

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь  
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Факультет международных отношений  
Кафедра английского языка гуманитарных специальностей

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«24» декабря 2019 г.

Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский)

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1-23 01 01 «Международные отношения»

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Электронный учебно-методический комплекс предназначен для студентов 1-4 курсов специальности «Международные отношения» и состоит из четырех разделов. Теоретический раздел представляет собой обзор основных учебно-методических пособий, используемых в ходе преподавания курса. В практическом разделе представлен глоссарий и вопросы по изучаемым темам. В разделе контроля знаний указаны формы и содержание итогового контроля, вопросы к зачету/экзамену, образцы тестов по видам контроля и экзаменационные задания. Вспомогательный раздел содержит фрагмент учебной программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский)» для специальности 1-23 01 01 «Международные отношения»; список литературы и информационно-аналитические материалы.

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## ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Изучение иностранных языков в учреждении высшего образования является неотъемлемой составной частью подготовки специалистов в области востоковедения и международных отношений, которые, в соответствии с требованиями государственного образовательного стандарта, должны выступать в роли квалифицированного эксперта в области международных отношений, осуществлять адекватный письменный и устный, прямой и обратный перевод с родного языка на иностранный.

Электронный учебно-методический комплекс (ЭУМК) предназначен для студентов, обучающихся на 3-5 курсах факультета международных отношений БГУ по специальности 1-23 01 01 «Международные отношения», в соответствии с учебным планом; Образовательным Стандартом Высшего Образования. Первая ступень. Специальность 1-23 01 01 «Международные отношения». 30.08.2013 г. №88; учебной программой «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский)», рег. № УД-293/уч. от 31.07.2015 г.

Цель ЭУМК состоит в оптимизации процесса преподавания английского языка как второго иностранного для специальности 1-23 01 01 «Международные отношения», а также в более успешном усвоении студентами изучаемой дисциплины в рамках аудиторного обучения и организации управляемой самостоятельной работы (УСР).

Характер электронного учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский)» определяется целью, которая ставится при обучении второму иностранному языку на I ступени высшего образования - дальнейшее развитие и формирование поликультурной личности, способной осуществлять на иностранном языке свою профессиональную деятельность.

Основной целью учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй английский)» является развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих (речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной компетенций), а также развитие личности и профессиональное становление студентов посредством формирования социально-личностных и профессиональных компетенций.

Изучение дисциплины «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй английский)» позволяет овладеть знаниями, навыками и умениями межкультурной коммуникации в сферах социально-бытового, социокультурного, общественно-политического, делового и профессионального общения.

Задачей данной учебной дисциплины является совершенствование владения английским языком и формирование у студентов профессионально значимых речевых навыков в говорении, чтении, аудировании и письме, а также навыков в области устного и письменного перевода, определенных квалификационной характеристикой выпускника специальности 1-23 01 01

«Международные отношения» Белорусского государственного университета. Обучение осуществляется в рамках социально-культурной, общественно-политической и профессиональной коммуникативных сфер на основе аутентичных страноведческих, общественно-политических, публицистических и литературно-художественных материалов.

Обучение по данной дисциплине предусматривает формирование у студентов речевых умений, необходимых для выполнения конкретных видов профессиональной деятельности, определяемых Образовательным Стандартом Высшего Образования. Первая ступень. Специальность 1-23 01 01 «Международные отношения». 30.08.2013г. №88):

- производственной (лингвострановедческой, международной, дипломатической, переводческой);
- научно-педагогической, учебно-методической и дидактической;
- проектной и научно-исследовательской;
- организационно-управленческой.

Обучение дисциплине «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский)» имеет выраженный профессионально ориентированный характер, учитывающий профессиональные потребности будущих специалистов в области международных отношений.

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины студент должен:

**знать:**

- основные нормы функционирования изучаемого языка: фонетика, орфография, орфоэпия (включая географические варианты), морфологические, словообразовательные и синтаксические структуры и схемы реализации речи, правила лексической сочетаемости и функционально-стилистического оформления речевой деятельности;

- социокультурную и лингвострановедческую информацию, обеспечивающую профессиональную и социалингвистическую компетенцию;

- стратегии формирования индивидуальной языковой компетенции; способы усвоения и хранения языковой информации в памяти и способы ее извлечения;

- основные схемы взаимодействия (восприятие/порождение речи, интеракция, медиация, перевод) и коммуникативные стратегии для их осуществления;

- основные закономерности перевода как комплексного речевого акта в контексте многокультурализма; способы достижения эквивалентности при основных видах перевода;

**уметь:**

- осуществлять речевую деятельность необходимого вида в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей и схемой взаимодействия в общих сферах общения (повседневная, социально-общественная, образовательная) и в сфере своей профессиональной деятельности;

- анализировать специальные, общенаучные и социально-политические тексты на иностранном языке;

- употреблять базовые грамматические структуры в речи;
- вести общение на иностранном языке;
- пользоваться правилами речевого этикета;
- использовать структуру и основные лексико-грамматические и функционально-стилистические особенности дипломатических документов и деловых писем на изучаемом языке на уровне, обеспечивающем понимание в целях осуществления профессиональных задач, что предполагает обширный словарный запас, включая идиоматические и разговорные выражения, понимание коннотативных значений лексических единиц и практически безошибочное и уместное их употребление;

***владеть:***

- навыками осуществления основных видов перевода на коммуникативно обусловленном информационном и функционально-стилистическом уровне в социально-общественной и образовательной сферах, а также в рамках своей профессиональной деятельности;

- методами использования стратегии и переводческих приемов в основных видах перевода;

- навыками перевода основных видов дипломатических документов и деловых писем.

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский)» является частью общего процесса формирования социально-профессиональной компетентности специалистов в области международных отношений. В ней интегрируются общие, профессиональные и коммуникативные языковые компетенции.

ЭУМК содержит задания на основе аутентичных английских текстов, которые могут предлагаться в качестве дополнительного материала на занятиях или быть использованы в рамках контроля управляемой самостоятельной работы студентов (УСР).

«Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский)» для специальности 1-23 01 01 «Международные отношения» реализуется в течение 2-7 семестров и рассчитана на 842 часа, из них 420 – аудиторных часов.

## 1. ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ

Обучение студентов факультета международных отношений БГУ повседневному и профессионально ориентированному иноязычному общению в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык (второй) (английский)» осуществляется на базе учебно–методического комплекса, включающего: (1) учебно–методическое пособие по общелитературному английскому языку, (2) рабочую тетрадь для самостоятельной работы, (3) сборник итоговых тестов, а также (4) учебно–методическое пособие по страноведению Великобритании, (5) учебно–методическое пособие по истории Великобритании, .

Пособия «New Headway Intermediate Student's Book»<sup>1</sup> для студентов 1-2 курсов и «New Headway Upper-Intermediate Student's Book»<sup>2</sup> для студентов 3-4 курсов являются составной частью учебно–методического комплекса по английскому языку, обеспечивающего курс обучения студентов общелитературному английскому языку. Структура каждого из пособий представлена двенадцатью тематическими разделами. Каждый раздел – самостоятельный лингвометодический комплекс, систематизирующий материал по основным видам речевой деятельности. Он имеет унифицированную структуру и состоит из следующих частей:

- аутентичных текстов и заданий по развитию навыков различных видов чтения (изучающего, просмотрового, ознакомительного, поискового);
- заданий по обучению письму;
- комплекса заданий и упражнений по развитию навыков аудирования;
- заданий для углубления коммуникативной компетенции обучаемых в рамках заданной проблематики, а также ролевых игр, максимально приближенных к реальным бытовым ситуациям;
- глоссария и тематического словаря, подлежащего активному усвоению.

Предполагается, что комплексное обучение всем видам речевой деятельности на тематической основе (content based approach) способствует более глубокому и всестороннему усвоению материала и тем самым достижению главной цели обучения – коммуникативного и социокультурного развития личности, способной использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в диалоге культур: родной и иностранной.

Рабочая тетрадь для самостоятельной работы студентов «New Headway Intermediate Workbook»<sup>3</sup> для студентов 1-2 курсов и «New Headway Upper-Intermediate Workbook»<sup>4</sup> для студентов 3-4 курсов сопутствует интенсификации учебного процесса по иностранному языку. Данное учебное пособие является своего рода практикумом, путеводителем самостоятельной деятельности студентов. Каждый раздел включает следующие рубрики: 1) Grammar; 2) Vocabulary; 3) Listening; 4) Additional Practice.

<sup>1</sup> Soars Liz & John. Headway Intermediate: Student's Book. – Oxford University Press, 2009. – 160 p.

<sup>2</sup> Soars Liz & John. Headway Upper-Intermediate: Student's Book. – Oxford University Press, 2005. – 160 p.

<sup>3</sup> Soars Liz & John. Headway Intermediate: Workbook. – Oxford University Press, 2009. – 103 p.

<sup>4</sup> Soars Liz & John, Wheeldon Sylvia. Headway Upper-Intermediate: Workbook. – Oxford University Press, 2005. – 96 p.

Пособие «New Headway Intermediate Tests Booklet»<sup>5</sup> для студентов 1-2 курсов и «New Headway Upper-Intermediate Tests Booklet»<sup>6</sup> для студентов 3-4 курсов включает в себя итоговые тесты для аудиторной работы студентов и направлено на выявление уровня знаний и умений студентов по общелитературному английскому языку. Оно входит в число обязательных элементов учебно-методического комплекса, способных интенсифицировать учебный процесс по иностранному языку. Пособие состоит из двух видов тестов. Unit tests представляют собой итоговые тесты по каждому разделу основного учебника. Progress Tests предусматривают проверку знаний и умений студентов, приобретенных на протяжении всего семестра. Весь материал базируется на лексике и грамматике, усвоенной в процессе изучения курса.

Учебно-методическое пособие «British Studies»<sup>7</sup> содержит материал, способствующий формированию знаний страноведческого характера о стране изучаемого языка, а также помогает заложить основы профессиональной лексики в сфере политики. Пособие включает такие темы как The British Parliament, Political parties of the UK и другие. Такие же функции выполняет и пособие «American Studies»<sup>8</sup> по страноведению США.

Завершающим звеном работы с учебно-методическим комплексом является учебно-методические пособия «An Illustrated History of Britain»<sup>9</sup> и «An Illustrated History of the USA»<sup>10</sup>, которые также имеют страноведческую направленность и включают материалы по истории Соединенного Королевства и Соединенных Штатов Америки соответственно. Основной задачей данных пособий является помощь в достижении одной из главных целей обучения – социокультурного развития личности, способной использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в диалоге культур: родной и иностранной.

Совершенствование грамматических навыков осуществляется на базе учебного пособия «English Grammar in Use»<sup>11</sup> для студентов 1-2 курсов и «Advanced Grammar in Use»<sup>12</sup> для студентов 3-4 курсов. Пособия представляют систематизированный курс грамматики английского языка, включающий теоретический справочник по основным темам английской грамматики, практическую часть, ориентированную на развитие речевых навыков и умений. Основным принципом является движение от простого к сложному, от формирования понятия о грамматическом явлении, к его отработке в наиболее типичных ситуациях общения.

Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы студентов разработаны и используются электронные поддерживающие курсы в системе Moodle, такие как: «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй)

<sup>5</sup> Soars Liz & John. Headway Intermediate: Tests Booklet. – Oxford University Press, 2009. – 93 p.

<sup>6</sup> Krantz Caroline. Headway Upper-Intermediate: Tests Booklet. – Oxford University Press, 2005. – 70 p.

<sup>7</sup> Козикис Д.Д., Медведев Г.И., Демченко Н.В. British Studies. Страноведение Великобритании. – Мн.: Лексис, 2004. – 122 с.

<sup>8</sup> Козикис Д.Д., Медведев Г.И., Демченко Н.В. American Studies. Страноведение США. – Мн.: Лексис, 2008. – 272 с.

<sup>9</sup> McDowall D. An Illustrated History of Britain. – Longman, 2015. – 188p.

<sup>10</sup> O'Callaghan B. An Illustrated History of the USA. – Longman, 2004. – 144 p.

<sup>11</sup> Murphy R. English Grammar in Use. – Cambridge University Press, 2012. – 392 p.

<sup>12</sup> Hewings M. Advanced Grammar in Use. – Cambridge University Press, 2013. – 304 p.

(английский) 1 курс”<sup>13</sup>, “Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский) 2 курс”<sup>14</sup> и другие, размещенные на платформе образовательного портала <https://edufir.bsu.by>. В данные курсы включены учебные материалы различного формата – текстовые файлы в Word и PDF, аудиозаписи, видеоклипы, ссылки на Интернет ресурсы и др.

Тематика модулей курсов обусловлена содержанием базовых учебников, используемых для работы в аудитории, и охватывает различные темы для обеспечения самостоятельной работы студентов. Модули снабжены программными элементами и ресурсами, которые можно классифицировать как учебно–теоретические, практические, методические, справочные и наглядные. Система поддерживает широкий спектр интерактивных методов обучения: тестирование, выполнение заданий, создание глоссариев. Данные курсы обеспечивают непрерывную работу студентов с электронным материалом как в аудитории, так и режиме самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы, а также максимально предоставляют те виды заданий, которые недоступны для предъявления на бумажных носителях.

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<sup>13</sup> Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский) 1 курс: электронный курс [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://edufir.bsu.by/course/view.php?id=538>. – Дата доступа: 09.03.2020.

<sup>14</sup> Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности (второй) (английский) 2 курс: электронный курс [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://edufir.bsu.by/course/view.php?id=448>. – Дата доступа: 09.03.2020.

## **2. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ**

### **Примерный план практических занятий и учебные материалы**

#### **МОДУЛЬ 1.**

##### **1 курс, 2 семестр**

##### **Аспект «общелитературный английский язык» (GE)**

Жизненные ценности и принципы

Воспоминания о школе

Мир современных технологий

Погода

Реклама

Жилье

Покупки

##### **Аспект «язык специальности» (ESP)**

Население

Культура и религия

Здравоохранение

Транспорт и грузоперевозки

Города

Экономическое лицо Великобритании

История Великобритании. Позднее средневековье.

История Великобритании. Тюдоры.

Международные отношения

##### **Грамматика**

Глагол

Имя существительное

Артикль

Имя прилагательное

Местоимения

Имя числительное

Синтаксис

##### **Чтение**

Units 1-5

##### **References**

<http://elib.bsu.by/handle/123456789/120524>

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Хведченя Л.В. Comprehensive English Grammar. Грамматика английского языка. – Мн.: Издательство Гревцова, 2011.

## **1. Modern life's dilemmas**

### **Glossary:**

Accident-prone, adolescence, advice, afford, assure, be at odds, biker, blame, booze-up, bully, cash, challenge, concern, confide, confident, cope with, copy someone or something (behavior/manners/style), couch potato, cruelty, daydreams, deny, defy, dependent, debt, demand, disobey, difficult to solve, delinquent, discrimination, dress up, drinking problems, drug addiction, emo, encourage, experience, express, family/ personal/ school problems, extrovert, goth, grow up, generation gap, hairstyle, hippy, hipster, ideals, identity, idolize, ignore, introvert, irresponsible, irritate, issue, innocence, juvenile, like-minded, loneliness, mate, mature, naivety, offender, opposed, pocket money, poverty, prevent, psychology, punk, quarrel, raver, rebel, regard, relationship, respect, revere, save, settle, shocking, solidarity, spoil, street/abandoned children, subculture, support, take up smoking, tease, teenager, teen period, timid, trust, youth, youth leadership, youth organizations, unrequited love, urgent, vandalism, view, violence, wimp, worship.

### **Questions:**

1. Do friends influence you? Can you influence your friends? Is it important to surround yourself with good people? How can friends have a bad influence on you?
2. Can music/media influence your behavior? Is it important to only watch wholesome TV shows and only read good books?
3. How does religion influence people's behavior?
4. Do you care what other people think of you?
5. Should people behave differently with friends than with family? Do you treat people who are close to you better than strangers, or vice versa?
6. Does the behavior of well-known people, such as celebrities and politicians, affect how average people behave?
7. Does economic status affect people's behavior? For example, are people more generous if they have more money?
8. Who do you admire? Do you try to be like this person (or people)? Are there historical figures you admire?

9. Do you think it's disrespectful to argue with your elders? Do you feel bad after you have had an argument?
10. What are some reasons why people argue? What does your family argue about?
11. Do you think it is best to argue or just walk away? Why? Are you easily persuaded in an argument? How do you avoid arguments?
12. Do you get along with argumentative people? In your opinion is being argumentative a positive trait or a flaw? What other adjectives would you associate with an argumentative person? Would you describe yourself as an argumentative person?
13. Are you passionate about your beliefs? Do you ever try to impose your beliefs on others? How do you feel when someone disagrees with everything you have to say?
14. Have you ever taken part in a debate? Did you have to defend an opinion that wasn't your own? If so, was it easy? Did it make you re-evaluate your own views?
15. Do you have a "buttsky" in your family? Do you tend to but in?
16. At university do you often voice your opinions on controversial issues?
17. Do you often feel patronized in an argument? What do you say when someone is being condescending?
18. Are young people generally more selfish than their parents and grandparents?
19. Does age make you more aware of and caring for others?
20. Should adults try to teach young people lessons, such as the dangers of drinking too much, taking drugs or catching the AIDS virus, or should they leave them alone to find out about these things themselves?
21. What do you think is the best age to be? Explain your opinion.
22. Most countries give young people rights as they reach a certain age. For example, British people can legally make love or fight for their country at the age of 16; they can drink, vote and drive a car when they are 18. Do you think that any of the age limits need changing?
23. Some people think you should give something to society before you have the right to join it. Should young people have to do some form of military or community service by law?
24. Should people of between 65 and 70 be forced to retire from their jobs in order to make way for younger workers? If people are still able to (and want to) work, should they have to retire when they reach a certain age? Explain your opinion.
25. In most countries the legal retirement age for men is five years older than for women, even though women live longer than men on average. Why do you think this is? Is this fair, or should it be changed?
26. Are there many things that the old can teach the young or are they hopelessly out of touch by the time they reach a certain age? What things were you taught by your older family members? How have they been useful to you in your life?
27. In most countries, compulsory education is targeted at five to sixteen year olds.

28. Would it be better to offer it to pensioners who want to learn rather than young people who prefer not to be in school? Explain your opinion.
29. In Russia, China and many other countries, there is a tradition of choosing leaders who are quite advanced in years. Do you think that older people make better leaders? Explain your opinion.
30. One of Britain's best-ever leaders was William Pitt, who became Prime Minister when he was 24 and remained in power for 18 years. Could this ever happen in your country? Why/why not?
31. Many elderly people have disabilities which limit their mobility. Do buses, shops and public buildings in your country provide easy access for the disabled or are your towns and cities designed mainly for the young and able-bodied? Why is this?
32. Should the elderly be expected to pay for residential care out of their own savings or should appropriate accommodation and nursing be provided by the tax payer? Explain your opinion.
33. Some people say that men age better than women, and remain attractive longer. Do you agree? Explain your opinion.
34. Some people say that men never grow up, they just get bigger. Do you agree? Explain your opinion.
35. Some people say that young women are usually two to three years more mature than young men. Do you agree? Explain your opinion.
36. In some countries having children is considered a way of "investing in the future", and young people are expected to give money to their parents when they get a job, and then to care for them when they retire. What are the good points and what are the bad points about this system?
37. Many countries are facing the problem of an "aging population", i.e. there will soon be more old people than young people. What problems will this cause? What can be done to prepare for them?
38. Should parents continue to finance their children after the children are 18?
39. Where do you wish to live when you are old?
40. Should older people spend their money on themselves, or save it for their children to have after they die?
41. What advice would you give to an older person who wants to feel young?
42. Some people say that youth is a state of mind, do you agree?
43. Have you ever dumped a boyfriend or girlfriend? Was the change difficult?
44. Have you ever said no to a friend?
45. Have you lost a pet, or has a person ever passed away on you?
46. Have you ever become depressed and stay indoors for long periods? How did you get out of your depression?
47. Have you ever had to change the way you speak, or the way you act? Why?
48. Have you ever decided to change the way you dress? If so, why?

49. Have you ever decided to change the way you eat, or your form of exercise?
50. If you could change anything in your life, what would it be?
51. What is the most difficult change you have ever had to make?
52. What job would you most like to do? Do you personally know anyone with that job? How long do you plan to keep it for? When do you plan to retire?
53. What other fields or work will that job make you qualified for?
54. What are the work details of that job; what will be your duties at that job?
55. What steps are required from you to become a/an...?
56. What do you hope to gain from that job?
57. How much money do you need to make to fulfill your dreams and desires?
58. If money weren't a problem for you, which job would you prefer to have?
59. What other courses do you need to take so you can pursue your hobbies and personal interests?
60. Is it common for people from your country to have one job for life?

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## 2. School years

### Glossary:

A level, A/S level, academies/city academies, all-girls'/boys' school, boarding schools, city technology colleges, coeducational school, Common Entrance exams, community schools, comprehensive education/system, comprehensive schools, eleven-plus, faith schools, fee-paying, free, further education/FE colleges, GCSE, grammar schools, independent schools, independent secondary schools, independent secondary schools, middle school, mixed school, non fee-paying, non-selective system, preparatory schools, (prep schools), pre-preparatory schools (pre-preps), primary school, private schools, public school, secondary education, secondary modern schools, selective system, senior school/ secondary school/ high school, sixth-form colleges, special schools, specialist schools, state schools, the National Curriculum, upper school.

### Questions:

1. What school did you finish/graduate from? What high school? What junior high school?
2. What is your best memory from junior high school? And high school? What's your worst memory?
3. What were some of the rules you had to follow at your high school? Which rules did you think were unfair?
  - Did you ever get caught breaking any school rules?
  - Were you allowed to smoke on campus?
  - Were you allowed to eat food in the classroom?
4. What was your favorite subject?
  - Why did you like it?
  - Who was the teacher?
  - How many times a week did the class meet?
5. Which subjects were you good at? (What were your strong subjects?)
6. Which subjects were you poor at? (Which subjects were difficult for you?)
7. Who was your favorite teacher?
  - What course did he or she teach?
  - Why did you like him or her?
8. What are the major characteristics you think a teacher should have?
9. Did you have to wear a uniform to your school? Did you like wearing a uniform?
10. Do you think school uniform is a good idea? Why/Why not?
11. Do you think fashion is important at school? Did you feel pressure to wear expensive, designer clothes to school?
12. How are the customs in the classrooms in your school different from the customs that you have experienced in other places/the university?
13. Who did you like to sit with in your classroom?
14. Did you like to be taught by a male or female teacher?
15. Which subjects do you think were not useful or needed anymore?
16. What does the term coeducational mean? Did you go to coeducational schools?
17. Are boys and girls treated differently by teachers in coeducational schools that you have attended? If so, how?
18. Do you think girls work together much better if there are no boys around? Agree or disagree?
19. Why do you think it is that many children don't like school? Were you happy with your school?
20. What's the most important thing you learnt at school?
21. If you went to school again, what would you do differently?
22. Educator Robert Duke said: "Children are naturally expressive but they go to school and get it taught out of them." Do you agree?
23. Is school too dangerous these days? Have you ever had a problem with a bully?

24. What's your image of school in other countries?
25. Do you think school is too much like a production line in a factory?
26. Do you like looking at your old school photos?
27. What school clubs did you belong to?
28. What advice would you give to your children about school? What kind of discipline do you think there should be in schools?
29. Albert Einstein said: "Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything one learned in school?" What did he mean by this?
30. Agatha Christie said: "Nearly all children go to school nowadays and have things arranged for them [so] they seem...unable to produce their own ideas." Do you agree with her?

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## 3. Modern technology and appliances

### Glossary:

air conditioner, alarm clock, answering machine, barbecue grill, blender, blowdryer, breakthrough, burglar alarm, calculator, camera, can opener, CD player, ceiling fan, cell phone, clock, clothes dryer, clothes washer, coffee grinder, coffee maker, computer, convection oven, copier, crock pot, curling iron, dishwasher, doorbell, dryer, edger, electric blanket, electric drill, electric fan, electric guitar, electric keyboard, electric pencil sharpener, electric razor, electric toothbrush, espresso maker, fan, fax machine, fire alarm, fire extinguisher, fireplace, flashlight, flatscreen TV, food processor, freezer, furnace, garage door, garbage disposal, GPS, grill, hair clippers, hair dryer, headphones, heater, hood, hot plate, humidifier, ice cream maker, iron, kerosene heater, lamp, lantern, laptop, lawn mower, leaf blower, light, microwave oven, mixer, mousetrap, MP3 player, percolator, pressure cooker, printer, radio, progress, record player, refrigerator, rotisserie, scale, scanner, sewing machine, smoke detector, stapler, stereo, stove, technology, technological, technophobe, technophile, telephone, television, timer, toaster, toaster oven, torch, trash compactor, trimmer, TV, vacuum cleaner, vaporizer, VCR, video camera, video game machine, waffle iron, walkie-talkie, washing machine, watch, water heater.

### Questions:

1. How important is technology in modern life?
2. Which technologies do you use at work?
3. Which technological gadgets do you have?
4. How much time do you spend on the computer?

5. Do you use social media? If so, how much time do you spend on social media?
6. Which technology could you live without?
7. Which technology could you not live without?
8. In your opinion, what's the most important type of technology in our lives?
9. Are you comfortable using a computer?
10. Do you think we can trust what we read on the internet?
11. How can we recognize if something is trustworthy on the internet?
12. What type of device would you like to buy?
13. How much money do you spend on technology every year?
14. Can you program a computer? If not, would you like to learn?
15. Do you spend more time watching TV or surfing the internet?
16. Do you ever shop online? If so, what type of things do you buy online?
17. What would happen if we lost electricity for a long period of time?
18. If you could, would you use less or more technology every day?
19. What type of technology do you find frustrating?
20. Which type of technology do you find the most helpful in your daily life?
21. What springs to mind when you hear the word 'technology'?
22. Is technology a good or a bad thing?
23. Do you like reading about technology?
24. Do you like using technology to learn?
25. What do you think very old people think of modern technology?
26. How has technology changed society?
27. Has technology made us more impatient?
28. Max Frisch said: "Technology is the knack of arranging the world so that we don't have to experience it." Do you agree with him?
29. Mark Kennedy said: "All of the biggest technological inventions created by man - the airplane, the automobile, the computer - say little about his intelligence, but speak volumes about his laziness." Do you agree?
30. What do you think of tomorrow's technology?
31. Do you think we've become obsessed with technology?
32. Do you always trust technology?
33. Does technology ever let you down?
34. What things would you never let technology replace?
35. Has technology made our lives better than our grandparents' lives?
36. What technology is dangerous?
37. How has technology changed education methods?
38. Frank Lloyd Wright said: "If it [technology] keeps up, man will waste away all his limbs but the push-button finger." What does this mean? Do you like this quote?
39. Alan M. Eddison said: "Modern technology... Owes ecology... An apology." What does this mean? Do you agree?

40. What are some of the greatest achievements and inventions of mankind? Make a list with your groupmates.

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## 4. Weather

### Glossary:

Air, airconditioner/ airconditioning, air mass, air pollution, air pressure, atmosphere, atmospheric pressure, autumn, avalanche, barometer, barometric pressure, below freezing, biosphere, black ice, blizzard, blustery, boiling hot, breeze, Celsius, chilly, climate, climatology, cloud, cloud bank, cloudburst, cloudy, cold, cold front, cold snap, cold spell, cold wave, compass, condensation, cool, cyclone, cyclonic flow, degree, depression, drift, drifting snow, drizzle, drought, dry, duststorm, easterlies, El Niño, emergency radio, evaporation, Fahrenheit, fair, fall, firewhirl, flash flood, flood, flurry, fog, fog bank, foggy, forecast, freeze, freezing cold, freezing rain, front, frost, frostbite, gale, global warming, graupel, greenhouse effect, ground fog, gully washer, gust, gustnado, haboob, hail, haze, heat, heat index, heat stroke, heat wave, high, humid, humidity, hurricane, hurricane season, hygrometer, ice, ice age, ice crystals, ice pellets, ice storm, icicle, icy, land breeze, landfall, landspout, leeward, lightning, low, low clouds, low pressure system, meteorologist, meteorology, mild, mist, mistral wind, moisture, monsoon, muggy, National Hurricane Center (NHC), National Weather Service (NWC), outflow, overcast, ozone, permafrost, polar, polar front, pollutant, precipitation, pressure, prevailing wind, puddle, radar, radiation, rain, rainbow, raindrop, rain gauge, rain shadow, rainy, relative humidity, ridge, sandstorm, sea breeze, shower, sky, sleet, slush, smog, smoke, snow, snowfall, snowflake, snow flurry, snow level, snow line, snow shower, snowsquall, snowstorm, snowy, spring, squall, squall line, stationary front, steam, storm, storm surge, storm tracks, stratosphere, stratus, subtropical, summer, sun/ sunshine/ sunny, sun dog, sunburn, sun pillar, sunrise, sunset, surge, swell, temperate, temperature, thaw, thermal, thermometer, thunder, thunderstorm, tornado, tornado alley, tropical, tropical storm, tropical wave, turbulence, twilight, twister, typhoon, unstable, updraft, upwind, UV (ultra violet) rays, vapor, visibility, vortex, warm, warning, water, water cycle, waterspout, wave, weather, weather balloon, weathering, weather map, weather satellite, weathervane, wedge, westerlies, whirlwind, whiteout, wind, wind chill, wind vane, winter, zone.

### Questions:

1. What comes to mind when you hear the word 'weather'?
2. What is your favourite weather?
3. What do you think of today's weather?
4. Do you worry about the world's changing weather? If so, what do you think is causing these changes?
5. Why do different countries have different weather?
6. Has the weather in your country changed over the past decades?
7. Have you ever experienced extreme weather?
8. Do you always try and look at or read the weather forecast?
9. John Ruskin said: "There is really no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather." What do you think of this quote?
10. Anthony J. D'Angelo said: "Wherever you go, no matter what the weather, always bring your own sunshine." What do you think of this quote?
11. What are your favourite weather words?
12. Do you understand all the symbols on the weather map?
13. How does the weather change your feelings?
14. When was the last time the weather destroyed one of your plans?
15. Have you ever had to weather a storm?
16. Would you like to work as a weather forecaster?
17. What do you think the weather will be like in your country 100 years from now?
18. Kin Hubbard said: "Don't knock the weather; nine-tenths of the people couldn't start a conversation if it didn't change once in a while." What do you think of this quote?
19. Someone once said: "If you don't like the weather, wait a minute." What do you think of this quote?
20. What's your favorite season and why?
21. Are there any special traditions associated with different seasons in your country?
22. Have you ever been caught in bad weather? If so, what did you do?
23. What crops are produced in which seasons in your country?
24. Do you think weather patterns are changing? If so, why do you think this is?
25. Do you have many disasters in your country which are caused by weather?
26. Do you know any interesting myths or stories about weather?
27. Which do you like better hot weather or cold weather?
28. What month gets the most rain in your country?
29. What's the average temperature in your country in the summer time? How about in the winter?
30. Do you think that in recent years we are losing our four distinct seasons?
31. What kind of climate do you prefer when choosing a place to go on vacation?

32. What is the best season to get married? Can you think of other activities in which one season may be better than another?
33. In your opinion, which season is the most beautiful? Which season is the most comfortable for you?
34. Why do you think spring (or another season) is the most beautiful season?
35. Have you ever been stranded in a snowstorm? What did you do?
36. Do you think weather affects the way people feel?
37. How can extreme weather conditions affect the economy and social life in countries?
38. What are the different kinds of weather?
39. How do television stations secure weather reports?
40. Why is it important to know future weather conditions in advanced?
41. Where do you get your weather information?
42. What is your favorite winter activity?
43. What is the hottest natural temperature you have experienced? Where and when was it and what did it feel like?

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## 5. Advertising

### Glossary:

advertising /'ædvɜːtaɪzɪŋ/, advertisement (BrE: /əd'vɜːrtɪsmənt/, AmE: /,ædvər'taɪzmənt/), advert, ad, advertising agency, AIDA (аббр. Attention, Interest, Desire, Action), ban adverts, banner, benefit, billboard (USA), brand, brand name, branding, circulation, classified ads, commercial, coupon, display advertisement, double-page spread, eye-catcher (USA), features, glossy magazine ads, hoarding (Britain), impose restrictions on the marketing of tobacco and alcohol, in-store promotion, marketing campaigns, misleading information, pop-up, poster, prime time, promote, public service announcement, sandwich board, sidebar ad, spot announcement, subway card, target audience, telemarketing, (time) slot, USP (аббр. Unique Selling Proposition).

### Questions:

1. How would you define advertising?
2. Would you like to work in advertising?

3. Do you prefer advertisements on TV, in newspapers, on the radio, on the Internet or in the street?
4. Do you think advertising is an art?
5. Would you like there to be no ads on TV?
6. What do you think of the ads in other countries?
7. Have you ever placed an ad in the classified section of a newspaper?
8. Do you think advertising is a clever way of lying about products?
9. What products depend most on advertising?
10. What do you think of advertisements for language schools?
11. Is advertising a good or bad thing?
12. What factors are essential in making a good advertisement?
13. Do pop-up ads on the Internet bother you?
14. What adverts have you seen or heard that you particularly liked?
15. Do you buy products because of advertising? Do you think you are easily persuaded to buy things after seeing or hearing an ad?
16. Do you agree with an advertising ban on cigarettes? Should alcohol or tobacco companies be allowed to advertise? Why or why not?
17. What regulations should be applied to adverts to protect consumers?
18. What would the world be like without advertising?
19. Have you ever been angry about an advert?
20. Which companies produce the best ads?
21. What is the funniest advertisement you have seen? Describe it.
22. What makes an ad memorable?
23. What are the different types of advertising? (Eg. TV)
24. What types of companies choose each type?
25. Do you find advertising persuasive?
26. Why do you buy one product over another?
27. Should advertisers be allowed to advertise to children?
28. What do you think of celebrity endorsements?
29. Which celebrities advertise which products?
30. Do favorite or annoying celebrities make you want or not want to buy a product?
31. Should there be advertisement-free zones?
32. Is there truth in advertising?
33. What kind of advertisements attract your attention?
34. Why is it necessary to advertise?
35. Do you think advertising should be allowed to interrupt TV or radio programs? What are the alternatives?
36. What is the best way to advertise to children? Adults? Seniors? etc.
37. Do you think advertising is too expensive?
38. Do you think that the Internet and cable/satellite TV have become more important than national TV for advertising products?
39. Can TV advertising be a force for good?
40. How easy do you think it is to influence children with advertising?

