

Міністерство освіти України
Кам'янець-Подільський національний університет
імені Івана Огієнка
факультет іноземної філології
кафедра англійської мови

READINGFORFUN

Навчально-методичний посібник
для самостійної роботи

Кам'янець-Подільський

2020

УДК 811.111 (075.8)

Укладачі: Діяконович І.М., Мельник І.В., Свідер І.А., Хохель Д.Ю.

За загальною редакцією Мельник І.В.

Рецензенти:

Галайбіда О.В. – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри англійської мови Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка.

Трофименко А.О. – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка.

Друкується за рішенням науково-методичної ради факультету іноземної філології Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка (протокол № 2 від 19 лютого 2020 р.)

Readingforfun: навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи / Діяконович І.М., Мельник І.В., Свідер І.А., Хохель Д.Ю. Кам'янець-Подільський, 'Апостроф, 2020. 83 с.

УДК 811.111 (075.8)

Р 49

Посібник містить дидактичні матеріали для самостійного читання, укладені відповідно до тематики навчальної дисципліни Практичний курс англійської мови. Виконання післятекстових завдань сприяє розвитку навичок самостійного пошуку, міжкультурної комунікації, формує комунікативну компетентність, розвиває креативність та самостійність мислення.

Посібник рекомендовано для студентів 1-4 курсів факультетів іноземних мов закладів вищої освіти з метою удосконалення навичок читання та поповнення лексичного запасу студентів.

Self-study materials for the first-year students

Reading comprehension

Read the following texts, think over the topics and ideas raised in them, pay attention to the words given after each text and respond to the questions outlined below

1. World Emoji Day

Emoji is the fastest growing language in history. Five billion emojis are sent every day, just on Facebook Messenger. They're appearing in some surprising places too. One court judge in England used a smiley face emoji 😊 in a document to make it easy to explain the court's decision to children. It's not surprising that there's a day to celebrate emojis, but what do you know about its organisers, the website Emojipedia?

Know your emoji

The company Unicode actually creates the computer code that give us emojis, but Emojipedia is where you can learn exactly what each emoji means and how to use it. Most of us probably know and use the most popular emojis, like the classic smiley face, heart or the smiling face with tears of laughter. But if you want to grow your emoji vocabulary, you can use Emojipedia to find out new ways to speak emoji.

So, for example, go to Emojipedia and type in *sick* and it will give you several options. If you mean *ill*, as in the American English phrase *I'm sick*, you can use the face with a thermometer or a mask. Or maybe you mean *I feel sick*, like in British English to mean *to vomit*. Since 2017, when Unicode added the vomiting emoji, you can choose from two green faces. Or maybe you're just feeling a bit dizzy, in which case you can choose the confused, dizzy-looking face. If you wanted to talk about hospital or a medical condition, Emojipedia has also suggested a syringe

or a pill. So you can see with just one real word, *sick*, you have a lot of emojis to choose from to explain exactly what you mean!

New, inclusive emojis

Unicode adds new emojis all the time. They might take time to be available on all platforms and phones, but you will see them immediately on Emojipedia. An important improvement to the emoji list, which had 2,823 emojis after its 2018 update, is to make the emojis more diverse. Since 2015, when Apple added five different emoji skin colours, people have been able to choose how to represent themselves best. The 2018 update added red hair, Afro hair and a bald face, all in a range of skin colours, but that update didn't go far enough either. Many people asked for new emojis to represent deaf and blind people, and people with physical or invisible disabilities.

Save the date!

There's some emoji history behind how Emojipedia chose 17 July to celebrate World Emoji Day. Check out the calendar emoji on Emojipedia and look carefully. Can you see the date?

The code for each emoji is the same, but different platforms, like Twitter or Facebook, for example, design their emojis in different ways. When Emojipedia was deciding which day to hold World Emoji Day, only Apple was using a calendar emoji with a date on, 17 July. So they decided to celebrate emojis on 17 July too. Apple chose that date because it was when Apple introduced its iCal calendar feature for Mac in 2002. Now, other platforms have added dates to their calendar emojis. Facebook Messenger uses its launch date of 9 August. Twitter's calendar emoji shows 21 March because that's the date Twitter created its company. It used to show Twitter's launch date, which was 15 July, but that was too close to World Emoji Day's date, so they changed it.

Happy World Emoji Day!

So, if you want to send someone a message using emoji to celebrate World Emoji day, Emojipedia has plenty to choose from, including six colours of raising hand emojis, five party emojis and two kinds of fireworks. You can even choose a world globe that shows the part of the world you live in. Whichever emojis you choose to celebrate, we wish you Happy World Emoji Day! 🤗

Suggested vocabulary:

syringe - a medical device that is used to inject fluid into, or withdraw fluid from, the body.

to vomit - when the food you've eaten comes back out of your stomach and out of your mouth because you're ill

dizzy- the feeling that your head is spinning

inclusive - makes everyone feel included

diverse - has a lot of variety

to represent - show what something looks like

a disability - a physical or mental condition that makes some things more difficult to do

a launch - the first day customers can buy or use a product

invisible - unable to be seen

Questions:

What's your favourite emoji and what do you use it for?

Do you always use while texting messages?

