allocated time slot,” she says. Waking up early doesn’t seem to help: Hughes booked an 8.30am slot for Christian Dior: Designer of Dreams at the V&A in London earlier this year. By 9.45am, the exhibition was chockablock. “The vibe was so bad,” she says. “I couldn’t engage with the work in a way that meant anything to me. It’s the exact opposite of what looking at art should be like.”

When so many people are crammed into a small space, the mood can rapidly turn sour. One Tate employee, who did not want to be named, says visitors often complain about there being too many children: “They say it’s turning into a children’s zoo.” Goudie left the Saatchi after witnessing a scuffle between two people who’d been pushing each other in front of a sarcophagus. “I was relieved to get out,” he says. “It’s put me off going to a really big exhibition again.”

Art requires space to be properly appreciated, as Ravi Ghosh, a 22-year-old writer from London, discovered when he attended the Royal Academy’s Antony Gormley retrospective in September. “So much of his work relies on you having a clear eye-line,” Ghosh says. “It was disappointing. You

feel like you're not given the opportunity to appreciate the art how the artist would have wanted."

(<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2019/dec/02/caught-in-the-crush-are-our-galleries-now-hopelessly-overcrowded>)

3. Speaking and discussion

Write a review of a recent new exposition in a local museum.

Seminar 6

Музыка. Жанры музыки / Music. Genres of music

1. Vocabulary list

blame (v)

public funding cut

shortfall

linger

obligatory

lowly

punter

2. Pre-reading discussion:

Do the Ukrainian museums face the same problems as described in the text?

3. Checking reading skills:

Caught in the crush: are our galleries now hopelessly overcrowded?

Part 3

Sirin Kale

Who is to blame? "The galleries," says Hughes firmly. "It's their space and they're selling the tickets. It can't be that hard to work out what the optimum number of people in a space. They're obviously packing them in to make money." It's hard not to see overcrowding as a symptom of continued cuts to arts funding: 74% of arts organisations have experienced public funding cuts. In 2018, Arts Council England announced a budgetary shortfall of £156m.

As a result, institutions often plump for blockbusters that will be shared on social media. "Galleries are businesses who want to make money," says the Tate employee, who singles out the current show at Tate Modern by Olafur Eliasson, a kaleidoscopic journey through light shows, fog room and mirror tunnels. "You're selling people an image to use on their Facebook or Instagram. People want a picture of themselves in the fog room. Art has become a brand everyone needs a bit of."

The rise and rise of smartphone photography is another cause of overcrowding, as people linger while taking shots. “Everyone has to take a photo of an object to feel like they’ve seen it,” says Nadalo. Photography was banned at the 2016 Gustave Caillebotte retrospective at the Kimbell Museum, Texas, in an attempt to keep people moving. Visitors were permitted to take selfies outside the exhibition at specially erected replicas of the Frenchman’s most popular artworks.

Given the dire funding situation, the blockbuster trend looks set to continue. “Blockbusters are part of the game,” says Nadalo. “You need a blockbuster to finance the exhibitions that are academically interesting or experimental or won’t bring in the crowds.” One curator at the V&A admitted to being aware of overcrowding, but added: “In terms of building audiences for the major museums, blockbuster exhibitions are really important. The issue isn’t about doing fewer popular exhibitions, but trying to find a way to manage them when they’re huge successes.”

Some galleries have implemented certain measures. Reservations are obligatory at the Louvre’s major Da Vinci retrospective and tickets are limited – when they sell out, it’s sold out. Michael Asher’s 2010 Whitney Biennial in New York was open for 24 hours for three consecutive days, to enable gallery-going for people working nine-to-five jobs. At the Saatchi’s Tutankhamun, information boxes are displayed in large text above head height, readable for large crowds. Some institutions, such as Tate, have implemented members-only hours for a quieter visiting experience.

When contacted, many of the galleries mentioned here made similar points: that visitor numbers are kept within safe levels and continually monitored by staff, and timed-entry ticket slots help manage popular exhibitions. But despite these efforts, it’s clear that the experience for many visitors remains far from optimal.

Why should we care if our public galleries are overcrowded? Because when a space becomes over-full, it is often only the lucky few who are able to engage meaningfully with art: the critics at the previews, those able to visit on the quieter weekdays. Ghosh wonders if critics would be so generous if they had to experience exhibitions as regular members of the public. “It’s a totally different experience,” he says, “when you’re a lowly punter.”

To avoid the crowds, Lizzie Hughes considered taking out annual memberships of her favourite galleries, but the price of this extra access was too costly. Now she doesn’t go to major shows. “It makes me feel that I am outside of the cultural conversations,” she says, “because I haven’t seen the exhibitions people have seen.”

(<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2019/dec/02/caught-in-the-crush-are-our-galleries-now-hopelessly-overcrowded>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Write a review of a new album of your favorite music group.

Seminar 7

Temp / Theatre

1. Vocabulary list

recipient

recital

revive

eloquent

backwater

reanimate

2. Pre-reading questions:

What is changing in the modern music and theatre comparing with 50-100 years ago?

How do older works become an inspiration for newer artistic creations?

3. Checking reading skills:

Bach to the future: how period performers revolutionised classical music

Part 1

Nicholas Kenyon

Gramophone magazine generally selects the megastars of the classical music world as recipients of its annual Lifetime Achievement award. Conductors Claudio Abbado and Bernard Haitink, players Isaac Stern and James Galway, singers Kiri te Kanawa and Montserrat Caballé have all been honoured. But this year the award went to a specialist in early music who has quietly been the voice of a revolution: the soprano Emma Kirkby. Her pure, direct, intensely eloquent singing on recordings over recent decades can truly be said to have changed the sound of music in our time. She has been the voice of the abbess Hildegard of Bingen on the bestselling Gothic Voices, she has cut through the refiner's fire in Christopher Hogwood's famous recording of Handel's Messiah, and on countless recital discs she has explored the intimate expressiveness of the lute song.

Gramophone's honouring of Kirkby reveals the extent to which early music, once a connoisseur's backwater, has become mainstream. It's half a century since medieval and Renaissance music burst from its cocoon and, through the energy of David Munrow and other pioneers, became a sophisticated, professionalised idiom. Ensembles revived the music of the Renaissance with the folk-inspired voices of Jantina Noorman and Montserrat Figueras. Soon the music of the baroque followed. In Britain, Trevor Pinnock, Christopher Hogwood, Roger Norrington and Andrew Parrott worked with the advancing skills of period-style instrumentalists and singers to reanimate a repertory of forgotten and familiar music with their ensembles in the 1970s

and 80s. In Austria, the pioneering Nikolaus Harnoncourt brought back to life the wonderfully elaborate early baroque music of Biber and Schmelzer alongside recording all Bach's cantatas with the Dutch musician Gustav Leonhardt. It was a thrilling period of exploration and discovery.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2019/nov/01/nicholas-kenyon-early-music-revival-period-instruments-classical-music-baroque-authentic>)

4. Speaking and discussion

Write a letter to your friend about your last visit to the theater.

Seminar 8

Onepa / Opera

1. Vocabulary list

quip	galling	implication
legato	pungent	let alone
tussle	gut string	virtue
controversial	relish	

2. Pre-reading questions:

Do you like the attempts to modernize older works?

Can there be an opposite tendency?

3. Checking reading skills:

Bach to the future: how period performers revolutionised classical music Part 2

Nicholas Kenyon

In place of the sustained, rich, legato sounds of modern chamber orchestras performing Bach and Vivaldi, period instrument bands brought transparency, short-breathed phrasing and sharp articulation. Not everyone liked this change: tussling with the challenges of “original instruments” was a controversial activity, and to many established musicians, deeply unwelcome. “We need a revival of period instruments as much as we need a revival of period dentistry,” quipped a Gramophone reviewer. For conductors such as Raymond Leppard and Neville Marriner, who had revived baroque music with modern instruments, it was particularly galling that their insights were now overlooked and replaced by the pungent (and as they saw it in the early days, ill-tuned) sounds of period instruments, with gut strings and more primitive wind and brass instruments without later technical improvements. Wouldn’t Mozart have loved a modern Steinway? Wouldn’t Machaut have relished the sound of a synthesiser? Well, maybe, but they would then have written very different music.

The public loved the fresh sounds of old instruments: it reflected the temper of the times. The early music movement’s vigour fitted perfectly with revolutionary ethos of the late 60s and 70s, the questioning of the establishment and reinvention of tradition. Controversy over what “right” and “wrong” performance helped. Records advertising “first recording in the original version” were a marketing department’s dream. You could argue it was oversold – there was the implication that there could be one “right” way to perform, and that getting back to the imagined “original” was something only the

early music performers could achieve. It became rather ridiculous when the Academy of Ancient Music recorded the famous Pachelbel Canon, released with a sticker saying “Authentic Edition. The famous Canon *as Pachelbel heard it*”. We have no idea what Pachelbel looked like, let alone how he heard his own music.

Period-instrument recording boomed as the players became more skilful. When Hogwood began to record the early Mozart symphonies, the LPs were astonishingly popular, riding high in the charts with Pavarotti. They were praised by critics for being neutral in tone and “uninterpreted”, as if that were a virtue.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2019/nov/01/nicholas-kenyon-early-music-revival-period-instruments-classical-music-baroque-authentic>)

4. Use of English

a) open brackets:

The public (**love**) the fresh sounds of old instruments: it (**reflect**) the temper of the times. The early music movement’s vigour fitted perfectly with revolutionary ethos of the late 60s and 70s, the questioning of the establishment and reinvention of tradition. Controversy over what “right” and “wrong” performance (**help**). Records (**advertise**) “first recording in the original version” were a marketing department’s dream. You could argue it (**oversell**) – there was the implication that there could be one “right” way to perform, and that (**get**) back to the imagined “original” was something only the early music performers could achieve. It (**become**) rather ridiculous when the Academy of Ancient Music recorded the famous Pachelbel Canon, released with a sticker saying “Authentic Edition. The famous Canon *as Pachelbel heard it*”. We have no idea what Pachelbel (**look**) like, let alone how he (**hear**) his own music.

b) fill in gaps:

“We need (1)_ revival of period instruments as (2)_ as we need a revival of period dentistry,” quipped a Gramophone reviewer. (3)_ conductors such as Raymond Leppard and Neville Marriner, who (4)_ revived baroque music with modern instruments, it was particularly galling that their insights were (5)_ overlooked and replaced (6)_ the pungent (and as they saw it in the early days, ill-tuned) sounds of period instruments, with gut strings and more primitive wind and brass instruments (7)_ later technical improvements. Wouldn’t Mozart (8)_ loved a modern Steinway? Wouldn’t Machaut have relished the sound of a synthesiser? Well, maybe, (9)_ they would then have written (0)_ different music.

5. Speaking and discussion

Find a short review for a modern opera and present it.

Seminar 9

Apximеkmyra / Architecture and design

1. Vocabulary list

backlash

pungent

polarization

stripped of

bassoon

maturity

fierce(ly)

strident

glean

2. Checking reading skills:

Bach to the future: how period performers revolutionised classical music

Part 3

Nicholas Kenyon

A backlash was inevitable. The violinist Nigel Kennedy, denouncing period performances of Bach wrote: "Even the description of oneself as being 'authentic' is unbelievably arrogant – and, in the case of so-called 'period' performance, misguided. How can music ... be authentic if it is stripped of passion and made into an exercise of painfully self-conscious technique?"

Another attack came from within the movement. The US conductor and scholar Richard Taruskin argued fiercely that what was seen as the recreation of an authentic past was in fact the creation of a newly modern and vital performing style. His intervention did not deter either performers or record companies, now boosted by the arrival of the CD, from re-recording masterpieces in period-style performances: Beethoven symphonies led by Roger Norrington, Schumann from John Eliot Gardiner, Wagner from Simon Rattle, right up to Debussy and Ravel played by François-Xavier Roth's Les Siècles, recreating the sounds of these works when first heard. The pungent sounds of that ensemble, with its reedy bassoons and strident flutes, were a mile away from the warmly homogeneous and integrated textures of the modern international orchestras.

The repertory continued to be enlarged. The French orchestra Insula under Laurence Equilbey revived 19th-century French symphonies; hitherto little-known composers such as the 18th-century Élisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre, and the 17th-century Barbara Strozzi were recorded. The movement's detailed research and rehearsal altered our preconceptions about how this music sounded. Andrew Parrott challenged the pitch at which

Monteverdi should be performed, Malcolm Bilson brought the fortepiano back into Mozart's piano concertos, and most controversially, Joshua Rifkin made his startling proposal that Bach would have expected his passions and cantatas to be performed with one singer to a part. This was uncomfortable for those wedded to the large-scale amateur choral society performances.

From a period of polarisation, early music and period-instrument performance has today surely reached a new maturity, in which it can feel satisfaction at the impact it has made on the mainstream. Conventional orchestras from Berlin to Boston are anxious to glean the latest expert insights. Even now, when CDs have ceded to streaming, ensembles are still researching and recording fascinating forgotten corners of the repertory. Alongside that, we can equally relish the creative imagination of another Gramophone award winner, the pianist Víkingur Ólafsson, whose piercingly intelligent reinventions of Bach give us hope that whatever the sound of early and period-instrument music in the future, it will continue to be a central part of our lives.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2019/nov/01/nicholas-kenyon-early-music-revival-period-instruments-classical-music-baroque-authentic>)

3. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Another attack came (1)_ within the movement. The US conductor and scholar Richard Taruskin argued fiercely (2)_ what was seen (3)_ the recreation of an authentic past was (4)_ fact the creation of a newly modern and vital performing style. His intervention did not deter (5)_ performers or record companies, now boosted (6)_ the arrival of the CD, from re-recording masterpieces (7)_ period-style performances: Beethoven symphonies led (8)_ Roger Norrington, Schumann from John Eliot Gardiner, Wagner from Simon Rattle, right (9)_ to Debussy and Ravel played by François-Xavier Roth's Les Siècles, recreating the sounds of these works (10)_ first heard. The pungent sounds of (11)_ ensemble, with (12)_ reedy bassoons and strident flutes, (13)_ a mile (14)_ from the warmly homogeneous and integrated textures of the modern international orchestras.

4. Speaking and discussion

Find a story about a famous American\British architectural work of the 20th century and present it in class.

Seminar 10

Світова скарбниця фільмів / World film treasury

1. Vocabulary list

network
rebroadcast
vivid
thrall

backdrop
caress
self-flagellating
one-off (adj.)

assert
spawn
murky morality
explicit

2. Pre-reading questions:

What makes a TV show popular?

How is cable TV different from network channels?

3. Checking reading skills:

US v UK TV: who owns the small screen?

Part 1

Debra Craine

Last Christmas Sky Arts rebroadcast all of *The Jewel in the Crown*, that landmark British drama from 1984 based on Paul Scott's *Raj Quartet*. I had seen it first time round and it had stayed vividly in my memory, yet after only a few minutes — 25 years later — I was totally in its thrall again. Here was British television drama at its most majestic, dealing with a sweeping narrative against an historic backdrop and doing so with elegance, passion and a camera that loved its characters even as it caressed its landscape.

And *The Jewel in the Crown* wasn't the only British drama with high-art aspirations. There was *Brideshead Revisited*, *The Forsyte Saga*, *The First Churchills* and *The Pallisers*, glorious products of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. There was *I, Claudius* and *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*; and for classy entertainment what could beat the original series of *The Avengers* and *The Prisoner*?

The curator of the BFI season, Mark Duguid, argues that “in our nostalgia for a mythologised past and self-flagellating celebration of US product, we are chronically undervaluing what might well be a new golden generation of TV dramatists”. Well, maybe, but a handful of short one-off dramas (excellent though they may be) do not a golden age make, and as for that “self-flagellating celebration of US product”, I can only retort that when it comes to drama the Americans do it better.