41. Do you think the government has the right to ban advertising for junk food and soda during children's TV programs? What do you think about this? Why do you think they made this decision?
42. Do political parties in (country) use TV advertising? If so, should they?
43. When out walking or shopping in the city, do you accept advertising fliers or free samples that are offered to you?
44. How would make an advertisement more interesting?
45. Can you buy something and get something for free in your country?
46. Do people use coupons where you live?
47. What is the most advertised product in your country?
48. What differences can you notice between commercials from 10 or 15 years ago and commercials today?
49. Do you think ads influence the choices you make when you buy clothes?
50. Do you often buy a particular brand when you buy clothes?
51. Why do you buy this brand?
52. Does it give status to wear particular brands like Nike or Lacoste?
53. Do you know why some channels have ads and others not? If you do know explain.
54. Do you think there are too many ads in magazines? Why/why not?
55. When you watch TV, how much attention do you pay to the advertisements?
56. How would you advertise something you wanted to sell?
57. What are the harmful and the beneficial effects of advertising?
58. Do you think that ads create a desire for more and more material possessions?
59. Do you think that commercials on TV are annoying because they interrupt programs or do you think that many ads are more amusing than the programs on TV?
60. Do you think advertising is too expensive?

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## 6. Housing

### Glossary:

**Houses and dwellings:** abode, adobe house, A-frame, apartment, attached house, barracks, beach house, boarding house, brownstone, building, bungalow, bunkhouse, cabin, caravan, castle, chalet, chateau, condo, condominium, co-op, cottage, country house, crib, dacha, detached house, domicile, dorm, dormitory, double-wide, duplex, dwelling, earth-sheltered house, efficiency apartment, estate, farmhouse, flat, gabled house, guest house, hacienda, hall, high-rise home, hotel, house, houseboat, household, house trailer, housing project, hunting lodge, hut, igloo, inn, lean-to, living quarters, lodge, lodging, loft, log cabin, longhouse, maisonette, manor, mansion, microapartment, mobile home, motel, palace, penthouse, pied-à-terre, primary residence, pup tent, quarters, ranch house, real estate, residence, residential hall, rooming house, roundhouse, row house, saltbox, shack, shelter, skyscraper, split-level house, studio apartment, suite, summer house, tepee, tenement, tent, terraced house, tipi, townhouse, tract house, trailer home, treehouse, triplex, tudor, unit, vacation house, villa, wickiup, wigwam, yaodong, yurt.

**Rooms and parts in a house:** apartment, apartment complex, attic, back door, balcony, basement, bathroom, bathtub, bedroom, breezeway, brick, cabinets, carpet, ceiling, cement, chandelier, closet, commode, corridor, countertop, deck, dining room, doorbell, efficiency apartment, family room, fireplace, flat, floor, foyer, front door, garage, garden, glass, granite, hallway, hardwood floors, kitchen, laundry room, mansion, mantle, marble, master bathroom, master bedroom, paint, patio, roof, screen door, shelves, shower, siding, sink, sliding glass door, spacious, stained glass windows, staircase, stone, study, tile, toilet, walk-in closet, wallpaper, walls, windows, yard.

### Questions:

1. Can you describe each room of your house?
2. What does the outside of your house look like?
3. Where do you/your parents park the car at your house?
4. Do you like the place where you are living? Why or why not?
5. What is your favorite room in your house? Why?
6. How are homes different in your home country and in another country?
7. How have you changed your home since you've started living there?
8. How long have you lived where you are living now?
9. How many different homes have you lived in?
  - Which one did you like the best? Why?
  - Which one did you like the least? Why?
10. How many rooms are there in your house?
11. How much is your rent?
12. If you could change anything about your present home, what would it be?
13. Is your home in a convenient location?
14. What changes would you like to make to your home?
15. What do you like about your home? What don't you like?
16. What do you think is the worst color for a living room?

17. What is in your bedroom?
  18. What things in your home couldn't you live without?
  19. What things in your house could you easily live without?
  20. Where would your dream home be? What would it be like inside and out?
  21. Which room do you spend the least time in?
  22. Which room do you spend the most time in?
  23. Who are your neighbors? Do you get along well with your neighbours?
- How well do you know them?
24. Who lives with you? / Who do you live with?
  25. Would you prefer to live in a house or an apartment? Why?
  26. Is every house a home?
  27. What makes 'a house' into 'a home'?
  28. Have you ever been homesick?
  29. Have you changed anything in your house recently? If so, what was that?
  30. What would you like to change in your house?
  31. What is the color of your front door?
  32. What kind of housing would you prefer?
  33. What is your dream house?
  34. Do you like to keep pets in your home?
  35. Are there any parks near your home?
  36. What strange materials do you know of that have been used to make houses?
  37. Could you build a house for yourself? How would you do it? (you cannot have a builder help you)
  38. How could you live without electricity? Could you make your own electricity? How?
  39. How can houses be made more environmentally friendly?
  40. Describe how you go about buying a house in your country. Can you borrow money from a bank? Is it easy to buy and sell houses?
  41. What would be important to consider when designing a city? Was your city planned? Describe a perfect city
  42. Draw/describe your dream house (money is no problem) where, materials, design, interior, landscaping etc
  43. I imagine you have arrived in a country where they don't speak your language. You have no money or friends there. What would you do for accommodation?
  44. Give some reasons why people become homeless.
  45. What problems do home owners have? What can they do about them?
  46. Is it better to rent or buy? Give reasons for your answer.
  47. What do you think houses in the future will be like?
  48. How important is security? How do you make a house secure?
  49. Make a list of the 10 most important things you would look for when choosing a house to live in.

50. Some people say houses are too much like boxes or cages. Do you agree or disagree? Why?
51. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a home stay?
52. List alternatives to a house or apartment (e.g. igloo). What are the advantages and disadvantages of these alternatives? Which alternative would you prefer to live in?
53. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a small house/flat/apartment? And living in a big one?
54. Do you have a nice garden at your home? Do you plant flowers and trees in your garden? Do you help your mother/father to water those plants/flowers?
55. Which do you like better, a home with a nice garden or a home without one?
56. Do you have a mini swimming pool in your home? (a basketball court, a ping pong table, a billiards table? etc.)
57. Do you help to mow the lawn in your garden?
58. Which of these factors would you consider to be the most important when buying a new house. Put them in order of importance: Number of bedrooms, Location, Nice Views, Sunny, Age, Near to public transport, Condition, Garden, Central heating, Size of living room, Separate dining room, Price.
59. Do you think there'll be housing shortages in your town/city in the future?
60. Do you know anything about your government's housing policy?

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## 7. In a department store

### Glossary:

shop (BrE), store (AmE), petrol station (BrE), gas station (AmE), filling station, antique shop, chemist's (BrE), dispensing chemist's, pharmacy, drugstore (AmE), cash dispenser, cash machine, cash point, ATM (automated teller machine) (AmE), bar, flea market, cash-and-carry, baker's, boutique, off-licence, offie, liquor store, bottle shop, newspaper stand, newsstand, newsagent's, newsagent's shop, paper shop, haberdashery, garage, delicatessen, deli, hypermarket, trading post, daycare centre, bucket shop, pet shop, key cutting, stationer's, tearoom, tea-shop, bowling, cinema

(BrE), movie theater, movies (AmE), booth, stall, bookstall, bookshop (BrE), bookstore (AmE), thrift shop, charity shop, thrift store, hospice shop, opportunity shop, op shop, confectioner's, sweet shop, patisserie, coffee shop, big-box store, junk shop, hole-in-the-wall, duty-free, fish and chip shop, chip shop, five-and-dime, five-cent store, dime store, ten-cent store, card shop, lingerie shop, toy shop, leather goods shop, corner shop, clothing shop, gift shop, sandwich shop, novelty store, takeaway, salon, ironmonger's, outfitter, builders' merchant, drapery, electronics shop, furniture shop, dairy, photo booth, record shop, butcher's, convenience store, concession, minimart, shoe shop, greengrocer's, optician's, gun shop, megastore, hairdresser's, barbershop, barber's, perfume shop, perfumery, post office, restaurant, fishmonger's, fish shop, market, garden centre, beauty parlour, beauty salon, sex shop, service centre, chain store, sports shop, sporting goods shop, information booth, service station, gift shop, supermarket, superstore, tobacconist's, pay phone, shopping centre, mall, toilet, travel agency, department store, general store, dry cleaner's, the cleaners, launderette, hardware shop, florist's, jewelry shop, jewellery shop, jeweller's.

### Questions:

1. What kinds of shops are there in every city/town?
2. Name some departments in a department store.
3. Describe the process of purchasing things in a self-service shop.
4. What springs to mind when you hear the word 'shopping'?
5. Is shopping a real hobby?
6. Why do women like shopping more than men?
7. When's the best time to go shopping?
8. Do people always need the things they buy when they go shopping?
9. Do you prefer going shopping alone or with friends?
10. Which is better, shopping in shops or shopping online?
11. Have you ever experienced "trolley rage" when shopping?
12. What's the worst shopping experience you've had?
13. Is shopping an addiction? How can it be cured?
14. Do you enjoy window shopping? Why?/Why not?
15. Is window shopping a total waste of time?
16. When did shopping become so popular?
17. Do you prefer shopping in malls, markets or streets?
18. What's top of your shopping list?
19. Would you like to go on a shopping holiday?
20. In which store would you like to go on a shopping spree?
21. What is the thing you forget most often when you go shopping?
22. Do you like going shopping in other countries?
23. What's the difference between 'going shopping' and 'doing the shopping'?
24. What are your feelings about shopping? Is it a pleasure or a torture?
25. Do you think that men and women have different feelings about shopping?

26. Do you have different feelings about shopping for clothes, shoes, electronic gadgets and food?
27. If you are buying an expensive item, do you compare prices at several shops and the internet?
28. Some shops sell second-hand goods, have you ever used them?
29. Have you ever bought something and then never really used it? What was it and why didn't you use it?
30. When you shop is it customary to haggle in your country? Are you any good at haggling?
31. Do you think people can become addicted to shopping?
32. Are you a bargain-hunter? Do you tend to wait for the sales before buying things?
33. Are you saving up for anything at the moment? If so, what?
34. Are you more likely to use large retail chains of shops or independent shops/sole traders? What are the characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of both styles of retailer?
35. Do you ever go to market? If so, do you always go to the same stalls?
36. Have you ever bought anything from a door-to-door salesman or a street vendor?
37. Do you ever shop on the internet? What is your opinion of this way of shopping?
38. Have you ever used eBay or any other shopping website? If so, describe the process of buying on them.
39. What is your opinion of the security of buying things on the internet?
40. How do you think the way we shop will change over the next few years?

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## 8. Population

### Glossary:

To inhabit, to be descended from, amalgamation, the Celts, the Germanic tribes, the Vikings, to settle in, to assimilate, to conquer, the Domesday Book, available records, estimate v/n, censuses, substantial internal migration, to drop (by), to increase (by), decline, to witness, inflow, outflow, peasant, to impose strict immigration laws, flow n, refugee, (non)-white, ethnic minority, mobile, conurbation,

patriotic, identity, cling to smth, patronizing, attachment to the country, opinion poll, loyalty, to be segregated, community, polarized, egalitarian, rigid, to come from, cultural background.

### **Questions:**

1. How did the population of the UK change over the centuries?
2. Which factors influence the dynamics of population growth in the country?
3. How densely is the country populated? Give the density figures in different parts of the UK.
4. What is the age structure of the present-day population in Britain and its possible consequences?
5. How did migration change the pattern of population in the UK?
6. What is the ethnic composition of the modern population in the UK?
7. What factors create a person's sense of identity?
8. Do the social classes in your country differentiate themselves in the same way as they do in Britain? Do accent, language? Clothes, money, habits and attitudes play the same roles in your country?
9. What is the population of present-day Belarus?
10. What nationalities comprise Belarus? What are the biggest population groups?
11. What is the density of population?
12. The country faces some obvious demographic crises – the falling birthrate and growing death rate. What factors cause these trends?

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## **9. Culture**

### **Glossary**

Abstract art, amateur, architect, architecture, art nouveau, artist, audience, author, autograph, backstage, ballet, band, barrow, bath, best-seller, brass instruments, canvas, cast, chorus, cinema, comedy, composer, conductor, construct, contemporary, contribute, court painter, create, culture, décor, display, dome, drama, drawing, eccentric, established, exhibition, fans, Fauvism, fiction, Figurative art, film, gallery, genius, henge, imagination, imposing, Impressionism, inspiration, landmark, landscape, legend, literature, magnificent, marine, masterpiece, motion picture, mural painting, museum, musician, narrator, nonfiction, notorious, novel, oil

painting, opera, orchestra, palace, pen name, playwright, plot, poetry, portrait, Post-impressionism, prose, pseudonym, publish, reader, Realism, recognition, reflect, religious, rhyme, rhythm, sculpture, secular, soloist, soundtrack, spectacular, spectator, stage, stained glass, still life, string instruments, Surrealism, symphony, talent, tapestry, temple, the stalls, theatre, tragedy, verse, visual arts, Vorticism, wall.

### Questions

1. What is culture? Give the definition of the notion and name its constituents. Which are the most significant ones, in your opinion?
2. What do you know about the British architecture of Pre-Roman and Roman times?
3. What are the specific features of Anglo-Saxon architecture?
4. What is the difference between Romanesque and Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages in Britain?
5. Name the characteristic traits of Tudor style architecture of the Renaissance and Stuart style architecture of the Baroque.
6. Speak about Georgian and Victorian architecture and their distinctive features.
7. Dwell upon architecture of the 20th century: arts and crafts, Art Deco, neo-classical style, modernism, postmodernism.
8. Describe one of the world's famous buildings and speak about its architect(s).
9. Main periods and styles of British painting – name the characteristic traits and major representatives of each one.
10. Prepare a report about one of Britain's most renowned painters and his creative work.
11. Who were the most prominent composers of Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music in Great Britain? What musical forms did they compose mostly?
12. Speak about one of famous British musicians, bands or singers of the last 50 years. Dwell on their creative work and contribution to the development of music in Great Britain.
13. Prepare a report about one of Britain's outstanding writers. Be sure to cover their biography as well as creative work. Why is the contribution of this particular author so important to the development of literature in Great Britain?
14. What do you know about the history of theatre in Great Britain? What is the position of theatre in the British cultural life of today?
15. How did cinema develop in Britain? Is it popular there today? Name some famous British cinema festivals and awards.
16. Speak about a prominent British film director or actor. Are they influential on the international cinema arena?
17. Prepare a report about one of Britain's museums or art galleries.
18. Can you describe the eating habits of the British? Are there any traditional dishes and drinks?
19. Speak of the history of youth culture in the UK (the causes of its emergence and its further development).

20. Prepare a report on the history of one of the forms of art in Belarus.
21. Speak about an outstanding representative of Belarusian culture. Be sure to dwell upon his/her creative work as well as his/her biography.

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## 10. Religion

### Glossary:

Religious freedom, to propagate, established churches, clergy, the Church of England (Anglican), the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), Protestant Church, the Catholic Church, Puritans, Nonconformist churches, Methodist, Baptist, Evangelical, Salvation Army, Head of the Church, Defender of the Faith, bishop, archbishop, Central Synod, dioceses, parish, vicar, priest, parishioner, adherent, priesthood, confession, faith, denomination, creed, missionary, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to withdraw from religious education, collective worship, chaplain, religious observances, spiritual needs, welfare services, church attendance, committed Christian, nominal believer, to be baptized (into), Sunday school, allegiance, to proselytize, prayer, laity, to ordain, secular, to dissent from a church, to practice a religion.

### Questions:

1. How did the arrival of missionaries in 597 affect Christianity in Britain?
2. What was the medieval Church in England replaced by during reformation?
3. What led to a number of successions from the established church in the 16th and 17th centuries?
4. What was the Toleration Act about?
5. How are religious values recognized in modern Britain?
6. Is religious education mandatory in Britain?
7. What does the Queen's title the "Defender of Faith" mean?
8. Describe the role of the Queen in the Church of England and the government system of the Church.
9. How are religious bodies funded?
10. What social services do the Churches provide?
11. What is the difference between the church attendance and church membership?
12. In what way does Christian worship vary?

13. Who are the two most senior clergy in the Church of England?
14. In what way is the Church of England different from the Church of Scotland?
15. Which Church is the strongest in terms of attendance?
16. What are the Free Churches and how do they differ from each other?
17. What part has religion played in the national way of life?
18. Examine the structure and nature of the Roman Catholic Church.

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## **11. The National Health Service**

### **Glossary:**

Social security, health insurance company, to be entitled to, to claim benefits, welfare state, to register, a local doctor, General practitioner (GP), to get treatment, surgery, specialist consultation, private medical insurance, emergency, free medical care, dental treatment, to subsidize, the rocketed cost, to implement reforms, cost-efficient, opt out of, self-governing, to shop-around for the best-value treatment, nursing home, pay beds, ward, to accommodate, homeopathic medicine.

### **Questions:**

1. In Britain the only people who can choose whether or not to pay national insurance contributions are self-employed people. More and more of them are choosing not to do so. Why do you think this is?
2. Would you say that the balance in Britain between welfare provided by the state and welfare offered by charities is different from that in your country?
3. Do you think that the British welfare state is successful in giving help to everybody who needs it? How many and what kind of people “slip through the net” of care?
4. What are the main problems of healthcare system in the UK? What solutions have been suggested and tried? Are they the right ones?
5. What is the general status and public image of doctors and nurses in the UK? In your country?

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## **12. Transport**

### **Glossary:**

Navigable river, freight aircraft, high speed motorways, speedy, silting, impetus, railway communication, to transport, exporting port, to link, combustion engine, motor vehicles, door-to-door delivery, road network, to emerge, congestion, to converge, pedestrian, maritime nation, mouth, estuary, container traffic, to load, to unload, ferry, principal port, commuter, mobility, motor car, to be given priority, transport policy, road safety, seat belt, double-decker (single-decker) bus, to get on (off), to get into (out of), the Tube, traffic warden, commuter train, the channel tunnel, stowaway, exhaust fumes, rush hour, to bring to a standstill, hitchhiker, to hike, conductor, roundabout, rambler, subway, ahead of schedule, single (return) ticket, coach, to collide, to bump, to skid, to slip, goods train, to break the speed limit, a flying visit, cable car, stranded, marooned, deserted, throng, horde, to accelerate, to ascent, to dismount, to alight, to fasten (do up), ring road, dual carriageway, lane, track, bypass, flyover, to be held up in a traffic jam, to board (the train), to set off, to head for, to get going, en-route, to break down, to hit the road, on the move, delay.

### **Questions:**

1. Which is your favourite means of private transport?
2. Do you drive a car? When did you learn to drive? What make of car do you drive?
3. What skills do you need to practise to pass the driving test in your country?
4. Did you pass your test first time? What do you find most difficult about driving?
5. Which is your favourite kind of public transport buses or trains? ships or planes?
6. How do you usually travel to work or college in your country?
7. How did you get from your home in your country to your host mother's house?
8. Are you in favour of more road building to create more space for the private motorist in your country?
9. Do you think that more cycle lanes are needed in your own town or city? What would be some of the problems in providing more facilities for cyclists?
10. Do you think that more freight should be sent by rail? Why are companies reluctant to send their goods this way? What needs to be done to change their minds?
11. What transport do you think we'll be using in 50 years' time?
12. What comes to mind when you hear the word 'transportation'?
13. What's your favourite method of transportation?
14. What transportation problems are there in your country?

15. What would life be like if all public transportation in your country stopped?
16. Are you happy with transportation services in your country?
17. What do you think of the transportation in other countries?
18. How many different kinds of transportation have you been on?
19. Will the quality of transportation in your country get better or worse?
20. What was transportation like when you were a kid?
21. What form of transport is worst for the environment?
22. What mode of transportation would you like someone to invent?
23. How has international transportation changed in the past few decades?
24. What are the transportation needs of your country?
25. Do you think we are spoilt for choice these days with all the different transportation options?
26. What do you think will be the next big breakthrough in transportation?

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## 13. Cities in Britain

### Glossary:

urban population, conurbation, mayor, to send coals to Newcastle, pace, remote, cramped, surveyor, (semi)-detached, terraced, estate-agent, borough, settlement, inner city, suburb, the outskirts, metropolis, downtown, resident, rural, rustic, dweller, road sign, signpost, taxi, cab, public conveniences, water closet, pedestrian crossing, crosswalk, pavement, sidewalk, subway, underpass, litterbin, wastebasket, traffic jam, gridlock, petrol station, filling station, billboard, tower block, high rise, skyscraper, traffic island, traffic lights, overcrowded, within walking distance, market, parking meter, car-hire agency, residential area, go to town, to paint the town red, one-horse town, country cousin.

### Questions:

1. If you've been to London, what did you like about it?
2. If you haven't been to London, what would you like to do there?
3. Write down five adjectives to describe London.
4. How has London changed from 1927 to the present day?
5. How has your home town changed from 1927 to the present day?
6. What has changed for the better?
7. What has changed for the worse?
8. What would you change about your home town to make it a better place to live in?

9. Why are country dwellers often drawn to go and try a new life in a big city? Do they usually find what they are hoping for?

10. What are the main differences between life in the country and life in the city? Which do you prefer and why? Which do you think is better for your physical and mental well-being?

11. I have no relish for the country: it's a kind of healthy grave (Sydney Smith). Comment upon the saying.

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## 14. Economy of the United Kingdom

### Glossary:

manual (“blue-collar”) worker, non-manual (“white-collar”) worker, to work overtime, heavy industry, wildcat strike, blackleg, gross domestic product (GDP), manufacturing industry, service industry, private enterprise, to be self-sufficient, semi-manufacture, transaction, “depressed” North, “flourishing” South, to process, commodity, capacity, capital gain, consumption, deficit, deflation, debt, demand, supply, deregulation, diversification, dividend, efficiency, equity, fiscal policy, free trade, full employment, incentive, globalization, income, interest rate, market forces, minimum wage, money supply, monopoly, national debt, poverty trap, recession, regulation, scarcity, stagnation, subsidy, transparency, value-added, volatility, trade, time value, heavy engineering, iron industry, sheep raising, brewing, distillery, textile manufacture, food processing.

### Questions:

1. What are the key features of the economy in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?

2. What is the role of services in the life of the country?

3. What do the service industry include?

4. Why do we observe comparatively high unemployment in the UK?

5. Does the private sector play an important role in the life of the British economy?

6. Is the UK self-sufficient in energy supply? Why?

7. Does nuclear power play an important role in meeting the country's energy needs?

8. Is British agriculture efficient? Prove it.

9. Why does the country continue to import agricultural products?

10. What gap exists between the north and the South?

11. What influenced the industrial development of the Midlands?

12. How does the climate affect the development of agriculture in the Midlands?
13. Why does tourism play an important role in North Wales?
14. How have the physical features of Scotland influenced the development of its economy?
15. What city is the main industrial center of Northern Ireland?

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## 15. The Late Middle Ages

### Glossary:

to throw off one's rule; to challenge the authority; to suffer a setback; to claim the right; longbow; to take sb prisoner; to sign a treaty; looting *n*; ransom *n*; ransom *v*; chivalry *n*; courtly manners; courtier *n*; the Order of the Garter; plague; famine *n*; tenanted land; yeoman *n*; Flanders *n*; Fleming *n*; Flemish *adj*; spinster *n*; revolt *n*; revolt *v*; to enforce a tax; heresy *n* condemn *v* to depose a king; capture; landed gentry *n*; esquire *n*; staple *n*; fence in *v*; accountable to *adj*; justice of the peace (JP) *n*; the Welsh longbow; the treaty of Bretigny; the Black Death; the Peasant's Revolt; Lollardy; the Lancastrians; the Yorkists; the clans in Scotland; the guilds, alliance, ally, to take over, to maintain army, to humble.

### Questions:

1. What were the terms of the alliance between Scotland and France?
2. What made the battle at Poitiers famous?
3. What happened to the king of Scots when he had attacked England in 1346?
4. What ideas were expressed in the code of chivalry?
5. The dramatic fall in population in the 14th century caused positive consequences, didn't it?
6. What were the reasons for the poor to revolt?
7. What was the attitude of monarchs towards the Lollards?
8. What caused the crisis of kingship?
9. What was the outcome of Glyndwr's rebellion?
10. What country won the Hundred Years War? Why?
11. How did Edward IV get the throne? Did he manage to keep it?
12. What were the consequences of the Wars of Roses?
13. Had Scotland developed as a nation by the end of the Middle Ages?
14. What benefits did Scotland's alliance with France bring?
15. What was the rank system in the society?

16. What was the purpose of the guilds?
17. What were the two different ideas about women?
18. What responsibilities did the wife of a noble/peasant have?
19. Did education develop during the 15<sup>th</sup> century?
20. What positive changes did the printing press cause?

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## 16. The Tudors

### Glossary:

glory *n*; glorious break away from *v*; (the Court of) Star Chamber; stand up to *v*; infancy *n*; the Act of Supremacy; dissolution *n*; dissolve *v*; execute *v*; benefit from; pardon *n*; unbending *adj*; inferior to *adj*; lifetime *n*; parish *n*; parson /vicar *n*; plot *n*; plot *v*; adventurer *n*; the Spanish Armada (the Invincible Armada); chartered company; tempt; far-reaching *adj*; run *v*, to settle abroad.

### Questions:

1. What did Henry VII's policy concentrate on?
2. Why did Henry VIII want to influence European politics?
3. Why did Henry VIII dislike the power of the Church in England?
4. Why did the pope forbid Henry's divorce?
5. Why did Henry VIII dissolve monasteries?
6. Why was the marriage of a queen a difficult matter?
7. Why did Elizabeth I keep Mary as a prisoner for a long time?
8. How did Elizabeth I make the Church part of the state machine?
9. What was the basis of England's foreign policy?
10. How did Elizabeth I help the Dutch Protestants?
11. What was the agreement between the queen and the chartered companies?
12. Why did Henry VIII fail to make the Irish accept his English Church Reformation?
13. What was the difference between the English Church and the Scottish Kirk?
14. Why did power move from the House of Lords to the House of Commons in the 16<sup>th</sup> century?
15. What were the tasks of Parliament?
16. What caused social and economic problems in the 16<sup>th</sup> century?
17. Why did landowners start to enclose land?

18. What efforts were made by the government to keep order in a situation of rising unemployment?
19. What changes did the usage of coal bring?
20. Were there any changes in the English language?

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## 17. International Relations

### Glossary

absolute gains, adjudicative, agreement, anarchic, arbitral tribunal, arbitration, award, bilateral agreement, binding effect, city-state, Cold War, colonialism, conciliation, conflict resolution, Constructivism, corporate sector, decolonization, diplomacy, diplomatic relations, disputants, ecological sustainability, economics, enquiry, epistemological theory, equality of opportunity, facilitate, fairness, Feminism, foreign policy, global finance, globalization, good offices, hostage negotiators, human rights, impartial, Inherent bad faith model, institutionalization of diplomacy, interdisciplinary, interest group perspective, intergovernmental organizations, International relations, international security, International society theory, IR discourse, judicial settlement, law, Leadership theories, Liberalism, lobbyist, Marxism, mediation, mitigation, mobilization, modern, multinational corporations, mutual benefit, nationalism, nation-state, negotiation, Neoliberalism, non-governmental organizations, normative theory, nuclear proliferation, peace negotiators, Peace of Westphalia, political entities, political science, politics, positivist, post-modern, post-positivist, Post-structuralism, pre-modern, rational actors, Realism, Reflectivism, Regime theory, relative gains, republic, sanctions, self-interest, settlement of disputes, sovereign states, strategic partnership, strategic perspective, tension, terrorism, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), the proffered, The Third Great Debate, the United Nations Organization (UN), Treaty of Utrecht, war, women-centric approach

### Questions

1. Define International Relations as a study. Can you prove that it is indeed interdisciplinary?
2. Enumerate the actors of international relations. What is their role in IR?
3. How long ago can the history of international relations be traced? What major works and events in its history can you name?

4. When and where did the study of international relations begin? How did it evolve?
5. What is the aim of normative theory of international relations? Is it actually fulfilled?
6. What is the difference in the positivist and post-positivist approaches to international relations theory?
7. What is the focus of Realism in IR? Link it to human nature.
8. Who are the key actors in the international system according to Liberalists?
9. Comment on Neoliberalism and Regime theory. Are there any similarities between them?
10. Which theory aims at better explaining the actions taken by states and other major actors as well as the identities that guide them?
11. The theorists of which approach are more concerned with the economic and material aspects of the state rather than with cooperation?
12. How do Feminists view the IR theory?
13. What leadership theories do you know? What do they have in common and what are their peculiarities?
14. What are the systemic tools of international relations?
15. What diplomatic methods of international dispute settlement do you know?
16. Who are the participants of negotiation? What is their main goal?
17. What is the method of enquiry aimed at?
18. How different are methods of mediation, conciliation and good offices? Is there anything that makes them related?
19. What is the major disadvantage of diplomatic methods of dispute settlement that makes adjudicative methods preferable?
20. What is the major difference between arbitration and judicial settlement? Who or what is the dispute resolved by?
21. Who or what do the conflicting parties refer to when choosing institutional methods of dispute settlement?
22. How should the parties choose the suitable means of settlement?
23. What are the major vectors of foreign policy of the Republic of Belarus?
24. In what way does foreign policy of the Republic of Belarus coincide with its internal policy?

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## **МОДУЛЬ 2.**

### **2 курс, 3 семестр**

#### **Аспект «общелитературный английский язык» (GE)**

Люди и профессии

Здоровье и спорт

Одержимость и зависимость

Страхи и фобии

Путешествие

Общественные и межличностные отношения

Правомерное поведение

#### **Аспект «язык специальности» (ESP)**

Особенности развития правовой системы Великобритании

Правовая система Республики Беларусь

Государственное и политическое устройство Великобритании

Парламент Великобритании

Государственное и политическое устройство Республики Беларусь

Национальное собрание Республики Беларусь

История Великобритании. Стюарты.

История Великобритании. XVIII век.

#### **Грамматика**

Глагол

Артикль

Наречие

#### **Чтение**

Units 6-10

#### **References**

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## **1. People and careers**

### **Glossary:**

A job-seeker, a temporary/permanent job, bachelor/masters/doctor degree, career break, career exploration/guidance/counseling/ladder/pathway, career woman, careerist, commissions, compelling employer brand, competitive pay, conditions/terms of employment, dead end job, employee (rights, relations), employer, employment agency, executive, full-time/part-time employment, job market, job perk, job-hunting, license, medical insurance, on-the-job training, paid job, position administrative, promotion, redundant, references, rewarding/engaging/challenging job, salary increase, salary, the threat of compulsory redundancies, tips bonus, to accept/take voluntary redundancy, to apply for a job, to be employed as an interpreter, to be out of a job (unemployed, jobless), to face redundancy, to get a job, to lose one's job, to take a job as a..., unemployment, vacation, wage cuts, wage packet (pay packet/ pay envelope), wage, work experience.

### **Questions:**

1. Why study or work? It's the question on everyone's minds, as we hit snooze on the alarm clock. Why do we work? Why do we drag ourselves out of bed every morning instead of living lives composed of one pleasure-filled adventure after another?
2. Do we work because we have to make a living? (Sure, but is that it?) When you ask people who are fulfilled by their work why they do the work they do, money almost never comes up. The list of non-monetary reasons people give for doing their work is long and compelling. What could be this list like in your opinion? (engaged and challenged by one's work, to be appreciated, enjoy learning new things, find what you do meaningful, etc.)
3. Are you a job seeker? What is the job market like today in our country/Minsk? Have you ever had a temporary job or a part-time job?
4. For some students taking a job is not a matter of choice, but necessity. They need to work to save for university or to supplement family income. Do you need or want to start your career before you graduate from the university?
5. What are the employment prospects of students who major in Cross Cultural Studies/International Relations?
6. Would you prefer a career in diplomacy, business or politics? Is it a career that is suited to your strengths? What are your strengths?
7. What steps are required from you to become a career interpreter? Skills and qualifications to get into that job? Is it a dead end job?
8. Are you a careerist? Does the word 'careerist' have a positive or negative connotation?
9. Do women usually work after they get married or they prefer to be career women in our country and in other countries?
10. Who should make the most money in a family? Do you think women and men should be paid the same for the same job?

11. What is better to earn commission, get a productivity bonus, or get only a base salary?

12. How many hours a week in general do you think people work in our country? Is it common to moonlight?

13. How much redundancy money are people given when they are made redundant? Is it possible to live off the redundancy money for a long time or do people usually have difficulties in supporting themselves?

14. Do you know anyone that was fired from a job? What were the circumstances? How efficient could be the "unemployment office"? What does it actually do?

15. Rate the following in order of importance for you (not important; important; very important): decent salary, permanent salary increase, promotion, shorter working day, flexible working hours, friendly workmates, pleasant atmosphere at work, medical insurance, conditions of employment, growth opportunities, stocked kitchen with coffee and snacks, discounted gym membership, medical benefits

16. Can you figure out your top priorities: company culture, salary or a specific job position?

17. What are some questions that are frequently asked in a job interview? Do they coincide with the list below?

- What degrees do you have?
- How much experience do you have?
- Where have you worked?
- Why did you choose this employment?
- How much would you like to earn?
- Have you ever worked in this field?
- Why should we choose you?

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## 2. Health and fitness

### Glossary

Abs, AIDS, arthritis, asthma, breast cancer, cancer, cervical cancer, chicken pox, chronic diseases, clean bill of health, communicable diseases, crunch, diabetes, diphtheria, elevated blood sugar level, fit as a fiddle, fit, fitness, heart disease, hepatitis, HIV, high blood pressure, high cholesterol level, in good/bad shape,

influenza (flu), measles, mumps, muscle tone, new lease on life, polio, rabies, ripped, screening, shape, spare tire, stroke, tetanus, tick bites, to be on a shred, to do reps, to get into shape, to cool down, tuberculosis (TB), vaccine-preventable diseases, warm ups, whooping cough, workout gear, workout.

### Questions

1. What is the best thing to do to stay healthy? Are you in good shape?
2. What do you think the worst disease to have would be? Is it tuberculosis, AIDS or hepatitis B?
3. Do you consider yourself to be healthy? Are you as fit as a fiddle? Why?
4. How often do you workout? Are you on a shred?
5. What is your diet like? Do you eat mostly fruits and vegetables?
6. What do you think about the health care system in your country? How could it be improved?
7. People are living longer and longer thanks to medicine. How long would you like to live? How about forever?
8. Are there any diseases like small pox that you think humans could totally get rid of if we tried?
9. Where do you think the future of medicine will be? Genetics? Cybernetics? Chemistry?
10. Would you like to get your genome sequenced?
11. If you could find out that you were at risk to get a certain disease, would you want to know?
12. Do you have a national health service in your country? If so, which parts are free and which parts do you have to pay for?
13. Who resists the idea of government-funded health-care? What do you think is the basis of this resistance?
14. What do you think about people paying extra money to jump queues to get hospital treatment?
15. Do you think (or suspect) that people who work for the health service get better free treatment than those who do not? If so, what is your opinion of this situation?
16. What is your opinion of your doctor?
17. In some countries, the average time a doctor spends with a patient is eight minutes. What do you think are the consequences of this?
18. In some countries, doctors are criticized as being mere "prescription writers". What is your experience?
19. Have you ever spent time in hospital? What was the problem?
20. How would you feel if you had to go to a hospital in a foreign country?
21. What is your opinion of alternative medicine?
22. What part - if any - do you think that diet plays in illness?
23. How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you eat every day?
24. Do you think it is necessary for healthy people to take additional vitamins or mineral supplements?