2. Two peas in a pod

Edie and Evie are identical twins. Identical in appearance, but their personalities are not at all identical. Things get very weird when one of them pretends to be the other ...

They even dressed us the same. My mother said that it was easier for her just to buy two of everything. Sometimes it was the same clothes but in different colours – a red top for me and a yellow one for my sister, for example. When they did that, we swapped the clothes so that they still couldn't tell us apart. Not even our parents could tell us apart. Our schoolteachers never could.

And then there were our names. It was crazy – they called us Edie and Evie! Even our names were almost identical.

Two peas in a pod, they called us. Two drops of water.

Sometimes we could hardly tell ourselves from each other. At least, when we were small. But as we grew up things began to change.

Everybody thinks identical twins are, well, identical. But if you're a twin, you'll know that it's not true. Physically, yes, we were almost identical. I say almost, because there was the birthmark. My sister has a very small brown spot on her left shoulder. I don't. This was the only way we could ever be told apart.

But other than that, twins, even identical ones, are different inside. I think we started to change when we started school. I was always very good. I never got into trouble, I always did all of my homework and did very well in all the tests and exams. Evie wasn't like that. Evie was always getting into trouble. Evie never did her homework. Evie was a really bad student, who never studied and never learned anything. She would have failed her exams – but of course she didn't. Why? Well, it's simple, isn't it?

If you have an identical twin, how do you know which is which?

Evie, of course, started by copying my homework. Then she got worse. When there was a class test, she would write my name on her paper. When she got into trouble, she smiled beautifully at the teacher and said,

‘No, I’m Edie, I’m the good one. It was my twin sister Evie who was naughty!’

They never took us seriously. We were only small children after all; there was no harm in being a bit naughty. Everyone used to laugh. And because they never really knew who was who, neither of us was ever punished for being naughty, and they never failed either of us in our exams, because they couldn’t be sure which one to fail and which one to pass.

But as we got older, it got worse. Evie started to steal things. At first it was only things from other children – sweets or pens or pencils or rubbers, the kinds of things that sometimes happen in school. But when we were 15, some money was taken from a teacher’s bag. It was quite a lot of money, and the situation was serious. Then they found the money in Evie’s pocket. And what did Evie do? Well, of course, she did the same thing she always did. ‘No, it wasn’t me. It was my twin sister.’ And I got into trouble, serious trouble this time. They called the police. They tried to expel me from school. It was only when our parents came in and pleaded with the headteacher that they agreed to drop the charges and say nothing about it. We were lucky that time.

But the trouble didn’t stop there. Evie was always playing truant, not going to school. Then when she came in again, she accused me of lying. She said that she was Edie, and that I had given the teachers the wrong name when they called the register. I thought about telling everyone about the birthmark on her shoulder, that they should check the birthmark to make sure who was who. That would solve the problem. I don’t know why I didn’t. Identical twins are always very close, and even though I knew she was bad, I didn’t want to get her into trouble. Perhaps also because I knew that trouble for her also meant trouble for me.

After we left school I began to worry more. I got a job working in an office. It wasn't an interesting job, but it was OK. I worked hard in the office, I did well and was going to get a promotion. Evie, on the other hand, did nothing. She never got a job. She used to come and ask me for money. She often disappeared for long periods of time. I didn't know where she was. This was bad, but it was worse when one day I looked at my passport and found that I had Evie's. I didn't know where she was, but obviously she had taken my passport to get there. Wherever she was, and whatever she was doing, she was pretending to be me.

Eventually it happened. There was a loud knock on the door at six o'clock in the morning. There were three policemen there. Two of them in uniforms, the other one a detective. I looked at their serious faces and thought that they had come to tell me bad news. I thought they were coming to tell me that my sister had died. But it wasn't that. They asked me to come to the police station with them. I understood that I couldn't say no. They said that they didn't want to arrest me just yet, but that if I refused to help them, they would arrest me.

Of course, they asked to see my documents. I had to show them Evie's passport, and tried to explain that I wasn't really Evie, but that my sister had taken my passport.

When I got to the police station, Evie was there too. They had already arrested her – well, I say 'her', but of course, they had arrested me. As far as the police were concerned, they had arrested 'Edie'. That's what it said on her passport, and that's who she said she was.

There was a long list of charges against her. Fraud and smuggling drugs. She told the police that she was really Edie, and that I had changed the passports. Edie, me, who had a perfect alibi. Edie hadn't been to any

other countries. She went to work every day. It was Evie who was the problem, she said.

The trial lasted for days, with even the judge and the lawyers getting continually confused about who was who. Eventually, they convicted her. Ten years.

I still go to my job every day. I'm still free. I never go to visit my sister in prison. I'm afraid that she might show someone that she doesn't have a birthmark on her left shoulder. Then someone might look, and they will find that I do.

Suggested vocabulary:

to swap - to exchange

tell apart - to recognize the difference between two people or things that are very similar

a trial - a formal examination by a judge in a court of law of all the evidence to decide if someone is guilty of a crime

to pretend - to behave as if something is true when you know it is not

to fail - to not be successful in an exam

to arrest - to stop someone and officially accuse them of a crime (the police normally do this)

to play truant - to not go to school, without being ill or having an explanation

a birthmark - a spot or mark on your skin that you always have

to get into trouble - to get into a bad or dangerous situation

an alibi - evidence that shows you are not guilty of a crime because you were somewhere else at the time

Questions:

Do you have a twin or know anyone who has a twin?