I grew up watching British television, believing it to be the best in the English-speaking world and disdaining American drama as its poor cousin. But somewhere along the line, timed neatly to coincide with the birth of a new century, US television fought back. Suddenly shows such as *The West Wing*, *The Sopranos* and *Six Feet Under* dared to assert a new confidence and imagination on the small screen. By the time *The Wire* and *The Shield* came along in 2002, good writers were flocking to television, as were some of Hollywood's best actors, while enhanced production values were giving television the visual sophistication of film.

The growth of cable television in America had a lot to do with it. Unlike the networks, who need to keep sponsors happy, cable channels don't have to worry about offending anyone, at least up to a point. The mighty cable channel HBO spawned *The Sopranos* (about a Mafia bigwig), *Six Feet Under* (life in a funeral home) and *The Wire* (the seedy underbelly of Baltimore), programmes that would have died a death on network television. It was HBO, too, that produced *Sex and the City*, the most sexually explicit programme yet seen on the small screen. FX, meanwhile, brought us *The Shield*, *Damages* and *Sons of Anarchy*, murky morality dramas each and every one. And would a programme as stylish and languid as *Mad Men* exist outside the confines of AMC?

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/us-v-uk-tv-who-owns-the-small-screen-c5t96720nc6>)

4. Use of English

a) open brackets:

I **(grow up)** **(watch)** British television, **(believe)** it to be the best in the English-speaking world and disdaining American drama as its poor cousin. But somewhere along the line, timed neatly **(coincide)** with the birth of a new century, US television fought back. Suddenly shows such as *The West Wing*, *The Sopranos* and *Six Feet Under* **(dare)** to assert a new confidence and imagination on the small screen. By the time *The Wire* and *The Shield* **(come along)** in 2002, good writers **(flock)** to television, as were some of Hollywood's best actors, while enhanced production values **(give)** television the visual sophistication of film. The growth of cable television in America **(have)** a lot **(do)** with it. Unlike the networks, who need to keep sponsors happy, cable channels don't have to worry about offending anyone, at least up to a point. The mighty cable channel HBO **(spawn)** *The Sopranos* (about a Mafia bigwig), *Six Feet Under* (life in a funeral home) and *The Wire* (the seedy underbelly of Baltimore), programmes that would **(die)** a death on network television.

5. Speaking and discussion

Find a review on any of the British shows mentioned in the extract and present it.

Seminar 11

Екранізації / Filming

1. Vocabulary list

medium

flock

lure

tackle

confront

riff

seduce
intimacy
floodgate
dross

preposterous
formulaic
slickness
august

thorny
agenda

2. Pre-reading questions:

What are the principal differences between TV and cinema industries?

3. Checking reading skills:

US v UK TV: who owns the small screen?

Part 2

Debra Craine

If film is a director's medium, television is a writer's medium, and more and more of them are flocking to the small screen, lured by the promise of greater creative control and attracted by the long runs that allow them to develop plots and characters in a way that their British counterparts, working in short bursts, can't. The list is truly remarkable, including Alan Ball (*Six Feet Under* and *True Blood*), David Chase (*The Sopranos*), Matthew Weiner (*Mad Men*) and David Simon (*Homicide: Life on the Street*, *The Wire* and now *Treme*). No one has tackled red-hot issues as bravely as David E. Kelley did in *Boston Legal*, using comedy to confront bigotry, racism and religious mania. Shawn Ryan in *The Shield* took the corrupt policeman yarn to epic heights, creating a modern Greek tragedy in the process. And Kurt Sutter has turned a drama about a criminal motorcycle gang in California — *Sons of Anarchy* — into a bizarre modern riff on *Hamlet*.

Hollywood's stars, too, have been seduced by television's intimacy and longevity. Martin Sheen and Rob Lowe opened the floodgates with *The West Wing*. Others quickly followed: Glenn Close (*The Shield* and now *Damages*); Forest Whitaker (*The Shield*); Sally Field (*Brothers and Sisters*); Gabriel Byrne (*In Treatment*); Harvey Keitel (*Life on Mars: USA*); James Spader (*Boston Legal*); Ron Perlman (*Sons of Anarchy*).

Of course it's easy to cherry-pick the best of the imports and disregard the acres of dross that fill the schedules across the Atlantic. But even when Americans make something preposterous (*Grey's Anatomy* or *FlashForward*), or something totally formulaic (*Law and Order*, *CSI*), there is a slickness and commitment that you just don't find in British drama.

Not all US television is as sociopolitical as *The Wire*, as august as *Mad Men*, or as grave as the remake of *Battlestar Galactica*. But dramas such as *Hung* (about male prostitution) and *Big Love* (Mormon polygamy) show that tackling thorny issues is still on the agenda in America and they aren't afraid to entertain you in the process.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/us-v-uk-tv-who-owns-the-small-screen-c5t96720nc6>)

4. Use of English

a) open brackets:

If film **(be)** a director's medium, television is a writer's medium, and more and more of them **(flock)** to the small screen, **(lure)** by the promise of greater creative control and **(attract)** by the long runs that allow them to develop plots and characters in a way that their British counterparts, **(work)** in short bursts, can't. The list is truly remarkable, **(include)** Alan Ball (Six Feet Under and True Blood), David Chase (The Sopranos), Matthew Weiner (Mad Men) and David Simon (Homicide: Life on the Street, The Wire and now Treme). No one **(tackle)** red-hot issues as bravely as David E. Kelley did in Boston Legal, **(use)** comedy **(confront)** bigotry, racism and religious mania. Shawn Ryan in The Shield **(take)** the corrupt policeman yarn to epic heights, **(create)** a modern Greek tragedy in the process. And Kurt Sutter **(turn)** a drama about a criminal motorcycle gang in California — Sons of Anarchy — into a bizarre modern riff on Hamlet. Hollywood's stars, too, **(seduce)** by television's intimacy and longevity. Martin Sheen and Rob Lowe **(open)** the floodgates with The West Wing.

5. Speaking and discussion

Find a review on any of the American shows mentioned in the extract and present it.

Змістовий модуль № 2. Наука / Science Seminar 12

Наука й мораль / Science vs morals

1. Vocabulary list

mug (n)

awry

vantage point

output

convergence

subsidized

stripped-down

2. Checking reading skills:

Technology in 2050: will it save humanity – or destroy us?

Part 1

Alex Hern

Amid the calamitous effects of climate change, artificial intelligence could make the difference between a livable future or a dystopian one

Futurism is a mug's game: if you're right, it seems banal; if you're wrong, you look like the founder of IBM, Thomas Watson, when he declared in 1943 that there is room in the world "for maybe five computers".

David Adams knew these risks when he wrote about the future of technology in the Guardian in 2004 – even citing the very same prediction as an example of how they can go awry. And from our vantage point in 2020, Adams certainly did a better job than Watson. When he looked ahead to today, he avoided many of the pitfalls of technology prediction: no promises about flying cars nor sci-fi tech such as teleportation or faster-than-light travel.

But in some ways, the predictions were overly pessimistic. Technology really has made great leaps and bounds in the past 16 years, nowhere more clearly than AI. "Artificial intelligence brains simply cannot cope with change and unpredictable events," wrote Adams, explaining why robots would be unlikely to interact with humans any time soon.

"Fundamentally, it's just very difficult to get a robot to tell the difference between a picture of a tree and a real tree," Paul Newman, then and now a robotics expert at Oxford University, told Adams. Happily, Newman proved his own pessimism to be unwarranted: in 2014, he co-founded Oxbotica, which has hopefully solved the problem he mentioned, because it makes and sells driverless car technology to vehicle manufacturers around the world.

If we move on from worrying over details, there are two key points at which the 2020 predictions fall apart: one about tech, the other about society.

"Gadget lovers could use a single keypad to operate their phone, PDA [tablet] and MP3 music player," Adams wrote, "or combine the output of their watch, pager and radio into a single speaker." The idea of greater convergence and connectivity between personal electronics was correct. But there was a very specific hole in this prediction: the smartphone. After half a century of single-purpose consumer electronics, it was difficult to perceive how all-encompassing a single device could become, but just three years after Adams published his piece, the iPhone launched and changed everything. Forget carrying around a separate MP3 player; in the real 2020, people aren't even carrying separate cameras, wallets or car keys.

Failing to foresee the smartphone is an oversight about the progress of technology. But the other missing point is about how society would respond to the changing forces. The 2004 predictions are, fundamentally, optimistic. Adams writes about biometric healthcare data being beamed to your doctor's computer; about washing machines that automatically arrange their own servicing based on availability in your "electronic organiser"; and about radio-frequency identification (RFID) chips on your clothes that trigger customised adverts or programme your phone based on where you are. And through it all is a sense of trust: these changes will be good, and the companies making them well-intentioned.

“There is a loss of privacy that is going to be very difficult for people and we haven’t figured out how to deal with that,” one of Adams’s interviewees admitted, when describing technology in 2020. “But if you explain what it does, how much information it provides and where it goes – and that the trade-off is that you don’t have to wait as long in line at the supermarket – then people will take the trade-off.” In fact, over the past decade and a half, the vast majority of people were simply never given the choice to accept the trade-off, and it is increasingly clear that many of them never would have if they had understood what was at risk.

If the Guardian missed the advent of the smartphone, despite writing just three years before the launch of the iPhone, how can we possibly do better today, looking 10 times further ahead? The world of 2050 will be unimaginably different in many ways, even if we can safely assume people will still generally have two arms, two legs and an unpleasant smell if they don’t wash for long periods of time.

But there are forces working in our favour. The internet is far more entrenched now than it was in 2004, and while its chaotic effect on our lives shows no sign of abating, it is at least predictably unpredictable. Similarly, smartphone penetration in the west is now as high as it looks likely to go. However the world changes over the next 30 years, it won’t be as a result of more Britons or Americans getting phones.

Other predictions can be as simple as following trendlines to their logical conclusion. By 2050, the switchover to electric cars will have mostly finished, at least in developed nations – as well as in those developing nations, such as China, that are starting to prioritise air quality over cheap mechanisation.

The “next billion” will be online, mostly through low-cost smartphones receiving increasingly ubiquitous cellular connections. But what they do on the internet is harder to guess. In 2020, there are two countervailing trends at work: on the one hand, providers, principally Facebook, have been trying to use subsidised deals to push newly connected nations on to stripped-down versions of the internet. If they succeed at scale, then many of the benefits of the web will be stolen from whole nations, reduced instead to being passive participants in Facebook and a few local media and payment companies.

But pushback, from national regulators in places such as India and from competing carriers, could bring the new nations to the real internet instead. Unless, that is, national regulators push in a different direction, copying China, Iran and Russia to keep Facebook out by building a purely nationalistic internet. How better to ensure that the benefits of the web accrue domestically, they reason, than by requiring your citizens to use home-grown services? And if it makes it easier to impose censorship, well, that’s just another benefit.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2020/jan/03/technology-2050-save-humanity-or-destroy-us>)

3. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

“There is (1)___ loss of privacy that is going to be very difficult (2)___ people and we haven’t figured out how to deal (3)___ that,” one of Adams’s interviewees admitted, (4)___ describing technology in 2020. “But if you explain (5)___ it does, how much information it provides and (6)___ it goes – and that the trade-off is that you don’t (7)___ to wait as long in line at the supermarket – then people will take the trade-off.” In fact, (8)___ the past decade and a half, the vast majority of people (9)___ simply never given the choice to accept the trade-off, and it is increasingly clear that many of them never would have if they had understood what was (10)___ risk. If the Guardian missed the advent (11)___ the smartphone, despite writing just three years (12)___ the launch of the iPhone, how can we possibly do better today, looking 10 times further ahead? The world of 2050 will (13)___ unimaginably different in many ways, even if we can safely assume people will still generally have two arms, two legs and an unpleasant smell if they don’t wash (14)___ long periods (15)___ time.

4. Speaking and discussion

Why is it hard to predict the technological development? Find at least two cases when the past predictions did not come true and comment on them.

Seminar 13

Наука й екологія / Science vs ecology

1. Vocabulary list

unsettling

insulation

surpass

harden

abandon

dizzying

acknowledge

toned down

existential

net zero

livable

chip away at

dystopian

2. Checking reading skills:

Technology in 2050: will it save humanity – or destroy us?

Part 2

Alex Hern

James Bridle, the author of the unsettling book *New Dark Age*, points out that the discussion can’t lose sight of who the next billion actually are. “I keep thinking about the way the tech industry talks about ‘the next billion users’ without acknowledging that those people are going to be hot, wet and

frustrated,” he says, “and we’re only talking about hardening borders, rather than preparing – politically, socially, technologically – for this reality.”

Because, if we are guessing the future from simple trend lines, there is another one that we need to acknowledge: the climate. The specifics of what will change are not for this piece, but the human response very much is.

One possibility is plan A: humanity, in time, reaches net zero when it comes to emissions. In that scenario, we will live in a world where plant proteins replace meat in everyday consumption, where electrically powered networked mass transit reaches into the suburbs and beyond, a world of video-conferencing and remote attendance steadily chipping away at business flights, and of insulation inside the walls of British homes. (Look, it can’t all be high-tech.)

If plan A fails, then there is a chance we turn to plan B. That is a world in which megascale injections of sulphur dioxide into the stratosphere turn the heavens a milky-white, and a whole generation never sees a clear blue sky, in order to reflect more of the sun’s rays and pause the greenhouse effect. It is one in which we turn on gigantic processing plants that do nothing but extract carbon dioxide from the air and pump it underground into disused oil wells. It is one in which whole cities are abandoned and populations relocated to avoid the worst effects we can’t prevent.

Plan B – geoengineering – is neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the future of humanity, says Holly Jean Buck, the author of *After Geoengineering*. “The worst thing would be we fail plan A and plan B. Over the next decade, I think geoengineering will definitely be tried. Right now, it’s toned down, I think because of people not wanting to talk about it. We don’t have the body of knowledge, and would need 20 or 30 years to develop it. Right about midcentury means it will be a crunch point: climate change will be really apparent.”

But for Buck, as for Bridle, the distinctions that really matter aren’t necessarily the technology. “The choices around whether we have a livable future or a dystopian one are about social attitudes and social changes.

“Right now, we’re in this era of stopgaps. Society used to be able to make a long-term plan: people built long-term infrastructure and thought a bit further out. That’s not something that happens now: we go to quick fixes. We need a cultural change in values, to enable more deliberate decision-making.”

There is another possibility: that technology really does save the day, and then some. John Maeda, the chief experience officer at the digital consultancy Publicis Sapient, says that by 2050, “computational machines will have surpassed the processing power of all the living human brains on Earth. The cloud will also have absorbed the thinking of the many dead brains on Earth, too – and we all need to work together to survive. So I predict that we will see a lasting cooperation between the human race and the computational machines of the future.”

This sort of thinking has come to be known as the singularity: the idea that there will be a point, perhaps even a singular moment in time, when the ability of thinking machines outstrips those who created them, and progress accelerates with dizzying results.

“If you interview AI researchers about when general AI – a machine that can do everything a human can do – will arrive, they think it’s about 50/50 whether it will be before 2050,” says Tom Chivers, the author of *The AI Does Not Hate You*.

“They also think that AGI” – artificial general intelligence – “can be hugely transformative – lots of them signed an open letter in 2015 saying ‘eradication of disease and poverty’ could be possible. But also,” he adds, citing a 2013 survey in the field, “on average they think there is about a 15% to 20% chance of a ‘very bad outcome [existential catastrophe]’, which means everyone dead.”

There is, perhaps, little point in dwelling on the 50% chance that AGI does develop. If it does, every other prediction we could make is moot, and this story, and perhaps humanity as we know it, will be forgotten. And if we assume that transcendentally brilliant artificial minds won’t be along to save or destroy us, and live according to that outlook, then what is the worst that could happen – we build a better world for nothing?