25. Do you know any vegetarians? What are the arguments for and against?
26. How often do you eat fast food? What is your opinion of fast food?
27. We are often assured that our food is "safe". Is all food "safe"? Is any food "safe"?
28. Which do you think is the most dangerous for your health:
29. Ten cigarettes every day.
30. Half a bottle of wine every day.
31. Regularly eating genetically modified food.

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## 3. Addictions and obsession

### Glossary:

Addiction, addictive (behavior, substance), alcohol, be addictive (a person is addictive), behavioral addiction, causes of addiction, drug, have a bee in one's bonnet, kleptomania, nicotine, obsession, one-track mind, physical/psychological dependence, substance dependence, with an addiction.

### Questions:

1. Do you think alcohol is a drug?
2. Is alcohol addictive? What about tea, coffee, and chocolate?
3. Why do you think that tobacco is a legal drug? Are any of your friends addicted to tobacco?
4. Is there any difference between "soft" drugs such as marijuana and "hard" drugs like crack, heroin, cocaine etc?
5. Should there be punishments for dealing/using drugs? Should drug dealers get the death penalty?
6. Are some people more easily addicted to drugs than others? Why do some people get addicted when others do not?
7. What else can people become addicted to?
8. What happens in the brain of a person that causes addiction?
9. Do you think experimenting with alcohol and cigarettes leads to experimenting with harder drugs?
10. Do we use too many prescription drugs?
11. Are natural remedies like homeopathy and herbal medicine drugs too?
12. Do we give too many prescribed drugs to children?

13. Why is the cost of prescription drugs so high?
14. Should employers be allowed to "drug test" their employees?
15. Why do you think people start using drugs?
16. Most people think of illegal drugs when they hear the word "addiction". Do you know that prescription drug addiction is becoming a serious public health problem?
17. Do you agree that when a person is addicted to a substance, such as a drug, alcohol or nicotine, they are not able to control the use of that substance?
18. Why does tolerance to an addictive substance increase? (After a while, the user of the potentially addictive substance does not get the same pleasure and has to increase the dose - his/her body's tolerance to it increases).
19. Are you addicted to anything?
20. What is the difference between a habit and an addiction?
21. Do you have any harmless bad habits? Do they annoy other people?
22. What are some good habits that you would like to have?
23. Are you addicted to any television shows? How important is it that you watch each episode?
24. How much or how often should a person drink to be considered an alcoholic?
25. What is the most addictive substance in the world? What makes it addictive?
26. Which addictions are safer than others? Is it okay to be addicted to something like coffee?
27. Have you ever broken an addiction to something? How did you do it? How hard was it to give that thing up?
28. Some people replace one addictive behavior with another. Can you think of an example?
29. Is it true that giving up smoking means you will gain weight? How can this problem be solved?
30. What is the difference between addictive behavior, like gambling, and consuming an addictive substance, like nicotine (from tobacco)?
31. Are you a shopaholic? What part of shopping makes people want to shop often?
32. What is the strangest addiction you have ever heard of?
33. A few celebrities have admitted to suffering from sex addiction. What do you think about this?
34. Is having an addiction embarrassing? If so, what is the most embarrassing addiction?
35. Is there such a thing as an addictive personality? Do you know anyone with an addictive personality? Describe their behavior.
36. Alcoholics Anonymous is a famous support group for people with drinking problems. What other forms of help can an addicted person get?
37. Have you ever been to a casino? If so, did you win anything and how did it feel?

38. Some people lose huge amounts of money gambling. Why can't they quit playing?

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## 4. Phobias and fears

### Glossary:

Acarophobia, acousticophobia, acrophobia, afraid, agoraphobia, ailurophobia, alarmed, algophobia, androphobia, aquaphobia, arachnophobia, astraphobia, automysophobia, bundle of nerves, claustrophobia, cryophobia, cyberphobia, cynophobia, entomophobia, fear, fearful, fear-stricken, freaked out, fright, frightened to death, gynophobia, homophobia, horrified, hydrophobia, hypnophobia, intimidated, lepidophobia, musophobia, mysophobia, neophobia, nerves of steel, nyctophobia, phobia, phobophobia, phonophobia, photophobia, pyrophobia, satanophobia, scare away/off, scare, scared out of one's wits, scared stiff, startled, taphephobia, technophobia, terror, thanatophobia, to fear the worst, to get a fright, to get the fright of your life, to have butterflies in your stomach, to jump out of your skin, to scare the living daylights out of someone, traumatophobia, triskaidekaphobia, xenophobia, zoophobia.

### Questions:

1. What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'phobia'?
2. What's the difference between a phobia and a fear?
3. Are there any parts of the city where you live which you are afraid to visit after dark? Where? Why?
4. Are there certain weather conditions that scare people? What are they? Why do people become scared?
5. Are you afraid of flying?
6. Are you afraid of ghosts?
7. Are you afraid of giving a speech in public?
8. Are you afraid of going to the dentist?
9. Are you afraid of heights?
10. Are you afraid of scary movies?
11. Are you afraid of the dark?
12. Are you afraid to die? Why?
13. Are you afraid of getting old? Why?

14. Are there any numbers that people are afraid of in your culture?
  15. Do you fear certain insects or animals? Why?
  16. Do you know anyone with a phobia?
  17. Do you like horror movies?
  18. Do you think young children should be allowed to watch horror movies?
  19. How do you react when you see something frightening?
  20. Is there any person you are afraid of?
  21. Were you afraid of the dark as a child?
  22. Were you afraid on your first day of school here in the United States?
- How do you feel now?
23. What animal do you think is the scariest?
  24. What are some things which many people are afraid of? Why are they afraid of them?
  25. What is the scariest movie you have ever seen?
  26. What is your biggest fear in life? Are you afraid that it might come true?
  27. What kinds of things make you nervous?
  28. What was the most frightening experience you've had?
  29. When you were a child, what things were you afraid of?
  30. Do you ever have nightmares (bad dreams)?
  31. What are they about?
  32. How often do you have nightmares?
  33. Have you ever seen any reality TV shows where people face their fears for money?
  34. Would you ever face one of your fears for money?
  35. What is your biggest fear?
  36. Are you afraid of being ill? What disease are you most afraid of? Why?
  37. Do you believe people can be cured of phobias by hypnosis?
  38. How do you cope with your fears?
  39. Have you overcome any of your fears?
  40. Do you have any form of phobia or paranoia?
  41. What were you afraid of as a child?
  42. What facial expressions accompany fear?
  43. Are all phobias irrational?
  44. How do phobias develop?
  45. Someone once said: "Get the facts first. Then panic." Is this good advice?

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## 5. Travelling

### Glossary:

Accommodation, activity provider, add-on, adventure industry, all-in package/package holiday, bargain site, bed & breakfast, breathtaking view, charter-flight, check-in desk, departure lounge, far-off destination, hordes of tourists, inbound tour operator, local crafts, outbound, stunning landscape, tourist trap.

### Questions:

1. How important is tourism in your country?
2. What's the best way for a country to bring in more tourists?
3. What is the biggest tourist destination in your country?
4. What are the benefits of international tourism? Are there any drawbacks?
5. If you could create a tourism slogan for your country, what would it be?
6. How do you feel about tourists who visit your country?
7. Which do you prefer to stay in when you travel: hotels, hostels, or another type of place? Why?
8. What are some countries that you would never visit? Why would you not visit them?
9. What are some things that you always take with you on a trip?
10. What are the best and worst things about staying in hotels?
11. Have you ever been to a really disgusting hotel? Did you stay or leave?
12. What do you look for when choosing a hotel (choose the three most important)?
  - You've been there before
  - Someone's recommended it to you/you've read about it in a guide, etc.
  - Price
  - Comfort, including accessibility
  - Proximity to airport/station
  - Proximity to city centre/nightlife
  - Peacefulness
  - Gastronomy
  - Air conditioning (in room)
  - Wi-Fi
  - Minibar
  - Animals are allowed
  - Other reasons
13. Which of the following do you take most into consideration when deciding if you like the hotel you've stayed at (choose three)?
  - Views from the hotel in general (surroundings, restaurant, cafeteria, etc.)
  - View from your room
  - Cleanliness

- Service, including room service
- Comfort (accessibility, bed, layout, decoration, etc.)
- Wi-Fi
- Extras (TV, vanity kits, slippers, hairdryer, etc.)
- Food
- Quietness
- Swimming pool, spa, gym, sauna, etc.
- Other reasons

14. Which of the suggestions about travel safety given below you've never thought about?

- Keep your travel plans, including accommodation details, to yourself.
- Don't hitch hike.
- Try not to travel at night.
- Avoid 'seedier' areas of the cities you visit, especially at night.
- Ask your hotel manager for advice on 'safe' versus 'unsafe' local areas.
- As a general rule, city streets that include children and women suggest the area is safe for families.
- Carry with you at all times the contact details of your embassy.
- Keep a photocopy of your passport and all other important documents in a safe place.
- Use ATMs during the day, when there are people around.
- Try to rely more on credit cards and travellers cheques than cash.
- If you are mugged, don't fight back. It is better to lose a few dollars and a wristwatch than get injured.
- Avoid incidents such as fights, riots or civil disturbances at all times.

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Фастовец Р.В. Практика английской речи. В 2 ч. – Мн.: ТетраСистемс, 2006. Achievement: Part 6.

## 6. Social and interpersonal relations

### Glossary:

to break up, to drift apart, to fall for, to fall head over heels in love, to fall out with, to get on like a house on fire, to get on well with, to get to know, to go back years, to have a lot in common, to have ups and downs, a healthy relationship, to hit it off, to be in a relationship, to be just good friends, to keep in touch with, to lose touch with, love at first sight, to pop the question, to see eye to eye, to settle down, to tie the knot, to be well matched, to work at a relationship, acquainted, a hungry mouth (to

feed), (as) thick as thieves, at arm's length, be on good/bad/friendly etc. terms, brittle, broken, bromantic (humorous), clannish, estranged, fragile, have a nodding acquaintance with someone/be on nodding terms with someone, illicit relationship, immediate relationship, inseparable, interpersonal, intimate, maternal, matrilineal, monogamous, not on speaking terms, patriarchal, patrilineal, platonic .

### Questions:

1. What makes a good friend?
2. Can men and women be friends?
3. Should married people have friends of the opposite sex?
4. How important is friendship to having a good romantic relationship?
5. How long is your longest friendship, and why has it lasted so long?
6. Do opposites attract? Or do similar people tend to fall in love?
7. Do fairy tales create unrealistic expectations for people?
8. Have you ever tried to set up a friend with someone? Did it work out?
9. Jealousy: is it possible to control this emotion?
10. Should the man pay on a date?
11. Who do you go to when you need advice? What do you think of therapists?
12. When you see the word "conflict", what do you think of?
13. What is conflict?
14. What causes conflict?
15. Is conflict inevitable?
16. Is conflict always negative?
17. How can conflicts be resolved?
18. What would you consider to be a constructive approach to conflict?
19. What would you consider to be a destructive approach to conflict?
20. Does there have to be a winner and a loser of a conflict?
21. What happens to people who are involved in conflicts?
22. What conflicts are going on around the world?
23. What conflicts exist in your life?
24. How do you deal with conflicts?
25. Can violent conflicts be solved with violence?
26. How can the world be peaceful when other countries are not trying to bring peace?
27. Can conflicts at work place affect the efficiency of one's work?
28. Is it possible to avoid conflicts?
29. Does it solve anything?
30. Have you ever used third-party mediation?
31. If so, did you use a professional, or a friend?
32. What was the experience like?
33. Did it help resolve the conflict?
34. Would you recommend this approach to others?
35. Are there any kind of conflicts in the family?

36. What kind of conflicts occur in a family?
37. Is there any conflict in your family?
38. Did you experience any kind of conflict in your family?
39. How can conflicts in the family be solved?
40. What strategies do you know to solve conflicts in the family?
41. What kind of conflicts appear at school?
42. Why are there conflicts at school?
43. What should teachers, parents and pupils do to avoid and solve such conflicts?
44. What conflicts could happen in a neighborhood?
45. Why are there conflicts among neighbours?
46. What should neighbours do to avoid and solve conflicts?
47. Should a conflict be solved straightaway or when we calm down?

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## 7. Law-abiding behaviour

### Glossary:

Conduct, law-abiding, legitimacy, legitimate behavior, obedient, obey, offence, offender, penalty, plagiarism, self-offence, valid excuse, victim, violate.

### Questions:

1. What does it mean "to live under legal boundaries"?
2. "How much law do we need to know in our lives?"
3. Can ethics be a sufficient condition for becoming a lifelong "law-abiding" citizen?
4. Is it easy to be a good citizen?
5. Do you agree that good citizens are actively involved in their community and in the betterment of their fellow citizens?
6. Do you take pride in where you live and strive to make it a better place?
7. Do you agree that when you're well educated, you can get better jobs and contribute more to the economy?
8. Comment upon: 'In law a man is guilty when he violates the rights of others. In ethics he is guilty if he only thinks of doing so'. Immanuel Kant
9. What do you think of this quote 'If you have ten thousand regulations you destroy all respect for the law'? Winston Churchill

10. What is student misconduct?
11. If you are accused of plagiarism, what could happen?
12. Have you ever been accused of cheating or having a prohibited item in an exam? What penalty have you been given?

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Фастовец Р.В. Практика английской речи. В 2 ч. – Мн.: ТетраСистемс, 2006. Achievement: Part 5.

## 8. The legal system of Great Britain

### Glossary:

A bobby, the system of policing, fuzz, pigs, cops, to detain, a suspect, to bring a charge, to collect evidence, trial by jury, the Met, New Scotland Yard, Criminal Investigation Department (CID), (in)corruptability, to fight against lawbreaking, carry guns, Crimestoppers, Neighborhood Watch schemes, to remand in custody, adversarial system, magistrates' courts, JPs, Crown Court, to reach a verdict, the Appeal Court. A defendant, a prosecutor, a lawyer, a solicitor, a barrister, a plaintiff/claimant, to acquit, to plead guilty/not guilty, to be innocent, bail, to convict (of smth), to accuse (of smth), to charge smb (with smth), a party, on remand, the Supreme Court, prima facie.

### Questions:

1. Why are British policemen called "bobbies"?
2. What are some of the unique features about British policemen?
3. How has the public perception of the police changed over the last 50 years?
4. What are the reasons why the public perception has changed for the better?
5. What contributed to the negative image of policemen in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
6. Tell about the organization of the police in Great Britain?
7. Do British policemen carry guns?
8. Why is New Scotland Yard named this way?
9. Why do you think British people feel that there is more crime today than it used to be?
10. What about your own country- do people feel that crime has increased there?
11. What are some of the procedures a policeman should follow when they detain a person in Great Britain?

12. What is an adversarial system of justice?
13. What kinds of courts are there in the civil justice system?
14. Who are Magistrates or JPs?
15. What does the notion “jury” mean?
16. Tell about the selection of jury and how it happens in Great Britain?
17. What are the pros and cons of a trial by jury?
18. What legal professions are there in Great Britain?
19. What legal profession are there in your country? Are they popular?
20. In your opinion, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the legal system in Great Britain?
21. What are the main differences between the legal system in your country and that in Britain? Compare.

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## 9. The state and political system of the UK

### Glossary:

Monarchy, Queen, to summon, temporal, Royal Assent, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, to preside over, a hereditary basis, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of the Church of England, peer, constituency, to hold (held), to gain a majority, shadow cabinet, to deal with (dealt), elected councils, A simple majority support; case law; commander-in-chief; constitutional conventions; head of state; legislature; office holder; senior clergy; the Commonwealth; the established Church of England; the executive (n); the judiciary (n); the royal family; the rule of law; the supremacy of Parliament; tourist attraction, To act on the advice of the Prime Minister; to be deprived of actual power; to confer peerage/knighthood; to declare war; to dissolve the Parliament; to give audiences to important officials; to give royal assent to the bill; to govern in the name of the Queen; to limit the powers of the monarch; to make important political decisions; to make peace; to personify the state; to prorogue the Parliament; to read dispatches; to recognize foreign states; to retain important formal functions; to receive Cabinet accounts.

### Questions:

1. What is the political statues of Great Britain?
2. Who is the head of the nation?
3. What is the role of the Queen in the country?
4. Who are the laws made by?
5. What does the Parliament consist of?

6. Who is the head of the House of Lords? Who belongs to the House of Lords?
7. Who is the House of Commons presided over?
8. How often are elections held?
9. What are the main parties of Great Britain?
10. What is the Government formed by?
11. Speak about the schedule of work in the House of Commons.
12. What is Question Time?
13. Describe the main parliamentary traditions in connection with the post of Speaker.
14. Why did the Procedure Committee recommend holding a secret ballot in 2001?
15. Name the 6 major Departments of the House of Commons.
16. Outline their areas of responsibility.
17. Dwell on the political composition of the House of Commons.
18. What do such least represented parties as the Ulster Democratic Unionist Party, Scottish
19. Why is it said that the centre of Britain's parliamentary power is in the House of Commons?
20. In what way does the arrangement of seating in both Houses reflect the party system?
21. How is voting on bills carried out? What is "Hansard"?
22. Why are the cellars of the Palace of Westminster searched before the State Opening?

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## 10. The British Parliament

### Glossary

Backbencher, Black Rod, cross-bencher, frontbencher, Leader of the House, Lord Chancellor, MP, parliamentary fraction, peer, Speaker, the British Parliament, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, Whip.

### Questions:

1. Why is it said that the centre of Britain's parliamentary power is in the House of Commons?
2. In what way does the arrangement of seating in both Houses reflect the party system?
3. How is voting on bills carried out? What is "Hansard"?

4. Why are the cellars of the Palace of Westminster searched before the State Opening?
5. Is it important for the country to have representatives of common people in the parliament?
6. Does the government in your country listen to the voice of 'ordinary citizens'?
7. Do you feel it's important to participate in public general elections? Why?
8. In what way can an 'ordinary citizen' in your country have more influence on decisions made by the government or the parliament?
9. What is the political status of Great Britain?
10. Who is the head of the nation?
11. What is the role of the Queen in the country?
12. Who are the laws made by?
13. What does the Parliament consist of?
14. Who is the head of the House of Lords? Who belongs to the House of Lords?
15. Who is the House of Commons presided over?
16. How often are elections held?
17. What are the main parties of Great Britain?
18. What is the Government formed by?
19. Speak about the schedule of work in the House of Commons.
20. Why is it said that the centre of Britain's parliamentary power is in the House of Commons?

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## 11. The legal system of the Republic of Belarus

### Glossary:

A unitary state, state sovereignty, to adopt the Constitution, the head of state, to elect, a term of office, universal, free, equal, and direct and secret ballot, to exercise power, the principal of division of powers, three branches of power (legislative, executive and judicial), the National Assembly (Natsionalnoye Sobranie), the House of Representatives (Palata Predstaviteley) and the Council of the Republic (Soviet Respublici), the bicameral parliament, a system of direct representation, territorial representation, to appoint, eligible, to vote, to implement, be accountable to smb for smth, state administration, binding force.

### Questions:

1. What kind of state is the Republic of Belarus?
2. When did it gain independence?
3. What is the name of the document which was signed on the Independence Day?
4. Was Belarus a part of the USSR when it became independent?
5. What did the presidential variant of the new edition of the Constitution contain when it was adopted in November 1996?
6. Who is the head of state?
7. How do the elections of the president take place in the Republic of Belarus?
8. Which governmental body exercises the legislative power?
9. Which body carries out the executive power in Belarus?
10. Which body exercises the executive power on the local level (province, region, city, village, etc.)?
11. How is the judicial system of Belarus formed?
12. Which is the highest judicial body?
13. What is the Supreme Court accountable for?
14. What does the system of the general courts consist of?
15. Describe the potential Presidential candidate?
16. Which family law does the modern legal system of the Republic of Belarus belong to?
17. What was the contribution of the Statutes of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania to the development of the Belarusian legal system?
18. Which are the symbols of the Republic of Belarus?
19. Describe the State Flag of the Republic of Belarus.
20. Describe the State Emblem of the Republic of Belarus.
21. What does the State Anthem of the Republic of Belarus tell us about?

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## **12. The political and state system of the Republic of Belarus**

### **Glossary:**

Territorial integrity, to sign bills, to award state orders, ranks and titles, pro-government parties, opposition forces, to constrain, incumbent, multiparty system, a unitary state, state sovereignty, to adopt the Constitution, the head of state, to elect, a term of office, universal, free, equal, and direct and secret ballot, to exercise power, the principal of division of powers, three branches of power (legislative, executive and judicial), the National Assembly (Natsionalnoye Sobranie), the House of Representatives (Palata Predstaviteley) and the Council of the Republic (Soviet Respublici), Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Belarus the bicameral parliament, a system of direct representation, territorial representation, to appoint, eligible, to vote, to implement, be accountable to smb for smth, state administration, binding force.

### **13. Questions:**

1. Who is the head of state in Belarus?
2. How do the elections of the president take place in the Republic of Belarus?
3. Describe the potential Presidential candidate.
4. What is the President of the Republic of Belarus in charge of?
5. What are the powers of the President?
6. What are Presidential privileges?
7. Which bodies is the Belarusian Government made of?
8. Which bodies is the Government answerable to?
9. How can one become the Prime Minister in the Republic of Belarus?
10. What does the Government of Belarus do?
11. What does The Government's mandate cover?
12. How does local government work in Belarus?
13. Which bodies represent the court system?
14. What do Universal courts in Belarus include?
15. What is the main purpose of the Belarus Constitutional Court?
16. How many high-level legal experts are there in the Constitutional Court?
17. What are the requirements for these legal experts?
18. The Belarus Constitution centres around 3 key elements. Enumerate them.
19. What are the rights and freedoms of the people of Belarus.
20. Does the Republic of Belarus have a multiparty political system. Prove it.

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## **14. The parliament in the Republic of Belarus**

### **Glossary:**

Territorial integrity, to sign bills, to award state orders, ranks and titles, pro-government parties, opposition forces, to constrain, incumbent, multiparty system, a unitary state, state sovereignty, to adopt the Constitution, the head of state, to elect, a term of office, universal, free, equal, and direct and secret ballot, to exercise power, the principal of division of powers, three branches of power (legislative, executive and judicial), the National Assembly (Natsionalnoye Sobranie), the House of Representatives (Palata Predstaviteley) and the Council of the Republic (Soviet Respublici), Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Belarus the bicameral parliament, a system of direct representation, territorial representation, to appoint, eligible, to vote, to implement, be accountable to smb for smth, state administration, binding force.

### **Questions:**

1. What kind of state is the Republic of Belarus?
2. Which governmental body exercises the legislative power?
3. The National Assembly (Natsionalnoye Sobranie) of the Republic of Belarus consists of the two chambers. Name them.
4. Is it true or false that The Parliament in Belarus acts as the representative and legislative body of the Republic of Belarus?
5. How many sessions does the House of Representatives have?
6. What are such extraordinary sessions called?
7. Agree or disagree: in Belarus, Parliament serves a 6-year term.
8. How many deputies does the House of Representatives consist of?
9. Are the deputies appointed by the President or elected by people?
10. What are the requirement for becoming a deputy?
11. What is the role of the House of Representatives?
12. Agree or disagree: Belarus' Council of the Republic is a regional representative body with 64 members.
13. How are these bodies chosen?
14. In order to qualify as a deputy, what age must candidates be?
15. What is the main role of the Council of the Republic?
16. Continue the sentence: the right of legislative initiative is vested by...

17. What do you know about the History of Elections in Belarus?
18. What are the main official document in the Republic of Belarus?
19. Which are the symbols of the Republic of Belarus?
20. Describe the State Flag of the Republic of Belarus.
21. Describe the State Emblem of the Republic of Belarus.
22. What does the State Anthem of the Republic of Belarus tell us about?

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## 15. The Stuarts

### Glossary:

To hold office, to be in office, to take office, to come into office, to raise taxes, to respect political and religious freedoms, the Presbyterians, surrender, expansion, Cavaliers, Roundheads, Levellers, coup d'etat, the Crown, turbulent, divine, dissolve, apprentice, treason, traitor, gallows, preach, surrender.

### Questions:

1. What caused changes in the political development?
2. Why were the Stuarts inheritors of the English crown?
3. What was James I like? Why was he called 'the wisest fool in Christendom'?
4. Why did James I quarrel with his Parliament?
5. What rights did the Petition of Right give to Parliament?
6. What were the Puritans' ideas?
7. What made the Scottish Army rebel?
8. What was the compromise between Charles and Parliament?
9. Why did the Civil War begin?
10. What kind of monarch was Charles I?
11. What do you know about Oliver Cromwell?
12. What changes did Cromwell make in the army?
13. Was Cromwell's republic a success?

14. Was Cromwell right in his decision to execute Charles I?
15. What made Charles II return from the exile?
16. Why was James II removed from the throne by William and Mary of Orange?
17. How did the monarchy change to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century?
18. Which two parties became the basis of Britain's two-party parliamentary system of government? What were their main principles?
19. What made Parliament more powerful than the king?
20. How did Scotland and Ireland react to the removal of James?
21. Why did England and Scotland decide to unite?
22. What were the reasons for Britain to go to war against France?
23. Why was the capture of foreign lands important for Europe's economy?
24. What caused the formation of sects?
25. Which Nonconformist sects have had an important effect on the life of the nation?
26. What were the reasons for people to emigrate to other countries? Give examples.
27. What spheres were discoveries made in?
28. Was scientific research encouraged by the Stuarts? Prove it.

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## 16. The 18th century

### Glossary:

Riot, to meet sb's needs, spinning machine, to win basic rights, Jacobite, Methodism, Luddites, clearances, gentry, insanity, financier, ban, fuel, radical, steam, engine, squire, to make a fortune, enclosure, riot, Promisory notes, borough corporation, constituency, conversation club, radicals, 'Orange Lodgers', Quakers, cottage industry, stage coaches, Jacobinism, the Corresponding Society.

### Questions:

1. When and why did the Hanoverian dynasty of the British monarchs emerge?
2. What kind of rulers were the Hanoverian kings?
3. Who is considered Britain's first Prime Minister? What ideas did he introduce?

4. What made Walpole think that it was possible to keep the Crown under the control of Parliament?
5. What did Chatham do to make Britain economically strong?
6. Why did Britain lose its colonies in America?
7. Why did the population of towns grow in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
8. What was the 'deal' between landowners and MPs?
9. What were the reasons for enclosures?
10. What were the results of the enclosures and the farming improvements?
11. What problems did the growing landless class face?
12. What were the provisions of Speenhamland Act?
13. What fostered the industrial revolution?
14. What do the terms "mass production" and "division of labour" mean?
15. What inventions played an important role in industrial growth?
16. What social, technological and economic changes were caused by the Industrial Revolution in Britain?
17. What made possible the economic success of the Industrial Revolution?
18. What was the difference between the Church of England and Methodism?
19. Why is Wesley said to have saved Britain from revolution?
20. What did the British government do to prevent the revolution?
21. Why did Britain and Napoleonic France find themselves in a military conflict in 1793?
22. What military heroes glorified Great Britain in the wars against Napoleon?
23. Many people of the 19<sup>th</sup> century admired Napoleon for his strength, decisiveness and ideas. What do you think about him?

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## МОДУЛЬ 3.

### 2 курс, 4 семестр

#### Аспект «общелитературный английский язык» (GE)

Компьютер и интернет в нашей жизни

Памятники древней и современной архитектуры и культуры

Правда или вымысел?

Знаменитые литературные сыщики

Биографии и личности

Средства массовой информации

#### Аспект «язык специальности» (ESP)

Кабинет Министров Великобритании

Совет Министров Беларуси

Деволуция законодательной власти в Великобритании

История Великобритании. XIX век.

История Великобритании. XX век – начало XXI века.

Дипломатия

Международные организации

#### Грамматика

Имя прилагательное

Предлоги

Синтаксис

#### Чтение

Units 11-14

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## **1. The computer and internet in our lives**

### **Glossary:**

Access, apply, blog, calculation, capacity, chip, code, communication, computer, customer, cyberbullying, delete, design, development, device, digital, download, edit, email, engineer, error, facility, function, hacking, information, innovation, log, machine, medium, message, networking site, nickname, online, password, platform, post, search, service, settings, silicon, social networking, speed, storage, subscribe, technology, upload, video sharing, web page, website.

### **Questions:**

1. When did the first computer appear?
2. What was it used for at that time?
3. What can modern computers do?
4. Describe your own computer.
5. How often do you use the Net?
6. What do you do on the Net?
7. What do your relatives and friends do on the Net?
8. What is your favourite website?
9. What is its purpose?
10. Who would you recommend it to?
11. What social networking websites do you know?
12. Which are the most popular now?
13. How do popular websites compare?
14. Why is Facebook so popular?
15. What do you know about the history of its creation? (you can choose another site, too)
16. Why do you have to be careful using a website?
17. Do you agree with the opinion that the Internet represents the democracy of ideas?
18. Is it right that the Internet has no censorship?
19. What are the dangers of the Internet?
20. What functions could computers acquire in the nearest future?

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## **2. Architecture old and new**

### **Glossary:**

advanced, amenity, arch, architect, basement, building, capital city, convenient, decoration, design, destination, district, engineering, enormous, erect, extend, favourite, feature, Gothic, inner-city knock down, link, luxury, modern, monument, multinational, old-fashioned, original, palace, platform, provide, restoration, roof, service, special, storage, stunning, style, technology, tradition, travel, Victorian.

### **Questions:**

1. What do you want from an airport or railway station?
2. What is more important: a beautiful building or an efficient service?  
Why?
3. What buildings is your town famous for?
4. When were they built?
5. Why are they famous?
6. What buildings is your capital city famous for?
7. When were they built?
8. Why are they famous?
9. What is your favourite building?
10. What building would you want to knock down?
11. What buildings and monuments would you like to see in Britain?
12. What do you know about them?
13. What buildings and monuments did you see in a foreign country?
14. What do you know about them?
15. What are the most unusual buildings?

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### **3. Fact or fiction**

#### **Glossary:**

article, apparently, assumption, brain, channel, cognitive, commentary, content, difference, eyesight, fact, false, fiction, honest, identical, illusion, image, information, interaction, interpret, investigate, knowledge, level, liar, literal, mislead, obviously, optical, perception, physiological, presumably, prove, really, reflect, report, research, scandal, signal, solve, source, stimulation, suspicious, trick, trustworthy, truth, undoubtedly

### **Questions:**

1. What is an illusion?
2. Give some examples of illusions.

3. Who can use illusions in their work? How?
4. Why are there so many cases of misleading stories on the Internet and in the papers?
5. Give some examples of such stories.
6. Which is your favourite? Why?
7. What is a conspiracy theory?
8. Give examples of conspiracy theories.
9. Do you know real stories that are stranger than fiction?
10. Do you like science fiction? Why/Why not?

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## 4. Famous fictional detectives

### Glossary:

Adventure, apply, arsenic, author, brain, case, character, clue, collect, create, crime, criminal, deduction, detective, detection, discover, examine, examination, explanation, extravagant, fiction, fingerprints, footprints, grey cells, investigative, investigator, investigation, manner, method, mind, murder, mustache, mystery, poison, police force, publish, puzzle, sample, search, serialization, shed light, solve, spinster, suspect, suspicious, technique, test, witness.

### Questions:

1. What is a detective story?
2. Do you like detective stories? Why/Why not?
3. What detective stories have you read?
4. Whose creation is Hercule Poirot? What do you know about the author?
5. Why did Poirot call himself a great man?
6. What other fictional detectives do you know?
7. What do you know about Sherlock Holmes?
8. Why is Sherlock Holmes probably the most famous detective in the world of the English literature?
9. In what ways are detectives of the 19th century different from modern detectives?
10. What methods of detection are used now which were not available 100 years ago?

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## **5. Famous people and their biographies**

### **Glossary:**

Activity, argue, art, attitude, biography, career, challenge, common, concept, create, entertainment, existence, extraordinary, descend, famous, fighter, generation, idea, idol, individual, influence, introduce, oppose, ordinary, point, politics, popular, press attention, prevail, process, proposal, profile, reaction, refer, reporters, reputation, research, role model, scandal, sensational, science, scientist, significance, sport, style, theory.

### **Questions:**

1. Do you have a hero or heroine?
2. Is he/she in the world of art (politics, science, sport, etc.)?
3. What facts do you know from his/her biography?
4. Why has he/she attracted your attention?
5. What was an important year for them? Why?
6. Were their ideas opposed? Why?
7. What did other people say?
8. How did they change the world?
9. What prevailing ideas did they challenge?
10. What happened as a result?
11. Did you have a role model when you were a child?
12. Are the role models of the past different from today's?
13. Why are celebrities so popular these days?
14. What is the role of mass media in this popularity?
15. Are there people in your country who changed people's ideas?
16. What did he/she do?
17. How did other people react?
18. What are the dangers of the global spread of role models?
19. Is there any positive effect of such spread?
20. Comment on the proverb: "Do not make yourself an idol".

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## **6. Mass media**

### **Glossary:**

advertise, bias, broadsheet, celebrity, censorship, circulation, commercial, concern, cover, coverage, current daily, documentary, editor, editorial, entertain, event, headline, impact, Internet, issue, journal, latest news, mass media, mass communication, magazine, message, monthly, newspaper, online, opinion, periodical, popular, press, quality, reflect, reliable, reporter, reputation, review scandal, sensational, soap opera, source, subscribe tabloid, viewpoint, website, weekly.

### **Questions:**

1. What role do mass media play in the society?
2. What are their purposes?
3. When did first mass media appear?
4. What kinds of mass media do you know?
5. What is the distinction between quality and popular newspapers?
6. What enabled the BBC to achieve its position in the UK?
7. How is press controlled in the UK?
8. How is press controlled in your country?
9. Characterize the most important newspapers and magazines in the UK.
10. Characterize the most important newspapers and magazines in your country.
11. Why is TV a great force?
12. What are the most popular TV programmes in the UK?
13. What are the most popular TV programmes in your country?
14. Has radio survived despite the popularity of other mass media?
15. How has the Internet changed mass media?
16. Is it right that the Internet has no censorship?
17. Explain why mass media are often called the Fourth Estate.