Would you like to have a twin brother / sister and why?

3. Mr Smith's new nose

It is the 22nd century and the world is very different. With new technologies, people can have the bodies that they want. See what happens when Mr Smith decides to change his body.

'Well, Mr Smith, if you prefer a different type of nose, we have a large selection available.'

'I think this nose is a bit too small.'

'Small noses are very fashionable this year, Mr Smith, very fashionable.'

'Do you think it suits me?' asked Mr Smith.

'I think it looks very nice,' said the shop assistant.

'OK, I'll take it!'

On the airbus home, Mr Smith called his wife on his wristphone.

'Hello dear! Do you like my new nose?'

Mrs Smith looked at her husband's new nose on the videophone monitor on the wall in the kitchen. 'I think it's a bit too small, dear,' she said.

'Small noses are very fashionable this year,' replied Mr Smith, 'very fashionable.' It's all so easy now, thought Mr Smith. A hundred years ago, it was impossible to change your body. Or almost impossible – there was the old-fashioned 'plastic surgery', but it was expensive, painful and dangerous. Ugh! Now, thanks to our 22nd-century genetic engineering, we can change our bodies when we want!

He looked at his new small nose in the mirror and thought about how fashionable he was. He was very happy with his new nose. The only problem now, he thought, was that he needed some new hair to go with his new nose.

He looked on the internet for some new hair, but the internet was so slow. Eventually he decided to go to Bodyco in person.

'Good morning, Mr Smith,' said the Bodyco shop assistant. 'How can I help you today?'

Mr Smith remembered the robot shop assistant in the Bodyco shop a few years ago. The robot was friendlier and more efficient, but too many robots made too much unemployment and the robot was replaced by a human.

'I'd like some new hair, please.'

'Certainly, Mr Smith. What type of hair would you like? Short, blond hair goes well with a small nose. How about short, blond hair?'

Mr Smith looked at his hair. It was old and grey. Yes, he thought, short and blond. When he was young he had short, blond hair. He wanted to look young again.

'Yes, I'll have short blond hair, please. Could it be a bit curly as well?'

'Curly?' asked the shop assistant.

'Yes, you know, curly – not straight!'

'Yes, Mr Smith, I know what "curly" means, but curly hair isn't very fashionable this year.'

'Isn't it?'

'No, it isn't.'

'But I like curly hair!'

'Very well, Mr Smith – short, blond, curly hair. Would you like anything else? We have a special offer on ears this week.'

'Ears?'

'Yes, Mr Smith. The things you hear with.'

'I know what ears are! What type of ears are on offer?'

Mr Smith went out of the shop with new short, blond, curly hair and two new ears.

After this, his interest in his new body started to grow. In the next few weeks he bought new eyes (green – unusual, but fashionable), new hands, new arms, new knees and new feet. Mrs Smith was happy because Mr Smith's new feet didn't smell as bad as his old feet.

His body was now completely different.

'Am I the same man I was a few weeks ago?' thought Mr Smith. 'I have a new nose, new hair, new ears, new eyes, hands, arms, knees and feet. But I have the same brain – so I think I'm the same man.' He thought he was the same man but he wasn't sure.

One morning, he woke up and his new nose didn't work.

'What's the matter?' asked Mrs Smith.

'My new nose doesn't work – it's blocked.'

'Maybe you've got a cold,' suggested Mrs Smith.

'That's impossible! This is a genetically engineered Bodyco nose! It doesn't get colds!'

But it was true – the new nose did not work. It was blocked and Mr Smith couldn't smell anything.

He went back to the Bodyco shop.

'Good morning, Mr Smith,' said the assistant. 'What would you like today?'

'I want a new nose,' said Mr Smith.

'You already want a new nose?' said the surprised shop assistant. 'But you've only had this one for a month! Don't worry, small noses are still fashionable!'

'No, you don't understand,' said Mr Smith. 'I want a new nose because this one doesn't work!'

'That's impossible,' said the shop assistant. 'You have a genetically engineered Bodyco nose. It can't go wrong!'

'But it has gone wrong,' replied Mr Smith. 'It's blocked and I can't smell anything.'

'What have you used your nose to do, Mr Smith?' asked the shop assistant.

'What have I done with my nose? That's a stupid question! I haven't done anything unusual with my nose. I've used it to breathe and to smell, as usual!'

'If you have not used your nose correctly, Mr Smith, it is possible that it will not work correctly.'

'That's absurd!' shouted Mr Smith. 'I want my money back! I want a refund!'

'I'm afraid that we do not give refunds, Mr Smith. There was no guarantee with this nose.'

Mr Smith was so angry that he didn't know what to say. He walked out of the shop and didn't say anything.

But now he had a big problem: a useless nose. Fashionable, yes. Useful, no.

Unfortunately, his problems started to grow. The next morning he woke up and found he couldn't hear anything. Then his new blond hair went grey. Then his new knees didn't move. Then he couldn't see a thing with his unusual green eyes. His fingers fell off, one by one.