(<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2020/jan/03/technology-2050-save-humanity-or-destroy-us>)

3. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

But for Buck, as for Bridle, the distinctions (1)___ aren’t necessarily the technology. “The choices around (2)___ are about social attitudes and social changes. “Right now, we’re in this era of stopgaps. Society used (3)___ : people built long-term infrastructure and thought a bit further out. That’s not something that happens now: we go to quick fixes. We need a cultural change in values, to enable more deliberate decision-making.” There is another possibility: (4)___ , and then some. John Maeda, the chief experience officer at the digital consultancy Publicis Sapient, says that by 2050, “computational machines (5)___ of all the living human brains on Earth. The cloud will also have absorbed the thinking of the many dead brains on Earth, too – and we all need to work together to survive. So I predict that we will see a lasting cooperation between the human race and (6)___ .”

- A. that technology really does save the day
- B. those who created them
- C. the computational machines of the future
- D. to be able to make a long-term plan
- E. that really matter
- F. will have surpassed the processing power
- G. whether we have a livable future or a dystopian one

4. Speaking and discussion

Write a review on a popular science work which describes the future of the Earth.

Seminar 14

Порушення прав інтелектуальної власності / Identity theft. Copyright infringement

1. Vocabulary list

expiry date	data breach	solicitor
fraud	security breach	get hold of
fraudster	relentless	prompt to
take out a loan	sophisticated	
exclusively	dupe into	

2. Checking reading skills:

Identity fraud reaching epidemic levels, new figures show

Rupert Jones

Identity theft has reached epidemic levels in the UK, with incidents of this type of fraud running at almost 500 a day, according to the latest figures.

During the first six months of this year there were a record 89,000 cases of identity fraud, which typically involves criminals pretending to be an individual in order to steal their money, buy items or take out a loan or car insurance in their name.

The fraud prevention service Cifas, which issued the data, said these crimes were taking place almost exclusively online, and that the vast amount of personal data available on the internet and as a result of data breaches “is only making it easier for the fraudster”.

Simon Dukes, the Cifas chief executive, said: “We have seen identity fraud attempts increase year on year, now reaching epidemic levels, with identities being stolen at a rate of almost 500 a day ... Criminals are relentlessly targeting consumers and businesses, and we must all be alert to the threat and do more to protect personal information.”

Identity fraud is one of the fastest-growing types of cybercrime, and experts say criminals are using increasingly sophisticated tactics. Fraudsters have increasingly been hacking into email accounts and then posing as a builder, solicitor or other tradesperson that the consumer has legitimately employed. Some customers have lost considerable sums after being duped into sending money to the bank accounts of criminals.

In many cases, victims do not even realise they have been targeted until a bill arrives for something they did not buy, or they experience problems with their credit rating when applying for a mortgage or loan.

To carry out this kind of crime successfully, fraudsters need access to their victim’s personal information such as name, date of birth, address and bank. Fraudsters get hold of this in a variety of ways, from stealing letters and hacking emails to obtaining data on the “dark web”, and exploiting some people’s willingness to share every detail of their life on social media.

There have been cases of people being targeted after posting a photo of their new debit or credit card on Facebook, Twitter or Instagram – which means their 16-digit number, expiry date, cardholder name, account number and sort code are all on display, giving a fraudster much of what they need to steal that individual’s identity.

The 89,000 identity frauds recorded – which may underestimate the true situation, as some people are too embarrassed to report incidents and may decide to write off any loss – is up 5% on the same period last year.

While more than half of all identity fraud cases involve bank accounts and plastic cards, the latest figures show a sharp rise in incidents involving motor insurance: 2,070 during the latest six months, compared with 20 during the same period in 2016.

The Insurance Fraud Bureau said it believed most of these cases were likely to involve people taking out fake motor policies – typically bought online from illegal “ghost brokers” – in order to avoid having to buy a genuine policy.

Cifas data is included in official crime statistics, and every day it sends about 800 fraud cases to the City of London police for potential investigation.

Its advice to consumers includes:

- Set privacy settings across all social media channels, and think twice before sharing details such as full date of birth.
- Password protect devices. Keep passwords complex by picking three random words, such as “roverducklemon,” and add or split them with symbols, numbers and capitals.
- Install anti-virus software on laptops and any other personal devices and keep it up to date.
- Download updates to software when prompted to – they often add enhanced security features.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2017/aug/23/identity-fraud-figures-cifas-theft>)

3. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

There (1)___ been cases of people (2)___ targeted after posting a photo of their new debit or credit card on Facebook, Twitter or Instagram – which means (3)___ 16-digit number, expiry date, cardholder name, account number and sort code are (4)___ on display, giving a fraudster much of (5)___ they need to steal that individual’s identity. The 89,000 identity frauds recorded – (6)___ may underestimate (7)___ true situation, as some people are too embarrassed to report incidents and may decide to write (8)___ any loss – is up 5% on the same period last year. While more (9)___ half of all identity fraud cases involve bank accounts and plastic cards, the latest figures show a sharp (10)___ in incidents involving motor insurance: 2,070 during the latest six months, compared with 20 during the (11)___ period in 2016. The Insurance Fraud

Bureau said it believed (12)_ of these cases were likely to involve people taking (13)_ fake motor policies – typically bought online from illegal “ghost brokers” – in order to avoid (14)_ to buy a genuine policy.

4. Speaking and discussion

Is copyright infringement less or more dangerous than identity theft?
What makes those two crimes similar?

Seminar 15

Типи шкіл у Сполученому Королівстві / Types of schools in UK

1. Vocabulary list

conceal

grapple

inappropriate

school-issued

adjust

2. Checking reading skills:

Clear backpacks, monitored emails (part 1): life for US students under constant surveillance

Lois Beckett

For Ingrid, a 15-year-old in La Crosse, Wisconsin, going to high school means being monitored on surveillance cameras in her hallways and classrooms. Students are required to carry their school supplies in clear backpacks, as ordinary backpacks might be used to conceal a weapon, she said. Water bottles must also be clear, so school officials can see the color of the liquid inside. The monitoring continues on the laptops students use in school. Teenagers are warned that the school is tracking what they do, and that they can get in trouble for visiting inappropriate websites.

This level of surveillance is “not too over-the-top”, Ingrid said, and she feels her classmates are generally “accepting” of it.

When it comes to digital surveillance of what they do on school laptops, “I feel like everyone’s adjusted. I don’t think anyone really cares at this point,” Ingrid said. “The subject doesn’t really come up until someone’s gotten in trouble for something. Usually it’s just like, ‘Oh, that person is stupid, looking at what they were doing on a school device. They should have known better.’”

If the school were monitoring anything on her personal cellphone, that would be a privacy violation, Ingrid said. But on her school-issued laptop? “I have no problem with it, because it’s a school device, you know?”

For decades, American school shootings have driven a booming school security industry. Last year’s school shooting in Parkland, Florida, which left 17

people dead, has helped expand the market for products that allow schools to monitor what students are doing on their computers for signs of violence or self-harm. Tech companies are now offering a range of products that help schools track the websites kids are visiting and the searches they are making; that monitor everything students are writing in school emails, chats and shared documents; or that even attempt to track what students are posting on their public social media accounts.

One leading student privacy expert estimated that as many as a third of America's roughly 15,000 school districts may already be using technology that monitors students' emails and documents for phrases that might flag suicidal thoughts, plans for a school shooting, or a range of other offenses.

In interviews, students and parents across the United States said they were still grappling with how this new school surveillance works, whether it goes too far in violating student privacy, and what effect it might have on a generation of children.

Dozens of parents, students and educators responded to a Guardian callout asking for perspectives on public schools' adoption of new digital surveillance technology. The Guardian is quoting children by their first names only, and contacted each of the children's parents to confirm how they would be identified in print.

Some parents said they were alarmed and frightened by schools' new monitoring technologies. Others said they were conflicted, seeing some benefits to schools watching over what kids are doing online, but uncertain if their schools were striking the right balance with privacy concerns. Many said they were not even sure what kind of surveillance technology their schools might be using, and that the permission slips they had signed when their kids brought home school devices had told them almost nothing.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/dec/02/school-surveillance-us-schools-safety-shootings>)

3. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

If the school were monitoring anything on her personal cellphone, that would be a privacy violation, Ingrid said. But on her school-issued laptop? "I have no problem with it, because (1)___

For decades, American school shootings (2)___ . Last year's school shooting in Parkland, Florida, which left 17 people dead, has helped (3)___ what students are doing on their computers for signs of violence or self-harm. Tech companies are now offering a range of products (4)___ and the searches they are making; that monitor (5)___ , chats and shared documents; or that even attempt to track what students are posting on their public social media accounts.

One leading student privacy expert estimated that (6)___ may already be using technology that monitors students' emails and documents for phrases that might flag suicidal thoughts, plans for a school shooting, or a range of other offenses.

- A. expand the market for products that allow schools to monitor
- B. it's a school device, you know?
- C. everything students are writing in school emails
- D. as many as a third of America's roughly 15,000 school districts
- E. it goes too far in violating student privacy
- F. that help schools track the websites kids are visiting
- G. have driven a booming school security industry

4. Speaking and discussion

What is more important: safety or privacy? Is there any flaw with the question itself?

Seminar 16

Типи шкіл у Сполучених Штатах Америки / Types of schools in USA

1. Vocabulary list

panopticon	track (v)
suicide	spike (v)

2. Checking reading skills:

Clear backpacks, monitored emails

Part 2

Lois Beckett

Some believe students are already fully adjusted to the experience of intensive school surveillance.

"They're resigned to it," said Jarrett Dapier, 40, a parent of a middle school student, and a young adult librarian in Skokie, Illinois. "They all know – at least the ones I've talked to – that this is going on. It's sort of like: this is the cost of getting a school device.

"It's pretty disturbing," he said.

When Dapier talks with other teen librarians about the issue of school surveillance, "we're very alarmed," he said. "It sort of trains the next generation that [surveillance] is normal, that it's not an issue. What is the next generation's Mark Zuckerberg going to think is normal?

"It's the school as panopticon, and the sweeping searchlight beams into homes, now, and to me, that's just disastrous to intellectual risk-taking and creativity."

Sara, a 16-year-old private school student from New York City, said that there should be limits to what schools can do in the name of protecting student safety.

“If we’re not in the digital age, and a student writes something in their diary about suicide or about drugs or about something that’s harmful, even though the school is obviously keeping the student safe by reading it, it’s too far into their privacy,” she said. “I don’t think the school should be surveilling any of that.”

Some privacy experts – and students – said they are concerned that surveillance at school might actually be undermining students’ wellbeing.

“It’s complicated” to define the digital equivalent of a student’s diary, Sara said. “I guess, if you have an Instagram account and it’s private, or even public, the school shouldn’t be looking at your Instagram, or your social media,” she said.

By that measure, some American schools are already crossing the line.

As of 2018, at least 60 American school districts had also spent more than \$1m on separate monitoring technology to track what their students were saying on public social media accounts, an amount that spiked sharply in the wake of the 2018 Parkland school shooting, according to the Brennan Center for Justice, a progressive advocacy group that compiled and analyzed school contracts with a subset of surveillance companies.

Farid Chaouki, an app developer from New Jersey, said his two daughters are constantly being signed up for new digital programs at their public school, including school Google accounts. There are virtual learning platforms, platforms for coordinating with teachers, platforms that specialize in teaching kids math.

“They are all mandatory, and the accounts have been created before we’ve even been consulted,” he said. Parents are given almost no information about how their children’s data is being used, or the business models of the companies involved.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/dec/02/school-surveillance-us-schools-safety-shootings>)

5. Use of English

a) open brackets:

Some privacy experts – and students – said they (**concern**) that surveillance at school might actually (**undermine**) students’ wellbeing. “It’s complicated” (**define**) the digital equivalent of a student’s diary, Sara (**say**). “I guess, if you have an Instagram account and it’s private, or even public, the school shouldn’t (**look**) at your Instagram, or your social media,” she said.

By that measure, some American schools (**already/cross**) the line.

As of 2018, at least 60 American school districts (**also/spend**) more than \$1m on separate monitoring technology (**track**) what their students (**say**) on

public social media accounts, an amount that (**spike**) sharply in the wake of the 2018 Parkland school shooting, according to the Brennan Center for Justice, a progressive advocacy group that (**compile**) and (**analyze**) school contracts with a subset of surveillance companies. Farid Chaouki, an app developer from New Jersey, said his two daughters (**constantly/sign up**) for new digital programs at their public school, including school Google accounts.

6. Speaking and discussion

How the invasion of their personal space can affect a student?

Seminar 17

Типи шкіл в Україні / Types of schools in Ukraine

1. Vocabulary list

mandatory

haunt (v)

opinionated

digital

hurdle (n)

paranoid

invasive

2. Checking reading skills:

Clear backpacks, monitored emails

Part 3

Lois Beckett

Any time his kids complete school work through a digital platform, they are generating huge amounts of very personal, and potentially very valuable, data. The platforms know what time his kids do their homework, and whether it's done early or at the last minute. They know what kinds of mistakes his kids make on math problems.

When he talks to other parents about privacy and surveillance, they treat him like he's "paranoid", Chaouki said. But as an app developer, he said, he is well aware of how much data digital platforms collect about their users, and how freely they offer to sell it to other companies.

"I believe anything my kids are doing will be used used against them later in life," he said. And it's not just situations where kids get in trouble that might haunt them later, he said.

Will the data generated by the accounts his kids use at school be factored into decisions about whether they get a job later in life, or how much they have to pay for insurance? "It's not really a far future," he said.

Some students, like Ingrid, the 15-year-old from La Crosse, Wisconsin, said that the awareness of being monitored online had not forced her to make many changes in her life.

Ingrid said she is careful to use her personal device when she wants to look up sensitive issues, since she knows “teachers will let your parents know what you’re doing on your school computer.”

Even on a personal device, she is wary of connecting to the school wifi, since she is not sure if that enables the school to track what she’s looking at on her phone. Instead, she said, she uses her own data plan. “I don’t know if that’s just me being sensitive.”

But this did not seem like a major hurdle for her, since most of her classmates have their own personal devices.

“With the technology becoming more and more invasive, I feel like it could get worse in the future,” Ingrid said.

Other students said that school surveillance had already had a chilling effect on them.

Two years ago, when he was 10, Felix, a student at a public school in northern California, got in trouble for having files on his computer about school shootings and guns. His father, who said he raised Felix to be curious and opinionated, said he told school officials that he knew this was something his son had been researching.

Now in middle school, Felix said he recently heard that another student in his school got in trouble for writing something negative about another student on a school account. It had not even been directed to that student. Still, the student got in trouble “on the charge of thinking about cyberbullying, I guess”.

Felix, now 12, said he is frustrated that the school “doesn’t really [educate] students on what is OK and what is not OK. They don’t make it clear when they are tracking you, or not, or what platforms they track you on.

“They don’t really give you a list of things not to do,” he said. “Once you’re in trouble, they act like you knew.”

(<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/dec/02/school-surveillance-us-schools-safety-shootings>)

3. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Even (1)_ a personal device, she is wary (2)_ connecting to the school wifi, since she is not sure if that enables the school to track (3)_ she’s looking at on her phone. (4)_ she said, she uses her own data plan. “I don’t know (5)_ that’s just me being sensitive.” But this did not seem like a major hurdle for her, (6)_ most of her classmates have their (7)_ personal devices. “(8)_ the technology becoming more and more invasive, I feel like it (9)_ get worse in the future,” Ingrid said. Other students said that school surveillance (10)_ already had a chilling effect on them. Two years ago, (11)_ he was 10, Felix, a student at a public school in northern California, (12)_ in trouble for (13)_ files on his computer about school shootings and guns. His father, who said he

raised Felix to be curious and opinionated, said he (14)_ school officials that he knew this (15)_ something his son had been researching.

4. Speaking and discussion

Comment on the statement: "Once you're in trouble, they act like you knew"

Seminar 18

Домашня освіта. Інклюзивна освіта / Home schooling. Inclusive education

1. Vocabulary list

cut off	resolve	anecdotal
principal	advocate	evidence
test boundaries	tout	reduce

2. Checking reading skills:

Clear backpacks, monitored emails

Part 4

Lois Beckett

Felix said that he used to spend his free time at school researching issues that interested him on his school computer – topics like gun violence or pollution in the oceans. Now, “I’ve been forced into a corner, where I only do school stuff at school, even if there’s no more school stuff to do,” he said.