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## **7. The cabinet**

### **Glossary:**

Agenda, allocation, appointment, authority, body, cabinet office, Chancellor of the Exchequer, collective responsibility, committee, control, coordination, criticize, department, dismiss, executive, governing party, government, Her Majesty, implementation, majority party, matter, meeting, minister, monarch, national affairs, performance, policy, politician, power, preside, Prime Minister, Privy Council, recommendation, represent, reshuffle, residence, Secretary of State, Sovereign, system.

### **Questions:**

1. What political leader is the first Prime Minister of Great Britain?
2. Who is the Prime Minister appointed by?
3. Who are all other ministers appointed by?
4. What are the main functions of the Prime Minister?
5. What are the main functions of the cabinet?
6. Where does the Prime Minister sit in Parliament?
7. Where is the PM's office?
8. Where is the cabinet office?
9. What is the name of PM's official country residence?
10. Who is the present-day PM?
11. How many people are normally members of the cabinet?
12. What are the members of the cabinet responsible for?
13. What is the name of the government department that looks after financial matters?
14. What is the name of the government minister who deals with safety inside Britain?
15. What phrase is commonly used to denote the PM, his closest advisers, and the cabinet office?
16. What phrase is commonly used by the British media to denote senior civil servants and other government administrators?
17. A British PM has no status in law which puts him or her above other politicians. So why are modern PMs so powerful?
18. What does the theory of collective responsibility among members of the cabinet mean? Is it a good idea? Does it exist in your country?
19. What is the "cabinet reshuffle"? How often is it?
20. Why is the position of the PM in direct contrast to that of the monarch?

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## **8. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus**

### **Glossary:**

Accountable, act, activity, administration, appoint, body, candidacy, consent, Constitution, council, decree, determine, discharge, dismiss, dissolve, domestic, duty, edict, elaborate, election, ensure, entitle, exercise, executive, foreign, govern, government, guideline, implementation, initiative, instruction, law, measure, minister, nomination, Parliament, power, President, Prime minister, procedure, reject, repeal, representative, resignation, state, submit, subordinate, vote.

### **Questions:**

1. Which body is the central body of state administration in Belarus?
2. Which body exercises executive power in our country?
3. Who manages the activities of the government?
4. Who is the government accountable to?
5. Who is the Government of the Republic of Belarus consist of?
6. Who appoints the Prime minister?
7. What is the role of the House of Representatives in the appointment of the Prime Minister?
8. What happens if the House of Representatives rejects the submitted nomination of the Prime minister twice?
9. In what case can the President dissolve the House of Representatives and call new elections?
10. Who manages the activities of the Government?
11. What are the responsibilities of the Prime minister?
12. Who is entitled to tender the resignation of the Prime minister?
13. Could the House of Representatives pass a vote of no confidence to the Government?
14. When does the House of Representatives pass a vote of no confidence to the Government?
15. What are the main functions of the Belarusian government?
16. Do the acts of the government have binding force in the entire territory of the Republic of Belarus?

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## **9. Devolution**

### **Glossary:**

abolish, account, accountable, administer, allocate, apply, appoint, approval, assembly, candidate, chair, constituency seat, constituent, constitute, constitutional change, constitutional reform, creation, Deputy Presiding Officer, devolution, devolved matters, dissolution, elect, enquiries, equal rights, equivalent, implement, issues, legislation, majority, parliament, parliamentary process, plenary session, Presiding Officer, procedure, proportional representation, proposal, referendum, regional members, relationships, reserved matters, responsibility, Royal Assent, scrutiny, state system, structure, Union, voting system.

### **Questions:**

1. Give the definition of devolution. How many meanings does the word have?
2. How has the British Constitution changed since 1997?
3. What are the key dates in the creation of the Scottish Parliament?
4. What are the key dates in the creation of the National Assembly for Wales?
5. What are the key dates in the creation of the Northern Ireland Assembly?
6. What are the ways in which the Scottish Parliament operate?
7. What are the ways in which the National Assembly for Wales operate?
8. What are the ways in which the Northern Ireland Assembly operate?
9. What are devolved matters? What are reserved matters?
10. What is the Speaker of the Scottish Parliament called?
11. What are his/her functions?
12. Do members of the Scottish Parliament continue to have seats in Westminster?
13. Do all the laws passed by the Parliament in Westminster apply to the countries of the UK?
14. Why is there no parliament for England?
15. To what extent do the new devolutional tendencies point to a federal future of the United Kingdom?

16. Do you agree with the view that devolution will inevitably lead to the final liquidation of the United Kingdom?
17. Is devolution the beginning of a process leading to independence?
18. Are there other countries where the process of devolution is taking place?
19. Are there any arguments against devolution in general?

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## 10. 19th-century Britain

### Glossary:

Aboriginal, areas of interest, Chartists, civil servant, colony, compulsory education, cooperative movement, county council, domestic service, Empire, expansion, factory-made, home rule, immediate family, Industrial Revolution, industrialization, industrialist, Labour Party, labourer, liberalism, manufacture, martyr, middle class, monarchy, Nonconformists, paternalistic, People's Charter, population survey, puritanism, redbrick, political pattern, Reform Bill, reign, revolt, self-government, shipping, slums, social reforms, socialism, squire, steam engine, trade unionism, Victorian values, working class, workshop, workhouse.

### Questions:

1. What enabled Britain to create a vast empire?
2. What were the reasons behind the creation of this empire?
3. In what three ways did Victoria change life in Britain during her reign?
4. What were the working conditions of the working classes in Britain?
5. What were the living conditions of the working classes in Britain?
6. How did Parliament react to these conditions?
7. How did the working classes themselves react to these conditions?
8. What caused the enormous rise in the population?
9. What guided Britain's foreign policy? What laws were introduced in the 19th century?
10. Why was the Reform Bill a political revolution?
11. Why did the Lords accept the Reform Bill?
12. What were the main aims of the workers' unions?
13. What did the first population survey show?
14. When did a two party system start to develop?
15. How did the voting system change?
16. What signs of the modern state and government were already seen in the 19th century?

17. What helped Victoria become extraordinarily popular?
18. What were the reasons for invasions in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Egypt?
19. What event prepared the way from empire to the Commonwealth of Nations?
20. In what way did the life of the poor improve?

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## 11. 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century Britain

### Glossary:

Affluent society, ally, appeasement, Axis, British Commonwealth of Nations, casualties, colonial possessions, decline, Depression, devaluation, discontent, dominion, the EEC, General Strike, home rule, immigration, independence movement, intervention, invasion, IRA, Iron Lady, liberation, miners' strike, National Coalition Government, National Health Service, NATO, negotiation, nuclear weapons, occupation, peace negotiations, permissive society, popular culture, recession, re-unification, right to vote, starvation, self-government, suffragettes, surrender, Swinging Sixties, terrorist campaign, Thatcher "revolution", Thatcherism, UNO, Welfare State.

### Questions:

1. Which British colonies become dominions in the first decade of the 20th century?
2. What about the other colonies?
3. Which factors led to the outbreak of the WWI?
4. How did WWI end? What were its results?
5. How did the attitude to women change?
6. What kind of independence did Ireland get in 1921?
7. What were the reasons for the great Depression? What were its consequences?
8. Why and when did Britain enter WWII?
9. How were German and its allies defeated?
10. What price did Britain pay for the war?
11. What new world order replaced the League of Nations?
12. What was Britain's foreign policy after the war?
13. When and why did Britain have to turn its back on its former Empire?

14. When and why did Britain join the UN, the NATO, the EC?
15. How did the life of common people change after the war?
16. What were the main reasons for contradictions in Northern Ireland?
17. What was the political situation in Scotland and Wales in the 1970s?
18. Why did the Conservative Party win so convincingly in 1987?
19. What are the points for and against Thatcher's policy?
20. Why has Britain started to slip behind its European neighbours since the 1970s?

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## 12. Diplomacy

### Glossary

accredit, achieve agreement, alliance, ambassador, archive, arms race, Arthashastra, breaches of extraterritoriality, canon law, coalition, coercive, consortium, consul, cooperation, covenant, democracy, deter war, diplomacy, diplomat, diplomatic corps, diplomatic immunity, disarmament, embassy, emissary, envoy, equilibrium, facilitate, foreign policy, goodwill, grant authority, herald, Hermes, intelligence officers, international conduct, international dialogue, inviolable, legate, letter of credence, military, neutrality, nonviolent resolution of disputes, nuncius (pl. ~i), plenipotentiary, preserve peace, propaganda, proxenos (pl. ~i), punitive measures, reconciliation, reprisal, resident, resolve issues, royal messenger, Secretary of State, sovereignty, spheres of influence, statecraft, subversion, suzerainty, take precedence over n., termination of war, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the US Department of State, treaty, truce, ultimatum.

### Questions

1. Give the definition of the term diplomacy.
2. What is the major difference between diplomacy and foreign policy?
3. What is the purpose of diplomacy? By what means can this purpose be achieved?
4. Dwell on the earliest history of diplomacy – Ancient Egypt, China, India, Greece and Rome.
5. What was the attitude of Islamic nations to diplomatic missions?
6. Byzantium produced first professional diplomats. What were their responsibilities and duties?

7. Which features of Medieval Catholic Church diplomacy evolved into some of the guidelines for modern diplomatic relations?
8. According to Machiavelli, what personal traits did an envoy need to be efficient?
9. Why was the Italian diplomatic system so successful and attractive for other European countries during the Renaissance and after?
10. Explain the important role of Cardinal Richelieu in establishing modern foreign ministry.
11. What is the Concert of Europe? What kind of unwritten regulations was it guided by?
12. How did the transparency of diplomacy change after the involvement of the press into making diplomatic decisions vocal?
13. What is conference diplomacy? When did it arise and how did it evolve?
14. Explain the key features of the Soviet diplomatic model.
15. Why was the creation of the League of Nations an important step in diplomatic history?
16. What were the factors that eventually made the work of the League of Nations inefficient?
17. Explain the term summit diplomacy. What helped it prosper?
18. Was the creation of the United Nations Organization an immediate success? What were the difficulties the organization faced in its early years?
19. What new styles of diplomacy appeared during the Cold War?
20. How did the end of the Cold War influence the world of diplomacy?
21. What are the challenges of modern diplomacy?
22. How do you imagine the future of diplomacy? Which strategies may become the leading ones?
23. What traits of character and skills does one need to become a good diplomat?
24. Think of the best field of education that will prepare an excellent diplomat.
25. What are the common duties of the US Department of State, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus?
26. How was the US Department of State formed? What are the responsibilities of the Secretary of State?
27. The merge of which departments brought on the formation of The Foreign and Commonwealth office?
28. Enumerate the duties of the UK Foreign Secretary.
29. In what way did the USSR past influence the appearance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus?
30. Dwell on the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus.

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## 13. International organizations

### Glossary:

activity, agreement, alliance, association, classification, common end, Commonwealth, constitution, criteria, dissolved, divergent, doctrine, economic, establish, existence, financial, global, inaction, intergovernmental, international, interstate, judicial, League, maintenance, member states, membership, military, nongovernmental, obtain, operate, organization, overlap, political, principle, purpose, region, regional, representative, requirement, restricted, social, sovereignty, structural, supranational, technical, trade, traditional, union.

### Questions:

1. What does the term “international organization” mean?
2. What are other names of an international organization?
3. What is an interstate agreement?
4. Why is classifying of international organizations not easy?
5. What is overlapping membership?
6. What is identical membership?

7. What is the main distinction between intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations?
8. Give examples of governmental organizations.
9. Give examples of intergovernmental organizations.
10. Is the international organization a subject of International law?
11. How many international organizations are there today?
12. What are the main criteria for their division?
13. What is the classification according to their membership?
14. What is the classification according to their geographical location?
15. What is the classification according to their functions and tasks?
16. What is the classification according to the nature of their structural organization?
17. What is a subject of International Law?
18. What is an international legal personality?
19. What is the international legal personality of the United Nations derived from?
20. What does the treaty creating an international organization indicate?

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## МОДУЛЬ 4.

### 3 курс, 5 семестр

#### Аспект «общелитературный английский язык» (GE)

Иммиграция

Туризм

Обзор книг, фильмов, прессы и газет

Теории заговора

Преступление и наказание

#### Аспект «язык специальности» (ESP)

Политические партии Великобритании

Политические партии Беларуси

Система образования в Великобритании, США

Система образования в Беларуси

Организация Объединенных Наций

Права человека

#### Грамматика

Глагол

Союз

Словообразование

Герундий

#### Чтение

Units 1–4

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## **1. Immigration**

### **Glossary:**

Acquired citizenship, agricultural worker, alien, allegiance, ancestors, to apply for/acquire citizenship, assimilation, asylee, asylum, bilingual, border crosser, brain drain, certificate of citizenship, citizens, country of birth, customs office, deportation, diaspora, discriminate, diversity, emigrate, emigration, equality rights, ethnic cleansing, ethnic groups, exchange visitor, exclusion, expulsion, extradite smb. to/from, famine, homeland, illegal immigrant, immediate relatives, immigrant, immigration, inadmissible, lawful permanent resident, legalized aliens, migrant, migration, migrant worker, mobility rights, mother tongue, multilingual, national, native-born citizen, nativism, naturalization, occupation, port of entry, pre-inspection, pull factors, push factors, racism, refugee, refugee arrivals, relocate, removal, repatriate, resettlement, safe haven, seek employment, service centers, settle in, skilled/unskilled immigrant, slavery, stateless, stowaway, symbols of immigration, temporary resident, transit alien, transnationalism, visa, waves of immigration.

### **Questions:**

1. Give the definition of the notion migration.
2. What is the difference between migration, immigration and emigration?
3. What are the causes of migration?
4. What has the choice of migratory routs been influenced by?
5. Can you name any effects of migration?

6. How do you understand the following saying: “One country’s immigration is another country’s brain drain”?
7. What processes influence the patterns and forms of migration movement?
8. How does the nature of migration change?
9. What types of migrants do you know?
10. What makes all movements of people around the world easier today? What stands behind the term “transnational life”?
11. What should the world community do to address the issue of irregular migration effectively?
12. What is the immigrants’ contribution to a country’s economy?
13. What are the fears of local population concerning immigrants?
14. How does the EU try to reduce illegal immigration?
15. What programs does the EU propose to manage migration and solve refugee crisis?
16. How did the immigration policy of US change after terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001?
17. Is it easy to get an asylum in Britain? What is the British attitude to foreigners?
18. When did immigration from Belarus start?
19. What were the notable waves of mass immigration from Belarus?
20. What is the Union of Belarusians of the World called?

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## **2. Tourism**

### **Glossary:**

Accommodation, air traffic control, aircraft, airline, all-inclusive, allocation, baggage, backpacker, balance, bed and breakfast, boarding, book, booking, booking form, break, brochure, cabin crew, cancellation charges, car rental, carrier, catering, chalet, charter flights, check-in, coach (Br.E), condo, consultant, courier, cover, covering letter, covers, cruise, cultural travel, currency, day tripper, departure, departure lounge, deposit, discount, duty free, ecotourism, en-suite (facilities), excess baggage, exchange rate, excursion, familiarization trip, fare, flight, foreign exchange, frequent flyer programme, full-board, full fare, fully booked, game reserve, gift shop,

guest, half-board, hiking, holidaymaking, hotel chain, hotelier, in-flight, in-flight service, incentive travel, insurance policy, itinerary, jet lag, liner, load factors, lobby, long-haul flight, occupancy rate, one-way ticket, option, out-of-season, outbound, package tour, passenger, passport control, premium, reception, refurbishment, resort, responsible tourism, return ticket, round trip (Am.E.), runway, safari, scheduled airline, scheduled flight, seasonal, self-catering, self-drive, shuttle, sightseeing, skiing, special interest holiday, special offer, stand-by (passenger), stay, stopover, surcharge, tariff, tax-free, terminal, terms and conditions, theme park, time slot, time zone, timeshare, tour, tourist board, Tourist Information Centre, transfer, travel, twin room, upgrade, valet service, window-shop, winter sports, working holiday, WTO.

### **Questions:**

1. What forms of tourism have evolved lately (over the past decades)?
2. What does the term ecotourism mean?
3. What are the basic principles of ecotourism?
4. What positive impacts can tourism have?
5. Unfortunately, modern tourism doesn't just have good effects. These days it also has a darker side ... What could be the negative impact of tourism?
6. How can tourism put things back into the environment instead of just taking from it?
7. What dangers can await a tourist abroad?
8. Are there opportunities for the development of agro-tourism, often called rural, farm-based, in Belarus? What are its benefits for the region?
9. Is there potential for the development of sports tourism/ethnic tourism in Belarus?
10. What does cultural tourism involve?
11. Why do you think there is growth of demand for cultural tourism?
12. We can see culture in many forms. What are its tangible and intangible forms?
13. What challenges of cultural tourism should be addressed today?
14. What are the motives for maintaining and preserving culture?
15. What can be done to stop the destruction of the world's historic sites through tourism?
16. Do you agree that the closure of heritage sites to tourism is the best way of conserving this heritage?
17. What actors should be involved in cultural heritage tourism?
18. Can you prove that tourism is one of the main growth industries along with education and health?
19. How many countries and private sector actors are members of the World Tourism Organization?
20. What is the theme of World Tourism Day for the current year?
21. How can tourism contribute to the reduction of poverty?
22. What are tourists' dos and don'ts?
23. What year is/was declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development?

24. Do you know any other organizations or programs contributing to the increase of the role and benefits of tourism?

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### 3. Describing books, films, newspapers

#### Glossary:

Mass media, quality press “heavies”, broadsheets, overseas news, the Financial Times, the Daily Telegraph, the Guardian, the Independent, the Times, the Sunday Telegraph, the Observer, the Sunday Times, the Independent on Sunday, the Daily Mirror, the Daily Mail, the Sun, Sundays, a daily, tabloids, Fleet street, British Broadcasting Corporation, satellite TV, cable TV, Discovery, phone-in programs, well-written/ informative/ fascinating/ thought-provoking book, to be set in/ based on/ directed by/ the sequel to, hit/ best-seller, begin/ unfold/ reach, a strong/ star-studded/ mediocre cast, moving/ powerful/ excellent/ weak/ disappointing/ unconvincing acting, gripping/ dramatic/ fascinating/ suspense-filled/ fast-moving/ far-fetched/ predictable/ confusing/ dull/ unimaginative plot, touching/ witty/ hilarious/ boring/ mundane script, beautifully/ brilliantly/ sensitively directed film.

#### Questions:

1. What does the term mass media mean?
2. What British newspapers do you know?
3. What is BBC?
4. Who published the article and who was the audience for this newspaper?
5. What type of article is this?
6. On what page and section does the article appear? What are the topics of other articles found on the same page or section?
7. Is place relevant to this article? How?
8. Are one or more dates listed in the article? Was this article written at or around the same time period that the text relates to?
9. What information is highlighted by the headline and other text callouts, if present?
10. Are there any photos and illustrations? What additional information or explanation do they provide?
11. What does the text describe, explain, or provide an opinion on?

12. What is the main idea of the article? List several facts or arguments that support the main idea of the article.
13. Is this article a news story or an opinion piece? Is the article trying to inform or persuade? How do you know?
14. Are there details that refer other people or events of the time period? What was happening during this time period?
15. Why do you think this text was made? What might have been the author's or publisher's purpose? What evidence supports your theory?
16. Who do you think was the audience for this article? What evidence supports your conclusion?
17. If there was information about the author included, does that information suggest certain biases that person might have had? What do you think those biases were?
18. Examine the words and phrases the author uses. Does the author's language support a particular perspective? Are different viewpoints presented?
19. Why do you think the author chose to include these specific details of description or explanation? What information or perspectives might have been left out of the article?
20. What source or sources does the author quote or refer to in the article? Do you think these sources are reliable? Why or why not? What evidence supports your conclusion?
21. Does this article show clear bias? If so, towards what or whom? What evidence supports your conclusion?
22. What do you think the author might have wanted the audience to think or feel? Does the arrangement or presentation of words, illustrations, or both affect how the audience might think or feel? How?
23. What do you feel after reading this article?
24. If someone wrote this text today, what would be different/the same?
25. What did you learn from examining this article? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this article?
26. What do you know about the author of the story/novel?
27. What other works of this author do you know? Have you read any other story?
28. Give briefly the plot of the story. What is the message of this story?
29. Which of the episodes of the story impressed you most?
30. Do you have any favourite character? Which is the most repulsive?
31. Do you find this story amusing? Why, or why not? Does the author use humour to make a critical point?
32. Why do you think the author gave the story this title? What title would you have chosen?

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## 4. Conspiracy Theories

### Glossary:

A conspiracy theorist, a false flag, a shadowy organization, a shill, a truther, anti-intellectualism, apocalypticism, appeal to the imagination, arbitrary, argument, assassin, bearable, behind the scenes, believable, bizarre, brainwashed/indoctrinated, brakes, breathtaking, car rash, circulate on the internet, classified, cover-up, curse, debunk a myth/conspiracy theory, demonization, dualism, elaborate, elitism, emergency landing, evil-doing, explosives, gossip, gullible, hint, hoax, hypothesis, I don't buy it, ignorance is bliss, intrusion, juicy theory, mundane, murky goings-on, nativism, off the beaten track, paranoia, paranormal, plausible, plot, ridiculous, rumour, scapegoating, sheeple, stunning, subscriber, susceptible, telltale, the powers that be, the tin foil hat brigade, there could be something in it, there's every chance that..., there's no smoke without fire, there's something fishy about... , to allege, to assassinate, to assert, to be fed up with, to buy into (a theory), to circulate, to conceal, to devise, to enable, to fake something, to fake, to go round, to hatch, tamper with, to hide evidence, to interfere with, to make sense of, to murder, to set up a website, trick, turn a blind eye to something, unsubstantiated, who is pulling the strings?, wicked, xenophobia.

### Questions:

1. Give the definition of the notion “conspiracy theory”.
2. Give the definition of the notion “classified”.
3. Why do people create conspiracy theories?
4. Which theories are the most believable/unbelievable?
5. What are the reasons for hiding true facts?
6. What is it about the internet that breeds such theories?
7. Do you believe any conspiracy theories?
8. What are some famous real conspiracies or cover ups?
9. What are some common conspiracy theories? Do you think they will be proven or proven wrong?
10. Do you think that newspapers sometimes cover up events?

11. How often do politicians in your country get in trouble because of cover ups?
12. Do you think it is possible for global conspiracies to exist?
13. Whose job is it to uncover conspiracies and expose cover ups?
14. How open should governments be? Do governments need some secrecy?
15. Are you a suspicious or trusting person?
16. What are some secret societies you have heard of? Do you think they really exist?
17. When are secrets a good thing?

## References

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## 5. Crime and Punishment

### Glossary:

Arson, fraud, perjury, smuggling, assault, kidnapping, rape, theft, blackmail, libel, robbery, treason, burglary, mugging, slander, vandalism, fine, imprisonment, to acquit, driving ban, community service, shop lifting, suspended sentence, fraud, probation officer, to forge, to commit a crime, murder, manslaughter, innocent, trial, sentence, criminal, capital punishment, to accuse, the accused, execution, daylight robbery, to cook the books, to be taken for a ride, real McCoy, to pull the wool over

smb's eyes, apprehend, take into custody, to shoplift, to swipe, thrilling, alert, arrest, humdrum, to catch someone red-handed, to blow the whistle on someone, to do a bunk, to do time, to go straight, to get off scot-free, to grease someone's palm, to launder money, a con trick, an inside job, truncheon, riot shield, walkie talkie, hand cuffs, fingerprints, bullet-proof vest, guilty, verdict, evidence, prosecution, to charge someone, to cross-examine, to hijack, to interrogate, to kidnap, to burgle, to mug, to pilfer, to sue, to swindle, to embezzle, to rob, to trespass, law-abiding, warrant, to loot.

### **Questions:**

1. Do you share the opinion, that the concept of prison as society's punishment of the offender is both barbaric and ineffective.?
2. Give your views on the purpose of prison and say whether certain crimes could be better dealt with in other ways.
3. Why do people commit crimes?
4. On a scale of 1-10 (where 1 is the least serious), how would you rate shoplifting as a crime.
5. Why do you think so many young people seem to shoplift?
6. What punishment would you propose for shoplifting?
7. Should our country abolish capital punishment?
8. Have you ever been a victim of crime?
9. Are you afraid of becoming a victim of crime?
10. Is crime a problem where you live?
11. Does your government talk a lot about combating crime?
12. Do you worry about Internet crime?
13. Is anyone capable of turning to crime?
14. Who are the world's biggest war criminals?
15. Have you ever thought of fighting crime by becoming a police officer?
16. Do you think the punishment always fits the crime?
17. Have you ever committed a petty crime?
18. Have you ever witnessed a serious crime?
19. How can governments reduce crime?
20. Is violent crime a big problem in your country?
21. Do you think crime pays?
22. Is juvenile crime on the increase in your country?
23. Is organized crime a big problem in your country?
24. What is hate crime?
25. When can you say, "It's a crime to do nothing"?
26. Have you ever reported a crime?

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## 6. Political parties in the United Kingdom

### Glossary:

Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Scottish National Party, Democratic Unionist Party, Sinn Féin, Plaid Cymru, Social Democratic and Labour Party, Ulster Unionist Party, UK Independence Party, Green Party of England and Wales, Alliance Party of Northern Ireland, Scottish Green Party, Green Party in Northern Ireland, the Whigs, the Tories, bipartisan, campaign, coalition, consensus, conservative, debate, democratic, deputy leader, economic protest parties, enjoy a privilege, faction, government policies, incumbent (leader), labour, landslide victory, major party, merge, ministerial offices, minor party, multiparty, one-party system, opposition, partisanship, party in power, party competition/identification/image/machine, policy, political party, politics, proportional representation, plurality, pursue a policy, put forward, rank-and-file members, referendum, single-issue parties, splinter parties, ticket-splitting, two-party system, winner-take-all system, Thatcherite, trade union, vote.

### Questions:

1. Complete this table with information about political parties in the UK and make a report: Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Scottish National Party, Democratic Unionist Party, Sinn Féin, Plaid Cymru, Social Democratic and Labour Party, Ulster Unionist Party, UK Independence Party, Green Party of England and Wales, Alliance Party of Northern Ireland, Scottish Green Party, Green Party in Northern Ireland, etc.

Name	Conservative Party	Labour Party	Liberal Democratic Party	Scottish National Party
Political position				
Current leader				
House of Commons				

Membership				
Description				

2. What parties are represented in the British Parliament?
3. What is necessary in order to form the majority in the British Parliament?
4. Are there any sitting arrangements for the parties in the two Houses of the British Parliament?
5. What is the role that the Opposition performs in the political life of the country?
6. What are the main functions of the Government Chief Whips?
7. The Conservative Party traces its origins to the 18th century, doesn't it? Speak about the party's evolution.
8. The Labour Party came into being in the last decade of the 19th century, didn't it? Speak about the party's evolution.
9. When was the Liberal Democratic Party formed? Speak about the party's evolution.
10. What party forms the Government?
11. Is it true that ministerial offices may be received by members of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords?
12. What is the largest minority party called?
13. Is it true that the British Government may be overthrown by the official Opposition on the basis of a "matter of confidence" vote?
14. Compare the main British and American parties in respect of their ideas, sources of support and organisation.
15. Are politics today in Britain and the United States more about personalities than political parties?
16. What are the main political parties in the Republic of Belarus? Speak about any party: its history, policies and leaders.
17. How does the role of political parties in Britain differ from their role in your country?

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## **7. Political Parties in Belarus**

### **Glossary:**

Adopt, advocate, authorities, basic goals, be banned, be opposed to sth/smb, be engaged in politics, be headquartered, build consensus, clear vision, coalition, collapse. commitment, competitive proposals, compromise, confrontation, conservative, consolidation, crisis, critical issues, criticize, decree, democracy, disruption, diversity, emerge, equal status, evolutionary development, failed coup, formative stage, government affairs, guiding principles, guarantee, hamper the development, ideology, implementation, internal and foreign policy, liberal values, main objective, market economy, membership, multiparty system, nominate candidates, nonviolence, official language, one-party system, opposition camps, party members, paths of development, peculiarities, pluralism, political orientation, political spectrum, political struggle, popular consent, presidential election, pressing problems, private property, privatization, procedure, referendum, registration, revolutionary leaps, seek political power, separation, shape public opinion, social interests, social strata, social support, social upheaval, state regulation, statehood of the republic, subscribe to ideology, support reforms, suspend activities, tendency, unstable, withdraw from political activities.

### **Questions:**

1. What is a political party?
2. What is a one-party system?
3. What is a multiparty system?
4. When did a multiparty system form in Belarus?
5. What factors of the economic and political life caused this formation?
6. What is the main goal of a political party?
7. Was the Communist party of Belarus banned at the beginning of the 1990s? Why? /Why not?
8. How many parties are there in the Republic of Belarus?
9. How can the parties be grouped together?
10. Name the parties loyal to the president.
11. Name the oppositional parties.
12. Which parties deal with issues other than political ones? What are these issues?
13. What symbols do most parties have? What do they denote?
14. How can a party shape the public opinion?
15. What are the positive sides of a multiparty system?
16. What weaknesses could it have?
17. Do you agree with the opinion that the multiparty system is the basis of a democratic society?
18. Which system do you favour: one-party, two-party or multiparty? Why?
19. Which party would you like to join? Why?
20. Do you think that all the parties have to consolidate their efforts? Why do you think so?

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## 8. Education in Great Britain

### Glossary:

Educational provision, Local Education Authorities (LEAs), state-supported schools, grant maintained school, technology college, higher education, further education, private(independent) school, public school, mixed school, single-sex school, term, Nursery Voucher, grade, head teacher, to be accountable for, nursery education, to be entitled to, primary school, secondary school, junior school, comprehensive school, grammar school, secondary modern school, 11+ exam, GCSE, A level, (non-) academic education, academic attainment, to be selected, to evaluate, to criticize, to absorb, content, to permeate, scholarship, financial assistance, to exercise authority, national curriculum, to advocate, collective worship, to proselytize, key stage, handbook, qualification, Open University, “red-brick” university, to validate, (Vice) Chancellor, staff, distinguished people, promotion, allocation of resources, postgraduate course, degree course, fall behind with studies, note-taking, to lecture in, to attend a tutorial, to enroll on a course degree, to major in physics, to keep up with the workload, to do or complete coursework, (il)literate, play truant, to skip classes, a gap year, the literacy rate, to pay off a student loan, a scholarship.

### Questions:

1. What is the major difference between the educational system in the UK and many other countries?
2. What are major aims and objectives of the government’s education policies?
3. What is the role of LEAs in school management?
4. How is nursery education organized in the UK?
5. At what age do children start primary education?
6. Are children selected according to levels of academic attainment?
7. How many children go to comprehensive schools?
8. What is the Government’s approach to secondary education?
9. What is the major difference between state and private education?
10. What is GCSE and GNVQs?
11. What does the national curriculum define?

12. What are entrance requirements for degree courses?
13. What does the Open University offer?
14. Does it make any sense to talk of a “British” system of schooling?
15. What are the arguments in favour of devolution of education policy?
16. Find similarities and differences in the curricula in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
17. What comes to mind when you hear the word ‘education’?
18. How important do you think education is?
19. Do you think you had a good education?
20. Was there a high standard of education at your schools?
21. Do you think the quality of education is slipping?
22. What do you think of the idea of all education being online?
23. What kind of education did you have in your home?
24. What would the world be like if everyone had access to a good education?
25. Does your government really care about education?
26. In which country do you think you can receive the best education?

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## 9. Education in the USA

### Glossary:

Compulsory, public school, funding, elementary/middle/high school, school curriculum, school board, educational standards, to provide instruction, to divide, to pass through, to attend, to vary, to require, state-certified private schools, grade, vacation, schedule, recess, semester, senior, junior, principal, freshman, sophomore, literacy, to graduate from, graduation rate, academic performance, to enter the workforce, to qualify, the school system, the levels of schooling, subjects, to offer

many electives, advanced level, elective courses, additional, vocational courses, student orchestras/bands/choirs, to give public performance, drama groups, chess/debating clubs, range, to expand, to evaluate, to leave school, to meet the minimum standards, major qualification, preschool, nursery school, kindergarten, to cater to, to specialize in, to assist, admission process, school attendance, parental permission, to enroll, to educate children at home, to determine, curriculum design, learning needs, to instruct, supplement material, cognitive development, Bachelor's/Master's Degree, Doctorate, primary targets, to facilitate, gifted students, to grant, to receive a credit, introductory course, entrance programs, extracurricular activities, state-certified private schools, publicly and privately administered institutions of higher education, enroll, end-of-term or -year evaluations, individual assignment, optional, test scores, pursuit of academic excellence, prerequisite courses, switch majors, cutting-edge distance learning methodologies, competitive models of digital learning, adapt the curricula to online education methods.

### **Questions:**

1. At what age do American students start and finish their compulsory education?
2. How are the school years called in the United States?
3. The length of the school year varies among the states, doesn't it?
4. What are the basic components of American education?
5. Do all children have to attend a nursery school?
6. When does elementary education start?
7. What is the main aim of elementary education?
8. The secondary school curriculum doesn't imply a number of basic subjects, does it?
9. What are elective subjects?
10. Who is a guidance counselor?
11. How many students are enrolled in public and private schools in the United States?
12. How do U.S. students fare on national assessments?
13. How much do Americans spend on education?
14. On average, how well are teachers paid?
15. What is the average class size?
16. What access do students have to computers and the Internet at school?
17. How do American schools compare with schools in other countries?
18. How much choice do parents have over their children's schooling?
19. In the USA "by state law, education is compulsory over an age range starting between five and eight and ending somewhere between ages sixteen and eighteen, depending on the state". Is it the same in the Republic of Belarus?
20. "This requirement can be satisfied in public schools, state-certified private schools, or an approved home school program". Do we have home school program?

21. “In most schools, compulsory education is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle or junior high school, and high school”. Do we have the same division?

22. “There are also a large number and wide variety of publicly and privately administered institutions of higher education throughout the country. Post-secondary education, divided into college, as the first tertiary degree, and graduate school”. What private universities in Belarus do you know?

23. “Most parents send their children to either a public or private institution. According to government data, one-tenth of students are enrolled in private schools. Approximately 85% of students enter the public schools, largely because they are tax-subsidized (tax burdens by school districts vary from area to area). School districts are usually separate from other local jurisdictions, with independent officials and budgets.” Can you find commonalities and differences with the situation in your country?

24. “In schools in the United States children are assessed throughout the school year by their teachers, and report cards are issued to parents at varying intervals. Generally, the scores for individual assignments and tests are recorded for each student in a grade book, along with the maximum number of points for each assignment. End-of-term or -year evaluations are most frequently given in the form of a letter grade on an A-F scale, whereby A is the best possible grade and F is a failing grade (most schools do not include the letter E in the assessment scale), or a numeric percentage”. What is the grading scale in Belarus?