Eventually, Mrs Smith put him in their aircar and flew to the Bodyco shop. She carried her husband into the shop, because now he couldn't walk.

'Good morning, Mr Smith,' said the shop assistant. 'What can I do for you today?'

'Mr Smith wouldn't like anything new at all today, thank you,' replied Mrs Smith. 'But he would like his old body back!'

'I'm afraid we don't give refunds, Mrs Smith.'

'I don't want a refund,' explained Mrs Smith. 'I want my husband's original body again! I liked it more than this new one!'

'I'm afraid that's very difficult, Mrs Smith,' said the shop assistant. 'We are an environmentally friendly company. All our old bodies are recycled.'

'But the new body parts that you sold him don't work! What can he do now?'

'He could buy a reconditioned body.'

'What's a "reconditioned" body?'

'It's an old body that has been modified.'

'Can I have a look at one?'

'Certainly.' The shop assistant spoke to his computer and a reconditioned body appeared. It was a very familiar body. Mrs Smith recognised the big nose and the grey hair.

'But that's my husband!' shouted Mrs Smith. 'That's the original Mr Smith!'

'Yes, that's right,' said the shop assistant. 'We reconditioned Mr Smith's old body.'

'Can he have his old body back then, please?'

'Certainly, Mrs Smith. That'll be 100,000 euros, please.'

'100,000 euros!' shouted Mrs Smith. 'That's very expensive, isn't it?'

'Mr Smith has been reconditioned!'

Mr Smith got his own body back, and Mrs Smith flew him back home in the aircar.

'I'm myself again!' he shouted.

'Not exactly,' said Mrs Smith. 'You have been reconditioned.'

'What does "reconditioned" mean?'

'Well,' said Mrs Smith, 'I think it means that you have a new brain!'

'I think that will be very useful,' said Mr Smith.

'I think so too, dear,' said Mrs Smith.

Suggested vocabulary:

absurd – ridiculous or unreasonable

familiar - easy to recognise because experienced previously

modified - changed in some way

original - not changed at all, in its earliest form

reconditioned - repaired and returned to good state

recycled - treated to produce useful materials which can be used again

available - able to be obtained, used or reached

fashionable - popular at a particular time

Questions:

What do you think the 22nd century will be like?

Would you like to change anything about your appearance and why?

4. National Tea Day

Tea is the world's second most popular drink (after water!). In the UK, you can even celebratedrinking it on 21 April.

If you've ever spent time in the UK, you'll surely have had a nice 'cuppa'. There's tea for breakfast, tea during break time, tea when visiting a friend's house, tea to wake up, tea to relax ... you get the idea. Tea even gets its very own special day in the UK, 21 April.

Is the UK the 'capital' of tea?

In short, no. While drinking tea is certainly a centuries-old tradition in the UK, many countries have their own strong cultural practices involving tea. The nation which drinks most tea is Turkey, where a 2013 survey showed that people drank an average of ten cups a day! This was followed by Ireland, with the UK coming in third place. Other countries with an obsession with tea include Iran, Russia and Morocco. It is also a popular drink in China and India, where most of the world's tea is grown.

What do the British consider to be tea?

Many forms of tea exist around the world. Green tea is popular in China and Japan. In India, tea is often prepared with spices and boiled in both water and milk, and Tibetans commonly drink tea with butter and salt. In the UK, tea is typically a variety of black tea and can be prepared with

loose tea or teabags. It is made with boiling water, allowed to brew for about five minutes and then mixed with a little milk (and possibly some sugar). And thus, the perfect British cuppa is ready!

Milk: before or after the tea?

Despite the fact that tea has been popular in the UK for hundreds of years, the question of when to add the milk is one which still provokes many an argument! Most people first pour the tea into the cup, then add the milk, but others disagree. It is said that this was a way for the rich to show off their wealth. They often drank tea in porcelain cups, and it was only the better-quality porcelain that could withstand the temperature of very hot tea. This meant that people who had lower-quality cups needed to first pour the milk so that the cup wouldn't break.

What is a tea party?

Many cultures have traditions of people meeting to sit together and drink tea. For example, Japanese tea ceremonies can be formal, elegant affairs which last for hours. In the UK, such gatherings range from formal to very informal. The most famous British 'tea' stereotype is probably afternoon tea, where people dress formally and meet in hotels or cafés to enjoy tea and cakes, all served on beautiful fine porcelain. Nowadays, going out for a formal afternoon tea is rare, and people will more often simply have a nice cup of tea and some biscuits with friends or family, catching up round the kitchen table.

What happens on National Tea Day?

On 21 April, tea parties are held in cafés, pubs, hotels and tea rooms across the UK. Many of these events aim to encourage people to try different varieties of tea and to appreciate how drinking it with others can enrich their lives. Some of these events also promote sustainably produced tea and better prices and working conditions for farmers, while others raise funds for different charities from the sales. However people observe this special day, it's about appreciating the opportunity that sharing a cup of tea gives to people to connect with one another.

Want to know more about tea celebrations this April? Search for #NationalTeaDay on social media. And remember, tea-drinking isn't just for April – it's always the right time for a delicious cuppa.