“They’re so unclear that I’ve just decided to cut off the research completely, to not do any of it.”

More transparency from the school would be his first request, Felix said. “Basically, I don’t want them to throw out all of their powers over us, but to tell us which platform they’re monitoring regularly.”

Many parents also said that they wanted more transparency and more parental control over surveillance. A few years ago, Ben, a tech professional from Maryland, got a call from his son’s principal to set up an urgent meeting. His son, then about nine or 10-years old, had opened up a school Google document and typed “I want to kill myself.”

It was not until he and his son were in a serious meeting with school officials that Ben found out what happened: his son had typed the words on purpose, curious about what would happen. “The smile on his face gave away that he was testing boundaries, and not considering harming himself,” Ben said. (He asked that his last name and his son’s school district not be published, to preserve his son’s privacy.)

The incident was resolved easily, he said, in part because Ben’s family already had close relationships with the school administrators.

While, as a tech and security specialist, Ben considers himself a privacy advocate, “I am willing to put up with a few false positives from my kids’ actions for whatever ‘greater good’ is decided upon, as long as there is a demonstrable difference made,” he said.

Although surveillance tech companies tout anecdotal evidence about hundreds of lives saved through flagging students’ online searches or private emails about self-harm, there is still no independent evaluation of whether this kind of surveillance technology actually works to reduce violence and suicide.

But Ben said he also saw benefits to embracing the “middle ground” of teaching his kids to conduct all of their “private business” on “self-owned computers and networks”, and leave “school-owned tech for school things”.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/dec/02/school-surveillance-us-schools-safety-shootings>)

3. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

More transparency from the school (1)___, Felix said. “Basically, I don’t want them (2)___, but to tell us which platform they’re monitoring regularly.” Many parents also said that they wanted more transparency (3)__. A few years ago, Ben, a tech professional from Maryland, got a call from his son’s principal to set up an urgent meeting. His son, (4)___, had opened up a school Google document and typed “I want to kill myself.” It was not until he and his son were in a serious meeting with school officials (5)__: his son had typed the words on purpose, curious about what would happen. “The smile on his face gave away (6)___, and not considering harming himself,” Ben said.

- A. and more parental control over surveillance
- B. that Ben found out what happened
- C. that he was testing boundaries
- D. would be his first request
- E. to put up with a few false positives
- F. to throw out all of their powers over us
- G. then about nine or 10-years old

4. Speaking and discussion

Is it fair to limit the Internet access on computers at educational facilities? What advantages and disadvantages does such a decision have?

Seminar 19

Уроки превенції у школі / Prevention lessons at school

1. Vocabulary list

in the wake of
transparency
input
unilateral

tangible
surveillance
entail
misconstrue

intervene
overguard
onslaught

2. Pre-reading questions:

Does the total control over student communication help to solve the problems of school violence?

3. Checking reading skills:

Clear backpacks, monitored emails

Part 5

Lois Beckett

What needed to change, he said, was the level of transparency in the process, and the level of input that parents were given over what kind of monitoring schools were doing, and how it was carried out, so school boards or school IT departments were not making these decisions unilaterally.

Vanessa Cumming, a parent in Broward county, Florida, said she wanted to see more proof that school surveillance was actually helping students in some way.

“There’s no validated evidence that there’s tangible benefits that have been demonstrated from having this type of surveillance, and I can see all types of risk,” Cumming said.

“I think it would be unrealistic to say I don’t think it should be used at all,” she said. But, “If it’s going to happen, I think there should be some evidence out there that you’re making a good, informed decision about how you’re going to do it.”

Certain groups of students could easily be targeted by the monitoring more intensely than others, she said. Would Muslim students face additional surveillance? What about black students?

Her daughter, who is 11, loves hip-hop music. “Maybe some of that language could be misconstrued, by the wrong ears or the wrong eyes, as potentially violent or threatening,” she said.

Some parents have begun to organize around the issue of school data collection. The Parent Coalition for Student Privacy was founded in 2014, in the wake of parental outrage over the attempt to create a standardized national database that would track hundreds of data points about public school students, from their names and social security numbers to their attendance, academic performance, and disciplinary and behavior records, and share the data with education tech companies. The effort, which had been funded by the Gates Foundation, collapsed in 2014 after fierce opposition from parents and privacy activists.

The coalition currently has about 4,000 people on its mailing list, and nearly 100 active core members, according to Leonie Haimson, one of the co-founders of the group.

“More and more parents are organizing against the onslaught of ed tech and the loss of privacy that it entails. But at the same time, there’s so much money and power and political influence behind these groups,” Haimson said.

Administrators who support using surveillance technology said it gives schools a powerful tool to intervene and help students who are struggling in different ways, and particularly students who are struggling with self-harm and thoughts of suicide.

But some privacy experts – and students – said they are concerned that surveillance at school might actually be undermining students' wellbeing.

"I think it does have an effect on our brains that we're constantly being surveilled, and there's cameras where we are most of the day," said Sara, the 16-year-old private school student from New York City. And not just in school: "A lot of kids have cameras in front of their house, on the subway, in stores."

When students are not on school cameras or city cameras or store cameras, they're on their own phone cameras.

"Anxiety and depression is the highest that it's been," she said. "I do think the constant screen surveillance has affected our anxiety levels and our levels of depression."

"It's over-guarding kids," she said. "You need to let them make mistakes, you know? That's kind of how we learn."

(<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2019/dec/02/school-surveillance-us-schools-safety-shootings>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Some parents (1)___ begun to organize around the issue (2)___ school data collection. The Parent Coalition for Student Privacy (3)___ founded in 2014, in the (4)___ of parental outrage over the attempt (5)___ create a standardized national database that would track hundreds of data points (6)___ public school students, from their names and social security numbers to their attendance, academic performance, and disciplinary and behavior records, and share the data with education tech companies. The effort, (7)___ had been funded (8)___ the Gates Foundation, collapsed in 2014 after fierce opposition from parents and privacy activists. The coalition currently has about 4,000 people (9)___ its mailing list, and nearly 100 active core members, according to Leonie Haimson, one of the co-founders of the group. "More and more parents (10)___ organizing against the onslaught of ed tech and the (11)___ of privacy that it entails. But at the same time, there's (12)___ much money and power and political influence behind these groups," Haimson said.

5. Speaking and discussion

What can make the population more acceptable of the idea of total surveillance in the name of safety? How is the society going to change?

Seminar 20

Технології в школі / Hi-Tech at school. Online classes

1. Vocabulary list

lap dancing	contemplate	dent
flatly	disputatious	scruple(s)
springboard	alluring	glib
erode	buff up	shrink (n)
serene	elucidate	quail

2. Pre-reading questions:

What negative tendencies exist in our higher education?

3. Checking reading skills:

Academic standards: the shame of our lap dancing universities (part 1)

Libby Purves

Let's be clear: what follows is only journalism. There will be no lies, nor crazy guesses or twisted evidence, but all the same it is daily journalism. You can take it or leave it, contradict it flatly or use it as a springboard for other thoughts: it is not an academic treatise based on lengthy research. There isn't room on the page, or in your morning.

This is a useful distinction to keep in mind when studying recent straws in the wind, for academic rigour and academic integrity are under fire as never before before in any free and uncensored society. Commercial pressures and media vanity are eroding the serene old castle and a new generation risks failing to understand what scholarship is.

I understood it once, which is why I gave it up in favour of a lesser - but more amusing - career as a mere interpreter and communicator of daily events and the results of real scholarship. Contemplating an academic career after university, I quailed at the solitary, low-paid scrupulousness, the thickets of multiple footnotes, silent hours in lonely libraries and scratchy disputatiousness. I understood that while scholarship is a marvellous thing, I was not fit for it. Better to hop around under the table like a sparrow picking up interesting crumbs, sometimes trying to help proper experts put their theses to a wider public. But I have always known that the scholar's world is not journalism.

The world has rolled on. Universities, underfunded and overstretched, feel forced to offer alluring lap dances to the media to buff up their images. Never a day passes without some piffling press release about researchers at the University of Much-Binding having "shown" that men are different from women, or that nobody likes being burgled, or that raspberries might cure criminality. These miniature nonsenses exist to massage research funding, get

Binding University's name into the papers, and get the authors on to every desperate programme and magazine page to elucidate the raspberry-and-burglars theory in three minutes or 800 words.

The trouble is that if the academic becomes a star, the pressure can dent his or her scruples. Take the case of Raj Persaud, the Mr Glib of media shrinks, at present suspended for three months by the General Medical Council for some pretty shameless plagiarism of other academics' work. He pleaded that he was in a "confused mental state" at the time of knocking off these particular works, because of the "pressure" of juggling media commitments and NHS psychiatric practice.

He had become powerful in media terms and as he once wrote himself, in one of those annoying media-shrink pieces about the character flaws of public figures they have never met: "People with elevated power become disposed to elevated levels of risk-taking. They are more mentally oriented to potential rewards and oblivious to pitfalls."

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/academic-standards-the-shame-of-our-lap-dancing-universities-gzx5xr293ln>)

5. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments (one is extra):

This is a useful distinction to keep in mind (1)___ , for academic rigour and academic integrity are under fire as never before before in any free and uncensored society. Commercial pressures and media vanity are eroding the serene old castle and a new generation risks (2)___ . I understood it once, which is why (3)___ a lesser - but more amusing - career as a mere interpreter and communicator of daily events and the results of real scholarship. (4)___ , I quailed at the solitary, low-paid scrupulousness, the thickets of multiple footnotes, silent hours in lonely libraries and scratchy disputatiousness. I understood that while scholarship is a marvellous thing, I was not fit for it. (5)___ picking up interesting crumbs, sometimes trying to help proper experts put their theses to a wider public. But I have always known that (6)___ .

- A. contemplating an academic career after university
- B. the scholar's world is not journalism
- C. when studying recent straws in the wind
- D. I gave it up in favour of
- E. to hop around under the table like a sparrow
- F. to offer alluring lap dances to the media
- G. failing to understand what scholarship is

6. Speaking and discussion

Do the modern technical means help to fight problems described in the text or only make them worse?

Seminar 21

Типи закладів вищої освіти у Сполученому Королівстві / Types of high schools in UK

1. Vocabulary list

mickey-mouse (adj)	litigiousness
vivas	lucrative
academe	undue
abolition	leniency
console	hapless
maintenance grant	

2. Pre-reading questions:

Can we say that the traditional academic standards belong to the past and are irrelevant nowadays?

3. Checking reading skills:

Academic standards: the shame of our lap dancing universities (part 2)

Libby Purves

You cannot help but be sorry for Raj Persaud, since by all accounts he is a good doctor and nice chap. But all the same, the GMC does us a favour by pointing out that academics should work to higher standards than hasty hacks.

Meanwhile, inside the fortress walls of academe, things are not too secure. When student fees and the abolition of the maintenance grant began in 1997, I remember consoling myself with the reflection that students would become more demanding, and would balk at having lecture rooms without enough seats, or only one hour per fortnight of small-group teaching. They would become customers rather than overgrown schoolchildren.

I was right and wrong. Right, because that feeling has grown. Wrong, because its ill-effects are threatening the passionless integrity of scholarly standards.

One by one, academics blow the whistle. They have pointed out the pressure to give first or 2:1 degrees rather than 2:2s, caused not only by anxiety over their reputation but by the litigiousness of customer-students ("Every summer is poisoned by appeals," one says). Next we get reports that higher degrees are being awarded to lucrative overseas students who speak almost no English: the four billion a year that they bring in tempts some institutions to undue leniency.

Universities of the UK deny this, but reading message boards from irritable academics, confirms the impression. One in Leeds claims to have

turned down an underqualified foreigner and his £8,000 because “I neither have the time nor the will to have some hapless person trying to work in my laboratory without the necessary scientific education and I got a lot of flak for that, but many do...

“The result is an utter dumbing down of the PhD standards. While PhDs at from the major UK universities may be worth something, many at ‘minor’ universities are not worth anything. This is well known in the scientific world. A US-American from a good university has to work between four and seven years on his PhD and publish several papers, whereas in the UK some rich person can get the title by paying the fees and working for three years on a mickey-mouse project. Often the theses are written by the supervisors and the vivas are conducted by ‘buddies’. It is a complete disgrace.”

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/academic-standards-the-shame-of-our-lap-dancing-universities-gzx5xr293ln>)

4. Use of English

a) open the brackets:

Universities of the UK deny this, but (**read**) message boards from irritable academics (**confirm**) the impression. One in Leeds claims to (**turn down**) an underqualified foreigner and his £8,000 because “I neither have the time nor the will to have some hapless person (**try**) to work in my laboratory without the necessary scientific education and I (**get**) a lot of flak for that, but many do... “The result (**be**) an utter dumbing down of the PhD standards. While PhDs at from the major UK universities may be worth something, many at ‘minor’ universities are not worth anything. This is well known in the scientific world. A US-American from a good university (**have**) (**work**) between four and seven years on his PhD and publish several papers, whereas in the UK some rich person can get the title by (**pay**) the fees and (**work**) for three years on a mickey-mouse project. Often the theses (**write**) by the supervisors and the vivas (**conduct**) by ‘buddies’. It is a complete disgrace.”

5. Speaking and discussion

How can the higher education system be reformed in order to face the modern challenges?

Should we reform the system or influence the public view of higher education?

Seminar 22

Типи закладів вищої освіти у США / Types of high schools in USA

1. Vocabulary list

muse (v)
be at variance
telling

inflate
dodgy
cobble up

footnote
unravel
stitch (in time)

2. Checking reading skills:

Academic standards: the shame of our lap dancing universities (part 3)

Some say that plagiarism from the internet is increasingly ignored for fear of argument, and that the ethnicity of (lucrative!) students may make copying acceptable. One academic journal mused innocently: "The cultural values of multilingual students are sometimes at variance with Western academic practice, in matters such as plagiarism... we should respect and make use of the students' own traditions of study."

And on a less scholarly but equally telling matter, at Kingston University staff were recorded telling students to inflate their responses in the annual National Student Survey because "if Kingston comes down the bottom, the bottom line is that nobody is going to want to employ you".

These disparate incidents and reports hang together worryingly. They link also to the "dodgy dossier" on the Iraq weapons, the one praised by ministers but which turned out to be mainly plagiarised - typographical errors and all - from a postgraduate thesis. Scholarship mattered little next to political advantage; the same applies often enough to "research" used to cobble up hasty government policymaking and propaganda (check out the wonderful vagueness, for instance, of the "five-a-day" campaigns).

I have no space for footnotes and full attributions. This has been journalism. But journalists have to pick up threads, tug them and see what unravels. And in this hurried, mercenary, media-driven age I do sense an unravelling of academic rigour.

Perhaps it is just beginning. Perhaps a stitch in time will stop it.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/academic-standards-the-shame-of-our-lap-dancing-universities-gzx5xr293ln>

3. Use of English

a) order the sentence fragments to create a cohesive paragraph:

1_ 2_ 3_ 4_ 5_ 6_ 7_ 8_ 9_ 10_

A. and on a less scholarly but equally telling matter

B. and that the ethnicity of (lucrative!) students may make copying acceptable

C. at Kingston University staff were recorded

D. in matters such as plagiarism

E. one academic journal mused innocently:

F. some say that plagiarism from the internet is increasingly ignored for fear of argument

G. sometimes at variance with Western academic practice

H. telling students to inflate their responses in the annual National Student Survey

I. the cultural values of multilingual students are

J. we should respect and make use of the students' own traditions of study

4. Speaking and discussion

Comment on the statement in the context of the text above: “we should respect and make use of the students' own traditions of study”. Do you agree or disagree with such an attitude?