25. “The test scores of students attending U.S. public schools are lower than student scores in schools of other developed countries, in the areas of reading, math, and science. Out of 21 industrialized countries, U.S. 12th graders ranked 19th in math, 16th in science, and last in advanced physics”. How would you explain this fact?

26. “Higher education in the United States is an optional final stage of formal learning following secondary education. Higher education, also referred to as post-secondary education, third stage, third level, or tertiary education occurs most commonly at one of the 4,627 degree-granting institutions, either colleges or universities in the country. These may be public universities, private universities, liberal arts colleges, community colleges, or for-profit colleges”. What institutions do give higher education in Belarus?

27. “Strong research and funding have helped make America's elite colleges and universities among the world's most prestigious, making them particularly attractive to international students, professors and researchers in the pursuit of academic excellence” What US elite universities do you know?

28. “The American university system is largely decentralized. Public universities are administered by the individual states and territories, usually as part of a state university system. Except for the United States service academies and staff colleges, the federal government does not directly regulate universities”. Can you find commonalities and differences with the situation in your country?

29. “Are you looking for a flexible way to study, the prestige of a U.S. university and cutting-edge distance learning methodologies? Many top universities

in the United States developed competitive models of digital learning and adapted their curricula to online education methods to offer students some of the best distance learning experiences possible”. Do you believe that it is true? Prove.

30. “The school calendar usually begins in August or September and continues through May or June. The majority of new students begin in autumn, so it is a good idea for international students to also begin their U.S. university studies at this time.” And in Belarus?

31. “Your first two years of study (in the US uni) you will generally be required to take a wide variety of classes in different subjects, commonly known as prerequisite courses: literature, science, the social sciences, the arts, history, and so forth. This is so you achieve a general knowledge, a foundation, of a variety of subjects prior to focusing on a specific field of study”. Do our students have prerequisite courses?

32. A “major” is the specific field of study in which your degree is focused. For example, if someone’s major is journalism, they will earn a Bachelor of Arts in Journalism. You will be required to take a certain number of courses in this field in order to meet the degree requirements of your major. You must choose your major at the beginning of your third year of school. A very unique characteristic of the American higher education system is that you can change your major multiple times if you choose. It is extremely common for American students to switch majors at some point in their undergraduate studies. Often, students discover a different field that they excel in or enjoy. The American education system is very flexible. Keep in mind though that switching majors may result in more courses, which means more time and money”. Can you switch your major?

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## **10. Education in Belarus**

### **Glossary:**

Primary, basic, secondary level, secondary school, gymnasium, Certificate of Basic Education, compulsory, Vocational/technical establishment, grammar school or lyceum, a Certificate of Secondary Education, private (non-State) accredited higher education institutions (HEIs), tuition fee, specialist diploma, a bachelor degree certificate, master's degree, to enroll, distant training, correspondence course, fall behind with studies, note-taking, to lecture in, to attend a tutorial, to enroll on a course degree, to major in physics, to keep up with the workload, to do or complete coursework, (il)literate, play truant, to skip classes, a gap year, the literacy rate, to pay off a student loan, a scholarship, to be in demand, state owned, to occupy a particular niche, training of highly qualified staff, 4-year curriculum, to study at budget cost, to receive a monthly allowance, an entrant, highly-qualified teaching staff, to render to assistance.

### **Questions:**

1. What is the major difference between the educational system in the UK and Belarus, Belarus and the USA?
2. What are major aims and objectives of the government's education policies?
3. How is nursery education organized in Belarus?
4. At what age do children start primary education? Are children selected according to levels of academic attainment?
5. What is the Government's approach to secondary education?
6. What is the major difference between state and private education?
7. What does the national curriculum define?
8. What are entrance requirement for degree courses?
9. What is a good education?
10. Is the level of education in your country good?
11. What would you like to change about the education system of your country?
12. Would you like to work in education?
13. Do you think there's a lot of money to be made in education?
14. What kind of experience and qualifications do you think a government's education minister/secretary needs?
15. When does education begin?
16. What do you think Mark Twain meant when he said, "never let school interfere with your education"?
17. What do you think of single-sex education?
18. What comes to mind when you hear the word 'studying'?
19. What do you like studying?

20. Does studying only happen at school?
21. What's the most fun you've had while studying?
22. Do you like studying English?
23. How has the Internet changed studying?
24. Do you think people in different countries study in the same way as you?
25. What would you study on a "How to study" course?
26. Do all students actually study or do some find ways to do their work without anything staying in their brains?
27. What advice would you give someone on how to study English in Belarus?

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## 11. The United Nations Organization

### Glossary:

Accept obligations, address, administration, adjust (disputes), advance, advocate, agreement, amend, arise, assembly, authorize, breach, chairperson, charter, concern, conciliator, concur, conference diplomacy, conflict, convene, cooperate, coordinate, crucial, declaration, deliberate, deliberative (organ), dignity, (dis-) armament, deploy, deployment, dispute, domestic (jurisdiction, matters), emergency (session), empower, enforce, enforcement, ensure, equal, equitable, escalate, establish, exercise (powers, rights), good offices, headquarters, hold office, hostility, impartiality, instrument, intervene, justice, legally binding, machinery, maintain, maintenance, mankind, mediator, monitor, outline (priorities), peacekeeping, peacemaking, pledge, powers, prevent, preventive, procedure, prohibit, promote, ratification, regulation, representative, restore, review, rotate, scope, the Secretary-General, security, settle, signatory, sovereign, speak and act for peace, strengthen,

subsidiary, succeed, suspension, threaten, tolerate, treaty, tribunal, violate, violation, warring parties.

**Questions:**

1. Who and when coined the name United Nations?
2. How many countries signed the UN Charter? What do you know about the signing of the UN Charter by Belarus?
3. When is the UN Day celebrated?
4. What is the UN Charter?
5. The UN Charter opens with a Preamble, doesn't it? What does it say?
6. What is the main concern of the UN?
7. What is it going to practice for these ends?
8. How many amendments to the UN Charter have been made so far? Name them, please.
9. What are the four purposes of the UN as set in the Charter?
10. And now, can you mention the six principles the UN acts on?
11. Is membership to the UN open or restricted?
12. What does the UN Charter provide for the violation of the UN principles by Member States?
13. How many official languages does the UN work with? What is the status of the Arabic language?
14. How can you characterize the UN as an international organisation (in the past, nowadays, in the future)?
15. Does the world community need such an organisation? Give your pro and contra.
16. What measures would you propose to make the UN more powerful?
17. What is the structure of the UN Organisation?
18. Who is the General Assembly composed of?
19. How are decisions on important questions voted on?
20. What are the powers and functions of the GA under the UN Charter?
21. Besides a new President who else does the GA elect each year?
22. At whose request may emergency special sessions be called?
23. Who is UN the year-round work carried out by?
24. What is the UN Security Council's responsibility under the UN Charter?
25. How many members are there in the UN Security Council?
26. How long is the term of service of the Security Council members?
27. Describe the procedure of voting in the Security Council.
28. Whose decisions are Member States obligated to carry out?
29. What are the powers and functions of the UN Security Council?
30. How is the UN Security Council organized?
31. What is the SC first concern when a dispute leads to fighting?
32. The overall structure of the UNO should be changed. How? Why? Give your reasons.

33. How many members does the ECOSOC consist of and what is the term in the office? Does each ECOSOC member have one vote?
34. Name functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council.
35. ECOSOC sessions are held each year, aren't they? Describe the procedure.
36. Why was the Trusteeship Council established?
37. What does the UN Charter authorize the Trusteeship Council to do?
38. What happened to all Trust Territories?
39. Trusteeship Council is of no use in modern world, is it? Give your reasons.
40. What is the International Court of Justice? Where is International Court of Justice (ICJ) based?
41. The ICJ is not open to private individuals, is it? Who can ask the ICJ for an advisory opinion?
42. Name the duties of the Secretariat.
43. Who is at the head of the Secretariat?
44. What can you say about the staff of the Secretariat?
45. Who do they answer to for their activities?
46. The United Nations Headquarters is situated in New York only, isn't it?
47. How is the Secretary-General described by the Charter? What does the task demand in real life?
48. Why is the person defined both as Secretary and General?
49. What does the Charter empower the Secretary-General to do?
50. The Secretary-General's work entails a lot of duties. Speak on them.
51. Dwell on the "good offices" of the Secretary-General.
52. When did the UNO peace-keeping forces receive the Nobel Prize?
53. Was peace-keeping envisaged in the UN Charter?
54. Who do the peace-keeping forces consist of?
55. Who and when pioneered peace-keeping?
56. How are the peace-keeping operations financed?
57. How many people served in peace-keeping forces since 1948?
58. Name the forms of peace-keeping operations.
59. What is sometimes the best way to avoid using force?
60. What measures can the SC take under the Charter in the name of the international peace?
61. How can enforcement measures be taken? Who authorizes them? What is an enforcement tool?
62. Name the UN organizations helping the developing countries in the recovery stage.

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## **12. Human rights**

### **Glossary:**

To segregate; to discriminate; to employ; to authorize; to infringe; to evaluate; to enjoy; to eliminate; to designate; to reaffirm; to execute; to detain; to confirm; to enforce; to stipulate; to abandon; to suppress; to eradicate; to facilitate; to implement, to exploit, internationally accepted human rights, disabled persons, indigenous persons, vulnerable groups of society, human rights covenants, the provisions of the Universal Declaration, legally binding commitments, the right to a fair trial and presumption of innocence, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, arbitrary deprivation of life, arbitrary arrest, arbitrary interference with privacy, to implement the Covenant's provisions, the crime of genocide, the rights and duties of refugees, administration of justice, atrocities, a human rights violation, to set up, to deal with, to call upon, to bring about, to bring to, to carry out, to live up to, to put into, to spell out, equality for women, the advancement of women, promoting women's rights, to deal with women's issues, gender discrimination, enduring ethical principles, elimination of violence against women, religious extremism, religious extremism, recruitment of children under 18, the persistent and increasing burden of poverty, violence against women, child labour, children in conflict, endanger their physical and mental development, women's positive contribution to society, human rights agenda, a new impetus to the United Nations, street children, adoption for commercial purposes, hazardous work, forced labour, elimination of child labour.

### **Questions:**

1. What is meant by 'human rights'? Is this notion accepted universally?
2. How did the idea of human rights protection develop?
3. What are the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration?
4. Apart from the Universal Declaration, what other instruments make up the International Bill of Human Rights?
5. What means are provided for implementation under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights? What mechanism exists for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights?
6. Can an appeal be made to the United Nations if a person feels that his / her human rights are being violated? What is done about complaints?
7. What is the mandate of the High Commissioner for Human Rights?

8. Name some organisations that research human rights abuses. What do you know about their activities?

*Conduct a debate on human rights problems:*

a) The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. Vienna Declaration (I, 18, 1993).

b) UNHCR has the responsibility to ensure that refugees are protected in their country of asylum and to assist refugees by coordinating the provision of shelter, food, water, sanitation and medical care in emergency situations.

c) What else can government do to protect the rights of refugees? What responsibilities do you think refugees might have in their host countries?

d) It has long been recognized that an essential element in protecting human rights was a widespread knowledge among the population of what their rights are and how they can be defended. (Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Sixth UN Secretary-General).

e) Do you remember any rights that every human being should have according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Try to recall as many rights from this document as you can.

f) Do you know of any act of genocide in the world – past or present? (Help: former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Burundi) Find more information and prepare a report about genocide.

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## **МОДУЛЬ 5.**

### **3 курс, 6 семестр**

#### **Аспект «общелитературный английский язык» (GE)**

Современная молодежь

Успех в бизнесе

Проблемы современной семьи

Природные катаклизмы и их последствия

Выживание в экстремальных условиях

#### **Аспект «язык специальности» (ESP)**

География США

История США

НАТО

Глобальные проблемы современности

#### **Грамматика**

Местоимение

Синтаксис

#### **Чтение**

Units 1–3

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## **1. Youth nowadays**

### **Glossary:**

Aptitude, ascendancy, authority; bemoan; deviate; discretion; evolve; lament; martyr; predicament; rigour; surrender, tolerance; travail, awareness, disillusioned, alienation, responsible, uninterested, to govern, conscientious, to shoulder heavy debts, to pay off, to make a difference, to make someone redundant, downturn, loyalty, to get ahead, sickening, savvy, insight, to whip, to spank, to go amiss, to fall out, a big shot, from scratch, to ring a bell, a scapegoat, to talk shop, to be given the sack, generation gap, baby boomer, millennial, generation z, Insubordinate, Noncommittal, digital dinosaurs, digital natives, be at a loss, be out of touch when it comes to, feel at ease with, live off the parents, stand on one's two feet, to get out of hand/line/control, unacceptable.

### **Questions:**

1. How 'old' is the generation gap?
2. Why is it well that the young have always deviated from the older standards?
3. Have you ever encountered petting attitude of the elders?
4. Do you often fall out with your parents? What are the reasons?
5. Would you like your parents to arrange your marriage?
6. Would you like to arrange the marriage of your children?
7. What old ways of life are still attractive to you?
8. What old ways of life are you happy not to have nowadays?

9. Is the generation gap always here because there is an infinite competition between generations?
10. What are the essential characteristics of a good parent/child?
11. What do you consider the most important values of your generation?
12. What are the frustrations and aspirations of young people in your country?
13. What are your aspirations for the future?
14. Have you ever felt a generation gap with your friends?
15. How do you overcome the generation gap?
16. When do you feel the generation gap the most?
17. Is it possible to overcome a generation gap?
18. At what point in life does the generation gap seem to be the largest?
19. Do you think you can be a better parent than your own parents in future?
20. Do you think it is OK to date or marry someone of a different generation to yourself, either older or younger?
21. Some people think it is OK to marry a much older man but not a much older woman? Do you agree?
22. How would you feel if your father was a generation older than your mother? Do you know a family where this is the case?
23. What could be some problems with a partnership or marriage of different generations?
24. Do you think your generation's fight is similar to your parents generation's fight.
25. What do you think are some of the advantages or disadvantages of another generation?
26. When did you first become an adult in your mind?
27. What role does music play in generation gaps?
28. When is an age gap beneficial, and when is it a hindrance?
29. How can you overcome a generation gap?
30. What is an example of a time you and your friends/parents/relatives/grandparents had an argument or disagreement? Do you think it was related to generation gap?

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## **2. Success in business**

### **Glossary:**

Transaction, shift work, full time, part time, negotiation, delivery, payment, personnel, annual leave, trade fair, interest free credit, open joint-stock company, joint enterprise, retired, overtime, outlet, permanent position, promotion, branch, lucrative, profitable, competitive, acclaimed, booming, well-to-do, acknowledged, thriving, renowned, affluent, flourishing, profit-making, loaded, fruitful, victorious, productive, remunerative, prosperous, notable, favourable, break a leg, ahead of the pack, to bring home the bacon, in the pocket, forerunner, on the crest of a wave, to fall from grace, with flying colours, make it big, to steal the show, to throw in the towel, to zip, sleek, irresistible, to take off, to pull off, to carry off, to give up, to give in, to fall through, to pull through, to fall off, to address an issue, to bring up issue, to be at / in issue, burning issue, sensitive issue, dead issue, trivial issues, take issue with smb., die without issue, pocketbook issue, persistent, pertinacity, sagacity, null and void, an end user, lucrative.

### **Questions:**

1. What helped some self-made millionaires get to the top of the ladder?
2. How else can you become rich if you don't want to rely on luck (winning the lottery, rich relatives leaving you money) or something illegal (rob a bank, commit fraud)?
3. What obstacles do you have overcome on the way to success?
4. What arguments do the anti-globalization protesters make against multinational corporations?
5. What is a brand?
6. When you are shopping do you prefer to buy well-known brands or is that not important to you?
7. What are the three most famous brands in the world?
8. What are your favourite advertising slogans?
9. Can the possession of branded goods raise your social status?
10. Do you agree that brands are better recognized and, accordingly, better sold?
11. Would you like to create your own brand? What niche do you want your brand to fill?
12. Do you agree that with the help of advertisements you can soak up surplus goods?
13. Are you interested in the world of business?
14. Do you think you have a good head for business?
15. What kind of business would you like to start?
16. Do you think anyone can start their own business?

17. What are the dangers of having your own business?
18. Would you include your own name in your business name?
19. Do you read any business magazines?
20. Do men or women make more successful business people?
21. Do you think you'd be a tough person to work for?
22. How would you define business?
23. Would you like to have your own business?
24. What kind of people are good at business?
25. Is it easy to start a business in your country?
26. What business skills do you have?
27. Would you prefer to start a "bricks 'n' mortar" business or an Internet business?
28. What would be your motto in business?
29. What kind of office would you like?
30. Who would be your business hero?
31. What would be your main business goal?

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## 3. Modern Family

### Glossary:

Accept responsibility (for), accommodating, accountable, accumulate sth in debt, adequate, adolescent, adopt, adopted children, adoptee, adoption, adoptive parents, adultescent, ancestor, assume a heavy burden, astounding, be at sb's wits' ends, be born with a silver spoon in your mouth, be in the picture, be strapped (for sth), biological parents, blood is thicker than water, boarders and roomers, bond, boomerang children, break up, care (for), carve out time for smth, charge sb rent, child-ree couple, child's play, cling on to sth, cohabit, cohabitant, cohabitation, commitments, common residence, complex family, connectedness, contribute to sth, cultural values, custodial parents, dating, descendant, divorce, divorced parents, donor insemination, extended family, face hardships, family man, father figure, fertility, flourish, fly the nest, forfeit, foster home, foster parents, fostered child, gain a stepfamily, gender, get on sb's nerves, godparents,

(great) great-grand parents, group unit of society, grow up, guardian, half-brothers (-sisters), handle conflicts, household arrangements, household chores, insurance coverage, intimate, it runs in the family, joint family, k.i.p.p.e.r.s., lavish sb with sth, live in a bubble (away from the real world), live under a single roof, look up to sb, make a living, malleable, marriage, maturity, minor (child), mischievous, moral code, mortgage, mutual, napkins, non-custodial parents, nourishment, nuclear family, nurture, opposite-sex couple, orphanage, paid-up member of society, parenting, parents by birth, partner, patriarchal society, peer, perennially, perks (perquisites), polygamy, praise, predecessor, propensity for sth, pursue a relationship, put up with, raise a child, reconstituted family, reimbursement, relatives, reproduction, resilience, retirement savings, same-sex couple, see eye to eye with sb on sth, self-esteem, self-reliant, self-sufficiency, separated parents, set of parents, settle down, sever relationship, siblings, single parent, social skills, socially approved, spiritual development, split up, spoil sb, sponge off sb, spouse, stamp in the child's mind, stepbrothers/sisters, stepparents, successor, take after, tell off sb, the black sheep of our family, transcultural adoptions, transition to independent living, treat sb, value systems, your flesh and blood.

### **Questions:**

1. What is a family? What family situations do you know?
2. Can you regard a child-free couple as a family?
3. Does any couple benefit from living together with their relatives?
4. What is the difference between the two terms: adoption and foster care?
5. Is it right to deprive a child of his birth parents in case of being abused or neglected and implement involuntary foster care?
6. What should be taken into consideration when international adoption takes place?
7. What do you think of some celebrities' adopting children from the 3rd world?
8. When you put faith, hope and love together, you can raise positive kids in a negative world. Do you agree?
9. Is it possible to handicap children by making their lives easy?
10. While we try to teach our children all about life, our children teach us what life is all about. Is it true?
11. Make a list of positive sides and drawbacks of child raising potential of a single-parent family. Compare it with a nuclear family potential.
12. Explain the way you understand the quote and express your own viewpoint on the subject – "The secret of dealing successfully with a child is not to be its parent".
13. Explain the way you understand the quote and express your own viewpoint on the subject – "Children need your presence more than your presents".
14. Try to define what parenting is and what its aspects / components are.
15. Do you think arranged marriages are a good or bad thing? Make a list of all the advantages and disadvantages that you can think of.
16. Can you name as many reasons for and against leaving home when you grow up?

17. What does this acronym stand for – “k.i.p.p.e.r.s.”?
18. What is the difference between ‘k.i.p.p.e.r.s.’ and ‘Peter Pan’ generations?
19. Imagine that you are going to have a portrait of your family painted. Decide who you want in it and where they are going to stand, and make a rough diagram
20. Who do you think is the most important person a family?

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## 4. Extremes. Survival

### Glossary:

Adrenaline, ambulance, base jumping, beware, bewildered, blizzard, BMX, bombing, bonfires, break out (about a fire), bungee jumping, call it a day, catch fire, caution, cave diving, cliff, collide with, collision, command, confused, crawl, cyclone, danger, decisive, dehydrate, dramatically, drought, dust storm, earthquake, effectively, efficiently, emergency exit, emergency instruction, escape, essential, evacuation, exhilarating, explosion, fatal fires, fire alarm, fire drill, first aid, flammable, flee, flight attendant, flood, food supply, fresh water, frozen nostrils, gale-force, get a move on, hailstorm, hang gliding, hang on or hang tight, heat exhaustion, heatwave, high voltage, hitchhike, hit the road, hurricane, hysterical, ice climbing, if worse comes to worst, impassable, in a trance, junkies, lightning, looter, major accident, monsoon, mountain biking, nauseous, obstruct, off the beaten track, paintball, parachute, paralyzed, plane crash, precautions, rainfall, rehydration salts, rock climbing, safety diagram, safety procedures, sand storm, scorching, scream, shake, shell fire, skateboarding, sky surfing, skydiving, smoke alarm, snowstorm, strike, stuffy, stunned, stupefied, surfing, survivor, terrorist attack, thrill, thunderstorm, tornado, trap in fire, travel light, tsunami (tidal wave), TV bulletins, typhoon, unthinkable, vert skating, virtually, volcanic eruption, war, watch your back, wind chill, work on autopilot.

### Questions:

1. Would you do a parachute jump for charity?
2. Have you ever been out with someone you met on the Internet? Would you do it?
3. Would you try to cheat in an exam if you knew you weren't well prepared for it?
4. If you had missed the last bus home, would you consider hitchhiking?
5. Would you ever buy a second-hand car or motorbike on eBay?
6. If you find some food in your fridge which is a couple of days past its sell-by date, do you still eat it?
7. Would you still sunbathe if you arrived at the beach without any sunscreen?
8. Do you always put on your seat belt in the car? Do you wear a helmet on a bike/motorbike?
9. When you are abroad do you tend to try foreign dishes that you haven't had before?
10. Would you fly with a low-cost airline that you had never heard of?
11. Do you ever drive at more than 30 kilometres per hour over the speed limit?
12. What is the coldest, hottest, or wettest place you've ever been?
13. How does the climate affect the daily lives of the people? Give example.
14. Why do you think people live in places like Chukotka? What would you find most difficult there?
15. Most people take holidays in warm countries. Are there any cold places in the world you have visited or would like to visit? Where and why?
16. What weather conditions are the most dangerous when flying a plane?
17. Talk about the time when you missed a bus\train\flight which caused serious complications
18. Talk about the time when you were somewhere when there was a gale/hurricane. What did you do to protect yourself from the weather?
19. Do you often travel at dangerous times and on dangerous roads?
20. What things did you use to do as a child that you think would be risky today?
21. How do you think most people react in a life or death situation?
22. Is it possible to predict how people will react in a crisis?
23. What survival tips can you give?
24. What would you do if your university caught fire?
25. If you were going to go backpacking in the Amazon rainforest, what do you think would be the biggest danger?

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## 5. General information about the USA

### Glossary:

The USA, North America, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, Mexico in the South, Canada in the North, the five Great Lakes, the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, the Cordilleras, the Rocky Mountains, the Appalachian Mountains, the Great Plains, the Central Lowland, the Mississippi Valley, the Grand Canyon, the Colorado, the Great Salt Lake in Utah, the Salton Sea in California, the Rio Grande, the Yukon, Yellowstone National Park, it borders on, the enormous size, the diversity of landscapes, snow-topped mountains, flat prairies, tropical heat, arctic cold, fertile valleys, man-made irrigation systems, to precipitate, a fabulous phenomenon of nature, rich in gold, copper, lead, silver and other minerals, stretches from, divided into 4 time zones, overseas territories with different levels of independence: Virgin Islands, Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana islands and some others;

Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

### Questions:

1. The United States occupies \_\_\_\_\_ square miles of the earth.
  - a. 1,308,400
  - b. 2,653,900

- c. 3,794,083
- d. 5,000.789
- 2.** Which is the biggest of the five Great Lakes?
  - a. Lake Ontario
  - b. Lake Erie
  - c. Lake Huron
  - d. Lake Superior
  - e. Lake Michigan
- 3.** The longest river is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the Missouri River
  - b. the Mississippi River
  - c. the Yukon River
  - d. St. Lawrence
  - e. Rio Grande
- 4.** The second largest state after Alaska is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. California
  - b. Montana
  - c. Florida
  - d. Texas
  - e. New Hampshire
  - f. New Jersey
- 5.** Is it true that the United Kingdom and Ireland together are the size of New Mexico?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 6.** From Boston on the Atlantic coast to Los Angeles on the Pacific coast is a \_\_\_\_\_-mile drive. (a mile = 1609 metres)
  - a. 1,415
  - b. 2,435
  - c. 2,560
  - d. 3,406
- 7.** The United States remains a rural country into the twenty-first century, at least in terms of land use.
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 8.** Which of the 48 contiguous states has the highest and the lowest points of elevation?
  - a. Delaware
  - b. California
  - c. Colorado
  - d. Georgia
  - e. Florida
  - f. Louisiana
- 9.** In what city can summer temperatures rise above 100 degrees?
  - a. Chicago

- b. Boston
- c. Phoenix
- d. Los Angeles
- 10. Which city has the title of the rainiest city?
  - a. Mobile
  - b. Miami
  - c. New Orleans
  - d. Boston
- 11. How can you describe the US in terms of its geographic position and administrative division?
- 12. What is the location of the country? What is the area of the US?
- 13. How many states is the country made of? Are there any outlying territories which belong to the US?
- 14. What is the dominant characteristic of American landscape?
- 15. Name the Great Lakes. Why have the Great Lakes been so important for the economic development of the country?
- 16. Where are the Great Plains located?
- 17. What is known as “the backbone of the continent”?
- 18. How can the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains be described?
- 19. What is the highest mountain peak of the US?
- 20. What are the great rivers of the Pacific/Atlantic side?
- 21. Is the USA rich with mineral resources? What are the basic resources of the country and what parts of the US do they come from?
- 22. What can you say about the type of climate that prevails throughout most of the country? What parts of the US are most vulnerable to hurricanes?
- 23. What do you know about the plant life of the US?
- 24. Speak about animal life of the US. What mammal species are widely spread in the country?
- 25. Enumerate major national parks where wildlife is protected.

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## 6. History of the USA

### Glossary:

The Natives and European Exploration, the earliest immigrants to America, indigenous populations in South America, migrations to North America, spread from the west to the Atlantic Ocean, Christopher Columbus's confusion, American natives, Indians, the New World, American colonists, the so-called First Treaty of Paris, rebelled against the constant encroachment of the Europeans onto native lands from 1763, the American Revolutionary War, the Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation, under British control, a Protestant Christian religion, common law, democratic institutions, statements of rights, English manners and custom, Congress envisioned, President Thomas Jefferson, the African American, soldiers were killed, wounded and survived, families were decimated and divided, Freedmen's Bureau, president Andrew Johnson, predecessor Abraham Lincoln, the infamous Black Codes, second-class status by law, the institution of slavery, the right to vote, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, was adopted in 1868, under military jurisdiction, the old Confederacy, the Reconstruction of the South, the Civil War, to expand its territory, purchase of Alaska from Russia, increased U.S. territory by 20 percent, the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, President Washington, President James Monroe, nationhood status away from the tribes, the Union government, to escape religious persecution, a national identity, excluded Asian immigration, the State Department's Diversity Visa Program, sought freedom from overt racism, developing Sunbelt, the ongoing Mexican migration, transforming effects on Mexican-American culture, violated their beliefs in an abundant land, promise of prosperity, in full possession of its mainland territory and the outlying territories, the War Industries Board, volunteer businessmen, labor leaders; to manage the purchase, production, and distribution of materials for civilians and the military, the League of Nations, the Harlem Renaissance, president Franklin Roosevelt, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Depression, died in a sneak attack galvanized the country behind the war effort, Isolationists and anti-imperialists, the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC), the Cold War, African American gospel music and blues, Elvis Presley, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Kennedy administration, moving inexorably forward, the victim of assassination in Dallas, escalation of the Vietnam War, the White House, President Jimmy Carter, Democrats and Republicans, to energize its constituency, abhorred Clinton's dalliances, violently disagreed with pro-choice, internationalist ideas, the presidential election, a basic tenet of American beliefs, carefully guard their own privacy, "Obama care", Hillary Clinton's votes and ballots, Donald Trump's top-phrases, territorial integrity, with regard to, aspiration, reform, hot spot/ hot bed, under pretext, prosperity, accede, all-dimensional, in the light of, engage in, impose, modernization, proceed from, resort to, reflect, merit/ demerit, coexistence, rational, propel.

### **Questions:**

1. What were the main Amerindian tribes inhabiting America?
2. What made the Pueblo successful farmers? Characterize them.
3. How can you disapprove the statement that it was Columbus who discovered America?
4. What country was the first to start the lasting occupation of America?

5. What do you know about Spanish conquistadors? Name the most famous of them.
6. What were the reasons for establishing European settlements in America?
7. What was the first lasting English settlement in America?
8. What was the aim of the Virginia Company? Was it a success?
9. What do you know about indentured servants? What was the difference between black and white indentured servants?
1. What other reasons, apart from economic ones, forced English people to abandon their home country and settle down in America?
10. What gave rise to growing dissatisfaction of some Europeans with the practices of the Catholic Church?
11. What do you know about the Pilgrim Fathers?
12. Why is the Mayflower Compact considered to be one of the first most important documents in the history of democratic government in America?
13. How did the Pilgrims manage to survive their first year in America?
14. What was the disagreement between the Puritan leaders of Massachusetts and Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island?
15. What were the differences in lifestyle between the New England group of colonies, the Middle Colonies and the Southern Colonies?
16. What do you know about the largest cities of America of the 18th century?
17. What do you know about the frontier way of life and the frontiers?
18. What were the causes of the French and Indian War?
19. What were the economic roots of the American Revolution?
20. What were the political reasons of the American Revolution?
21. What do you know about the Stamp Act? Where and when was the “Stamp Act Congress” formed? What were its aims?
22. What was the aim of the First Continental Congress? Where and when was it formed?
23. How did Samuel Adams use the “Boston Massacre” to stir up American opinion against the British?
24. How did the American War of Independence start?
25. Who was called “Minuteman”?
26. What were the first steps of the second Continental Congress?
27. What principles did the Declaration of Independence state?
28. What were the major victories of the American Army in the War of Independence?
29. What document officially recognized the USA as an independent nation? What did the Treaty of Paris recognize?
30. How was the country governed during the War of Independence and after it? Why was it difficult for the government to win the respect or the help of foreign nations?
31. What plan of survival was elaborated by the United States?
32. What was the original purpose of the Constitutional Convention?

33. What system of government was set up by the new Constitution?
34. Why did the Whiskey Rebellion collapse without any fighting?
35. What was the reason for adoption of the Bill of Rights?
36. What were the first political parties like? Why were they formed? How did the life of Amerindians change? What was the new land order?
37. How did the new government of the United States try to keep the peace with the Amerindians?
38. What were the first signs of the Industrial Revolution?
39. What made the United States wage war on Britain?
40. What lesson did the war teach Americans?
41. Why did Napoleon sell Louisiana to the United States?
42. What did the Louisiana Purchase mean for the United States?
43. Why was the war with Mexico declared?
44. Did the Missouri Compromise settle the problem of slavery? Give reasons.
45. Why couldn't either side win the struggle to control Kansas?
46. What was the situation in the country when the Republican Party was formed?
47. What events preceded the Civil War? What caused the Civil War?
48. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the South and the North during the war? What did the war result in?
49. What two things is Gettysburg remembered for?
50. Why did the southern whites hate Reconstruction?
51. Why was a decision in a case Plessy v. Ferguson considered a landmark in the black Civil Rights movement of the 1950s? How was the first transcontinental railroad built?
52. Why did the first homesteaders often quarrel with cattlemen?
53. Why can the events at Wounded Knee be called a massacre?
54. What role did businessmen play in the growth of American industry?
55. How were the intending immigrants examined before entering the USA?
56. From what countries did immigrants come to the USA at the end of the 19th century?
57. Why did workers' attempts to form trade unions often fail?
58. What was the leading American labor organization in the early 1900s? Why were the Philippines useful for the United States to control?
59. Why was it important for the USA to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama? What role did Mass Media play in the formation of public opinion on the European affairs during WWI?
60. Why was W. Wilson dubbed "Wilson the Just" in Europe?
61. Where did American interests in the Paris Peace Conference lie? What groups of population benefited most from the industrial growth of the 1920s?
62. When and how did the process of Americanizing the world culture start? What was the idea of buying "on the margin"? Did the strategy work?
63. What political consequences did the Crash have for the country?

64. How did the New Deal influence the development of national values and political views of the Americans?
65. What was the purpose of the crop limitation scheme? Did it improve the situation in agriculture? How did the USA decide to contain Soviet influence over Eastern Europe? Who assisted Europe's recovery from the Second World War? How did it work?
66. What was the determinant of the United States and the Soviet Union behavior in 1950s? Why?
67. What prevented the election of one government for the whole Vietnam country in 1954?
68. How did the ordinary civilians treat the Vietcong rebels?
69. How did the American immigration system influence on the number of Hispanics in the USA?
70. Is it possible to imagine modern life without denims and hot dogs, skyscrapers and supermarkets, mass production and rock music? What influenced the spreading of American culture over the world?
71. How did purchasing power of Americans prove the superiority of American way of organizing a nation's economic life?

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## 7. NATO

### Glossary:

Galvanize; culminate; deem; ebb; assume; overt; wage; incursion; render; spur; ready; entail; commitment; mount; militia; nullify; freeze compliance; under the impetus; retaliation; fully operational, bring about; cut back; take over; build up, deterrence, enlargement, stationing, armistice, task force, intelligence, neutrality, build-up, combatant, crises, humanitarian assistance, economic distress; cohesion; to alleviate; to reinforce; outreach; reciprocity; credibility; to jeopardise; contingency; prerequisite; aspiring countries; equitable sharing, inclusive organisation; inception, alliance, arms race. blockade, cold war, containment.