Suggested vocabulary:

a cuppa - a cup of tea (informal British English)

to brew - to develop flavour in hot water

to provoke - to cause

porcelain - a hard, white substance used for making cups, plates, etc.

to withstand - to be strong enough not to break

an affair - an event

to enrich - to improve the quality of

sustainably - in a way that can continue for a long time

Questions:

Are you a tea or coffee person?

What is the best way to enjoy a cup of tea / coffee?

5. Veganism

Vegans argue that animal farming is not only cruel but also bad for the environment. World Vegan Day, on 1 November, puts the focus on the vegan way of life.

What is veganism and what do vegans do?

Vegans try to live, as much as possible, in a way that avoids exploiting and being cruel to animals. This means following a plant-based diet. Vegans do not eat animals or animal-based products like meat, fish, seafood, eggs, honey and dairy products such as cheese. For many vegans, living a committed vegan lifestyle means not wearing clothes made from animal skins and avoiding any products which have been tested on animals.

How are vegans different from vegetarians?

Vegetarians don't eat meat or fish but they can eat eggs, honey and dairy products, but vegans don't eat any animal-based food products. Vegans argue that suffering is caused in the production of these foods, for example they say that, on some dairy farms, male calves are killed because they are too expensive to keep, and on some farms, cows are killed when they get older and produce less milk. Similarly, on some egg farms, male chicks are killed because they do not produce eggs. As for honey, vegans say that bees make honey for bees, not for humans, and that bees' health can suffer when humans take the honey from them. Vegans believe that the products they use and consume should be free from not just cruelty but any exploitation of animals.

When did veganism start?

The Vegan Society was founded in 1944, but there is evidence of people deciding not to consume animal products over 2,000 years ago. The sixth-century BC Greek mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras was in favour of kindness to all species, and his diet could be described as vegetarian. There was a tradition of vegetarianism in the Indus Valley, Babylonian and ancient Egyptian civilisations even earlier. The Vegan Society points out that in 1806, the famous romantic poet Percy Bysshe

Shelley was one of the first people to publicly object to eating eggs and dairy products on moral grounds.

Why do many people decide to become vegan?

For many people, the main reason for going vegan is probably that they believe that animals and all other sentient beings should have the right to life and freedom. However, there are other reasons. Vegans argue that the production of meat and other animal products is very bad for the environment. They point out that a huge quantity of water is needed to grow grain to feed animals in the meat industry. The enormous amount of grain which the meat industry needs often leads to forests being cut down and habitats being lost. In contrast, much lower quantities of grain and water are needed to sustain a vegan diet. In addition, many vegans say that all the nutrients our bodies need are contained in a carefully planned vegan diet and that this type of diet helps prevent some diseases.

What is World Vegan Day?

On 1 November every year, vegans all over the world celebrate their way of life. There are workshops, exhibitions and public debates on World Vegan Day, and it is a wonderful opportunity for anybody thinking of becoming a vegan to learn more about the subject.

Suggested vocabulary:

a dairy product- a product that contains milk

a calf - a young cow or bull

a chick - a young bird which has just come out of the egg

a sentient being - a creature that can experience suffering

grain - cereal that is grown and used as food

exploitation - treating someone or something in an unfair way and gaining an advantage from it

a nutrient - an ingredient that helps you to grow, have energy and stay alive

a workshop - a meeting where people do an activity or talk about something

Questions:

Would you consider becoming a vegan?

If you already are a vegan, how did you choose to become one?

6. Chocolate

What do you know about chocolate? Learn about the history of chocolate and the interesting journey from cocoa bean to chocolate bar.

World Chocolate Day

Did you know that there's a World Chocolate Day? It takes place each year on 7 July. To celebrate it, read about the history of chocolate and the interesting journey from cocoa bean to chocolate bar.

A brief history of chocolate

Chocolate was first used as a drink over 3,500 years ago in Central America. It was very popular with the Mayans and the Aztecs, who mixed cocoa beans with vanilla or chilli peppers. In fact, cocoa beans were so important to them that they were used as money. Cocoa was first grown in Ecuador, which was, for a long time, the world's number-one producer of cocoa beans. It is still one of the top ten producers of the beans, but nowadays more than 70 per cent of cocoa beans come from West Africa.

Cocoa beans

Cocoa beans come from cocoa trees. These trees grow in tropical forests around the world, from South America to Indonesia. The beans grow in colourful pods of red, yellow and purple. Inside the pods are the beans.

Each tree grows around 50 pods a year, and each pod can contain between 20 and 60 beans. It takes around 100 beans to make 100 grams of chocolate. The pods are picked by hand to protect the trees.

Preparing the beans

Once the pods are picked from the tree, they are opened and the beans are taken out. The beans need to go through a number of different processes before they are ready to be turned into chocolate. First, the beans and the pulp are placed in special boxes, where they slowly ferment for up to five days. Here the beans turn brown and start to develop their special flavour. They are then put out in the sun to dry for approximately 14 days. After this, they are roasted for about 15 minutes in preparation for the final stage, when the beans are taken out of their shells. At the end of this process, we are left with the cocoa 'nibs' – chocolate in its purest form and the basic ingredient for all chocolate products.