Seminar 23

Типи закладів вищої освіти в Україні / Types of high schools in Ukraine

1. Vocabulary list

essay mill	gormless	typeface
diploma mill	meticulous	crack down
flag up	deterrent	amendment
stack	crafty	onus
guideline	substitute (v)	

2. Pre-reading questions:

What makes people cheat in their university studies?

3. Checking reading skills:

Students cheat in ever more creative ways: how can academics stop them?

Part 1

The government has asked universities to crack down on essay mills and plagiarism. Until students stop feeling cheated by the system, little will change
Anonymous academic

I volunteer to sit as a lecturer on our academic misconduct board several times a semester, joining a small panel that decides whether or not students flagged up by their lecturers for cheating have broken the rules.

We get a stack of roughly 10 cases, and for two or three hours we pore over them, not only deciding if students are guilty as charged but also what the punishment should be, according to our university guidelines.

OK, I admit it: it's intriguing work. Ways in which students cheat are either ingenious or surprisingly obvious. Among the day-to-day banality of preparing lectures, marking assessments and dealing with the bureaucracy of university life, sitting on the board is often a welcome escape.

Students have been known to hide earphones in headscarves, buy essays online or articles from content writers, and steal other students' papers. One grabbed another student's USB stick when he went to the toilet, downloaded a project and sent it to himself. Another submitted the exact paper his sister had submitted for the same module a year earlier.

Don't be shocked at how gormless students can be (they'd have to be, or they wouldn't cheat, right?). One left the sales receipt from the essay mill in his book. Another advertised online – using her photograph – for someone to do her work for her. A third denied that the text he had so meticulously copied was plagiarism – until he was shown the original, in a book written by the

tutor. Another sent an army of male students pretending to be him to sit his exams, all equipped with fake IDs.

When it comes to pure plagiarism, you'd think that using our online plagiarism checker, Turnitin, would be a deterrent, but evidently it isn't. Sometimes those crafty kids just change the nouns using an online thesaurus, as if that would make their work plagiarism-free. But the nouns they substitute often make their writing look weird. Is that alarm bells ringing?

Sometimes their English is poor – at least in the first three paragraphs – and then miraculously becomes perfect. Being too lazy to change the typeface when their work reverts to someone else's is another giveaway, as is forgetting to change the spelling from American to British English.

Extreme cases include that of one student where 84% of her work came from Wikipedia, complete with links and superscripts. The other 16% was her own work, and was entirely incomprehensible.

It's not hard catching someone *in flagrante*, as Turnitin will flag up in bright pink anything either turned in before or published elsewhere. What is hard is catching someone who has paid to have something tailor-written for them, although often it's of such a higher standard that those bells start ringing again.

The government has tried unsuccessfully to crack down on essay mills, where desperate – or lazy – students pay up to £3,000 for a BA dissertation (and about £150 for a run-of-the-mill essay). But since a proposed amendment that would have made it illegal to sell essays to the higher education and research bill didn't pass earlier this year, the onus is now on universities to solve the problem.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2017/oct/12/students-in-ever-more-creative-ways-how-can-academics-stop-them>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

When it comes (1)_ pure plagiarism, you'd think that using our online plagiarism checker, Turnitin, (2)_ be a deterrent, but evidently (3)_ isn't. Sometimes those crafty kids just change the nouns using an online thesaurus, (4)_ if that would make (5)_ work plagiarism-free. But the nouns they substitute often make their writing (6)_ weird. Is (7)_ alarm bells ringing? Sometimes their English is poor – at (8)_ in the first three paragraphs – and (9)_ miraculously becomes perfect. Being too lazy (10)_ change the typeface when their work reverts to someone else's is (11)_ giveaway, as is forgetting to change the spelling (12)_ American to British English.

6. Speaking and discussion

Do the Ukrainian students have the same reasons for cheating as the British ones?

Seminar 24

Академічне письмо. Плагіат / Academic writing. Plagiarism

1. Vocabulary list

allegation

estimate

entitle

expulsion

decried

mitigation

go the full mile

ill-equipped

litany

pressurize

transition

2. Pre-reading questions:

Are there any cases in which it is acceptable to cheat?

3. Checking reading skills:

Students cheat in ever more creative ways: how can academics stop them? (part 2)

We've been asked by the Quality Assurance Agency to block the websites, provide more support to students and implement widespread use of plagiarism software. This is difficult because contract cheating allegations are still pretty rare - but that's because they're difficult to evidence.

I once spent seven hours finding definitive proof that a student had purchased her assessment, which eventually resulted in her expulsion from university. Sadly, some lecturers don't go the full mile, as catching a cheater and filling out a report can be very labour-intensive.

"Banning essay mills would be great, but it's a free market and a free country, so you can't do it. Even if you did, they would just start up in Russia or somewhere," one of my colleagues told me. "It's about making people understand that whatever stress they're under, it's not OK to pay people to do their work. It's a moral education thing. Paying means they are not getting the education process. There is no point cheating, as the rules are the game. You're not learning."

So why do students cheat, and risk having to retake a module, having their degree classification lowered, or even being kicked out of university? There are many reasons - including financial pressure, poor organisational skills and panic - sometimes among young people who should never have gone to university in the first place or, at the very least, who should have had more support structures in place when they started.

"The fact that students feel they need to get a 2:1 or above to succeed pressurises them into cheating to achieve it," a member of our university registry management team told me, estimating that the number of cheaters is rising. "I also think some universities are taking students who are not capable of achieving that outcome, due to pressures on universities to fill places."

The much-decried “university mental health crisis” is also a contributing factor. Students are facing undue pressure to succeed – not just financially - and many are ill-equipped to make the transition from home or work. The UPP Annual Student Experience Survey said that 48% of men 67% of women “find the stress of studying difficult to cope with at university”.

“Now that they are paying £9,250, some students feel they are entitled to a degree without doing the work,” my colleague added. “That money just entitles them to begin the learning process.”

Students can provide mitigation to the board, and often it’s a heart-breaking litany: ill children, mental health issues, alcoholic parents. But I tell my first-year students that while I sympathise, there is no excuse for cheating of any kind, and if they cannot meet a deadline to tell me so, we can extend it.

What else do I tell them? Don’t cheat, because if you do, I will catch you. And I do.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2017/oct/12/students-in-ever-more-creative-ways-how-can-academics-stop-them>)

4. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

“Banning essay mills would be great, but it’s a free market and a free country, (1)_. Even if you did, they would (2)_ or somewhere,” one of my colleagues told me. “It’s about (3)_ whatever stress they’re under, (4)_. It’s a moral education thing. Paying means they are not getting the education process. There is no point cheating, (5)_. You’re not learning.” So why do students cheat, and risk having to retake a module, having their degree classification lowered, (6)_ ? There are many reasons – including financial pressure, poor organisational skills and panic.

- A. making people understand that
- B. as the rules are the game
- C. it’s not OK to pay people to do their work
- D. or even being kicked out of university
- E. that the number of cheaters is rising
- F. so you can’t do it
- G. just start up in Russia

5. Speaking and discussion

Why is cheating damaging to the education system?

Seminar 25

Уроки превенції у вищій школі / Prevention lessons at high school

1. Vocabulary list

baseline - a value or starting point on a scale with which other values can be compared.

collaborate - work jointly on an activity or project

relevant - closely connected or appropriate to the matter in hand

2. Pre-reading questions:

Have you ever used Facebook for education purposes?

3. Checking reading skills:

Social media for schools: a guide to Twitter, Facebook and Pinterest (part 1)

Using social media in schools doesn't have to be scary. Here, Matt Britland shares his tips for managing school accounts and some examples good practice

Matt Britland

The use of social media in education continues to be something of a hot topic with arguments both for and against.

So I carried out a small survey of 27 teaching professionals in order to create a baseline of understanding into the use (or not) of social networking in schools, and also any concerns over some of the e-safety risks. The full survey results can be found here.

There are many uses of social media in education - below are just a few of the ways they can be effectively used.

Facebook

- Using Facebook as a 'broadcast' account. This is a one-way communication from the school to parents, an information portal if you like. This is a great use of social media for many reasons including: quick, easy, cheap, most parents will have an account, saves on "lost" letters on the way home and also saves on printing costs.

- An increasing number of educational institutions are using Facebook pages for promotional reasons. This is another way for schools and universities to market themselves.

- Schools are beginning to use Facebook groups to communicate with students. This is a very powerful tool for sharing information and collaborating with students from a safe distance. Facebook groups do not require members to be friends with each other. Members of the groups can exchange files, links, information, polls and videos very quickly. Anytime someone contributes the group its members will receive a notification. If you have the Facebook smartphone app these can be pushed to your device.

- Facebook pages can also be used to create a central page for students and teachers to share information.

Inspiration:

University of Gloucestershire - This is a Facebook Page from my old university. It has a nice cover images and has a lots of links, articles, videos and photos shared on the wall, most of which are generating some discussion. Plenty for current students to get their teeth into. Plus, useful for future students to see what the university has on.

Cambridge University - Another good example. Like the University of Gloucestershire it's very active with plenty to read and comment on. The Page has plenty of "likes" which points students and other member of the community to relevant Facebook Pages.

Twitter

- Twitter, like Facebook, is also being used as a broadcast account. This often links to an RSS feed from the website that automatically tweets a news article when it is published on the website. This is great for parents on the move

- Teachers have been setting up subject or class Twitter accounts that students can follow. The teacher then tweets information related to their class. Some even set homework via Twitter.

We should not shy away from using social media in education but it is clear from the survey that many senior managers are worried about abuse.

However, if you have experts in your school they can provide a safe and secure framework for its use; they can create training materials and guidelines that teachers and staff can follow to ensure everyone knows what they can and cannot do.

The great thing is that many people know how to use Facebook already, and Twitter is so straightforward it would not take long for people to learn it. If there is no expert in school, seek advice, either from another school or from external expert.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2012/jul/26/social-media-teacher-guide>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Using Facebook (1)_ a 'broadcast' account. This is a one-way communication (2)_ the school to parents, an information portal (3)_ you like. This is a great use of social media (4)_ many reasons including: quick, easy, cheap, most parents (5)_ have an account, saves (6)_ "lost" letters on the way home and also saves (7)_ printing costs. An increasing (8)_ of educational institutions are using Facebook pages for promotional reasons. This is (9)_ way for schools and universities to market (10)_. Schools are beginning to (11)_ Facebook groups to communicate with students. This is a very powerful

tool for (12)_ information and collaborating with students (13)_ a safe distance. Facebook groups do not require members to be friends with (14)_ other. Members of the groups can exchange files, links, information, polls and videos very quickly. Anytime someone contributes the group its members (15)_ receive a notification.

5. Speaking and discussion

How can social networks be used to deal with problems of our modern secondary education? Give at least three specific solutions.

Seminar 26

*Технології у вищій школі / Hi-Tech in high school.
Online, remote education*

1. Vocabulary list

embrace	encroach	bespoke (adj)
primary	(un)obtrusive	
appropriate	RSS feed	

2. Pre-reading discussion:

When does banning something works better than educating people about it and letting them decide on their own?

3. Checking reading skills:

Social media for schools: a guide to Twitter, Facebook and Pinterest (part 2)

Matt Britland

I think it's important to embrace social media as it is the primary way that young people communicate, alongside text messaging and instant messaging. Much of the time we force students down the route of email. Do we do that because it is easier for us? In my experience of using Facebook groups with students they pick up communications far quicker than email.

It is obviously not always appropriate to use social media, the important thing to remember is to use it where it seems fit. You do not have to ignore email or your VLE (Virtual Learning Environment) altogether. Ask your students. Would they like to have some way of communicating via social media? If so, what is best for them and the school?

Another issue that was raised in our survey was the fact that using social networks can encroach on students and staff members personal space. I can completely understand this and is one of the many reasons for not using a

personal profile for Twitter, Facebook or whichever social network you choose. Having this second, professional profile gives the staff member some space.

The same cannot be said for the student, as in general they do use their personal account. That being said, the students I have spoken to don't see this as a problem so long as the teacher is not too "loud". Twitter could be used to simply share useful links related to teaching and learning. It can be very unobtrusive.

As mentioned in the bullet points above the social networks could be used as broadcast accounts. This is perhaps the "safer" option, especially if all communication is outwards to the rest of the world rather than used to respond to questions. Twitter is especially good for this as it can be linked to the school RSS feed. This is a huge time saver and reduces the need to keep tweeting news.

However, the Twitter account can still be used for bespoke tweets by the head or nominated member of staff managing the feed. If you are clear in the profile that it is for broadcasting information only, it will not look rude if you do not reply to tweets.

Schools also worry about inappropriate use not only by students, but staff as well. Most schools filter social networks which leads to the question that promoting the use of social networks is hypocritical when we do not allow them in school. You could argue that this is true. My personal feeling is that we need to teach both students and staff appropriate use; by banning them in school we are not teaching anyone anything. I am a realist and understand that most schools will not suddenly unfilter Facebook or Twitter for students.

However, many students are using smartphones to check their favourite network so filtering them in school makes little difference. In fact, by filtering we have even less opportunity to monitor whether they are being used appropriately.

<https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2012/jul/26/social-media-teacher-guide>

4. Use of English

a) Open brackets explaining the form used:

However, the Twitter account can still **(use)** for bespoke tweets by the head or nominated member of staff **(manage)** the feed. If you are clear in the profile that it is for broadcasting information only, it **(not/look)** rude if you do not reply to tweets. Schools also worry about inappropriate use not only by students, but staff as well. Most schools filter social networks which **(lead)** to the question that **(promote)** the use of social networks is hypocritical when we do not allow them in school. You could argue that this is true. My personal feeling is that we need to teach both students and staff appropriate use; by **(ban)** them in school we **(not/teach)** anyone anything. I am a realist and understand that most schools will not suddenly unfilter Facebook or Twitter

for students. However, many students (**use**) smartphones (**check**) their favourite network so (**filter**) them in school makes little difference. In fact, by filtering we have even less opportunity (**monitor**) whether they (**use**) appropriately.

5. Speaking and discussion

What happens if we block all the recreational resources (including social media) at educational establishments and workplaces?

Змістовий модуль № 4. Література / Literature Seminar 27

*Історія англійської літератури (жанри, словник)
/ History of English literature (genres, glossary)*

1. Vocabulary list

delinquent	stipulate	subsidiary
outsider	turpitude	civet
virtuous	adhere	(dis)obliging
bemoan	omit	misogyny
strive	bribe	

2. Pre-reading discussion:

How often do we take the author's life into consideration while reading their works? (How important is the author's own personality for you as a reader?)

3. Checking reading skills:

Why goody-goody authors are bad for literature

David Sanderson

In the past the question would be whether a writer had to be an outsider or even a delinquent to succeed. Now, according to the president of the Royal Society of Literature, the question is whether an author has to be virtuous.

Dame Marina Warner has bemoaned the increasing pressure on writers to be moral rather than being judged on their work. "Striving to be good is not the same as good writing," she said this week. "Engaging in fictive truth-telling is not the same as winning gold stars for conduct."

Authors have been complaining about the number of publishers inserting "morality clauses" in their contracts. Nicola Solomon, chief executive of the Society of Authors, said that the clauses stipulating that writers had to behave themselves had been on the increase since the rise of the #MeToo movement.

“It is a huge concern to us,” she said. “Does an author have to be moral at all? Some of our fantastic literature has been written by people whose morals one way or another we might not like.” She highlighted one clause inserted by a publisher warning the author not to “engage in any act that indicates . . . moral turpitude”, which is defined as an act or behaviour that “gravely violates accepted standards”.

“That is what authors are there for,” Ms Solomon said. “This is exactly the point of literature. People are standing on the outside. I don’t like to say that good people are less interesting but there is a point here about how writers are meant to experiment and tell us about life on the edges.”

Other clauses include “the author will at all times adhere to the highest ethical standards” and “the author shall not do or omit to do anything or become directly or indirectly involved in any matter whatsoever which may in the publishers’ sole opinion be damaging to the reputation of the publishers”.