### Questions:

1. What are the main objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?
2. What territorial restrictions does the Treaty imply?
3. Why was the participation of the USA in the Treaty deemed essential?
4. What are the responsibilities of the States-Parties as established by the Treaty?
5. What factors and reasons determined France's position towards NATO?
6. Under which conditions does France participate in the Alliance?
7. What did the creation of NATO bring about to European military standards?
8. What transformation did NATO undergo after 1991?
9. What was done to secure Soviet approval of Germany remaining in NATO?
10. Who and when used the right of veto in the Organization?
11. NATO's first supreme commander was Dwight D. Eisenhower, World War II general and president of the United States from 1953 to 1961. Eisenhower's position gave the United States a leading role in NATO. In your opinion, is it right for one nation to dominate the military command structure of the NATO alliance? How can military power be evenly distributed among the currently 19 member states that make up the alliance?
12. NATO intervened in the former Yugoslavia to stop the war crimes being committed there, but it did not go to Rwanda, where war crimes have also been committed. Should NATO be restricted to military actions within Europe, or does NATO have the right to become involved in military conflicts outside the North Atlantic community? Explain your reasoning.
13. The Berlin Wall came down in 1989, followed by the reunification of Germany one year later. The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991 and has since developed a fledgling democracy under Presidents Yeltsin and Putin. Do you believe that there is still a need for an alliance such as NATO? Support your response with specific examples from current events.
14. The European Union is considering the development of a defense force that would be purely European and outside of NATO's control. Will the United States suffer a loss of prestige and a reduction in strategic strength if such a force is developed? Explain your answer.
15. Three of the former Soviet Union's satellite countries – Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary – joined NATO in 1999. How does the inclusion of former Warsaw Pact nations in NATO change the mission of NATO as a military alliance?
16. What shape should NATO's relationship with Russia and other non-NATO nations such as China take in the future? What role do you think NATO should play in the post-Cold War world?

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## 8. Global issues

### Glossary:

Aid, arms control, arms trade, biodiversity, causes of poverty, climate change, global warming, conflicts in Africa, consumption, consumerism, corporations, environmental issues, fair trade, food and agriculture issues, food dumping, free trade, globalization, genetically engineered food, geopolitics, health issues, human population, human rights issues, international criminal court, crisis, natural disasters, nuclear weapons, sustainable development, war on terror, world hunger and poverty, biodiversity, to preserve and promote world peace; an important milestone of foreign policy; the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; removal of strategic nuclear weapons; initiative on creating nuclear-free area; through bilateral treaties; Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; to adhere to; the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; to ensure security and stability; in the framework of the organisation; Non-Alignment Movement; the UN Millennium Assembly; non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; reduction and elimination of arsenals; to combat international terrorism; interference in internal affairs; to specify main directions of military policy; to protect vital interests; to declare the military doctrine; to have exceptionally defensive nature; to be potential enemy; military threat to the nation; to pursue a balanced foreign policy; to strengthen international positions; to develop cultural ties.

### Questions:

1. Speak about the great challenges of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century:

- Africa
- Ageing
- AIDS
- Atomic Energy
- Children
- Climate Change
- Decolonization
- Democracy
- Food
- Health
- Human Rights
- International Law and Justice
- Oceans and the Law of the Sea
- Peace and Security
- Population
- Refugees
- Water
- Women

2. Name 17 Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals adopted on 25 September, 2015, at the United Nations in New York (2030 Agenda for sustainable Development)?

3. The Global Goals replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), didn't they? Name some important areas in which the MDGs drove progress.

4. Does the new development agenda tackle the environmental challenges of our time? Has any global agreement on climate change been reached?

5. Are there any interconnected fatal consequences of global environmental changes? What are the means used in the struggle against disastrous environmental impact?

6. Why do people around the world struggle so violently against nuclear tests and for nuclear disarmament?

7. When and where are demonstrations to prevent the war usually held? What should people do to keep peace and security all over the world?

8. What did the large-scale demonstrations organised by anti-nuclear protestors declare during the meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington, the World Economic Forum in Davos (Switzerland), the Summit of Americas in Quebec City, May Day events in London and Berlin, the European Union summit in Gothenburg (Sweden)?

9. How can the consequences of global nuclear threshold be reduced?

10. What was NATO policy like during the Cold war?

11. Under what pretext was it decided to deploy nuclear weapons in Europe?

12. What is the policy of NATO nowadays? Does this policy cause anxiety of Russia, Belarus and other former Soviet Union countries? Why?

13. What phenomenon does the term 'terrorism' refer to?

14. Why should a distinction be made between terrorism and acts of terror? What is the only general characteristic of terrorism generally agreed upon?

15. What is the usual purpose of a terrorist attack? What do terrorist attacks have in common?

16. Why cannot the terms "terrorism" and "extremism" be used interchangeably? Do governments always have the same opinion on whether to label an organisation as "terrorist"?

17. Why did the attitude to some groups or leaders considered to be terrorists get changed with the time?

18. What is a more serious threat in the years to come?

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## МОДУЛЬ 6.

### 4 курс, 7 семестр

#### Аспект «общелитературный английский язык» (GE)

Привязанность и дружба

Телесериалы и ситкомы

Великие географические открытия

Современные географические исследования и открытия

Дикий Запад. Великое переселение

Мечты

Время и мы

Один день из жизни

#### Аспект «язык специальности» (ESP)

Государственное и политическое устройство США

Культура и религия США

Экономика США

Глобализация

Мировые экономические союзы

Геополитика современного мира

### Грамматика

Причастие

Имя существительное

Синтаксис

Сослагательное наклонение

Артикль

### Чтение

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## **1. Friends**

### **Glossary:**

A friend in need is a friend indeed, a shoulder to cry on, absentminded, achieve ambitions, acquaintance, as thick as thieves, associate, attraction, be at odds with friends, be in a relationship, be in sb's bad / good books, be just good friends, be on good / speaking terms with sb, be on the same wavelength, be over the moon, be the centre of attention, be through thick and thin, best friend, bigheaded, born leader, break up, broad-minded, buddy, bury the hatchet, calm sb down, caring, charismatic, charming, cheerful, circle of friends, classmate, clear the air, close friend, colleague, committed, communicate, companion, co-worker, criticize, date, drift apart, dynamic nature, easygoing, empathize, enjoy sb's company, enter into relationship lightly, ex-friend, express one's inner fears and disappointments, extrovert, fair-weather friend, faithful, family friend, fancy sb, first impression, friend from schooldays, friends are like second family, friends for different activities, friends for life, generous, get in touch with somebody, get on like a house on fire, get on well with sb, get to know, get together with sb, give sb the shirt off your back, gorgeous, hang out with sb, hardworking, hate sb's

guts, have a lot in common, have friends in high places, have no deep friendships, have sb over a barrel, have ups and downs, healthy relationship, hit it off with sb, hit off straightaway, idolize sb, impulsive, inseparable friends, introvert, joiner, keep in touch with sb, key pal, lead to firm friendship, learn from sb's mistakes, like two peas in a pod, lose touch with sb, loyal, magnetic, maintain a deep friendship, make friends with sb, make friendship a priority, match interests, mate, modest, morals, narrow-minded, near and dear to sb, offer advice, old friend, outgoing, oversensitive, pal, partner, passionate, patch up our differences, peer, pen friend, pen pal, personality types, pop the question, put sb off, reliable, roommate, rude, rum friend, sb is only human, see eye to eye with sb, self-centered, shoulder to cry on, sincere, so-called, solitary, strike up a relationship, strong personality, stubborn, sympathize, take friendship for granted, talkative, tend to avoid confrontation, think highly of sb, through thick and thin, tie the knot, two-faced, ups and downs, values, well-matched, witty, work at a relationship.

### Questions:

1. Think of a close friend of yours. What do you have in common? Have you ever lost touch? Why? When?
2. How often do you see your really good friends?
3. Are online friends \ followers real friends?
4. Do we need to 'edit our friends'?
5. Is it possible to stay 'good friends' with an ex-partner?
6. Do you agree that we can have only 2 or 3 close friends?
7. Do you prefer to have many friends or just a few that you are close to?
8. What are the benefits of having just a few close friends? How about the benefits of having many friends?
9. Are you close friends with anyone who you knew in elementary school?
10. Why do people need friends? What can happen if a person has no friends?
11. What is the biggest thing you have done to help a friend?
12. Do you have any friends who would risk their life to save you?
13. Would you risk your life to save a friend? How about a stranger?
14. What kind of qualities do you look for in a friend?
15. What is the best way to make new friends? Do you like making new friends?
16. Do you think sites like Facebook are good for friendships or do they stop people from becoming close?
17. How did you meet your best friend?
18. There is a saying that "to lose a friend you need to start sharing a flat with him/her". Do you agree? Why/Why not?
19. What would you do if your best friend, that never betrayed you and you thought your relationship to be brother/sister asked you out on a date?
20. Do you think you can find eternal friendships through the Internet?

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## 2. Series and Serials

### Glossary:

Action film, addicted to sth, BBC, be based on a novel by sb, be glued to sth, be transported into another world, biased, big screen, black and white, boxed set ("box set"), broadcast, broadcasting, buff, cable TV, captions, capture the zeitgeist, cartoon, cast, channel, channel surfing, character, children's programme, chilling scenes, clicker, close captioned, close-up, CNN, comedy, commercial television, commercials, communication arts, couch potato, critically acclaimed, current affairs programme, devotee, dialogue sequences, direct the film, director, documentary, drama, dubbed, eagerly awaited film, eccentric, educational programme, enchanting, endless, episode, evoke memories of childhood, family friendly, fantasy, feature film, female lead, film review, final credits, flick between programmes, free-to-air, gangster film, gem, give sb a thoroughly good laugh, give sb great insight into current affairs, goggle-box, gripping, happy ending, have the television on in the background, HBO, hilarious, hit the small screen, horror, host, hypnotic tyranny of TV, increase someone's general knowledge, influential, infomercial, installment, international hit, keep pace with, live broadcast, live footage, longest-running, love story, magazine programme, maintain high standards, memorable quotes, moving, network, news anchor, of artistic and cultural merit, of great delicacy, one-eyed-monster, panel discussion, PBS, period film, permanent, plot, portrayal of life, premiere, presenter, prime time, public service announcement, public television, quiz programme, rake in viewers and cash, ratings, reality TV, release, remote-control unit, remove sb completely from ordinary life, rerun, riveting, role, romantic comedy, RV pilot, science fiction, score, screen movie, script, season, second rate, serial, series, set, setting, shootouts, show, sitcom, soap opera, sophisticated, soundtrack, special effects, special report, spectacles of sadism and violence, spectacular, spin-off, spoiler, storyline, stunt, subtitles, supportive, surge in, talk (chat) show, tearjerker, teaser, the tube, thriller,

touching, trailer, transmit, trendy, trials of life, TV channel, TV station, universal pacifier, very far of success, viewer, war film, watchable, western, wild life programme, wire, worthless, zap.

### Questions:

1. Zeitgeist is a German word meaning the spirit or feeling of a period in history. How did FRIENDS capture the zeitgeist? Give two examples of how it defined it.
2. How did FRIENDS change our language, hair and drinking habits?
3. How important do you think it is that a series/serial/period drama should get all the historic facts right? Why?
4. Have you ever seen a film/serial/series which made you want to go to the place where it was made?
5. What is better – a book on a film or a film on a book?
6. Think of a really good sitcom/serial/series you've seen this year. Who was in it? Who was it directed by? Did it have a good plot? What was the soundtrack like?
7. Have you ever met a film actor or director?
8. Do you prefer seeing foreign films dubbed or with subtitles?
9. Can you think of a serial which you've seen several times?
10. What sitcom/serial/series would you recommend to watch and why?
11. What is the difference between TV series and TV serials?
12. To what extent do you think the soap opera(s) or television series in question reflect and/or shape predominant values of society? How and why do you think so?
13. What is the dominant worldview? What is the view of reality, humanity, knowledge, right and wrong? How well does the worldview measure up? To what extent would you say the television series or soap opera reflects the reality as you see it?
14. Does the world of the series work like the real world? If not, what are the differences?
15. There is a famous English saying that goes "you are what you eat." Does this apply to television? Can the programs you watch affect your behavior?

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### **3. The Age of Discovery**

#### **Glossary:**

Adoption, Christianity, circumnavigation, civilization, claim, colonialism, colony, Columbian Exchange, command, communicable disease, compass, conquistadors, cross, discovery, dominance, Eastern Hemisphere, eastward, economic dominance, empire, enslavement, expansion, expedition, exploitation, exploration, extensive, fleet, global trade, global mapping, globalization, inhabit, inhabitants, military conquest, missionary, nautical, naval, navigation, navigator, New World, oceanic route, Old World, overseas, population, region, sail, sailor, sea route, transfer, unvisited, voyage, Western Hemisphere, westward, world-view.

#### **Questions:**

1. When was the Age of Discovery?
2. What is another name for the Age of Discovery?
3. Who began exploring the world by sea at that time?
4. What were the key motives for Europeans during the Age of Exploration?
5. Which motive do you think was the strongest? Why?
6. What key advances in knowledge and technology allowed Europeans to explore these new areas?
7. Which advance do you think was the most important? Why?
8. What were the explorers looking for?
9. Why were spices from Asia so important for Europeans?
10. Why were they so expensive?
11. Can you name the greatest explorers of that age?
12. Where did they sail?
13. What is their role in history?
14. What was Christopher Columbus' mistake?
15. What were missionaries eager to do in the new lands? Why?
16. Why did the Age of discovery end?
17. What contributions to geography were made?

18. What other contributions were made?
19. Did the exploration of new lands really cease after the Age of Discovery?
20. What parts of the world still remained unexplored at the end of this period?

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## 4. Modern adventure and exploration

### Glossary:

Aeroplane, aerospace, astronomer, astronomy, atmosphere, autonomous, ballistic missile, breakthrough, circumnavigation, crawl, doable, escalation, expedition, extraterrestrial, feasible, feat, forefront, , geopolitical, gravity, habitable space, habitation, human settlements, intelligent life, inter-continental, launch, lifeforms, manned mission, microlight, motto, NASA, odyssey, orbit, outer space, planet, radiation, radio transmitter, rocket engine, satellite, self-belief, self-sufficient, solar-powered, solar system, space colonization, space exploration, space programme, space race, space station, space tourism, spacecraft, spaceflight, surface, sputnik.

### Questions:

1. Speak about three modern day adventurers. Do you think others should follow in their footsteps, and what they might find?

2. Who are the greatest living adventurers in Britain/USA/your country?
3. Why do people leave their homes and voyage all over the globe?
4. Which of the reasons why people love to explore new places and travel resonates with you? Would you like to join any expedition?
5. What is astronomy?
6. What is space exploration?
7. When did space exploration become possible? Why?
8. When did space exploration become a competition?
9. What is a space race?
10. Who were the main rivals in the space race?
11. Which country was first to launch the first human-made object to orbit the Earth? When did it happen?
12. Which country was first to land on the Moon? When did it happen?
13. What did the American astronaut Neil Armstrong say when he stepped on the Moon? Why did he say that?
14. What are the major achievements in space exploration?
15. What are the major challenges in space exploration?
16. What is space tourism?
17. Do you think that manned missions to Mars are possible? Why/Why not?
18. What are the other space projects of the future?
19. Why have space exploration programmes received a lot of criticism?
20. Why is space colonization so important for the mankind?

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## 5. How the West was won

### Glossary:

Adopt, adventure, American way of life, atrocity, band together, capitalize on smth, claim the land, conflict, disarm, discovery, distant outpost, dreamer, emigrate,

emigration, entrepreneur, environment, epic journey, extinct, forty-niner, gold fever, gold rush, gold strike, homeland, immigrant, impassable, migration, migrant, morale, native Indians, persuade, pioneer, Plain Indians region, reservation, risk-taker, short of smth, slaughter, social structure, starvation, take a chance, tension, explode, tragedy, traveller, untested route, violence, wagon.

### Questions:

1. What territory does the American West cover?
2. Why did the white settlers want to head west?
3. When did this happen?
4. What were some of the natural dangers to overcome?
5. What are the early relationships between new and Native Americans?
6. What was the reason for this to change?
7. What was the Native Americans' culture like?
8. Over what issues were they bound to clash with the new settlers?
9. How did the white people help the Native Americans?
10. How did they exploit them?
11. How was the spirit of the Native Americans finally broken?
12. What was the government's decision on Indians?
13. Do you think the native inhabitants of today should receive the financial compensation for the land that was taken from their ancestors?
14. Do you know any films about cowboys and Indians? What is a typical plot?
15. Do you have a favourite western?
16. In which other countries have the settlers taken the lands of native inhabitants? What has happened there?
17. What are the arguments for developing remote parts of the world, such as rainforests, deserts and Antarctica?
18. What are the arguments against developing remote parts of the world?

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## **6. Values, dreams, ideals of young people**

### **Glossary:**

Adult, adulthood, afford, aid, alienate, ancestor, application, aptitude, arms trade, aspiration, bemoan, career prospects, civic duty, complaint, conscientious, crime level, cut-throat competition, dead-end job, destiny, deviate, discretion, disillusionment, downturn, encourage, enterprise, equal rights, evolve, fixate, frustration, gender, generation gap, global warming, globalization, govern, idealistic, interfere, intriguing findings, inventory, issue, lament, legalizing, loyalty, malady, martyr, mortgage, motto, NHS, offspring, personal matters, perspective, predicament, pressure, priority, public transport, rat race, redistributing, responsibility, selfish, self-employed, sexual orientation, shoulder debts, soft drugs, superficially, surrender, survey, travail, trendy, work-shy, work one's backside off, untrodden path.

### **Questions:**

1. How do people of different ages see each other?
2. In your country, what do old people think of young people?
3. In your country, what do young people think of old people?
4. What do people think of students?
5. How old is the generation gap?
6. Have you ever encountered a petting attitude of the elders?
7. How often do you fall out with your parents? What are the reasons?
8. What old ways of life are still attractive to you?
9. What old ways of life are you happy not to have nowadays?
10. What are the essential characteristics of a good parent?
11. What are the essential characteristics of a good child?
12. In your opinion, what are the most important values of your generations?
13. What are the top five issues that worry young people in your country?
14. What are your personal worries?
15. What are your aspirations for the future?
16. Is the time period you live in now good for you? Why/Why not?
17. Is the time period you live in now bad for you? Why/Why not?
18. What time period would you prefer to live in? Explain.
19. How do young people in Britain spend their leisure time?
20. How do young people in your country spend their leisure time?

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## 7. Managing time

### Glossary:

Adolescence, adolescent, adult, adulthood, ancient, any old time, anything for a quiet life, baby, better luck next time, childhood, cushy time, dead on time, elder, elderly, for the time being, get a life, get a new lease of life, grow, grown-up, high time, junior, juvenile, immature, infancy, infant, in one's twenties (thirties, forties, etc.), in the nick of time, kid, kill time, manhood, mature, middle age, no time to lose, not before time, not on your life, of age, old age, punctual, punctuality, retired, see life, senile, senior, stages of life, stand the test of time, take your time, teenage years, that's life, third time lucky, time management, toddler, waste time, womanhood, young, youngster, youth, youthful, you can bet your life.

### Questions:

1. What is time management?
2. What is the absence of personal time management characterized by?
3. What is poor time management a symptom of?
4. How do you manage your time?
5. Can a diary help you manage your time? How?
6. Do you have a diary? Why/Why not?
7. What are the ways people waste their time?
8. Do you waste your time in any ways? How?
9. How would you describe the pace of your life?
10. How do you tackle all the things you have to do each day?
11. How many things have you begun and not finished in the last few years?
12. When do you switch off your mobile phone?
13. How much time do you spend on the Net?
14. What is your attitude to punctuality?

15. What is your attitude to unpunctuality?
16. Are you a punctual person? What makes you think so?
17. What time-saving tips can you suggest?
18. Why is it important to keep deadlines?
19. What are the advantages of each stage of life?
20. What are the disadvantages of each stage of life?
21. Do you think it is important to keep a calendar, schedule or planner with daily lists?

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## 8. A day in the life of a prominent person

### Glossary:

Alarming rate, anxiety, atheist, back burner, barrister, beauty regime, blackout blind, broadsheets, broke, campaign group, centenary, cerebral abscess, civil liberties, convene, cross-party, decency, dedicated, dismantled, drab, dribble, enroll, en route, exhilarating, furrowed, hand-to-mouth, hellish, horrendous, insensitive, late developer, life-and-death quarrels, lunacy, marvelous, music therapy, national assistance, nightmare, nocturnal, nursery duty, pour over, scandalous, scrape, smash out, snatch, stagger, switch off, tabloids, trundle down, unwind, wholemeal toast, urge, versatile.

### Questions:

1. What time do you usually wake up? What usually wakes you?

2. What's the first thing you do when you wake up? Why?
3. What do you have for breakfast? With who?
4. Any other morning rituals before you settle into work?
5. What's the first thing you do when you start the workday?
6. What's a typical work morning like? Tell me about last Tuesday?
7. What do you do for lunch? What do you eat?
8. Any other afternoon rituals?
9. What are your guilty pleasures during the workday?
10. What's a typical work afternoon like? Tell me about last Tuesday?
11. What time do you typically knock off from work?
12. What do you do after work/before dinner?
13. What do you typically do for dinner? With who?
14. Do you work after hours? On what? Why? For how long?
15. What do you do to unwind after dinner but before bed?
16. Do you have a bedtime ritual?
17. What time do you usually go to bed?
18. What do you carry around with you during the day?
19. If you had 3 hours where you weren't obliged to do anything at all, what would you do?
20. What age do you consider to be old?
21. What are they like?
22. What do they do every day?
23. What activities are typical for old people?
24. What activities are typical for Mary Hobson?
25. How does she start her day?
26. How did Marcus Aurelius help Mary?
27. What does she work at for nothing?
28. What does this imply about Mary's lifestyle?
29. Who is 'some old bat'?
30. What was hell for Mary? What did she do about it?
31. What was the session? What did she do in it?
32. Is 'the time of your life' a good or a bad thing?
33. What was the time of Mary's life?
34. Why does she dislike TV?
35. Why does she sleep so badly?
36. What are the advantages of being young?
37. What are the advantages of being old?
38. What are the disadvantages of being young?
39. What are the disadvantages of being old?
40. What is Shami's profession?
41. What is her job at the moment?
42. What are the signs of her leading a stressful life?
43. How long is her morning before going to work?
44. What are her priorities in the morning?
45. What does she start her morning at work with?

46. What is the organization where she works? What is its history, aims, funding, activities?
47. What are Shami's tasks and activities? Are they finished at the end of the working day?
48. What are her evenings like?
49. What does she do to relax?
50. What does the reader learn about her family?
51. What kind of person this lady appears to be from her interview and how does she manage her time?

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## 9. Political System of the USA

### Glossary:

Nation state, 'founding fathers', the sheer longevity of the Constitution, the drafters of the Constitution, legislature, the Presidency, the Civil War, desegregation, The Declaration of Independence, political entity, federal government, promote the ratification, amendment, the Bill of Rights, constitutional settlement, immutability, the state legislatures, the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), 'separation of powers', to coin the term, different terms of office, 'checks and balances' principle, contemporary society, ratification, different approaches to, the interpretation of the Constitution, Originalism, be eligible, to hold elections, The total Electoral College vote, Congressional Districts, nationwide, executive branch, bypassing, the Congress, executive orders, to veto, current practice, Representatives, acquitted at the trials, the President's "Cabinet", the Senate, patronage, Vice-President, presidential primaries, contending candidates, be allocated to, decided on a candidate, drafting Bills, Capitol Hill, created top-down, created bottom-up, the Governor, prescribe.

### Questions:

1. What makes American political system similar to most nation states?
2. What basic documents define American political system?
3. What are the distinctive features and the major principles of the USA's Constitution?
4. Who are the 'founding fathers'?
5. What is the Presidency?
6. Who is eligible to become a President?
7. How is a President chosen?
8. What is the total Electoral College vote for the USA's Presidency?
9. What are the powers of the President?
10. What are the major parties in the political system of the USA?
11. What does the term "presidential primaries" mean?
12. What is the House of Representatives?
13. Who is eligible to become a member of the House of Representatives?
14. How is a member of the House of Representatives chosen?
15. What are the powers of the House of Representatives?
16. What is the Senate?
17. Who is eligible to become a member of the Senate?
18. How is a member of the Senate chosen?
19. What are the powers of the Senate?
20. What is the Supreme Court?
21. Who is eligible to become a member of the Court?
22. How is a member of the Court chosen?
23. What are the powers of the Court?
24. What does "the federal nature of the United States" mean?
25. What are the recent trends in the political system of America?

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## **10. American culture and religion**

### **Glossary:**

Abraham, Adventism, agnosticism, ahimsa, Allah, alms, Amish, Amish sect, angel, Anglicanism, animism, apocalypse, apostle, ascetic, atheist, atonement, baptism, baptize, Bible, bishop, blasphemy, Buddha, Buddhism, canonize, cathedral, Christianity, clergy, confession, Conservative Judaism, conversion, convert, covenant, crucifixion, cult, deity, diaspora, diocese, divine, dogma, ecclesiastical, enlightenment, episcopal, evangelical, evangelicalism, faith, fundamentalism, Gnosticism, goddess, gospel, guru, heresy, heterodox, icon, idol, Jesus Christ, jihad, Judaism, karma, kosher, Krishnaism, Lutheranism, martyr, Mary, Mecca, meditation, messiah, Methodism, monastic order, monk, Mormonism, Moses, mosque, Muslim, mystic, nirvana, nun, orthodox, Orthodox Judaism, paganism, parish, pilgrim, pilgrimage, pope, Presbyterianism, profane, prophecy, prophet, Protestantism, Puritanism, Quakers, Quran, rabbi, Ramadan, reincarnation, Roman Catholicism, Sabbath, saint, salvation, sect, secular, secularization, sharia, Shia Islam, shrine, synagogue, synod, temple, Ten Commandments, theological, theology, Trinity.

### **Questions:**

1. Why is the USA sometimes described as a “melting pot”?
2. What language communities are there in the USA?
3. What are the origins of the dominant American culture?
4. Why is the African-American ethnic group distinctly different from other ethnic minorities in terms of assimilation?
5. What has influenced American culture?
6. How has American culture influenced the world?
7. What is the American English like?
8. What religions are confessed?
9. What religious movements are there in the USA?
10. Why is the United States widely known around the world as a leader in mass media production?
11. Why is the United States considered to be a sports-minded country?
12. How old is American theatre?
13. Where is the centre of theatrical life in the USA?
14. Speak about the history of US movie industry.
15. Does the US movie industry have an international presence? Talk about such presence.
16. What musical traditions has American music assimilated?
17. Does American music have a big influence in other countries? Talk about your country of origin.
18. Is there enough support for the arts in the US? Discuss your answers by providing some examples.
19. What kind of topics do you think American artists consider if they want to show American culture through art?

20. What famous artists are renowned beyond US borders? Think about music, painting, sculpture, etc.

21. In what way is the American idea of a “national religion” different from those existing in other countries?

22. Make a report on one of the topics<sup>15</sup>:

- Museums and art galleries in the USA.
- Theatre and cinema in the USA, their commercial character.
- Press, radio and television of the USA.
- Food habits of American culture.
- American character and values.
- National holidays and celebrations.
- American lifestyle: myths and the truth.
- Youth’s culture in the USA.
- America’s largest religious denominations.
- America’s unique culture in theatre, music, and dance.

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Козикис Д.Д., Медведев Г.И., Демченко Н.В. British Studies. Страноведение Великобритании. – Мн.: Лексис, 2004. – 272 с. [Chapters 15, 16, 17.]

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## 11. Economy of the USA

### Glossary:

Accounts, annual bonus, annual percentage rate (APR), assets, average earnings growth, bitcoins, budget, bull market, business cycle, commercial bank, investment bank, bonds, checking account, credit, debt, current account, deflation, diminishing returns, national debt, personal debt, Great Depression, Dow Jones industrial average, FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), fiscal policy, foreclosure, Gross domestic product (GDP), Gross national product (GNP), hedge funds, interest, interest rate, investment, layoff, loan/lend, merger, mortgage, recession, mutual fund, net asset value, occupational pension scheme, operating profit, operating loss, public company, savings account, stock, stock market, income tax, quota, rate of returns, Retail Prices Index (RPI), sales tax, Adam Smith, special liquidity scheme, takeover,

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<sup>15</sup> См. Приложение 1. Информационно-аналитические материалы.

Treasury Department, turnover, unemployment benefits, underwriter, value added tax (VAT), without-profit policy, zero interest rate.

**Questions:**

1. What are the most distinctive features of the USA's economy?
2. The USA's role in the world's economy.
3. The most popular economic issues: should the government raise the minimum federal wages?
4. The most popular economic issues: Should employers be required to pay men and women the same salary for the same job?
5. Should the U.S. raise taxes on the rich? Substantiate the answer.
6. Should the government make cuts to public spending in order to reduce the national debt? Substantiate the answer.
7. Should there be fewer or more restrictions on current welfare benefits? Substantiate the answer.
8. Should the U.S. raise or lower the tax rate for corporations? Substantiate the answer.
9. Should businesses be required to provide paid leave for full-time employees during the birth of a child or sick family member? Substantiate the answer.
10. Do you believe labor unions help or hurt the economy?
11. Should the government prevent "mega mergers" of corporations that could potentially control a large percentage of market share within its industry? Substantiate the answer.
12. Should the President offer tax breaks to individual companies to keep jobs in the U.S.? Substantiate the answer.
13. Should the government increase the tax rate on profits earned from the sale of stocks, bonds, and real estate? Substantiate the answer.
14. What economic stimulus should the government use to aid the country during times of recession?
15. Should the U.S. continue to participate in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)? Substantiate the answer.
16. Should the Federal Reserve Bank be audited by Congress? Substantiate the answer.
17. Should the U.S. increase tariffs on imported products from China? Substantiate the answer.
18. Speak on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).
19. Should the government subsidize farmers? Substantiate the answer.
20. Should U.S. citizens be allowed to save or invest their money in offshore bank accounts? Substantiate the answer.
21. Should the government classify the Bitcoin as a legal currency? Substantiate the answer.

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## 12. Globalization

### Glossary:

To alter, to acknowledge, allegiance, alleged corruption, to abandon, authority, to assume identity, backlash, to cause offence, cosmopolitanism, to counter, cacophony, contrived nation, to derive from, devolution, de facto, diversity, dispense benefits, detract from, to draw on the expertise of, jingoistic, long-established, long-standing, motto, national aspirations, national identification, to nip in the bud, to overlap, to plunge, pernicious influence, to replace, radicalism, to run amok, revenge, to revolutionize, to recede, supremacy, stagnation, succession, speculation, to distance oneself from, emigrant, to eclipse, to encompass, to face an uphill battle, global powers, to give up, to issue, inevitable, sigh up to, strivings for, to surge, to a lesser extent, understatement, unity, to update, to vent differences through.

### Questions:

1. What is the notion of the term “globalization”?
2. What is the notion of the term “national identity”?
3. What is the loss of national identity fraught with for a given nation?
4. In what way does identity crisis manifest itself?
5. What measures should be taken by authorities to alleviate national identity crisis?
6. Will all countries eventually lose their national identities and turn into the nations of the world?
7. What are advantages and disadvantages of globalization?
8. Does globalization mean Americanization?
9. Comment on E. V. Debs’ phrase “I have no country to fight for: my country is the earth, and I am a citizen of the world”.
10. Comment on Confucius’ words “The strength of a nation is derived from the integrity of its homes”.
11. Speak on anti-globalist organizations: their aims.
12. Speak on radical anti-globalist organizations.
13. What is the skinheads’ movement?

14. Do you agree that nowadays globalization is a controversial issue? Why? Why not?
15. What are the consequences of globalization?
16. Speak on transnational companies: cons and pros.

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## 13. International Economic Unions

### Glossary:

Trade bloc, common market, customs unit, freedom of movement of goods, economic and monetary unit, external trade policy, economic efficiency, trade pact, Benelux Union, Belgium–Luxembourg Economic Union, CARICOM Single Market and Economy, Central American Common Market, Eurasian Economic Union, Mercosur, Gulf Cooperation Council, currency unit, East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Arab Customs Union and Common Market, African Economic Community (AEC), Union of South American Nations (USAN), Andean Community (CAN), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Closer Economic Relations of Australia and New Zealand, Central American Common Market (CACM).

### Questions:

1. What is international economic integration?
2. What are the forms of economic integration?
3. What are the levels of economic integration?
4. What are well-known continental economic blocs?
5. What stages can the degree of economic integration be categorized into?
6. What are the principles of "free trade area" (FTA) 's formation?
7. What does "customs unit" mean?
8. What does the notion "common market" refer to?
9. What are the main idea of "monetary union"?

10. How are the notions “economic union”, “common market”, “currency unit” and “fiscal unit” related?
11. Whom was the framework of the theory of economic integration laid out by?
12. What are the requirements for successful development of economic integration?
13. What are trade creation and trade diversion?
14. What are the obstacles of achieving integration?
15. What are the World trade organization’s aims?
16. What are advantages and disadvantages of single currencies/monetary integration?

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## 14. Geopolitical situation in different regions of the world

### Glossary:

Geopolitics, geopolitical, geopolitically, geopolitician, geostrategy, geopolitical map, geopolitical changes, geopolitical stability, geopolitical factors, geopolitical wisdom, geopolitical uncertainty, geopolitical flare-ups, geopolitically minded, geoeconomics, geopolitics of energy, space geopolitics.

### Questions:

1. Did geography largely determine the path of development even in early human societies? Give examples.

2. When did international political forces coalesce around the United States and the Soviet Union creating a bipolar system: during cold war or in post- cold war period?
3. Do you agree that ‘the long confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States that marked the cold war era ended with the fall of Berlin wall and collapse of Soviet Union back in 1991? Since the end of cold war, the nature of geopolitics has significantly changed’? (<https://writepass.com/journal/2016>)
4. Is post-cold war geopolitics significantly different from cold war geopolitics?
5. Do you agree that geopolitical inquiry seeks not only to describe but also to predict what will happen?
6. Does geopolitics focus on political power in relation to geographic space? In particular, territorial waters and land territory in correlation with diplomatic history?
7. What does geopolitics analyze academically? Is it history and social science with reference to geography in relation to politics?
8. In order to diversify its foreign relations Belarus continued to form new geopolitical footings in the so called “far arc” regions: Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Can you prove it with examples? (<http://mfa.gov.by/en/search/?what=geopolitical>)
9. “The world entered the era of drastic geopolitical, economic and social transformations characterized by high intensity and dynamics”. Comment on this statement. (<http://mfa.gov.by/en/search/?what=geopolitical>)
10. “Geopolitical position of Belarus holds both defined risks and substantial possibilities. On the one hand, Belarus is a member of the Union State, Eurasian Economic Union and the Collective Security Treaty Organization. On the other hand, Belarus is interested in stable, positive and dynamic relations with the European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.” ([http://mfa.gov.by/en/press/news\\_mfa/db98380038fc07ed.html](http://mfa.gov.by/en/press/news_mfa/db98380038fc07ed.html))
11. What facts can you add to discuss the problem?