From cocoa nibs to chocolate liquor

The first step is to grind the nibs by machine or between two large stones. This produces cocoa liquor, a semi-solid paste. This is then cooked and mixed continuously for hours or even days until it is just right. This is also the stage at which other ingredients are added: sugar, milk, various flavours. Interestingly, chocolate melts at 34°C. This is just below body temperature, which explains why it can be so sticky and messy, but also why it melts as soon as you put it in your mouth.

From liquid to solid

At this point the cocoa nibs are ready for the last stage in the journey. For the cocoa liquor to turn into solid chocolate, it needs to be heated and cooled and heated again until it forms a solid mass. And so, at last, the journey from bean to bar is complete.

So now you know all about how chocolate is made, you may want to celebrate the day by eating one of your favourite chocolate treats!

Suggested vocabulary:

a pod - it contains the cocoa beans

a shell - it is a skin around the beans

pulp - it protects the beans

to heat - to make something hot

to cool - to make something cold

to melt - to turn something solid into liquid

to grind - to break something into very small pieces

to ferment - to cause a chemical change in plants

Questions:

Are you a chocoholic?

What's your favourite kind of chocolate?

7. 10 lines on International Day of Families

<https://www.teachingbanyan.com/10-lines/10-lines-on-international-day-of-families/>

The International Day of Families is celebrated on 15th May every year globally to raise the awareness about the issues faced by families in the society. The celebration gives the opportunity to international community to strategise and plan the policies and schemes for major challenges faced by families like poverty, hunger, unemployment, illiteracy, gender inequality, violence against women and girls, health issues.

The observance of International Day of Families highlights the efforts being taken by international organization like United Nations to improve the life of millions of people around the world.

It also acts as an instrument to aware people about the importance of families in their lives.

10 Lines on International Day of Families

- 1) International Day of Families gives opportunity to international community to improve the living standard of families residing in poor nations.
- 2) Local government administrations celebrate the International Day of Families by organizing events like workshops, seminars, exhibitions etc.
- 3) Various NGOs organize the celebrations for particular section of the society around the world such as school children or young adults.
- 4) One of the objectives of celebrating the day is to address the concerns of families like poverty, illiteracy and unemployment.
- 5) On this day, the governments run various campaigns through print and electronic media on schemes benefiting the families.
- 6) UN organizes the campaigns, educational sessions for public policies at regional level in order to strengthen family units.
- 7) Schools and educational institutions organize the cultural programmes highlighting the themes in order to celebrate International Day of Families.
- 8) The day plays crucial role in achieving the objectives of UN in ending poverty, protecting the climate and ensuring well being of all by 2030.
- 9) It also raises awareness about the issues faced by families like violence, discrimination and gender inequality.
- 10) Governments, civil communities, NGOs should collaborate to organize activities for the welfare of families in the societies around the world.

The International Day of Families is a very significant day as it spreads the awareness among people about the challenges being faced by families due to global trends and demographic changes. The issues of affordability of healthcare, poverty, education, violence, discrimination, climate

change are of prime importance in 21st century for building the sustainable planet for our future generation and families. The day also helps in empowering women and girls by running global campaigns on gender equality and importance of education to all.

Suggested vocabulary:

Face - to accept that something unpleasant is true and start to deal with the situation

The international community - countries of the world considered or acting together as a group

challenge - something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability

campaign – a plan consisting of a number of activities directed toward the achievement of an aim

Questions:

Why is the International Day of Families observed and how is it celebrated?

What causes does the International Day of Families highlight?

Which international organization is connected with the celebration?

8. House

Tiny homes offer convenience, affordability to owners

Stephanie Dhue

PUBLISHED SUN, APR 10 2016 9:31 AM EDT
UPDATED MON, APR 11 2016 9:38 AM EDT

<https://www.cnbc.com/2016/04/08/tiny-homes-offer-convenience-affordability-to-owners.html>

In America, size matters — but not for dwellers at the forefront of the latest housing trend.

The U.S. is in the throes of a boom in specialty housing, a trend euphemistically referred to as the “tiny house movement.” Spurred in part by the high cost of renting and owning, a number of homeowners are literally downsizing their residences to houses that are often a fraction of the size of a typical house.

According to The Tiny Life, an online resource for those looking to make the switch, the average tiny house is less than 200 square feet — less than a tenth of the size of a standard home. These micro-residences are so small that it’s easy to mistake them for recreational vehicles.

Just down the road from the 128,000-square-foot Biltmore Estate last weekend, some 350 people gathered to get ideas about how to live without so much space. Most of the homes showcased at the Tiny House Conference could easily fit into the living room of the house George Vanderbilt built.

Simple living

For these owners, living tiny is a combination of finances and lifestyle. Occupants can be younger owners who want to avoid the costs of a standard home, or older couples who have shed an unaffordable home. Many just crave a simpler lifestyle.

“A lot of people come to the tiny house movement because of finances. They are looking to get out of the rat race, to get out of debt, things like that and it seems like a lot of people stay because of the lifestyle,” Ryan Mitchell, who put together the conference in Asheville, North Carolina, told CNBC’s “On the Money” in an interview.

For 26-year-old Alicia Kathleen Mathias, living tiny gave her the chance to pay off student loans and travel. She hitched up her self-built 24-square-foot home to her truck to inspire others to live small.