The clauses originated in the educational publishing sector after Oxford University Press was fined almost £2 million in 2012 following confirmation that subsidiary companies bribed government officials in east Africa for contracts for school textbooks. Ms Solomon said there was then a “mission creep” and fiction publishers began inserting “open-ended clauses that will allow a publisher to decide whether you have behaved in a way they like”. These would let them drop authors whose books they did not want to finance any more if they had had, for example, a driving conviction or affair. In her presidential address at the Royal Society of Literature’s summer party, Dame Marina said that a writer’s political views and moral conduct were being “projected back into the text and then invoked to demonstrate the work’s value, often morally”.

Virginia Woolf, for one, was capable of nastiness and antisemitism, dismissing her rival Katherine Mansfield as “a civet cat that had taken to street-walking”, objecting to her mother-in-law’s “Jewish voice” and being disobliging about her husband Leonard’s siblings.

Dame Marina, a professor of English and creative writing at Birkbeck, University of London, said that unlike with writers such as Homer, whose lives were “a blank”, the “circumstances of the personality are known”.

She added: “We let the crimes and defects — the racism, the misogyny, the violence, the simple disagreeableness of the man or woman — colour the work. And then readers, and others who may not have read the writer at all, hold the writers’ work to account for their lives and opinions.

“A student asked me the other day, ‘Do writers have to be virtuous?’ When I was that student’s age, the question would more likely have been, ‘Does a writer have to be an outsider, an outcast, a delinquent?’”

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/why-goody-goody-authors-are-bad-for-literature-3g6xknwqs>)

5. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments (one is extra):

The clauses originated in the educational publishing sector after Oxford University Press (1)_ following confirmation that (2)_ in east Africa for contracts for school textbooks. Ms Solomon said there was then a “mission creep” and fiction publishers began inserting “open-ended clauses that will allow a publisher to decide (3)_ they like”. These would let them (4)_ to finance any more if they had had, for example, a driving conviction or affair. In her presidential address (5)_ , Dame Marina said that a writer’s political views and moral conduct were being “projected back into the text (6)_ , often morally”.

- A. drop authors whose books they did not want
- B. whether you have behaved in a way
- C. writers had to behave themselves
- D. and then invoked to demonstrate the work’s value
- E. was fined almost £2 million in 2012
- F. at the Royal Society of Literature’s summer party
- G. subsidiary companies bribed government officials

6. Speaking and discussion

What is your opinion of Dame Marina Warner’s statement?

Seminar 28

Англійська поезія / English poetry

1. Vocabulary list

pile	nail (v)	scan
abound	fledgeling	eliminate
trucker	skate over	
akin	flaring	

2. Pre-reading questions:

What do you think a poet should and should not do while writing poetry?

3. Checking reading skills:

The do's and don'ts of poetry

Part 1

Frieda Hughes

This is my goodbye and thank you after almost two years of writing my *Times* poetry column. I have loved reading the piles of poetry books - thank you to all the publishers who sent them; I have also loved reading your e-mails

and letters. You demonstrated how a poem in the column could go off and have another life; comments, discussions and readers' poems abounded. And I have loved writing about the poems, trying to relate them to our hopes and anxieties as human beings in my belief that there is a poem for everyone - even a trucker on the M1 who reads nothing more challenging than his sat-nav. Because to say "I don't like poetry" is like saying "I don't like music". It's a case of finding something that we like, and there's a lot of choice out there. Having mentioned this in my very first column, I then found a poem called *Homesick Truckie on the Algarve Dreams of Bacon* by Gaia Holmes.

Several of you wrote in asking for advice about your own poetry. I did manage to answer some of your letters, but by no means all because there were simply not enough hours in the day. So I wanted to collect my thoughts and put them into this article, where they may be of some use to those of you who don't know it all already. If you wondered why I wouldn't criticise your poetry when you sent it in, it's because, as well as time being an issue, I regard negative criticism of living poets (whether they are beginners or not) as akin to shooting someone whose feet are nailed to the floor. No one intends to write a bad poem if they want to be a poet. Nor would I wish to crush a fledgeling creative spark that may produce something much better later, when such a spark is often so difficult to keep alight.

There are steps that we can take to improve, the most important being that we should read our poetry aloud to hear it in a more objective fashion than silently inside our heads. Otherwise, our glaring errors are skated over by our self-conscious psyches. We should also read more of other people's poetry (aloud, of course) - and it should be good poetry, which doesn't necessarily mean fashionable poetry. Although not all published poetry is good poetry, the more we read the more we will get our eye (and ear) in. Trust me, if we read until we're saturated, our opinions will polish up almost unbidden. Whether a particular poem or poet is good or not is only ever someone's opinion and therefore always arbitrary. (I, for one, don't care much for William Blake's poetry. Sorry. But I very much like Dylan Thomas.)

There are some very basic do's and don'ts when writing poetry. Rhyme is nice, but it is entirely up to the poet - in which case lines must scan. Rhyme does, however, help to fix a poem in the memory. Rhythm, on the other hand, is vital and, in reading aloud, a skilled reader can give even free verse a rhythm and lyrical quality that reading silently often fails to do. Metre is important and uncomfortable bumps should not be ironed out by changing the natural order of words, but eliminated to make way for an arrangement that works. (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-dos-and-donts-of-poetry-psgpqsmnr73>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Several of you wrote in asking (1)_ advice about your own poetry. I did manage (2)_ answer some of your letters, but by (3)_ means all because there were simply not (4)_ hours in the day. So I wanted to collect my thoughts and put them into this article, where they may be (5)_ some use to those of you who don't know it all already. If you wondered (6)_ I wouldn't criticise your poetry when you sent it in, it's because, as well as time being an issue, I regard negative criticism (7)_ living poets (whether they are beginners or not) as akin to shooting someone whose feet are nailed (8)_ the floor. No one intends to write a bad poem if they want to be a poet. (9)_ would I wish to crush a fledgeling creative spark that (10)_ produce something much better later, when (11)_ a spark is often so difficult to (12)_ alight.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you find it necessary and fair to criticize living poets or writers? Analyze positive and negative aspects of criticism of a literary work.

Seminar 29

Англійська проза / English prose

1. Vocabulary list

diatribe	alter	tuck
rant	cohesive	iambic
verse	nod	pentameter
amorphous	chord	superficial
flab	over-zelous	hive
pare	sim	hose

2. Pre-reading questions:

What makes poetry (un)appealing to the reader?

3. Checking reading skills:

The do's and don'ts of poetry

Part 2

Frieda Hughes

Poets usually write poems when something - however small - is meaningful or important to them, be it an object, an experience or a situation. Even bad poets are thus inspired, despite sometimes failing to convey this; a poem should have a purpose, because meaningless diatribe will always be meaningless diatribe no matter how pretty the words. Poems that rant, however, will lose the audience; no one wants to listen to someone shouting.

And we shouldn't describe emotion, but the event that led to the emotion, so that we allow the reader to experience his or her own reaction.

Being dead will not improve one's verse; a bad poet is simply a dead bad poet - look at William McGonagall. Avoid cliches and large amorphous concepts; a good poem should be pared down to its muscle and carry no flab. If a word is taken away or altered then a good poem, a poem that looks effortlessly perfect, should be less than it was, or made other than was intended. That way we know we've done all we can - we can do no more than that.

We must always remember that the reader can't see what was in our mind unless we give them something to go on.

A good poem uses the best words for the job. But we shouldn't just throw them in the air and hope that they will fall in a cohesive heap; they require structure and a sense of responsibility. And we should always be looking for new ways to describe something.

Poems can be friends, or mantras. They can lift our spirits or cause us to nod our heads because we understand: Wendy Cope's *Bloody Men* (*Serious Concerns*, Faber & Faber), for instance, may strike a chord for some of us:

Bloody men are like bloody buses
You wait for about a year
And as soon as one approaches
your stop
Two or three others appear.

Poems can be intellectual to the point that many of us would be alienated (and I could cite *The Emperor's New Clothes*), or so simple and easily understood that some may consider them rather basic (but they are often the best). Poetry is as varied as we are; our differences simply mean that we haven't been cloned.

To end, I offer two ways of considering poetry: my own and one by Billy Collins, in which he describes the over-zealous analysis of a poem, which might finish it off altogether.

About a poem by Frieda Hughes
There's a poet in there somewhere.
Did you skim over the words
Expecting the message to leap out and grab you?
You'll miss him. He'll be
Tucked under the iambic pentameter,
Its five feet cornering
The poet's meaning.
Don't expect him all laid out
Like a diagram with arrows pointing,

He might have hidden himself in allegory.
Read him twice, aloud,
Hear the way he speaks, be judicial
Instead of searching for the easy way out
And skimming, interested
Only in the superficial
One-note shout.

Introduction to Poetry by Billy Collins

(*Being Alive*, *Bloodaxe*, and *The Apple that Astonished Paris*, University of Arkansas Press)

I ask them to take a poem
and hold it up to the light
like a color slide
or press an ear against its hive.
I say drop a mouse into a poem
and watch him probe his way out,
or walk inside the poem's room
and feel the walls for a light switch.
I want them to waterski
across the surface of a poem
waving at the author's name on the shore.
But all they want to do
is tie the poem to a chair with rope
and torture a confession out of it.
They begin beating it with a hose
to find out what it really means.

(<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-dos-and-donts-of-poetry-psgpqsmnr73>)

4. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Poets usually write poems (1)_ something - however small - is meaningful (2)_ important to them, (3)_ it an object, an experience or a situation. Even bad poets are (4)_ inspired, despite sometimes failing (5)_ convey this; a poem should have a purpose, because meaningless diatribe will always be meaningless diatribe no (6)_ how pretty the words. Poems (7)_ rant, however, will lose the audience; no one wants to listen to someone shouting. And we shouldn't describe emotion, but the event that led (8)_ the emotion, so that we allow the reader (9)_ experience his or her (10)_ reaction.

5. Speaking and discussion

Do you think that the same rules apply to a prose work?
Why can overanalyzing a work of fiction become counterproductive?

Seminar 30

Английска драма / English drama

1. Vocabulary list

hubristic	recession	resin
powerhouse	shiftless	sojourn
blend	sucker punch	procure
sibling rivalry	pawn	
pincer	meat ticket	

2. Pre-reading discussion:

Describe your last visit to the theatre.
What makes a theatre play interesting?

3. Checking reading skills:

Knockouts, nobles and nukes: the best British plays since Jerusalem Part 1

Michael Billington

Enron (2009)

Finance shot to the top of the theatrical agenda in the wake of free-market crises and capitalist corruption. What hit one about Lucy Prebble's play, charting the rise and fall of a Texan energy company that ended with debts of \$38bn, was the element of fantasy in the corporate world. "We're not an energy company – we're a powerhouse of ideas," claimed Enron's hubristic chief exec. Rupert Goold's astonishing production heightened the Citizen Kane aspect of a play that beautifully blended political satire and multimedia spectacle.

Off the Endz (2010)

Bola Agbaje first attracted attention with the Olivier award-winning *Gone Too Far!*, which looked at sibling rivalry. This follow-up was an even richer play that showed a young, high-flying black couple caught in a pincer movement between economic recession and loyalty to a council estate mate just out of jail. As played by Ashley Walters, this last character became a charismatic fantasist tempting the couple with mad money-making schemes. Although Agbaje has been accused by some of stereotyping shiftless black males, it would be fairer to praise her for telling uncomfortable truths.

Sucker Punch

Few writers are better than Roy Williams at using sport as a political metaphor. He did it with football in *Sing Yer Heart Out for the Lads*. This time it was boxing, as we saw two black kids training in a south London gym in the 1980s under the tutelage of its Thatcherite owner. Seemingly liberated by

success, they end up as pawns in the hands of white promoters for whom they are meal tickets. Daniel Kaluuya and Anthony Welsh were magnificent as the two fighters and Miriam Buether's design turned the Royal Court into a boxing ring full of sweat and resin.

Anne Boleyn

Howard Brenton, after a long sojourn writing for TV's Spooks, has turned out a lot of plays in recent years: none better than this one, which offered a radically revised view of its heroine who was seen as Protestant champion rather than sexual predator. Secret meetings with Biblical scholar William Tyndale led her to procure a copy of a book that persuaded the Tudor monarch that a king's prime allegiance was to God rather than the pope. Staged with Henry VIII at Shakespeare's Globe, Brenton's emerged as much the more interesting play. (<https://www.theguardian.com/stage/2018/jun/27/the-25-best-british-plays-since-jerusalem>)

4. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

Finance shot to the top of the theatrical agenda (1)_ and capitalist corruption. What hit one about Lucy Prebble's play, (2)_ a Texan energy company that ended with debts of \$38bn, was the element of fantasy in the corporate world. "We're not an energy company - we're a powerhouse of ideas," (3)_ . Rupert Goold's astonishing production heightened the Citizen Kane aspect of a play that beautifully blended (4)_ .

Bola Agbaje first attracted attention with the Olivier award-winning *Gone Too Far!*, (5)_ . This follow-up was an even richer play that showed a young, high-flying black couple (6)_ between economic recession and loyalty to a council estate mate just out of jail.

- A. claimed Enron's hubristic chief exec
- B. offered a radically revised view of its hero
- C. which looked at sibling rivalry
- D. in the wake of free-market crises
- E. caught in a pincer movement
- F. charting the rise and fall of
- G. political satire and multimedia spectacle

5. Speaking and discussion

Write a review on a modern British\American drama work.

Seminar 31

Історія американської літератури / History of American literature

1. Vocabulary list

verbatim	toff	vernacular
comprise	octogenarian	tenacity
quiz night	highlight	dissent
skiffle	scripture	
snooty	render	

2. Checking reading skills:

Knockouts, nobles and nukes: the best British plays since Jerusalem Part 2

Michael Billington

London Road (2011)

I've kept musical theatre out of my list but this verbatim piece, with book by Alecky Blythe and score by Adam Cork, was too outstandingly original to be overlooked. Comprising interviews with the residents of an Ipswich street that had witnessed the murder of five sex workers, it focused less on the horror of the situation than on the healing process. We saw a community reconstituting itself through floral competitions and quiz nights and, under Rufus Norris's direction, Blythe and Cork brilliantly found a musical pattern in the fragmented rhythms of everyday speech.

One Man, Two Guvnors

Freely adapted by Richard Bean from a classic Goldoni play of 1746, this provided the funniest theatrical evening since Frayn's *Noises Off* or Ayckbourn's *The Norman Conquests*. It was also the making of James Corden who, as a failed skiffle player working simultaneously for a snooty toff and his disguised lover, showed a porpoise-like delicacy and profound geniality that has since served him well on American TV. Much of the evening's joy was provided by Cal McCrystal's physical comedy, which required an octogenarian waiter to serve a bowl of soup, fall backwards down a flight of stairs and bounce back like a rubber ball.

Written on the Heart

The 400th anniversary of the King James Bible in 2011 was marked by epic readings, modern updates and this fascinating play by David Edgar reminding us that the Bible is a product of its time and a composite of previous translations. Dramatically, the highlight was an imagined debate between Bishop Lancelot Andrewes and William Tyndale, a radical who wanted the scriptures rendered in a comprehensible vernacular. The moment I remember from this RSC production is when an aged cleric announced that "he who is without love and mercy shall never come to Christ".

This House (2012)

James Graham has firmly established himself, in a tradition created by Hare and Edgar, as the liveliest recorder of our recent history. Following plays about the Suez crisis and Thatcher's childhood, he turned to the perilous survival of the Labour government from 1974-79. This was a brilliant play about the daily process of politics with the government facing either a hung parliament or a wafer-thin majority. Although the play showed the sick and dying wheeled in to vote, it offered a surprising testament to the tenacity of parliamentary democracy.

Red Velvet

Half the battle in drama is finding the right subject. Lolita Chakrabarti hit on an excellent one in recalling the prejudice faced by the African American actor Ira Aldridge when he played Othello at Covent Garden in 1833. His presence caused dissent in the company, hostility in the press and shock in the audience when he passionately kissed Desdemona. The play also reminded us that Aldridge was a theatrical pioneer, and it was fascinating to see Adrian Lester (who was about to play Othello at the National) magically combining innovative realism with 19th-century gestural acting.