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### **3. РАЗДЕЛ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ**

#### **3.1. Требования к экзамену/зачету**

##### **Примерное содержание итогового экзамена:**

##### **1 курс , 2 семестр**

###### *Письменные задания:*

1. Лексико-грамматический тест на базе изученного лексического и грамматического материала. Время выполнения – 60 минут.
2. Аудирование. Продолжительность звучания до 3 минут.  
Выполнение письменных заданий по прослушанному тексту. Время – 30 минут.
3. Чтение. Объем текста – 1300-1500 п. зн. Выполнение письменных заданий по прочитанному тексту. Время – 40 минут.

###### *Устные задания:*

1. Чтение предложенного текста с последующей беседой по его тематике. Объем текста – 1500-2000 п. зн.
2. Устный перевод предложений с английского языка на русский.  
Неподготовленное монологическое высказывание на основе речевого стимула в рамках пройденной тематики.

##### **Примерное содержание итогового зачета:**

##### **2 курс, 3 семестр**

###### *Письменные задания:*

1. Лексико-грамматический тест на базе изученного лексического и грамматического материала. Время выполнения – 60 минут.
2. Аудирование. Продолжительность звучания до 4 минут.  
Выполнение письменных заданий по прослушанному тексту. Время – 30 минут.
3. Чтение. Объем текста – 1500-1800 п. зн. Выполнение письменных заданий по прочитанному тексту. Время – 40 минут.

###### *Устные задания:*

- Подготовленное монологическое высказывание по предложенной теме.  
Беседа с преподавателем в рамках заданной темы.

##### **Примерное содержание итогового экзамена:**

##### **2 курс , 4 семестр**

###### *Письменные задания:*

1. Лексико-грамматический тест на базе изученного лексического и грамматического материала. Время выполнения – 60 минут.
2. Аудирование. Продолжительность звучания до 4 минут.  
Выполнение письменных заданий по прослушанному тексту. Время – 30 минут.
3. Чтение. Объем текста – 1500-1800 п. зн. Выполнение письменных заданий по прочитанному тексту. Время – 40 минут.

###### *Устные задания:*

1. Чтение предложенного текста с последующей беседой по его тематике. Объем текста – 1700-2200 п. зн.
2. Устный перевод предложений с английского языка на русский.  
Неподготовленное монологическое высказывание на основе речевого стимула в рамках пройденной тематики.

### **Примерное содержание итогового зачета:**

#### **3 курс, 5 семестр**

##### *Письменные задания:*

1. Лексико-грамматический тест на базе изученного лексического и грамматического материала. Время выполнения – 60 минут.
2. Аудирование. Продолжительность звучания до 5 минут.  
Выполнение письменных заданий по прослушанному тексту. Время – 30 минут.
3. Чтение. Объем текста – 2000-2300 п. зн. Выполнение письменных заданий по прочитанному тексту. Время – 40 минут.

##### *Устные задания:*

Подготовленное монологическое высказывание по предложенной теме.  
Беседа с преподавателем в рамках заданной темы.

### **Примерное содержание итогового экзамена:**

#### **3 курс, 6 семестр**

##### *Письменные задания:*

1. Лексико-грамматический тест на базе изученного лексического и грамматического материала. Время выполнения – 60 минут.
2. Аудирование. Продолжительность звучания до 5 минут.  
Выполнение письменных заданий по прослушанному тексту. Время – 30 минут.
3. Чтение. Объем текста – 2000-2300 п. зн. Выполнение письменных заданий по прочитанному тексту. Время – 40 минут.

##### *Устные задания:*

1. Чтение предложенного текста с последующей беседой по его тематике. Объем текста – 1800-2300 п. зн.
2. Устный перевод предложений с английского языка на русский.  
Неподготовленное монологическое высказывание на основе речевого стимула в рамках пройденной тематики.

### **Примерное содержание итогового экзамена:**

#### **4 курс, 7 семестр**

##### *Письменные задания:*

1. Лексико-грамматический тест на базе изученного лексического и грамматического материала. Время выполнения – 60 минут.

2. Аудирование. Продолжительность звучания до 6 минут.  
Выполнение письменных заданий по прослушанному тексту. Время – 30 минут.
3. Чтение. Объем текста – 2300-2500 п. зн. Выполнение письменных заданий по прочитанному тексту. Время – 40 минут.

*Устные задания:*

1. Чтение предложенного текста с последующей беседой по его тематике. Объем текста – 2500-3000 п. зн. Устный перевод предложений с английского языка на русский.

Неподготовленное монологическое высказывание на основе речевого стимула в рамках пройденной тематики.

## **3.2 Вопросы к экзамену/зачету**

### **1 курс, 2 семестр**

#### **GE**

1. Modern life's dilemmas
2. School rules
3. Rules for life
4. Kids then and now
5. Modern conveniences you could not live without
6. Our changing world
7. Extreme types of weather
8. Space tourism
9. Predicting the future
10. Arranging your weekend
11. Describing things and people
12. Describing places
13. The heart of home

#### **ESP**

1. The present population of the UK/Belarus.
2. Religion in Britain/Belarus.
3. Healthcare in the UK/Belarus.
4. Cities in Britain/Belarus.
5. Transport and Transportation.
6. Economic face of the UK.
7. Economic face of Belarus.
8. The late Middle Ages.
9. The Tudors.

### **2 курс, 3, 4 семестры**

#### **GE**

1. Famous people of the past and the present.
2. The world of sport.
4. Sports and fitness.
5. Things I'm passionate about.
6. How to keep your parents away from worrying.
7. Fears and phobias: what are you afraid of?
8. Dangerous journeys – problems and consequences.
9. The importance of body language for successful communication.
10. Bullying – causes and attitudes.
11. Social conscience – are you law-abiding?
12. Law, justice and reconciliation.
13. All things high tech
14. The internet in our life
15. Architecture old and new
16. Seeing is believing

17. Fact or fiction
18. Great fictional detectives (Sherlock Holmes etc.)
19. Telling how it is
20. People who changed the world
21. One of the home-reading topics

### **ESP**

1. The development of the British constitutional system: laws in the Early English Kingdom, the Witan, the laws of William the Conqueror.
2. The foundation of British law: the Magna Carta, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Petition of Rights, The Bill of Rights, etc.
3. The Belarusian constitutional system.
4. The UK as a Constitutional Monarchy. The Commonwealth of Nations.
5. Separation of powers under the British 'Constitution'. General Elections.
6. The British Parliament. The House of Lords. The House of Commons.
7. The State System of the Republic of Belarus. The National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus.
8. Diplomacy.
9. The Stuarts.
10. The eighteenth century Britain.
11. The mass media in the UK
12. The British Parliament. The House of Commons. The House of Lords.
13. The British Government.
14. Prominent British Prime Ministers in profile.
15. Devolution: Britain's end? The constitutional reform in Britain.
16. The State System of the Republic of Belarus. The National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus.
17. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. The Belarusian Prime Minister and his duties.
18. The nineteenth century Britain.
19. Twentieth century Britain. Modern Britain.
20. International organizations: notion and classification.

### **3 курс 5, 6 семестры**

#### **GE**

1. Living away from home.
2. The benefits and challenges of living abroad.
3. Things I miss from home.
4. Explorers and travelers – history and modern days.
5. Tourism – destruction of destinations.
6. Dreams come true.
7. Travelling with children – pros and cons.
8. Current news issues.
9. Books and films.
10. How to spot a liar.
11. My most memorable lie.

12. Conspiracy theories.
13. Future possibilities in life.
14. Generation gap issues.
15. Young people's concerns about the future.
16. World brands.
17. Making business a success.
18. Companies: organisation, profile, performance.
19. The changing family in today's world.
20. Parents' role in their children's upbringing.
21. The KIPPERS phenomenon.
22. Extreme experiences and extreme places.
23. Natural hazards and coping with them.
24. International environmental programs, societies and conventions.
25. One of the home-reading topics.

### **ESP**

1. Political parties in the United Kingdom.
2. Political parties in the Republic of Belarus.
3. British educational system in change. School Management in the UK.
4. Nursery, primary, secondary education in the UK.
5. Higher education in the UK. Testing system in the UK and Belarus.
6. Education in the USA.
7. System of education in the Republic of Belarus.
8. The geographical position of the USA.
9. US regions.
10. The history of the United States.
11. UNO: creation, purposes, principles.
12. UNO: structure, main bodies and their functions.
13. UNO: international influence, peacekeeping forces, enforcement.
14. Human Rights: instruments and machinery.
15. Promoting and protecting human rights.
16. Global issues on the UN agenda: population, the rich – poor gap, energy, food and water security, environment, climate change, terrorism, peace and conflict, refugees, etc.
17. New generation of emerging issues. Developing solutions to global problems.
18. NATO.

### **4 курс, 7 семестр**

#### **GE**

1. Attachment and friendship.
2. The code of true friendship.
3. Describing a person you'll never forget.
4. Popular American/British sitcoms and soap operas.
5. The Age of Discovery.
6. Modern adventures and exploration.

7. How the West was won.
8. Discoveries and hypotheses.
9. Values, dreams, ideals of young people.
10. Things that people often wonder about.
11. Managing time.
12. A day in the life of a prominent person.
13. Stages of life.
14. Being not typical for one's age.
15. One of the home-reading topics.

**ESP**

1. The State System of the USA.
2. The culture of the USA.
3. Religion in the USA.
4. The economy of the USA.
5. Globalisation.
6. World Economic Unions.
7. The geopolitical situation in the modern world.
8. The Republic of Belarus on the geopolitical arena of the modern world.

### 3.3 Образцы тестов по видам контроля

#### 1. Лексико-грамматический тест.<sup>16</sup>

##### 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I'm convinced we **'ll all pass** (all, pass) the exam at the end of the year.
- 2 She's not used to \_\_\_\_\_ (call) by her married name yet.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (you, eat) my biscuits? There are only a couple of them left.
- 4 People under 18 \_\_\_\_\_ (not allow) to enter the bar.
- 5 How come they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) lost yesterday? They have sat nav in their car.
- 6 In the cinema, I soon realized I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the film once before.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner, we all helped with the washing-up.
- 8 'Can I come in?' 'I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ (you, wait) in the lounge.'
- 9 He was tired and dirty because he \_\_\_\_\_ (garden) outside.
10. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not skip) revising beforehand, we \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answers in the test last week.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not suppose) you're free to come with me right now?

*1 points for each correct answer* ☐☐

##### 2. Choose the correct option.

- 1 Since we moved to a new neighbourhood, I \_\_\_\_ the bus to school every day.
  - a take
  - b ☒ ve been taking
  - c used to take
  - d 'm taking
- 2 We'll just keep it a secret until they \_\_\_\_ out.
  - a find
  - b 'll find
  - c 're finding
  - d found
3. All my life I've always wanted to \_\_\_\_ to fly.
  - a can
  - b could
  - c able
  - d be able
4. Very \_\_\_\_ of the people in my class have heard of Hawking before.
  - a little
  - b a little
  - c few

<sup>16</sup> См. Приложение 3. Информационно-аналитические материалы.

- d a few
5. Nobody's seen Mike \_\_\_\_ .
- a a week
- b for last week
- c since last week
- d a week ago
6. If you \_\_\_\_ in my position, would you do the same for me?
- a are
- b were
- c had
- d had been
7. \_\_\_\_ bedrooms are furnished in a different style.
- a Each
- b Every
- c All the
- d The whole
8. I really have no idea what \_\_\_\_ for a living.
- a he does
- b does he do
- c does he
- d he do
9. Who was \_\_\_\_ man I saw you speaking to yesterday morning?
- a this
- b a
- c any
- d that
10. If only we \_\_\_\_ the wrong turning an hour ago!
- a don't take
- b didn't take
- c hadn't taken
- d weren't taken
11. Last night I met someone \_\_\_\_ changed my life forever.
- a which
- b that
- c who
- d —
12. 'Look! That's our teacher, Mr Furst, over there.' 'It \_\_\_\_ be him. He died last year.'
- a mustn't
- b doesn't have to
- c shouldn't
- d can't
13. \_\_\_\_ you pass me that box, please?
- a Will
- b Shall

- c Might  
d May
14. 'We went to Kylie's party last night.' 'Did you? \_\_\_\_ like?'  
a How was it  
b What was it  
c What it was  
d How it was
15. Everything that I \_\_\_\_ at the moment is right here in this room.  
a own  
b 'm owning  
c 'm owned  
d 've owned
16. The boss gave us an extra day off, \_\_\_\_ was really nice of him.  
a what  
b which  
c that  
d it
17. In my childhood, a monument \_\_\_\_ where the supermarket is now.  
a used to stand  
b would stand  
c used to standing  
d has been standing
18. 'Here! I've got you a sandwich.' 'You \_\_\_\_ bothered. I'm not hungry at all.'  
a mustn't have  
b didn't have to  
c needn't have  
d wouldn't have
19. I usually like the way Jen dresses but I \_\_\_\_ dressed for the occasion today.  
a think she isn't  
b don't think she's  
c 'm not thinking she's  
d 'm thinking she isn't
20. I \_\_\_\_ get up at six every morning when I was at primary school.  
a didn't must  
b mustn't  
c hadn't to  
d didn't have to
21. You've made hardly \_\_\_\_ mistakes in this exercise.  
a no  
b none  
c any  
d some

*1 point for each correct answer*

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3. Choose the correct option. Put a tick (✓) at the end of the line if both options are correct.

1. My family *would / used* to spend our holidays in Devon when I was a kid. ✓
2. How *come / about* you don't like sugar in your coffee? \_\_\_\_
3. Bruce *always tells / 's always telling* stupid jokes at parties. \_\_\_\_
4. When I was younger, I wasn't *let / allowed* to stay out until midnight. \_\_\_\_
5. If I *was / were* his friend, I'd tell him exactly what I thought about him. \_\_\_\_
6. When you move to another country, you're *likely / bound* to feel homesick now and then. \_\_\_\_
7. She offers me home-made cake *every / each* time I visit her. \_\_\_\_
8. We had to stay up all night, but we *succeeded / managed* to finish it all on time. \_\_\_\_
9. I stood up, *felt / feeling* dizzy all of a sudden. \_\_\_\_
10. Jess *was reading / had read* a thriller on the plane but she fell asleep in the middle of the story.
11. As a teenager, I *played / was playing* volleyball for five years. \_\_\_\_
12. Have you *been / got* used to your new school yet? \_\_\_\_

*1 point for each correct answer* ☐ ☐

4. Use the correct form of put, make, take, do, or get with an item from the list to make an expression to complete the sentences. There are two extra items in the list.

a big thing out of it	business
for granted	in
touch	
into account	it easy
<del>take it or leave it</del>	me a
favour	on a brave face
our meeting	
our own thing	with a
break	
responsibility	

1. This is the best deal I can offer you. It's up to you to **take it or leave it**.
2. We've been working for hours now, and I think we could really \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Often you only realize how many things you \_\_\_\_\_ when you lose them.
4. I'm afraid I won't be able to \_\_\_\_\_ today. Can we reschedule?
5. If you have any questions at all, please don't hesitate to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Naturally, I was scared before my therapy, but I \_\_\_\_\_ and decided to go through with it.

7. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ and pick up my package from the post office on your way home?
8. Our expenses need to be \_\_\_\_\_ when you're calculating profitability.
9. My doctor told me to avoid stress and try to \_\_\_\_\_ for a while.
10. We don't want to join the company Christmas party, we \_\_\_\_\_ instead later next week.
11. Although it was your mistake, you \_\_\_\_\_ and worked hard to put things right.

*1 point for each correct answer* ☐ ☐

**5. Complete the sentences with one word only in each gap.**

1. Sorry I said you were clumsy. I **take** it back – you're not clumsy at all.
2. We don't have explanations for a lot of events in history, but I don't usually \_\_\_\_\_ into all those conspiracy theories about them.
3. The robbers made \_\_\_\_\_ with the stolen money without getting caught.
4. I don't really know what my students get \_\_\_\_\_ to when I'm not in the classroom.
5. Mum was all put \_\_\_\_\_ when she found out I'd used her credit card.
6. If you wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ up your own business, you would need to take out a loan.
7. Sheila applied for the manager's job, but the company \_\_\_\_\_ her down because she didn't have the experience.
8. I'm not sure I'd be able to do \_\_\_\_\_ my car if it ever broke down.
9. The others weren't able to go, so Carl decided to set \_\_\_\_\_ alone.
10. If public transport were free, we could do \_\_\_\_\_ with those expensive security gates on the underground.
11. I've been meaning to ring you, but I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ to it yet.

*1 point for each correct answer* ☐ ☐

**6. Complete the text with a word formed from the word in brackets.**

Very few people know about the (1) **amazing** (amaze) adventure of a certain Estella Cook in Oxford. Ms Cook worked in the town centre as a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (beauty) at a cosmetics shop in Cornmarket. The 28th September 2007 was a dull, rainy Friday.

It promised to be a fairly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (event) day – a day when nothing interesting would happen at all. But at 10.24 a.m. the phone rang, and a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (sense) male voice said: 'Estella Cook. If you marry me, I'll make you rich and happy beyond your wildest dreams.' Now, Estella Cook was poor, lonely, and unhappy, so after only a moment's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (hesitate), she agreed to meet the mysterious man in the Nosebag Café after work. Estella's first (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) made all her suspicions disappear immediately.

The man looked simply

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ (resist) and Estella fell in love there and then. She knew she was foolish, but she didn't feel guilty about her irresponsible (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (behave). After a good heart-to-heart, the man invited Estella to his home. She knew she should have been more (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (caution) but she didn't care. When they arrived at the enormous villa in North Oxford, it took her breath away – is this really where she was going to live? Sadly, no. Estella soon discovered that the villa was a

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ (haunt) house and the mysterious man was a ghost, granted one chance each year to convince a mortal to marry him and free him from his curse. She still remembers that (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (fate) day and every September she looks hopefully at the phone, waiting for it to ring again ...

*1 point for each correct answer*

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**7. Choose the correct word.**

1. The average life *expectation* / *assumption* / *expectancy* in Mali is 51.37 years.
2. I love exploring the authentic side of cities, away from the obvious tourist *spots* / *flecks* / *points*.
3. The members of the team had high hopes for the expedition, but I remained *extensively* / *highly* / *absolutely* sceptical of our success.
4. After a natural disaster, a lot of people lose their homes and end up sleeping *rough* / *humble* / *tough* in the streets.
5. Celebrities often *turn* / *get* / *take* a bad press, but many of them use their fame to bring attention to real issues in society.
6. My husband is *insanely* / *miraculously* / *painstakingly* jealous. I'm not even allowed to speak to another man, let alone work with him.
7. We were all disappointed when they decided to put the least experienced person in *responsibility* / *burden* / *charge* of the whole project.
8. In every drop of water, there is a(n) *impassable* / *pretentious* / *mindboggling* number of bacteria.
9. The company has branches in several towns, but the *top* / *head* / *home* office is in Cheltenham.
10. Karen was very *excited* / *delighted* / *thrilled* to find out she'd got the dream job she'd always wanted.
11. The band's latest album became an overnight *record* / *model* / *success*.

*1 point for each correct answer*

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**8. Choose the correct phrases.**

1. A Did you hear about Mike from school becoming a property tycoon?  
B *That's a drag.* / *You're kidding!* / *Something's come up.*
2. A Lauren's moved to California.  
B *Has she?* / *Good for her!* / *I can't wait.* / *Let me see.*

3. A Could I have a glass of orange juice, please?  
B Sure. *I'll just get that for you. / Have a drink. / Bon appetit.*
4. A Can I talk to you for a minute, Jerry?  
B *Can you? / What about? / How long?*
5. A You'll send me an email when you arrive, right?  
B *I certainly will. / That's as maybe. / How kind of you.*
6. A We saw ninety-four flats before we decided on which one to buy.  
B *I was wondering how many flats you've seen. / Which one? / You saw how many?*
7. A You must be really tired.  
B *Lucky you! / You can say that again! / What a pain! I'm absolutely exhausted.*
8. A I think you should leave your job now and find a new one.  
B *I just couldn't help it. / I would if I could. / I wouldn't do that if I were you.*
9. A Carl must be about 55 now.  
B *Is he, really? / Must he? / What about?*
10. A Every time I have some urgent work on the computer, it breaks down.  
B *Give me a break! / Typical! / What a waste of time!*
11. A Have a good weekend!  
B *My pleasure. / Just the way I like it. / Same to you, too!*

*1 point for each correct answer*

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**9. Translate the sentences.**

1. I'd love to help you but I've got my hands full at the moment.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There's no point in applying for the job – I wouldn't stand a chance.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I kind of expected it to be right in the centre of the city.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We were just passing and we thought we'd drop in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I hope you don't mind me contacting you from out of the blue like this.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I'm sorry to bother you but do you happen to know the way to the bus station?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We were beginning to lose hope but I always knew you'd swing it for us.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Please bear with me while I look up the exact details.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. She just doesn't feel up to going out tonight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The point I'm trying to make is that you should grasp every moment.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Аудирование

### Tapescript:

*Interviewer:* Simon, if you could tell me how you came to be a foreign correspondent and a travel writer in the first place.

*Simon Winchester:* Well, I became a journalist in a rather peculiar way. I was... um... I read geology at Oxford and got a fairly bad degree and not therefore being able to go into academics I went into commerce and found myself in Uganda, in western Uganda, looking for copper, ostensibly, finding no copper, at all, but being fascinated by one particular thing, which was mountain climbing. I was on a range of mountains and there's a lot of interesting mountain landscape in central Africa. So I used to, I lived in a tent, essentially, in the foothills of these mountains, and would get from the British Council library in a place called Fort Portal any books I could about mountain climbing. And one day after I'd been there for maybe six months I got a book called *Coronation Everest* by a man called James Morris which was about his account of being *The Times* correspondent on the successful Mount Everest expedition of 1953. And it was particularly his story, not just of climbing the mountain, but of getting the news of it having been climbed back to London to appear in *The Times* on the morning of the Queen's coronation on 2 June 1953. And it struck me that not only was it a story of great heroism, but it was also a story of amazing journalistic triumph, beating all his rivals and getting the news exclusively for his paper. So I wrote to him. I mean I knew nothing about journalism, but I said, 'Dear Mr. Morris...' care of his publishers Faber and Faber in London, 'I'm a 21-year-old geologist living in east Africa. Can I be you, essentially?' And oddly enough we found we were moving house in America a few months ago, and found in a biscuit tin his reply which was so unbelievably solicitous and kind, in which he said, 'It really is the best job in the world. You'll never make yourself very rich, but you'll have the most wonderfully interesting and fulfilling life. So if you really want to do it, my advice to you is to give up geology on the day you receive this letter, come back to Britain and get a job at a local newspaper.' So I did it. I handed in my resignation in Africa that day and I thought, 'What the heck? Why not?' Got to Entebbe, took the BOAC flight – it was that long ago – back to London, couldn't get a job on a newspaper immediately, I mean, who would want a 21-year-old geologist, if you're a news editor? But eventually I spent some time working on an oil rig in the North Sea as a geologist, but eventually a newspaper in Newcastle-upon-Tyne took me on, and to cut a very long story short, James and I corresponded for years, he, by this time I knew he was a well-known writer, with books on in those days Venice and Spain and Oxford and things, and... um... but we never met, until one day in 1974 when we met in Wales. I was then *The Guardian's* correspondent in... um... Washington, and I came back to go climbing in Wales, and the woman I was climbing with said, 'You've got to meet your hero, your mentor, James Morris.' And he had changed into a woman. He had become Jan Morris. And... um... which was something of a

surprise. But we've remained the very best of friends. We've written a book together, and... um... I will talk to Jan on this visit to Britain, I always do, and we stay with each other, but it is rather strange when your guru turns into your guruess.

**1. Listen to Simon Winchester, a BBC foreign correspondent, talking about how he began his career. Put these events into the correct order.**

- ☐ read a book called *Coronation Everest*
- ☐ met James Morris in Wales
- ☐ received a letter from James Morris
- ☐ read geology at Oxford University
- ☐ resigned from his job in Africa
- ☐ worked on an oil rig in the North Sea
- ☐ went to Uganda to work as a geologist
- ☐ flew back to Britain
- ☐ wrote to James Morris
- ☐ found a job as a journalist in Newcastle-upon-Tyne

**2. Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.**

- ☐ Simon didn't become an academic because he didn't get a good degree.
- ☐ They reached the summit of Everest on the morning of the Queen's coronation on 2 June 1953.
- ☐ Simon was particularly impressed that Morris was the first journalist to report the news.
- ☐ Simon wrote to James for advice on how to become a journalist.
- ☐ Simon didn't meet James until 1974.
- ☐ James had changed into a woman and changed his name to Jan.
- ☐ Simon and James have lost touch with each other.

### **3. Чтение.**

#### **Sleep**

For centuries, sleep was a complete mystery. In the last few years, however, scientists have been able to use new technology to investigate electrical and muscular states of the body during sleep. These investigations have shed new light on the six recurring stages of sleep, which were first described in the early 20th century. It is fair to say that we now have a much better understanding of what actually happens to us when we are sleeping, though it is far from a totally clear picture.

The first stage of sleeping is called, somewhat confusingly, 'waking'. By this, sleep scientists mean a short period of wakefulness, just a matter of minutes, when the body is relaxed and prepares for sleep. Tense muscles relax, eye movement slows down, and the body slips gently towards drowsiness.

Once feeling drowsy, the sleeper has moved into a period known to the scientists as 'stage 1 sleep', a period which lasts no more than ten minutes. A way of describing this stage is to say that the sleeper is on the very edge of sleep, with their eyes closed and their bodies still. However, it wouldn't be difficult to rouse a person at this stage. And once awake, a person may feel as if he or she has not slept.

By stage 2, the sleeper has entered a period of light sleep, perhaps best explained

as a time when the muscles of the body hover between being completely relaxed and being responsive. Then, as the heart rate quickly slows down, and the body temperature drops, the body prepares to enter a much deeper phase of sleep. The third and fourth stage of sleep are when the body is completely asleep, its muscles paralysed, its breathing regular.

What happens next is quite unexpected. From the deep sleep of stage 4, the body works backwards through stage 3 sleep to the light sleep of stage 2, but then, instead of waking, it enters the bizarre and magical stage of REM sleep. The body has been asleep for about an hour and a half before reaching this stage.

REM stands for 'rapid eye movement'. The heart rate speeds up, breathing becomes erratic, and the brain becomes very active. The sleeper is dreaming, something that only happens during the REM stage. Fortunately, however, while the brain is in overdrive, the rest of the body's muscles are paralysed.

The initial REM stage is over after ten minutes or so. Then, the body starts its sleep cycle all over again, with the next REM stage taking a bit longer. In a typical night's sleep, there will be five different sleep cycles with the final REM stage lasting as long as an hour.

Naturally, there are many factors which influence our sleep cycle, not least age. Small children get more deep sleep than anybody else, and, as a general rule, the older we get the shorter the time we spend in deep sleep. But, while stage 3 and stage 4 of the sleep cycle shorten with age, the first REM stage lengthens.

So, there you have it. Next time you go to bed and lay your head on the pillow, just imagine what adventures your sleeping self is about to set off on.

### 1. Tick (☐) A, B, or C.

1. Scientists first found out about the six stages of sleep in recent years.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
2. During the 'waking' period a person is wide awake.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
3. 'Waking' is different from 'stage 1 sleep' because at the 'waking' stage the sleeper is relaxed.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
4. 'Stage 2 sleep' is generally a shorter period of sleep than 'stage 1 sleep'.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
5. Features of 'stage 2 sleep' include relaxed muscles and a fast heart rate.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
6. A typical sleep cycle happens in this order: waking ☐ stage 1 ☐ stage 2  
☐ stage 3 ☐ stage 4 ☐ stage 3 ☐ stage 2 ☐ REM stage  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
7. The body behaves differently when it is dreaming than it does when sleeping deeply during stage 4 of the cycle.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
8. A relaxed brain is a feature of REM sleep.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

9. In total, during a typical night's sleep a sleeper is unlikely to spend more than an hour dreaming.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

10. Small children often suffer from a lack of deep sleep.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

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**2. Match five of the underlined words/phrases to the definitions.**

1. added more information \_\_\_\_\_
2. first \_\_\_\_\_
3. wake up \_\_\_\_\_
4. to start being very active \_\_\_\_\_
5. several things that cause or influence something \_\_\_\_\_

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Reading total		5
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**4. Examination text.**

**Read the text. Sum up the major points. Answer the examiner's questions. Translate the phrases/sentences underlined.**

**What Makes a Good UN Secretary-General?**

When Norwegian Trygve Halvdan Lie went to New York to become the first UN Secretary-General in 1946, expectations were low. The UN's founders saw the job as essentially bureaucratic, to be filled by a "good chap" who would run the place smoothly.

But this role has changed significantly over time. "Without any loss of responsibilities, other responsibilities have crept in – among which, one could describe as acting as the world's conscience," says Professor Adam Roberts, the leading academic expert on the UN.

Prof Roberts believes this role began with Dag Hammarskjold, the second Secretary-General, who led the organization during the most intense times of the Cold War, in the 1950s and early 1960s. Finding the role intensely frustrating – he upset the Soviet Union so much that Nikita Khrushchev called for the role to be abolished – Hammarskjold found himself thinking of things the UN could try and do. In particular, Roberts credits him with playing a "very creative role" in assisting the development of UN peacekeeping.

But the end of the Cold War changed everything – or at least it seemed at the time. The UN Security Council found itself ready to fulfill its founding ideals.

Following action taken against Iraq for invading Kuwait in 1991, the UN soon found it was engaged in peacekeeping missions around the globe.

But Sir Marrack Gouling, one of the top officials during the time, says it was a period of missed opportunities. “The member states did not respond to the demand created by the end of the Cold War, and we were incredibly stretched,” he recalls. “We didn’t get the staff we needed, and as a result some pretty awful disasters took place – in Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda.”

Lord Hannay, Britain’s ambassador to the UN from 1990 to 1995, says member states are “ruthless” at manipulating the UN. “They go about blaming the UN for things that are actually their responsibility – but they go far too far in acquitting themselves,” he adds.

There is no doubt secretaries general have been used as a punch bag from time to time by the member states. The most high-profile victim was the Egyptian, Boutros Ghali, who, in December 1996, was effectively removed from his post by the Clinton administration after falling out with the Americans over a range of issues. He is, to date, the only Secretary-General not to have served two terms in the post.

James Rubin, a senior American diplomat at the time, believes the lesson is that any Secretary-General must get on with the US to succeed. “Managing the United States is the single indispensable of being an effective secretary general,” he says. “It doesn’t mean agreeing with the United States, but it does mean managing the United States. “It’s also true that the United States does not happen to be very popular in the world right now. Since the UN is made up of member states, and most of those member states now do not happen to be very pleased with US foreign policy, you have to be able to manage this great power, but also do it in a way that doesn’t make the majority of your members feel as if you’re buckling under all the time.”

Sir Marrack says any Secretary-General has to satisfy 192 member states – each with differing visions of the world. “The member states are not united – on almost any major issue you will see one group of member states arguing with another group of member states,” he points out. “When that happens, the secretariat is in a hugely difficult position. Who are they going to obey?”

To be a success, a secretary general clearly must be strong as well as diplomatic. But with so many restrictions, can the post-holder expect to make any difference?

“This is not a position of power; this is not a man who can lay down the law,” says Sir Marrack. “But he does have huge influence, and he has a ‘bully pulpit’. He can tell the world that they really have to get to grips with whatever it might be – Aids, the environment. Kofi Annan in particular has made a great deal of that influence. “I think we shouldn’t understate the importance of the role. If you put into it someone who couldn’t communicate properly, you’d be missing a lot of tricks.”

James Rubin says it is time for people around the world to lower their expectations. “If major countries in the world aren’t prepared to do something, the UN isn’t going to be able to do it either,” he says. “If people understood that, they would be less disappointed by the chief diplomat of the United Nations.” But the fact remains that so much hope continues to be invested – a challenge for anyone’s stamina, diplomatic skills, and courage.

*Adapted from Rob Watson, BBC News*

### **Text comprehension questions.**

1. What kind of UN Secretary-General was supposed to run the UN after the World War II?
2. Who changed the attitude to the role of the UN Secretary-General?
3. How did the situation in the world change since the Cold War?
4. Why is the period after the Cold War called a period of missed opportunities?
5. Who served only one term in office? Why?
6. What powers is a UN Secretary-General vested with?
7. What personal qualities should characterize a good UN Secretary-General?

### **7. Situations**

1. The United States of America is said to be “a nation of immigrants”. Discuss the significance of immigrants to the growth and development of America.
2. Black Americans have experienced great changes since they were brought over to North America. Discuss the changes that you believe to be most important for blacks.
3. “Separation of powers” is considered to be the key to the understanding of American government. Why is that and how it works in the actual operation of US government? (You are expected to provide examples to explain your point.)
4. Every region in the US has its own distinctive culture. Pick one region that you believe to be most typically American (you need to tell us why).
5. It is often said that America is the most religious nation in the world. Do you agree with this statement? Why and why not?
6. Women in the United States have improved their status in the society over the past thirty years. Discuss these improvements and their significance.
7. “What is this new man, called American?” What are the unique features or characteristics that make Americans liked or disliked in the world?
8. The United States is sometimes compared to a “melting pot”, and sometimes to a “salad bowl”, or even to a “pizza”. Which metaphor do you think is most appropriate in explaining the national character of the United States of America? And why?

### **8. Translate the following sentences into Russian/Belorussian.**

1. Many women in the USA, now in the profession, would be unable to work without illegal immigrants' domestic help.
2. He left without saying a word.
3. To save for a rainy day.
4. The manager has put our project into cold storage, so it is still up in the air.
5. Israeli High-Tech Companies Need More Promising Land.

## 4. ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ

### 4.1. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОГО МАТЕРИАЛА

#### 1 курс, 2 семестр

**Тема 1. Жизненные ценности и принципы.** Формирование жизненных планов. Слагаемые жизненного успеха. Учебные и профессиональные планы студентов. Способы реализации жизненных планов.

**Тема 2. Воспоминания о школе.** Мои школьные годы. Особенности школьной жизни в Великобритании, США и Беларуси.

**Тема 3. Мир современных технологий.** Современные технические изобретения/гаджеты: достоинства и недостатки. Одержимость высокими технологиями.

**Тема 4. Погода.** Прогноз погоды. Влияние на людей. Изменение погоды. Погодные катаклизмы и рекорды. Сравнение погодных условий в Великобритании, США и Беларуси.