Growing up with hoarders made her realize what’s important, “stuff doesn’t make your life happy and for me, happiness is the freedom to go where I want and do what I want because I’m not attached.”

Most tiny houses are constructed on trailer platforms, making mobility easier, and getting around building codes. For people like Kelly Ross and Chris Childs, no trailer is required. The couple created 200 square feet of living space out of a 1991 Ford school bus, which is about an eighth the size of their previous home. They figure it cost about \$17,000 to rehab, but the savings from renting more than offset that expense.

“It was just the effort and time took to maintain a large house and we filled it with a lot of things that we didn’t necessarily need and didn’t really add any value to our everyday life or to our experiences,” Childs told “On the Money” recently.

Mike and Jasmine De Vivo are going large when it comes to tiny. The couple spent about \$70,000 to build a 340 square foot home complete with full size shower, separate indoor toilet and two sleeping lofts.

The second bedroom will come in handy soon; the couple is expecting their first child in the fall. The fitness consultants plan to both live and run their business from the home, which they will park on a family farm.

“I think it’s healthy to be minimal and it kind of goes along with the whole health theme of our life. We want to downsize and not have so much stuff and not be tied down so much,” Jamine said about their tiny house.

The De Vivo’s figure they’ll pay off their tiny house within five years and even after those payments will still save eight hundred dollars each month in rent.

Suggested vocabulary:

Convenience - the state of being convenient

Affordability - the state of being cheap enough for people to be able to buy

Forefront - the most noticeable or important position

Construct – to build something or put together different parts to form something whole

Loft – a space at the top of a building under the roof used for storing things and usually entered by a ladder, or sometimes made into a room for living in

Downsize - to move to a smaller home, usually because your home has become too large for you or as a way of saving money

Questions:

What is a tiny home? Why do people choose to live in tiny homes?

What options do tiny home owners have?

Self-study materials for the second-year students

Reading comprehension

Read the following texts, think over the topics and ideas raised in them, pay attention to the words given after each text and respond to the questions outlined below

1. The rebirth of Britain's 'lost' languages

<http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20180412-the-rebirth-of-britains-lost-languages>

By Holly Williams

12 April 2018

“A eus le rag hwedhlow dyffrans?” So goes the first track on *Le Kov*, the second album by Welsh singer Gwenna Saunders. But it isn't Welsh: it's Cornish, a minority language spoken by fewer than a thousand people. The line translates as “is there room for different stories?” – and this is the question at the heart of her record, which celebrates variance in language, culture and identity.

The song goes on to hymn the importance of hearing from “the ones who didn't win”. And on the surface of things, the Cornish language clearly lost the fight: the last monoglot speaker died in 1777. Yet Saunders' album, a dreamy, lush piece of psych-pop, is one of many signs of new life.

Britain is rich in minority languages, and there's a growing awareness of them, possibly reflecting our desire – as culture grows ever-more globalised – to re-connect with what is local, or simply to celebrate the multicultural melting pot of British identity.

Welsh is the best known and most-spoken minority language, but there are also three distinct versions of Gaelic, spoken in Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man. All have seen long-term declining numbers of speakers –

but all have also enjoyed revivals in recent decades, thanks to a slow-burn interest in preserving and promoting indigenous tongues.

Cornish shares a Brythonic root with other Celtic languages, Welsh and Breton, once the language of Brittany. The county of Cornwall, the most south-westerly region of England, resisted anglicisation right up until the Reformation. The move to English as the language of the church was vehemently opposed by the Cornish, but their ‘Prayer Book Rebellion’ was crushed viciously, with around 4,000 Cornish killed. It was a hammer blow to the language: during the 17th Century, its use declined until there were only a few thousand speakers in the far west.

‘The language we all understand’

A revival of interest in the early 20th Century helped preserve the language, although it remained pretty niche. It still is – but over the last 20 years, there’s been another surge of support. In 2002, Cornish was recognised by the UK government under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and the council began funding bilingual signage. It was taken off Unesco’s ‘extinct’ languages list in 2010, and Cornish is now taught in some nurseries and primary schools.

“I feel that an attitude has changed,” says Saunders, suggesting that local businesses using Cornish and the council’s bilingual signage “makes a huge difference: people can see it, it’s visual. And there’s a wider community using Cornish as part of everyday life, in things like greetings. I find it really encouraging, and it’s tied in with why I had the courage to make a Cornish record.”

Not that she was born or raised in Cornwall: she’s from Cardiff, where she still lives, but was raised speaking both Welsh and Cornish – her father, Tim Saunders, is a Cornish poet.

Her interest in recording an album in this little-spoken language was ignited by having her own child: “I speak Cornish with my son: if you’re comfortable expressing yourself in a language, you want to share it.” And

having children inevitably takes you back to your own childhood – Saunders found herself reconnecting with Cornish songs and stories. Quite naturally, it fed into her music.

But there is a more political purpose here too: Saunders wants to raise awareness of all languages spoken here, and to explore the diversity of cultures that make up the UK.