<https://www.theguardian.com/stage/2018/jun/27/the-25-best-british-plays-since-jerusalem>

3. Use of English

a) Fill in gaps:

Half (1)_ battle in drama is finding (2)_ right subject. Lolita Chakrabarti hit (3)_ an excellent one in recalling the prejudice faced (4)_ the African American actor Ira Aldridge (5)_ he played Othello at Covent Garden in 1833. His presence caused dissent (6)_ the company, hostility in the press and shock in the audience (7)_ he passionately kissed Desdemona. The play also reminded (8)_ that Aldridge was a theatrical pioneer, and it was fascinating to see Adrian Lester (who was (9)_ to play Othello at the National) magically combining innovative realism (10)_ 19th-century gestural acting.

4. Speaking and discussion

Write a review on a modern Ukrainian drama work.

Seminar 32

Жіноча проза / Women prose

1. Vocabulary list

complimentary

obligatory

short sight

notable

soubriquet

debut

gender-blind

bloke

gripping

2. Pre-reading questions:

What are your favorite female writers? Which genres do their books belong to?

4. Checking reading skills:

'Nobody in Tesco buys spy books by women': how female authors took on the genre

Part 1

Alison Flood

When Stella Rimington, the former director general of MI5 and spy author, wrote a new foreword last year to *The Spy's Bedside Book*, Graham Greene and his brother Hugh's 1957 anthology, she was glowingly complimentary. She had just one complaint. "After everything we have done for spying, there is, apart from the obligatory reference to Mata Hari, hardly anything in this book about women!" she wrote.

The Greene brothers aren't alone in their short sight. Wikipedia lists 127 notable writers of spy fiction, dead and living, and only seven of them are women. (Rimington is one of them.) Pick any list of the best spy novels, and it will usually be peopled only by male writers such as John le Carré, John Buchan, Rudyard Kipling, Erskine Childers, Joseph Conrad, Len Deighton, Ian Fleming, Tom Clancy and Robert Ludlum.

Helen MacInnes, the Scottish-born American author of 21 spy novels that have sold more than 25m copies in the US alone, will make it on to some lists, if she's lucky. So will US writer Gayle Lynds; both receive the soubriquet of the "queen of spy fiction".

Back in 1995, though, Lynds sent her debut spy thriller *Masquerade* to a New York publishing house. Its president, she told the *Wall Street Journal*, at first agreed to buy it, but changed her mind the following day. "Her reason? 'No woman could have written this novel'," Lynds told the *WSJ*. She went to another publisher, and it became a bestseller.

Publishing has become much more gender-blind – before it was: 'Only blokes can write this'

Manda Scott, author

"I hope no one would say that now," says Manda Scott of Lynds's experience. Scott is qualified to speak on the topic: the spy thriller author won the McIlvanney prize for best Scottish crime book of the year for *A Treachery of Spies*. Disclaimer: I judged the McIlvanney, and *A Treachery of Spies* blew me away: it's ridiculously gripping and complex. Scott is also the author of a series of spy novels set in ancient Rome, which were published under the name MC Scott – a deliberate decision by her publisher before the first, *Rome: The Emperor's Spy*, was published in 2010. "They made my name gender neutral because somebody had said 'nobody in Tesco will buy a spy book by a

woman’,” says Scott. “I don’t think that would happen now. Publishing has become much more gender-blind. If it’s a good book they’ll publish it, whereas before it was: ‘Only blokes can write this’.” (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2020/jan/07/spy-books-by-women-stella-rimington-manda-scott-charlotte-philby>)

5. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

“I hope (1)___,” says Manda Scott of Lynd’s experience. Scott is qualified (2)___ : the spy thriller author won the McIlvanney prize (3)___ for *A Treachery of Spies*. Disclaimer: I judged the McIlvanney, and *A Treachery of Spies* blew me away: it’s ridiculously gripping and complex. Scott is also the author of a series of spy novels (4)___ , which were published under the name MC Scott – a deliberate decision by her publisher before the first, *Rome: The Emperor’s Spy*, was published in 2010. “They made my name gender neutral because somebody had said ‘nobody in Tesco (5)___ ,” says Scott. “I don’t think that would happen now. Publishing has become (6)___ .

- A. set in ancient Rome
- B. much more gender-blind
- C. to change her mind next day
- D. will buy a spy book by a woman
- E. no one would say that now
- F. to speak on the topic
- G. for best Scottish crime book of the year

6. Speaking and discussion

Why do female writers sometimes face difficulties in publishing their works?

Seminar 33

Детективна література / Detective fiction

1. Vocabulary list

reconcile

plea

rigidly

undermine

alienate

escapade

2. Checking reading skills:

'Nobody in Tesco buys spy books by women': how female authors took on the genre

Part 2

Alison Flood

Last year, Scott appeared at the Bloody Scotland crime festival discussing this topic alongside Charlotte Philby, granddaughter of the double agent Kim Philby and debut author of spy thriller *The Most Difficult Thing*. Philby, whose book portrays a woman drawn into the world of espionage who must leave her husband and children, says she was drawn to spy fiction because after research into her grandfather.

“I was reconciled to the choices Kim made in his ideology, what he put first in terms of his country and his moral beliefs. But when I had children of my own and thought about him also having children and a wife, for me that was the most interesting thing, the thing that was absent in the spy novels I’d read,” she says.

“[Women] tend to be written out of the story,” she says of the spy genre, though she points to exceptions such as William Boyd’s *Restless* and Le Carré’s *The Little Drummer Girl*. “I wanted to write the women back in, in a more human way I suppose.”

Bestselling authors Helen Dunmore (*Exposure*), Kate Atkinson (*Transcription*) and Louise Doughty (*Black Water*) have all gone into spy territory. But newer names in the field include Lara Prescott, whose *The Secrets We Kept* deals with the CIA’s plans to use Doctor Zhivago to spark dissent in the Soviet Union; Sarah Armstrong, author of *The Wolves of Leninsky Prospekt*; Asia Mackay’s *Killing It*; and Lauren Wilkinson, whose *American Spy* follows Marie Mitchell as she is recruited by the CIA to undermine the revolutionary president of Burkina Faso during the cold war.

There’s also Natasha Walter, who made a plea in the *Guardian* for more female spies in fiction as she published her debut, *A Quiet Life*, in 2016. “Despite its richness, I have often felt alienated by spy fiction because it has often seemed so rigidly masculine, and nowhere more so than in the escapades of the evergreen *Bond*. Reading or watching spy narratives can feel claustrophobic when it means entering a world in which it is so often men who see and women who are seen – and seen as sexualised bodies above all,” she wrote then.

Four years on, Walter feels something has changed. “There seems to be a shift going on so that women’s voices and women’s lives are becoming more audible and visible,” she says. “That’s exciting, and I’m desperate to see it grow. Maybe one day it will no longer be worth commenting on.”

Philby believes adaptations such as Phoebe Waller-Bridge’s *Killing Eve*, which began life as a novel by Luke Jennings, have made women spies feel more acceptable to a wider audience (“It feels like a proper shift, and it’s brilliant”), while Scott thinks women writers are also feeling more confident. “We think we can, or we know we can, which is good,” she says. “God help us I hope it stays this way, but women know they can do stuff and so therefore we’re trying. I think before there was a feeling that only people like Le Carré can write this stuff, so why bother?”

(<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2020/jan/07/spy-books-by-women-stella-rimington-manda-scott-charlotte-philby>)

3. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

There's also Natasha Walter, (1)_ made a plea in the Guardian (2)_ more female spies in fiction (3)_ she published her debut, *A Quiet Life*, in 2016. "(4)_ its richness, I have often felt alienated (5)_ spy fiction because it has often seemed so rigidly masculine, and nowhere more so than in the escapades (6)_ the evergreen Bond. Reading or watching spy narratives can feel claustrophobic (7)_ it means entering a world in (8)_ it is so often men who see and women who are seen - and seen as sexualised bodies (9)_ all," she wrote then. Four years (10)_, Walter feels something has changed. "There seems to be a shift going on so that women's voices and women's lives are becoming (11)_ audible and visible," she says. "That's exciting, and I'm desperate (12)_ see it grow".

4. Speaking and discussion

Comment on the saying: "I wanted to write the women back in, in a more human way I suppose".

Seminar 34

Литература фентези / Fantasy literature

1. Vocabulary list

demise	seminal	wring
pathos	inclusion	peril
reel	exponent	revered
ameliorate	granted	

2. Pre-reading questions:

Have you ever felt that your chosen author should have written more books?

3. Checking reading skills:

Book clinic: which fantasy novelists can I turn to now that Terry Pratchett is gone?

Author Eoin Colfer, who wrote the final book in the *Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* series, advises a bereft reader

Eoin Colfer

Q: I am reeling from the still painful demise of Sir Terry Pratchett. Which fantasy novels can I lose myself in now while also giggling at the satire and musing at the pathos?

Ben Sturgeon, 49, Humble, Scotland, veterinary director for a working animal charity

Eoin Colfer, author of children's fantasy novels including the acclaimed *Artemis Fowl* series, writes:

I am sorry to hear that you are reeling from Sir Terry's passing, but be assured of one thing: you are far from alone. Anyone who associates the Grim Reaper with the immortal line "I COULD MURDER A CURRY" shares your pain. But there are ways to ameliorate your sorrow somewhat, if not completely.

My first port of call would be Douglas Adams's seminal series *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, which needs no expanding upon for the faithful. Technically Arthur and co are more sci-fi than fantasy, but I would argue that there are certainly fantasy elements in the series (for which I wrote the sixth and final instalment, *And Another Thing...* in 2009), what with the inclusion of the Norse gods, and what it lacks in pixie dust it makes up for in stardust.

And speaking of *Stardust*, ahem... people sometimes forget that Neil Gaiman is not only one of the galaxy's prime exponents of fantasy but also a rather hilarious gent – it's dark humour, granted, but of the extremely funny kind. Check out *Stardust*, *Coraline* or *Anansi Boys* if you don't believe me. Also, Mr Gaiman is second to none when it comes to sketching characters, and then wringing every drop of blood from our soft hearts as he puts them in deepest dark peril.

If you are one of the five people who has not read the Harry Potter series, perhaps I could suggest flinging aside any preconceived notions and finding out for yourself why JK Rowling is a treasure in this and any alternative universes. You will laugh, you will cry, you will declare for a Hogwarts house.

If you have any room left in your brain or on your shelves can I point you towards the incomparable *Gormenghast* series so that you may find out for yourself why it is a revered classic, but do be prepared never to trust anyone again, ever. If all of this fails, then your only option is to return to the Discworld section of your bookcase and start again.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2019/nov/02/book-clinic-which-fantasy-novels-after-death-terry-pratchett-eoin-colfer>)

4. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments (one is extra):

My first port of call would be Douglas Adams's seminal series *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, which needs (1)__. Technically Arthur and co are more sci-fi than fantasy, but I would argue that (2)__ (for which I wrote

the sixth and final instalment, *And Another Thing...* in 2009), what with the inclusion of the Norse gods, and what it lacks in pixie dust (3)___ .

And speaking of *Stardust*, ahem... people sometimes forget that Neil Gaiman is not only one of the galaxy's prime exponents of fantasy but also a rather hilarious gent – it's dark humour, granted, (4)___ . Check out *Stardust*, *Coraline* or *Anansi Boys* if you don't believe me. Also, Mr Gaiman is second to none when it comes to sketching characters, and then (5)___ as he puts them in deepest dark peril.

If you are one of the five people who has not read the Harry Potter series, perhaps I could suggest flinging aside any preconceived notions and finding out for yourself why JK Rowling is a treasure in this and any alternative universes. You will laugh, you will cry, you (6)___ .

- A. there are certainly fantasy elements in the series
- B. but of the extremely funny kind
- C. no expanding upon for the faithful
- D. wringing every drop of blood from our soft hearts
- E. to return to the Discworld section of your bookcase
- F. it makes up for in stardust
- G. will declare for a Hogwarts house

5. Speaking and discussion

What makes the fantasy genre so appealing to the modern reader?

Seminar 35

Література епохи постмодернізму / Postmodern literature

1. Vocabulary list

retail	scarce	tread
bulk	flesh out	altered
acquire	posthumous(ly)	

2. Pre-reading questions:

What do you know about screen adaptations of J.R.R. Tolkien's books?

4. Checking reading skills:

Amazon's new Lord of the Rings 'cannot use much of Tolkien's plot'

Scholar working on the show says the author's estate has refused permission to depict any of the events shown in Peter Jackson's films

Sian Cain

A JRR Tolkien expert working on Amazon's forthcoming multi-series adaptation of The Lord of the Rings has claimed that the retail and streaming

giant has been refused permission by the estate to use the bulk of the book's plot.

In November 2017, Amazon beat Netflix to a \$250m (£207m) deal with the Tolkien estate, HarperCollins and Warner Bros to acquire the rights to the fantasy story, and is reportedly spending around \$1bn on the adaptation. Details were scarce in the announcement, but Sharon Tal Yguado, Amazon's head of scripted programming, then promised "a new epic journey in Middle-earth".

Tolkien scholar Tom Shippey, who is supervising the show's development, told German fansite Deutsche Tolkien that the estate has refused to allow the series to be set during any period other than the Second Age of Middle-earth. This means Amazon's adaptation will not cross over at all with events from the Third Age, which were dramatised in Peter Jackson's Oscar-winning trilogy in which the hobbit Frodo Baggins journeys to destroy the One Ring.

Spanning 3,441 years, the Second Age begins after the banishment of the dark lord Morgoth and ends with the first demise of Sauron, Morgoth's servant and the primary villain in *The Lord of the Rings*, at the hands of an alliance of elves and men.

Shippey said that Amazon "has a relatively free hand" to add details since Tolkien did not flesh out every detail of the Second Age in his appendices or *Unfinished Tales*, a collection of stories published posthumously in 1980. But Shippey called it "a bit of a minefield – you have to tread very carefully", saying that "the Tolkien estate will insist that the main shape of the Second Age is not altered. Sauron invades Eriador, is forced back by a Númenórean expedition, is returns to Númenor. There he corrupts the Númenóreans and seduces them to break the ban of the Valar. All this, the course of history, must remain the same.

"But you can add new characters and ask a lot of questions, like: What has Sauron done in the meantime? Where was he after Morgoth was defeated? Theoretically, Amazon can answer these questions by inventing the answers, since Tolkien did not describe it. But it must not contradict anything which Tolkien did say. That's what Amazon has to watch out for. It must be canonical, it is impossible to change the boundaries which Tolkien has created. It is necessary to remain 'Tolkienian'."

Contacted by the Guardian, the Tolkien estate declined to confirm or deny Shippey's claim.

Amazon's *Lord of the Rings* series is predicted to start production in 2020. An official release date has yet to be announced, but Shippey revealed that it would span 22 episodes. (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2019/aug/09/amazons-new-lord-of-the-rings-cannot-use-much-of-tolkienes-plot>)

5. Use of English

a) fill in gaps:

Spanning 3,441 years, the Second Age begins (1)___ the banishment of the dark lord Morgoth and ends with the first demise (2)___ Sauron, Morgoth's servant and the primary villain in *The Lord of the Rings*, (3)___ the hands of an alliance of elves and men. Shippey said (4)___ Amazon "has a relatively free hand" (5)___ add details since Tolkien did not flesh (6)___ every detail of the Second Age in (7)___ appendices or *Unfinished Tales*, a collection of stories published posthumously (8)___ 1980. But Shippey called it "a bit of a minefield – you have to tread very carefully", saying that "the Tolkien estate will insist (9)___ the main shape of the Second Age is not altered. Sauron invades Eriador, is forced (10)___ by a Númenórean expedition, is returns to Númenor. There he corrupts the Númenóreans and seduces them (11)___ break the ban of the Valar. All this, the course of history, must remain (12)___ same.