**Тема 5. Реклама.** Современная англоязычная реклама. Виды, роль в современном обществе. Анализ и составление рекламных объявлений.

**Тема 6. Жилье.** Дом, квартира, общежитие. Удобства, мебель. Поиск жилья. Жизнь в городе и деревне.

**Тема 7. Покупки.** Магазины и основные отделы. Выбор и совершение покупки. Особенности покупок в Великобритании, США и Беларуси.

**Тема 8. Население.** Состав населения Великобритании, Беларуси. Этнические меньшинства, национальные особенности.

**Тема 9. Культура и религия.** Изобразительное искусство, театр, кино, телевидение, музыкальная жизнь Великобритании, Беларуси. Религия в Британии, Беларуси. Религиозные конфессии, праздники.

**Тема 10. Здравоохранение.** Система здравоохранения Великобритании, Беларуси. Реформы здравоохранения.

**Тема 11. Транспорт и грузоперевозки.** Транспортная система Великобритании, Беларуси.

**Тема 12. Города.** Крупные города и агломерации в Великобритании. Города Беларуси.

**Тема 13. Экономическое лицо Великобритании.** Основные экономические районы. Внешнеэкономические связи.

**Тема 14. История Великобритании. Позднее средневековье.** Век войн, чумы, беспорядков. Религия. Война с Шотландией и Францией. Столетняя война. Война Роз. Правительство и жизнь общества.

**Тема 15. История Великобритании. Тюдоры.** Новая монархия. Англия и ее соседи. Мария Стюарт. Правительство и жизнь.

**Тема 16. Международные отношения.** Типы и виды международных отношений. Методы и способы урегулирования международных споров. Внутренняя и внешняя политика Беларуси.

**Тема 17. Глагол.** Общая семантико-синтаксическая характеристика глагола. Грамматические категории личных форм глагола, наклонения, времени. Видо-временные формы: Present Simple/Continuous, Past Simple/Continuous, Past Perfect. Утвердительная, отрицательная и вопросительная формы. Способы образования форм правильных и неправильных глаголов. Значение, образование, система времен в пассивном залоге. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Формы выражения будущего действия: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple/Continuous/Perfect/Perfect Continuous, to be going to.

**Тема 18. Имя существительное.** Семантико-синтаксические характеристики, классификация, категория числа, категория падежа.

**Тема 19. Артикль.** Общие сведения. Артикли с исчисляемыми/неисчисляемыми существительными. Особые случаи употребления/неупотребления артиклей: с абстрактными существительными, названиями частей суток, времен года, веществ, географическими названиями. Место артиклей в предложении.

**Тема 20. Имя прилагательное.** Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Синтетические и аналитические формы сравнительной и превосходной степеней сравнения. Сочетаемость с союзами в сравнительных конструкциях.

**Тема 21. Местоимения.** Категории лица, рода, числа в местоимениях. Местоимения личные, притяжательные, возвратные. Местоимения вопросительные и относительные. Указательные местоимения. Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения и их производные.

**Тема 22. Имя числительное.** Количественные и порядковые числительные. Сочетаемость и употребление количественных числительных с существительными, порядковых числительных в названии дат.

**Тема 23. Синтаксис.** Понятие о предложении. Виды предложений. Порядок слов в английском предложении. Структура повествовательных (утвердительных/отрицательных), вопросительных, восклицательных предложений.

## **2 курс, 3 семестр**

**Тема 1. Люди и профессии.** Призвание и выбор профессии. Поиск работы. Работодатели и наниматели. Рынок труда. Устройство на работу. Заработок. Карьера и успех. Интервью с представителями профессий. Как я вижу свое профессиональное будущее.

**Тема 2. Здоровье и спорт.** Здоровый образ жизни. Виды спорта, спортивные игры, соревнования. Спорт в Великобритании, США и Беларуси. Олимпийские игры и медалисты. Любимый вид спорта.

**Тема 3. Одержимость и зависимость.** Проблема аддикции в современном обществе. Зависимость табачная, алкогольная, наркотическая, компьютерная. Избавление от зависимостей.

**Тема 4. Страхи и фобии.** Эмоциональные состояния человека. Виды фобий и определение основных причин их возникновения. Способы коррекции страхов.

**Тема 5. Путешествие.** Подготовка к путешествию. Советы путешественнику. Популярные направления. Путешествие разными видами транспорта. Осмотр достопримечательностей. Места проживания. Гостиничный сервис. Впечатления об отдыхе. Истории опасных путешествий.

**Тема 6. Общественные и межличностные отношения.** Родственные, дружеские, приятельские, коллективные трудовые отношения. Установление хороших межличностных и социальных отношений. Самовыражение человека во внешности, творчестве, вкусе. Способы разрешения конфликтов. Буллинг как разновидность насилия. Виды буллинга, способы его преодоления и предотвращения. Понятие моббинга, как вида морального преследования на рабочем месте.

**Тема 7. Правомерное поведение.** Правомерное поведение и правонарушение. Мотивы правомерного поведения: правоуважение, законопослушность, привычка. Виды правонарушений. Формирование правовой активности личности в англоязычных странах.

**Тема 8. Особенности развития правовой системы Великобритании.** История английского права. Основопологающие принципы и источники британской конституции. Ключевые законодательные акты Британии. Судебные прецеденты как основные источники английского права. Конституционная реформа в Великобритании.

**Тема 9. Правовая система Республики Беларусь.** Развитие конституционного законодательства в Беларуси. Конституция РБ. История создания, разделы, принципы.

**Тема 10. Государственное и политическое устройство Великобритании.** Развитие конституционной монархии в Великобритании. Особенности конституционного строя Великобритании. Монарх: политическая роль, prerogatives, наследование, резиденции. Всеобщие парламентские выборы в Великобритании. Мажоритарная система. Содружество наций: основы, структура, развитие, членство.

**Тема 11. Парламент Великобритании.** История. Палата общин, Палата лордов. Созыв и роспуск парламента. Церемониал. Парламентские заседания. Законотворческая деятельность. Полномочия.

**Тема 12. Государственное и политическое устройство Республики Беларусь.** Законодательная, исполнительная, судебная власть. Президент РБ: история, статус, права и обязанности. Выборы в РБ. Беларусь и страны СНГ.

**Тема 13. Национальное собрание Республики Беларусь.** Палата представителей, Совет Республики. Выборы. Сессии. Полномочия. Законотворческая деятельность.

**Тема 14. История Великобритании. Стюарты.** Монархия и парламент. Гражданская война и религиозные разногласия. Республиканская Британия. Британия эпохи Реставрации.

**Тема 15. История Великобритании. XVIII век.** Политика и финансы. Джон Уилкс. Радикализм. Потеря Американских колоний. Положение в Ирландии и Шотландии. Город и деревня. Промышленный переворот. Отношение к религии. Французская революция. Война с Наполеоном.

**Тема 16. Глагол.** Место перфектных форм в английской грамматической системе. Видовременная форма Present Perfect (active/passive). Значение завершенности и развития в английских видовременных глагольных формах. Видовременная форма Perfect Continuous. Система согласования времен. Косвенная речь. Фразовые глаголы. Система наклонений глагола в английском языке. Употребление временных форм в предложениях с придаточными условия и времени. Образование форм сослагательного наклонения. Типы условных предложений и использование в них различных наклонений.

**Тема 17. Артикль.** Использование артикля во фразеологических единицах, устойчивых выражениях. Использование артикля в предикативных конструкциях, с существительными в функции приложения. Особенности перевода артикля на русский язык.

**Тема 18. Наречие.** Образование степеней сравнения. Место наречий в предложении. Сопоставление прилагательных и наречий. Наречия времени, частотности, места, направления и их место в предложении.

## **2 курс, 4 семестр**

**Тема 1. Компьютер и интернет в нашей жизни.** История развития компьютеров. Компьютер в сфере образования. Влияние компьютера на человека. Рекомендации при работе за компьютером. История сети интернет. Роль интернета в современной жизни.

**Тема 2. Памятники древней и современной архитектуры и культуры.** Памятники истории и культуры в Великобритании, США и Беларуси. Описание архитектурно значимых строений.

**Тема 3. Правда или вымысел?** Достоверные научные знания. Фикции. Художественный вымысел. Мир фантастики и фэнтези. Правда и вымысел в СМИ и интернете.

**Тема 4. Знаменитые литературные сыщики.** Детективный жанр в современной литературе: история, типичные персонажи, виды детективов. Краткая биографическая справка из жизни авторов детективных романов: Эдгар По, Конан Дойл, Агата Кристи, Гилберт Честертон, Грэм Грин, Чарлз Перси Сноу, П.Д.Джеймс. Золотой век английского детектива. Описание знаменитых сыщиков. Детектив на телеэкране.

**Тема 5. Биографии и личности.** Описание жизни известных людей: политиков, бизнесменов, ученых, писателей, поэтов, актеров и других мировых фигур. Истории, биографии, достижения, цитаты, фото- и видеоряд.

**Тема 6. Средства массовой информации.** СМИ в их многообразии (телевидение, печатные источники информации, радио, интернет). СМИ в РБ и в странах изучаемого языка.

**Тема 7. Кабинет Министров Великобритании.** История. Заседания кабинета. Отношения с парламентом. Глава правительства: должность, срок полномочий, власть и ее ограничения, привилегии. Знаменитые премьер-министры, государственные деятели, политики Великобритании.

**Тема 8. Совет Министров Беларуси.** Состав. Деятельность правительства. Премьер-министр: должность, срок полномочий, власть и ее ограничения, привилегии.

**Тема 9. Деволуция законодательной власти в Великобритании.** Делегированный парламент Шотландии, ассамблеи Северной Ирландии и Уэльса: история возникновения, состав, компетенции, комитеты и комиссии.

**Тема 10. История Великобритании. XIX век.** Мощь Британской империи. Билль о реформе парламентского представительства. "Народная хартия". Состояние английской экономики. Положение в социальной сфере. Викторианская эпоха. Либерализм, создание лейбористской партии. Великобритания – колониальная империя. Закат «эпохи расцвета». Великобритания в канун войны.

**Тема 11. История Великобритании. XX век–начало XXI века.** Первая мировая война. Движение тред-юнионов. Права женщин. Годы депрессии. Вторая мировая война. Послевоенная Британия. Образование ООН, НАТО, ЕЭС. Распад Британской империи. Кризис в Северной Ирландии. Положение в Уэльсе и Шотландии. Социальные проблемы 50-60-х годов. Международные позиции. Политика Маргарет Тэтчер. Современная Великобритания.

**Тема 12. Дипломатия.** Дипломатия: история, цели, функции, задачи. История, структура, руководство Госдепартамента США, Министерства иностранных дел и по делам Содружества Великобритании, МИДа РБ. Профессионалы. Будущее дипломатии.

**Тема 13. Международные организации.** История создания. Виды и классификация международных организаций. Современные международные организации.

**Тема 14. Имя прилагательное.** Образование качественных и относительных прилагательных. Сопоставление позиций прилагательного и наречия в английском предложении. Омонимичные прилагательные и наречия.

**Тема 15. Предлоги.** Значение и употребление предлогов. Предлоги направления и движения, места и времени. Употребление предлогов после глаголов, существительных и прилагательных. Устойчивые сочетания с предлогами.

**Тема 16. Синтаксис.** Сложное предложение. Виды придаточных предложений: дополнительное, определительное, обстоятельственные придаточные условия, времени, места, причины. Союзное и бессоюзное подчинение. Косвенная речь: особенности порядка слов, вводных слов, расстановка знаков препинания.

### 3 курс, 5 семестр

**Тема 1. Иммиграция.** История иммиграции в стране изучаемого языка (Великобритания и США) и Беларуси. Эмиграция из страны. Миграция в свете глобализации. Иммиграционные законы: ужесточение/ослабление. Ксенофобия, расизм как причины дискриминации иммигрантов. Проблемы психологической адаптации к новому социокультурному окружению.

**Тема 2. Туризм.** Туризм как индустрия и диалог культур. Туризм в развитых и развивающихся странах, в странах третьего мира. Туризм в Беларуси: возможности и проблемы.

**Тема 3. Обзор книг, фильмов, прессы и газет.** Составление рецензии/комментария художественного (литературного, театрального, музыкального, кинематографического), научного или научно-популярного произведения.

**Тема 4. Теории заговора.** Предпосылки возникновения теорий заговоров. Конспирология. Типология заговоров. Глобальные заговоры. Малые заговоры. Оценки теорий.

**Тема 5. Преступление и наказание.** Преступление и ответственность за его совершение. Понятие и категории преступлений. Уголовное наказание. Освобождение от уголовной ответственности и наказания. Преступление в английском праве.

**Тема 6. Политические партии Великобритании.** Партии, представленные на местном, национальном и международном уровне: Консервативная партия, Лейбористская партия, Либеральные демократы, Шотландская национальная партия, Плайд Камри, Юнионистская партия Ольстера. Партии, представленные в Европарламенте.

**Тема 7. Политические партии Беларуси.** Становление. Идеологическая идентификация. Успехи и достижения. Перспективы.

**Тема 8. Система образования в Великобритании, США.** Начальное, среднее и высшее образование в Великобритании и США. Государственные и частные образовательные структуры. Выбор колледжа или университета. Последипломное образование. Дистанционное образование.

**Тема 9. Система образования в Беларуси.** Система образования Республики Беларусь: дошкольное образование, общее среднее образование, профессионально-техническое, среднее специальное образование, высшее образование. Последипломное образование. Присоединение Беларуси к Болонскому процессу.

**Тема 10. Организация Объединенных Наций.** История создания. Цели и программы. Основные органы. Основные направления деятельности. Операции по поддержанию мира.

**Тема 11. Права человека.** История и современность. Всеобщая декларация прав человека и её статус. Основные пакты о правах, факультативные протоколы. Важнейшие договоры ООН по правам человека. Гражданские и политические свободы. Региональные инструменты по правам человека, международные органы по защите прав человека.

**Тема 12. Глагол.** Видовременная система английского глагола в изъявительном наклонении действительного/страдательного залога. Неличные формы глагола. Перевод некоторых видовременных форм глагола. Формы инфинитива. Предикативные конструкции с инфинитивом. Сложное подлежащее, дополнение, конструкция for-to с инфинитивом. Особенности перевода инфинитива и инфинитивных конструкций на русский язык.

**Тема 13. Союз.** Общие сведения. Сочинительные, подчинительные союзы и союзные слова, особенности их перевода. Союзы, предлоги и наречия, сходные по форме. Перевод союзов и союзных слов.

**Тема 14. Словообразование.** Словообразование и формообразование. Простое и производное слово. Основные способы словообразования. Важнейшие продуктивные словообразовательные модели имен существительных, прилагательных, глаголов и наречий. Перевод многозначных слов.

**Тема 15. Герундий.** Формы герундия. Функции герундия в предложении. Особенности использования герундия после глаголов remember, stop, regret, mean и др. Предикативные конструкции с герундием. Особенности перевода герундия и герундиальных конструкций.

### **3 курс, 6 семестр**

**Тема 1. Современная молодежь.** Современная молодежь: желания и мечты. Взгляд на будущее. Проблемы современной молодежи.

**Тема 2. Успех в бизнесе.** Составляющие успеха. Типы компаний. Успешные бренды и компании. Составление профиля компании.

**Тема 3. Проблемы современной семьи.** Современная семья: ее заботы и проблемы. Значение семьи в современном обществе. Влияние общих глобальных социальных изменений на институт брака. Роль родителей в воспитании детей.

**Тема 4. Природные катаклизмы и последствия.** Природные катастрофы, климатические аномалии, стихийные бедствия: причины и последствия. Понятие об антропогенном кризисе и катастрофе. Прогноз и меры защиты от природных катастроф. Международные экологические программы, их значение для уменьшения экологического риска.

**Тема 5. Выживание в экстремальных условиях.** Драматические истории о людях сумевших выжить в чрезвычайных обстоятельствах. Азбука выживания в экстремальных ситуациях. Экстремальный туризм.

**Тема 6. География США.** Общие сведения о географическом положении США. Физические характеристики страны. Рельеф и минеральные ресурсы. Основные реки и озера страны. Климат и погода. Растительность и животный мир. Регионы и население.

**Тема 7. История США.** Ранняя история Америки. Колониальный период. Война за независимость. Становление американского государства. Реконструкция и индустриализация. США в первой, второй мировой войне. США в период холодной войны. США конец XX века – начало XXI века.

**Тема 8. НАТО.** История создания, цели и принципы, структура, вооруженные силы, стратегическая концепция, основные направления политики.

**Тема 9. Глобальные проблемы современности.** Понятие, содержание и сущность глобальных проблем современности. Глобальные проблемы: преодоление разрыва в развитии между богатыми и бедными странами, устранение нищеты, голода и неграмотности; предотвращение термоядерной войны и обеспечение мира для всех народов; предотвращение катастрофического загрязнения окружающей среды и снижения биоразнообразия; обеспечение человека ресурсами; глобальное потепление; озоновые дыры; демографическое развитие; терроризм. Обострение глобальных проблем. Пути и возможности решения глобальных проблем. Международные экологические соглашения и организации.

**Тема 10. Местоимение.** Понятие количества и различные средства его выражения в языке. Местоимения как лексические средства выражения количества. Сравнение местоимений с существительными, числительными и количественно-именными словосочетаниями выражающими значение количества. Перевод местоимений *it, one*.

**Тема 11. Синтаксис.** Синтаксическое разнообразие вопросительных предложений в английском языке. Вопросительные слова и фразы. Изменение порядка слов в предложении при переводе.

#### **4 курс, 7 семестр**

**Тема 1. Привязанность и дружба.** Представление о дружбе и ее значение. Разновидности дружбы. Морально-этические стороны дружбы. Кодекс дружбы.

**Тема 2. Телесериалы и ситкомы.** Характерные черты. История жанра. Классификация сериалов: мыльные оперы, теленовеллы, классические телесериалы, многосерийные телефильмы, ситуационные комедии, драмы. Популярные телесериалы и ситкомы, их оценка. Мой любимый телесериал.

**Тема 3. Великие географические открытия.** Великие географические открытия средних веков. Последствия Великих географических открытий. Знаменитые путешественники и первопроходцы эпохи Великих географических открытий.

**Тема 4. Современные географические исследования и открытия.** Новейшие географические открытия. Знаменитые исследователи, путешественники и экспедиции.

**Тема 5. Дикий запад. Великое переселение.** История периода освоения “Дикого Запада” США: переселенцы, столкновения с индейцами, скотопромышленники, бандиты и беззакония, золотая лихорадка, скотоводческие войны. Жанр вестерн.

**Тема 6. Мечты.** Мечты и ценности современной молодежи. Гипотетическое рассуждение о настоящем и будущем. Осуществление мечты.

**Тема 7. Время и мы.** Управление временем. Увеличение эффективности использования времени в личных и производственных целях. Мобильный образ жизни.

**Тема 8. Один день из жизни.** День из жизни известного человека: актера, писателя, спортсмена, политика.

**Тема 9. Государственное и политическое устройство США.** Правительство. Конгресс. Президент. Политические партии. Выборы. Федеральные и местные органы власти.

**Тема 10. Культура и религия в США.** Изобразительное искусство, театр, кино, телевидение, музыкальная жизнь США. Религия в США. Религиозные конфессии, праздники.

**Тема 11. Экономика США.** Основные тенденции развития. Отраслевая структура экономики США. Государственное регулирование экономики США. Внешнеэкономическая политика США. Прогноз экономического развития. Реформирование американской экономики.

**Тема 12. Глобализация.** Глобализация общественного развития на рубеже 20-21 веков. Глобальное общество. Формирование единого информационного пространства. Роль государства и международных организаций в условиях глобализации.

**Тема 13. Мировые экономические союзы.** Экономические блоки и содружества государств: Европейская ассоциация свободной торговли, Европейский союз, Североамериканская зона свободной торговли (НАФТА), Организация Азиатско-Тихоокеанского экономического сотрудничества (АТЭС) и др. Содружество Независимых Государств (СНГ). Беларусь и СНГ.

**Тема 14. Геополитика современного мира.** Мир после холодной войны. Мировые и региональные державы. Беларусь на геополитической карте современного мира.

**Тема 15. Причастие.** Формы и значения причастия. Функции в предложении. Сложное причастие. Сопоставление с инфинитивными и герундиальными оборотами в этой функции. Особенности перевода причастий и причастных конструкций.

**Тема 16. Имя существительное.** Характеристика подклассов существительного. Категория числа, соотношение форм единственного и множественного числа. Синтаксические функции существительных. Перевод существительных широкой семантики.

**Тема 17. Синтаксис.** Сложноподчинённые предложения с придаточными определительными. Придаточные предложения defining vs non-defining, и их перевод на русский язык.

**Тема 18. Сослагательное наклонение.** Значение и контекст в категории наклонения. Гипотетичность и нереальность. Простые и перфектные формы. Употребление в различных структурах предложения. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, выражающие сомнение, неуверенность, возможность/невозможность, вероятность совершения действия. Передача английского страдательного залога при переводе.

**Тема 19.     Артикль.** Артикль в функции определителя. Употребление определительной группы слов и частей речи (существительных, местоимений, числительных) в качестве определителей. Возможности перевода артикля на русский язык.

## **4.2. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ**

Согласно Положению о самостоятельной работе студентов и курсантов в Белорусском государственном университете (от 10.04.2014 г.) под самостоятельной работой понимается совокупность всей самостоятельной учебной деятельности студентов, как в учебной аудитории, так и вне ее в процессе освоения образовательных программ высшего образования. К основным формам организации самостоятельной работы относятся самостоятельная работа, осуществляемая самостоятельно без контакта с преподавателем и управляемая самостоятельная работа. Управляемая самостоятельная работа (УСР) обучающихся – это самостоятельная работа, выполняемая по заданию и при методическом руководстве (консультациях) преподавателя и контролируемая им на определенном этапе обучения, как в аудитории, так и путем проверки контрольных заданий, в том числе в режиме on–line (БГУ LMS Moodle). При обучении по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (второй) (английский)» применяются следующие формы самостоятельной работы:

- выполнение домашнего задания и подготовка к практическим занятиям;
- подбор сопроводительного материала для участия в ролевых играх;
- подготовка к выполнению открытых эвристических заданий;
- поиск (подбор) и обзор литературы и электронных источников для подготовки проектов, ролевых игр;
- подготовка к контрольной работе, коллоквиуму;
- подготовку ко всем видам текущей аттестации (экзамены и зачеты).

Для обеспечения эффективности самостоятельной работы консультационно–методическая поддержка осуществляется преимущественно в дистанционной форме и обеспечивается средствами образовательного портала БГУ LMS Moodle, электронной библиотеки БГУ. Контроль и оценивание результатов самостоятельной работы осуществляется с учетом особенностей форм контроля – в аудитории, а также на образовательном портале БГУ LMS Moodle. Также предполагается проведение УСР в форме аудиторных занятий, согласно утвержденному графику.

Цель данных методических рекомендаций по организации самостоятельной работы заключается в обеспечении студентов необходимой информацией, методами, технологиями и приемами для успешного выполнения работы. Для качественной подготовки заданий студентам рекомендуется использовать сервисы визуальной информации (интеллектуальные карты, «облака слов», мультимедийные постеры), презентационные сервисы (Power Point, Prezi), ресурсы по обучению аудированию (подкасты, видео сюжеты) и др.

### **Рекомендации по работе с лексико–грамматическим материалом**

При работе с лексико–грамматическим материалом необходимо стремиться не только к узнаванию слова или грамматической структуры, но и пониманию цели их употребления в данном контексте.

При изучении лексико–грамматических явлений рекомендуется использовать словари, схемы, таблицы из справочников, а также учиться самим составлять подобные схемы с использованием ресурсов web 2.0 технологий (Mind Maps, Wordle). Сайты по обучению английскому языку предоставляют богатый тренировочный и тестирующий материал по отработке лексико–грамматических навыков.

### **Рекомендации по работе с текстом**

*Предтекстовый этап:*

- прочтите заголовок и скажите, о чем / о ком будет идти речь в тексте;
- выберите из текста слова, относящиеся к изучаемой теме;
- найдите в тексте незнакомые слова, посмотрите в словаре их значение.

*Текстовый этап:*

- прочтите текст;
- выделите слова / словосочетания / предложения, которые несут важную информацию;
- выпишите основные имена / термины / определения / даты и т.д.;
- сформулируйте ключевую мысль каждого абзаца;
- отметьте фразу, которая лучше всего передает содержание текста / части текста.

*Послетекстовый этап:*

- найдите в тексте предложения для описания ...;
- подтвердите / опровергните словами из текста следующую мысль ...;
- ответьте на вопросы / составьте вопросы к тексту;
- составьте план текста с ключевыми словами / интеллектуальную карту;
- перескажите текст, опираясь на план и ключевые слова.

### **Рекомендации по подготовке к устному монологическому высказыванию**

В устном сообщении выделяются три части: вступление – выступающий называет тему сообщения; основная часть; заключение – выступающий суммирует вышесказанное.

Заранее продумайте свое сообщение, составьте примерный план, подберите лексику по теме высказывания.

Любое монологическое высказывание имеет ряд характеристик: целенаправленность, логичность, связность, завершенность, непрерывность, выразительность.

При подготовке устного высказывания целесообразно использовать технологию составления интеллектуальных карт.

## Рекомендации по написанию эссе

Эссе – это небольшое сочинение, которое передает личные впечатления и мысли по тому или иному вопросу. Эссе состоит из трех частей: введение, основная часть и заключение. Во введении необходимо обозначить ключевую идею или проблему, о которой вы будете говорить в основной части. Основная часть эссе должна представить некоторые аргументы, доказательства в поддержку вашей основной идеи. Вы можете привести примеры, которые проиллюстрируют вашу точку зрения. При написании эссе на английском языке старайтесь избегать книжных фраз, которые сделают вашу работу скучной для чтения. Используйте больше прилагательных и наречий. В заключении завершите ваши рассуждения и сделайте выводы, которые и будут финальной частью вашего эссе. Все части эссе должны плавно переходить одна в другую, мысли должны быть логически связаны.

## Связующие слова и фразы для устного и письменного сообщения

### To express personal opinion

In my opinion/view;

To my mind;

To my way of thinking;

I am convinced that;

It is my firm belief that;

It seems to me that;

As far as I'm concerned ...

### To list points

Firstly;

First of all;

In the first place;

To begin/to start with;

Secondly, Thirdly, Finally ...

To add more points

What is more;

Furthermore;

Apart from this/that;

In addition (to this);

Moreover;

Besides (this);

... not to mention the fact that;

In equal importance ...

### To refer to other sources and give examples

With reference to;

According to;

For example;

To illustrate ...

To emphasize a point

Indeed;

Naturally;

Clearly;

Obviously;

Of course;

Needless to say ...

### To state other people's opinion

It is popularly believed that;

People often claim that;

It is often alleged that;

Some people argue that;

Most people feel that;

Some people point out that ...

### To conclude and summarize

Finally;	All things considered;
Lastly;	In conclusion;
All in all;	On balance;
On the whole;	For the above mentioned reasons;
Taking everything into	Therefore I feel that;
account/consideration;	To sum up ...

### **Рекомендации по работе над проектом и презентацией**

Обучение иностранному языку с использованием проектов – это мостик между использованием языка в учебной аудитории и реальными жизненными ситуациями. Работая в парах или командах, студенты приобретают такие 115 навыки как умение планировать, организовывать, вести переговоры, делать выводы, приходить к соглашению по различным вопросам.

В основе каждого проекта лежит проблема. Целью проектной деятельности становится поиск способов решения проблемы, а задача проекта формулируется как задача достижения цели в определенных условиях.

Стадии работы над проектом: выбор темы, составление плана и работа над проектом (самая трудоемкая часть работы, которая осуществляется студентами самостоятельно; преподаватель выступает в роли консультанта; презентация; оценка/самооценка.

При создании мультимедийной презентации не следует увлекаться только внешней стороной, так как это может снизить эффективность презентации в целом. Одним из важных моментов является сохранение единого стиля, унифицированной структуры и формы представления материала. Вся презентация должна выполняться в одной цветовой палитре, на базе одного шаблона. Текст презентации не должен быть большими. При подготовке мультимедийных презентации возможно использование ресурсов сети Интернет, современных мультимедийных энциклопедий и электронных учебников.

Обязательными структурными элементами презентации являются: титульный слайд; оглавление; словарь терминов; основной текст (включая схемы, таблицы, иллюстрации); заключительный слайд с выводами/рекомендациями.

Контроль результатов самостоятельной работы студентов может проходить в письменной или устной форме с предоставлением продукта творческой деятельности. В качестве форм и методов контроля самостоятельной работы могут быть тестирование, защита творческих проектов, самоотчет, защита портфолио, ролевая игра, коллоквиум и другие.

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#### **4.4. ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

##### **Требования к студенту при прохождении текущей аттестации**

Текущая аттестация студентов проводится для определения соответствия результатов учебной деятельности обучающихся требованиям:

- образовательных стандартов, учебно-программной документации;
- образовательных программ высшего образования.

Зачеты по учебной дисциплине для обучающихся, осваивающих содержание образовательных программ высшего образования I ступени в заочной форме получения образования, проводятся во время лабораторно-экзаменационной (установочной) сессии.

Для проведения текущей аттестации могут использоваться технические средства.

Положительные отметки по результатам текущей аттестации вносятся в зачетно-экзаменационную ведомость и зачетную книжку. Зачетно-экзаменационная ведомость является обязательным документом во время проведения текущей аттестации, в которую заносятся результаты ее проведения.

Результат текущей аттестации по учебной дисциплине, получении неудовлетворительной отметки («не зачтено», 1 (один), 2 (два) или 3 (три) балла), или непрохождение текущей аттестации обучающимся (неявка обучающегося) при отсутствии уважительных причин в установленный учреждением высшего образования срок проведения текущей аттестации является академической задолженностью по учебной дисциплине.

С целью повышения отметки по учебной дисциплине, полученной по итогам текущей аттестации, обучающийся может быть повторно аттестован в течение всего срока получения высшего образования на I ступени не более чем по трем учебным дисциплинам учебного плана специальности (направления специальности, специализации).

Обучающиеся допускаются к сдаче зачета по учебной дисциплине при условии выполнения и защиты ими всех видов заданий, предусмотренных учебно-программной документацией соответствующей учебной дисциплины в текущем семестре.

Недопуск обучающегося к зачету по учебной дисциплине осуществляется решением кафедры английского языка гуманитарных специальностей.

**Критерии оценки устных презентаций.**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Below expected level</b>	<b>At expected level</b>	<b>Above expected level</b>
<b>Introduction of topic</b>	Topic introduced.	Topic introduced clearly, and purpose of talk was made clear.	Topic introduced clearly and in an interesting way. Purpose of talk was made clear. Outline of points was given.
<b>Development of topic</b>	Some understanding of topic shown. Some links and connections made between ideas. Points are usually developed with minimum detail. Information is usually relevant.	Good understanding of topic shown. Links and connections between ideas made clear. Information was relevant and expressed in own words. Points were developed with sufficient and appropriate details.	A very good understanding of the topic shown. Links and connections between ideas made clear. Information was relevant and well expressed in own words. Points were well-organised and developed with sufficient and appropriate details.
<b>Ability to engage and involve audience</b>	Some eye contact was made. Techniques used to engage audience were minimal, or mainly ineffective.	An interesting approach taken to topic. Speaker used techniques such as visual aids and props, anecdote, surprising facts, direct audience participation.	Speaker monitored audience and adapts presentation accordingly. An interesting or original approach taken to the topic. Speaker used techniques such as visual aids and props, anecdote, humour, surprising facts, direct audience participation.
<b>Suitability of presentation for purpose and audience</b>	Attempts were made to tailor the presentation content to the intended purpose of informing, interesting or persuading.	The presentation content and structure was tailored to the audience and to the intended purpose of informing, interesting or persuading.	The presentation content, structure and delivery were closely tailored to the audience and to the intended purpose of informing, interesting or persuading.
<b>Voice: clarity, pace, fluency</b>	Presenter occasionally spoke clearly and at a good pace.	Presenter usually spoke clearly to ensure audience comprehension. Delivery was usually fluent.	Presenter spoke clearly and at a good pace to ensure audience comprehension. Delivery was fluent and expressive.

<b>Vocabulary, sentence structure, grammar</b>	The vocabulary of the presentation was mainly appropriate for the topic. The presentation content was occasionally grammatically correct.	The vocabulary of the presentation was appropriate for the topic. Sentence structures were usually correct. The presentation content was usually grammatically correct.	The vocabulary of the presentation was appropriate for the topic. A variety of phrases and sentence structures were used. The presentation content was grammatically correct.
<b>Pronunciation</b>	Pronunciation occasionally correct, but often hesitant and inaccurate.	Pronunciation and intonation is usually correct.	Pronunciation and intonation is correct and confident.
<b>Cultural conventions for oral presentation</b>	Greetings and general presentation are not culturally inappropriate.	Greetings are culturally appropriate. Questions are answered appropriately.	Greetings are culturally appropriate. Gestures, stance and eye contact are appropriate. Questions are answered appropriately.
<b>Use of visual aids</b>	No visual aids were used; OR Visual aids were occasionally appropriate and related to the spoken message.	Visual aids supported the presentation effectively. They clarified and reinforced the spoken message.	Visual aids were carefully prepared and supported the presentation effectively. They clarified and reinforced the spoken message. The aids added impact and interest to the presentation.
<b>Conclusion of topic</b>	An attempt was made to conclude the presentation.	The presentation was summed up clearly.	The presentation was summed up clearly and effectively, with key points emphasised.
<b>Answering questions from audience</b>	Not all questions could be answered. Questions answered with difficulty, and little knowledge of the topic was demonstrated.	Most questions answered. Answers showed good knowledge and understanding of the topic. Language was mainly correct.	Questions answered with little difficulty. Very good knowledge of the topic was demonstrated. Language was correct and fluent.

*The criteria are based on the standards for LOTE and Communication*

#### **Evaluating a presentation**

	Evaluation 0 - 10	Comments
Organisation		
Delivery		
Language		
Interest		
Visual aids		
Overall impression		

NAME OF PRESENTER: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF EVALUATOR: \_\_\_\_\_

**Reference:**

Ивашкевич И.Н., Караичева Т.В., Вессельс Д. Международные экономические отношения на английском языке: Шаг за шагом = International Economic Relations: Getting Started. – Минск: БГУ, 2011.

**Шкала перевода тестовых баллов в десятибалльную систему оценки**

<b>100-балльная шкала</b>	<b>10-балльная система</b>
1	0
2-10	1
11-20	2
21-35	3
36-50	4
51-65	5
66-75	6
76-83	7
84-90	8
91-95	9
96-100	10

*Согласно Приложению к Постановлению Министерства образования Республики Беларусь от 1 апреля 2004 №22*