6. Speaking and discussion

Should a screen adaptation follow the original book closely or just use the latter as an inspiration source?

Seminar 36

Сучасна література англомовних країн / Comprehensive literature of the English-speaking countries

1. Vocabulary list

abduction	vulnerable	swaggering
black ops	extraterrestrial	maudlin
utilize	quiescent	stratified
naval	sentient	deprive of
enigma	eldritch	imbroglio

2. Pre-reading questions:

What would you rather read – a science fiction or a fantasy story?

3. Checking reading skills:

The best recent science fiction and fantasy novels – reviews roundup

In ***The Gone World*** by Tom Sweterlitsch (Headline, £14.99), NCIS agent Shannon Moss looks into the murder of a family and the abduction of their teenage daughter: the prime suspect is a Navy Seal who was lost on a deep space mission years earlier. Agent Moss works on a black ops

programme that utilises time travel as an aid to its investigations, and she journeys into the future in order to track down the kidnapped girl and the killer. As if this were not a thrilling enough premise, Sweterlitsch stirs an intriguing end-of-the-world scenario into the mix. In every possible future investigated by naval agents, the world has come to an end – and the “Terminus” event is destined to destroy Moss’s timeline, too. How the murder inquiry and the enigma of the terminal event are linked is just one of the many enjoyable aspects of this dark, page-turning SF thriller; another is the character of Moss. Driven by the loss of a childhood friend and her own traumas in adulthood, she is a resilient, vulnerable and likable protagonist.

Embers of War (Titan, £7.99), Gareth L Powell’s sixth novel and the opening volume of a trilogy, tells a familiar tale: a war criminal assumes a new identity and runs for cover, with various parties in hot pursuit. When a starship liner is shot down in a far-flung star system, Captain Sal Konstanz is tasked with rescuing survivors, and an opposing agent is sent to find the war criminal who was aboard the liner. So far so simple, but Powell skilfully complicates the situation in a compulsively readable, expansive space opera with huge alien artefacts in the form of the Gallery (a solar system whose planets have been individually carved into colossal monuments), an ancient extraterrestrial race whose quiescent power is about to be reawakened and a sentient starship with a conscience. It’s the way he forms a series of first-person narratives into a compelling and satisfying whole that lifts the book far above most run-around space capers.

Another novel that sounds simplistic in precis but reveals its depths in the telling is **The Bitter Twins** by Jen Williams (Headline, £14.99), the second volume of the *Winnowing Flame* trilogy. This fantasy saga should win converts to a genre in which dragons, eldritch monsters, battles between good and evil and perilous quests have become cliches. Williams deploys all these, but brings her dark and immersive narrative to life with vivid descriptive passages, a great line in sarcastic humour and human insight. The monstrous Jure’lia are once again threatening to destroy the empire of Ebor, and the only hope of defeating them is to train and deploy the griffin-like war beasts. It falls to fell-witch Noon and swaggering sword-for-hire Tormalin to meld them into an effective fighting force. While *The Bitter Twins* could be read as a stand-alone, readers are advised to begin with the first book, *The Ninth Rain*.

Spare and Found Parts by Sarah Maria Griffin (Titan, £8.99) is set 100 years after “The Turn” brought a terrible epidemic to an unnamed but thinly disguised Ireland. The country is divided into “the

Pale” and “the Pasture”: the Pale is inhabited by citizens missing body parts, while the Pasture is a paradisaal realm populated by those given biomechanical prostheses by Dr Julian Crane. His neglected daughter, Nell – who was born without a heart, but given a clockwork one by her father – is maudlin but spirited, and grows up in a draconian society where technology is proscribed. After finding a mechanical hand washed up on the beach, Nell dreams of creating an android companion who might understand her, but she lives in a society where computer code is considered evil. *Spare and Found Parts* is a truly original creation: part magical realism, part steampunk, it’s a coming-of-age allegory that examines technological progress and an individual’s place in a stratified society.

Thanks to the invention of the Goettreider Engine in 1965, which creates limitless power from the Earth’s rotation, the world of 2016 is a post-scarcity utopia. Tom Barren, the narrator of Elan Mastai’s first novel, **All Our Wrong Todays** (Penguin, £7.99), is a thirtysomething without ambition or much of a future. He is employed on a time travel project – and that’s when the problems begin. After a tragic incident, Barren whisks himself back in time in an attempt to change the future, only to deprive the world of the Goettreider Engine. On returning to the year 2016, he finds himself inhabiting not the utopia of his own timeline but, as it seems to him, the dystopia of our own reality. What follows is an imbroglio of temporal shenanigans as Barren attempts to locate Lionel Goettreider and make amends. *All Our Wrong Todays* is an entertaining romp that should appeal to fans of *The Time Traveler’s Wife*. (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2018/mar/09/science-fiction-and-fantasy-novels-roundup>)

5. Use of English

a) insert sentence fragments:

Spare and Found Parts by Sarah Maria Griffin is set 100 years after “The Turn” brought a terrible epidemic (1)__. The country is divided into “the Pale” and “the Pasture”: the Pale is inhabited by citizens (2)__, while the Pasture is a paradisaal realm (3)__ by Dr Julian Crane. His neglected daughter, Nell – who was born without a heart, but (4)__ – is maudlin but spirited, and grows up in a draconian society (5)__. After finding a mechanical hand washed up on the beach, Nell dreams of creating an android companion who might understand her.

- A. populated by those given biomechanical prostheses
- B. given a clockwork one by her father
- C. in an attempt to change the future
- D. to an unnamed but thinly disguised Ireland

- E. where technology is proscribed
- F. missing body parts

6. Speaking and discussion

Create a short review of a modern Ukrainian science-fiction\fantasy novel.

НАУКОВО-ДОСЛІДНИЦЬКА РОБОТА

1. Why is health education (in)effective in solving the issue of excessive junk food consumption?
2. What consequences can the increase in the number of overweight children have for the society?
3. Using any social media, create a small educational resource for your subject (a topic-related lesson plan with links for video/audio resources).
4. Find five practical ways of using your own smartphone at the English lesson.
5. Write a CV and a cover letter for a teaching position.
6. Create a scenario for a job interview (your own answers for typical HR questions).
7. Prepare notes for a short excursion around sites of Kyiv/your own city/town.
8. Create a presentation of a notable site in New-York/Edinburgh.
9. Presentation of a modern American/British art piece.
10. Review of a modern American/British theatre play.
11. Critical review (pros and cons) of a British/American film (no older than 2 years).
12. Essay: 'Why is plagiarism damaging for our higher education?'

TECTH

1

LANGUAGES

Find out words, identifying most widely-spread world languages, try to correlate them with the correspondent locations on the map:

M	A	L	A	Y	S	I	A	N	R	S	R	M	C	C	N	W	W	N	V
A	L	B	A	N	I	A	N	I	A	H	H	H	V	R	Q	C	E	O	M
R	S	W	A	H	I	L	I	C	S	Q	E	U	U	O	N	L	S	R	M
J	A	P	A	N	E	S	E	E	D	N	B	N	Y	A	E	F	T	W	T
W	L	A	T	V	I	A	N	L	A	K	R	G	K	T	P	O	O	E	P
O	U	F	R	E	N	C	H	A	R	U	E	A	U	I	A	J	N	G	O
D	A	N	I	S	H	W	R	N	A	P	W	R	R	A	L	I	I	I	R
C	C	R	E	O	L	E	H	D	B	E	I	I	D	N	I	B	A	A	T
Z	J	H	Y	S	N	B	M	I	I	R	T	A	I	M	M	U	N	N	U
E	I	N	G	S	N	M	I	C	C	S	A	N	S	O	A	L	I	U	G
C	C	A	M	B	O	D	I	A	N	I	L	V	H	N	L	G	N	F	U
H	P	L	H	G	R	E	E	K	X	A	I	T	B	G	T	A	D	T	E
G	G	G	E	R	M	A	N	F	I	N	A	Y	D	O	E	R	O	S	S
J	D	M	Q	F	I	N	N	I	S	H	N	I	I	L	S	I	N	E	E
D	U	T	C	H	A	M	H	A	R	I	C	R	G	I	E	A	E	N	G
B	E	N	G	A	L	I	D	X	I	W	D	I	W	A	J	N	S	G	M
S	J	M	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	I	X	S	H	N	J	T	I	L	E
Q	N	V	P	I	Q	S	P	A	N	I	S	H	I	N	D	I	A	I	E
M	A	O	R	I	L	I	T	H	U	A	N	I	A	N	O	E	N	S	W
A	L	A	N	G	U	A	G	E	S	X	H	J	G	N	F	F	L	H	P

ALBANIAN
BENGALI
CHINESE
CZECH
ENGLISH

AMHARIC
BULGARIAN
CREOLE
DANISH
ESTONIAN

ARABIC
CAMBODIAN
CROATIAN
DUTCH
FINNISH

FRENCH
HEBREW
ICELANDIC
ITALIAN
LANGUAGES
MALAYSIAN
MONGOLIAN
PERSIAN
SWAHILI

GERMAN
HINDI
INDONESIAN
JAPANESE
LATVIAN
MALTESE
NEPALI
PORTUGUESE

GREEK
HUNGARIAN
IRISH
KURDISH
LITHUANIAN
MAORI
NORWEGIAN
SPANISH

2

GEOGRAPHY

Make adjectives from the given nouns describing nationality, using suffixes *-ean, -ian, -an, -ese, -ish, -ic*.

Pay attention to the few exceptions. Think about the languages they speak:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, (The) United Kingdom, Wales.

3

INTERNAL ORGANS

Find out words, identifying most significant parts of human body as well as internal organs; try to correlate them with the correspondent locations:

ABDOMEN
ARTERY
BOWEL
CAROTID
GALLBLADDER
HEART
KIDNEY
LUNG
PANCREAS
PROSTATE
STOMACH
UROCYST
VENTRICLE

AORTA
AURICLE
BOWELS
DUODENUM
GULLET
INTESTINE
LARYNX
NASOPHARYNX
PELVIS
RECTUM
TONSIL
UTERUS
WINDPIPE

APPENDIX
BLADDER
BRONCHUS
ESOPHAGUS
GUT
JEJUNUM
LIVER
OVARY
PHARYNX
SPLEEN
TRACHEA
VEIN
WOMB

S	E	V	A	K	I	D	N	E	Y	E	B	S	U	R	E	T	U
L	H	V	E	I	N	I	S	T	O	M	A	C	H	I	R	T	W
E	B	X	I	D	N	E	P	P	A	R	J	C	Y	I	E	O	O
W	E	S	O	P	H	A	G	U	S	E	P	M	R	B	V	N	M
O	N	T	E	D	H	E	A	R	T	D	A	U	A	D	I	S	B
B	K	P	E	L	V	I	S	E	C	D	N	T	V	U	L	I	A
A	U	L	G	E	E	X	R	C	C	A	C	C	O	O	G	L	U
E	R	J	B	I	N	N	N	B	H	L	R	E	E	D	E	S	R
G	O	F	R	X	T	Y	E	T	N	B	E	R	T	E	P	U	I
R	C	E	O	N	R	R	E	R	E	L	A	S	A	N	I	A	C
E	Y	N	N	Y	I	A	L	A	M	L	S	U	T	U	P	T	L
D	S	I	C	R	C	H	P	C	O	A	O	M	S	M	D	R	E
D	T	T	H	A	L	P	S	H	D	G	Y	U	O	H	N	O	Y
A	B	S	U	H	E	O	G	E	B	B	U	N	R	Y	I	A	R
L	O	E	S	P	V	S	R	A	A	O	K	U	P	T	W	P	E
B	W	T	F	W	C	A	R	O	T	I	D	J	V	I	U	J	T
X	E	N	V	O	W	N	A	W	U	R	T	E	L	L	U	G	R
X	L	I	X	N	Y	R	A	L	C	M	W	J	L	U	N	G	A

4
ANIMALS
Part 1

ANT	ANTELOPE	BADGER	BAT	BEAR
BEAVER	BEETLE	BLACKBIRD	BUDGIE BUG	BEE
BULL	BUTTERFLY	BUZZARD	CALF	CANARY
CAT	CRANE	COCKROACH	CROCODILE	COW
CROW	CUCKOO	DEER	DONKEY	DOG
DUCK	DUCKLING	EAGLE	ELEPHANT	ELK
FALCON	FERRET	FROG	FLAMINGO	FLY
GIRAFFE	FOX	GOOSE	GNAT	GOAT

T	N	A	H	P	E	L	E	S	E	K	L	E	R	B	E	D
W	Y	N	O	C	L	A	F	I	M	L	B	E	L	K	O	C
C	N	N	X	K	C	U	D	V	U	P	G	A	I	G	R	Y
E	A	T	Y	D	U	H	E	B	N	D	C	O	K	A	W	K
M	C	T	E	L	R	F	S	Q	A	K	R	F	N	Y	E	L
O	R	O	X	P	F	A	P	B	B	Q	O	E	W	E	N	E
X	F	B	C	O	O	M	Z	I	W	U	C	R	E	K	U	K
B	P	L	E	K	F	L	R	Z	R	G	O	R	E	N	G	K
N	U	U	A	E	R	D	E	K	U	Q	D	E	B	O	N	Y
C	F	T	A	M	T	O	E	T	D	B	I	T	G	D	I	R
E	U	L	T	D	I	L	A	E	N	T	L	A	O	Q	L	A
F	T	C	A	E	M	N	E	C	K	A	E	B	O	E	K	N
F	A	R	K	C	R	R	G	F	H	E	C	U	S	I	C	A
A	N	A	X	O	K	F	R	O	L	T	R	G	E	G	U	C
R	G	E	B	W	O	O	L	G	V	N	O	J	U	D	D	P
I	J	B	V	O	G	Q	A	Y	R	A	W	T	U	U	K	R
G	O	A	T	C	B	E	A	V	E	R	V	E	B	B	M	V

ANIMALS
Part 2

DOVE
GRASSHOPPER
HAWK
HERON
KID
LAMB
LION
MAGPIE
MOTH
OSTRICH
PARTRIDGE

GOOSE
GUINEA
HEDGEHOG
HORSE
KITTEN
LARK
LIZARD
MONKEY
MOUSE
OWL
PEACKOCK

GORILLA
HARE
HEN
KANGAROO
LADYBIRD
LEECH
LYNX
MOSQUITO
NIGHTINGALE
PARROT
PENGUIN

PHEASANT
 PONY
 RAM

PIG
 PUPPY
 RAT

PIGEON
 RABBIT

G	P	E	N	G	U	I	N	P	T	P	H	R	B	V	R	N
G	X	X	L	M	E	O	K	I	T	T	E	N	X	F	Q	E
P	I	A	T	O	V	T	N	K	I	D	J	L	A	R	K	H
S	M	P	N	N	O	I	I	O	T	I	U	Q	S	O	M	O
B	N	G	O	K	D	B	G	H	T	O	M	O	L	Q	Y	O
Q	O	O	I	E	L	B	H	P	P	A	R	W	Y	X	R	R
T	R	H	L	Y	I	A	T	E	E	E	L	L	N	E	E	A
O	E	E	H	W	Z	R	I	A	S	N	A	G	X	H	P	G
R	H	G	C	M	A	U	N	K	U	I	D	O	E	E	P	N
R	L	D	E	A	R	Y	G	C	O	U	Y	R	G	I	O	A
A	F	E	E	R	D	V	A	O	M	G	B	I	D	P	H	K
P	E	H	L	V	V	G	L	C	D	E	I	L	I	G	S	W
G	S	Q	H	A	R	E	E	K	N	I	R	L	R	A	S	A
Y	O	P	I	G	E	O	N	Q	E	D	D	A	T	M	A	H
N	O	V	P	H	E	A	S	A	N	T	J	N	R	I	R	Y
O	G	A	H	C	I	R	T	S	O	G	K	K	A	D	G	A
P	U	P	P	Y	E	S	R	O	H	D	D	P	P	T	A	R

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