Suggested vocabulary:

Identity - who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from others

Monoglot - using or speaking only one language

Awareness - knowledge that something exists, or understanding of a situation or subject at the present time based on information or experience

Anglicisation - making English in quality or characteristics

Signage - signs that tell people what something is or where to go

Questions:

What kind of language is Cornish?

Why has the number of its speakers dwindled?

Why is it important to preserve minority languages?

2. Castles and chateaux of Ukraine

Extract

<http://www.wumag.kiev.ua/index2.php?param=pgs20034/44>

In the land of Podillya, two most attractive places worth paying a visit to are Kamyanets-Podilsky, a fortified town, and the fortress of Khotyn.

Kamyanets-Podilsky stands at a place which is hard to access in a narrow valley that has been cut by the River Smotrych in the Medobory Mountains. The town sprang up several centuries ago as a fortress strategically placed to prevent the Turks and Tartars from passing into

Podillya on their frequent incursions. In fact, there are some archaeological evidence that suggest that the town had been founded long before it became a bulwark against the Turkish and Tartar raids — the Romans may have been there defending their Eastern border from “the barbarian onslaught.” They even built a bridge of a kind that is represented on the famous Trajan’s Column in Rome. The little town has absorbed influences of many cultures which are still evident everywhere you go. The narrow medieval streets of the town have changed by little through the centuries; a Gothic church has a minaret standing close by — a curious combination of the Christian and Muslim faiths and a reflection of the time when the town found itself for a short period under the Turkish domination.

Only 25 kilometres away from Kamyanets-Podilsky we find another fortress, Khotyn, which features in many swashbucklers of the Soviet and post-Soviet times when film crews shot its battlements, curtain walls, towers and the donjon from all possible angles. The fortress was founded at least a thousand years ago and sat at the hub of the trade routes. Probably because it was a very pragmatic place, there are no romantic ghosts walking around and sighing at night. But the place still retains an impressive appearance; besides, many caches were unearthed in the town itself and its environs, most of them containing coins of the times long past and thus unsuitable for shopping today but good for giving to museums — at a price, of course. Treasure hunters keep digging but with diminishing luck.

The fortress has witnessed many a battle in its lifetime but the biggest and most portentous one was fought in 1621. The Christian army made up of 35,000 Poles and 40,000 Ukrainians and commanded by the Ukrainian Hetman

Konashevych-Sahaydachny clashed with a 200,000 strong Turkish-Tartar army, which had four war elephants, untold number of

camels in addition to three hundred cannon to intimidate and destroy the enemy. One of the witnesses of the battle that was fought on September 2, wrote in his account of this momentous event: “The cannon kept firing with no respite, the balls split the rock, splintered the trees and mowed down the foot and mounted troops, the ground shook, the skies grew dark with smoke and dust — but the valour and determination of the Cossacks prevailed over the numbers.”

The battle was not decided in one day and the fighting continued for almost a month but the Cossacks who turned out to be the most valiant and battleworthy among the Christian troops, never gave ground and finally overwhelmed the foe. The Turks were forced to sign a peace treaty which prevented the Turkish Empire from pushing further into Poland and into Muscovy, and in fact effectively curbed the Turkish conquering drive into Europe for sixty years. Jan Sobieski defeated the Turks under Khotyn again in 1673 and the next year dealt a crushing blow to the Turkish army under Vienna...

Suggested vocabulary:

Onslaught - a very powerful attack

Battlement - a parapet with open spaces that surmounts a wall and is used for defense or decoration

Witness - to see something happen, especially an accident or crime

Overwhelm - to defeat someone or something by using a lot of force

Questions:

What have you learned about Kamianets?

Why was the role of Khotyn castle in history?

Why was the location of these castles so important?

3. USA's top 10 natural wonders (Part 1)

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/usas-top-10-natural-wonders>

The third biggest country on earth, the USA packs spectacular biodiversity within its borders. Between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, you'll encounter hot desert playas and plateaus, skyscraping mountain ranges topped by glaciers, rolling grasslands where millions of bison once roamed, tropical rain forests, active volcanic zones and polar tundra.

The USA lives up to its promise of purple mountain majesties and beautiful, spacious skies, most of all in its prized national parks. Many of the country's most magnificent natural wonders are protected today by the National Park Service (NPS).

These specially protected places also provide safe haven for an astonishing array of wildlife, ranging from tiny eyeless fish living in the dark haunts of Mammoth Cave to the giant grizzly bears of wild Denali National Park. If you want to have your mind blown, visit these top 10 natural wonders, scattered from coast to coast and beyond.

Yosemite National Park

Famous conservationist and wilderness writer John Muir called Yosemite nature's temple. Gazing up at towering granite monoliths such as El Capitan and at Yosemite Falls, North America's highest waterfall, you'll know exactly what he meant. Declared a Unesco World Heritage Site for its unique geological features carved by glaciers, Yosemite also sustains a variety of rare wildlife inhabiting California's craggy Sierra Nevada mountain range.

Grand Canyon National Park

Measuring a mile deep, up to 18 miles wide and more than 275 miles long, no other sight in the USA beats this giant hole in the ground for instilling stupefying awe. Peering over the edge of the Grand Canyon is

enough of a thrill for some, but to really appreciate the canyon's grandeur, hike all the way down inside it to the rushing Colorado River.

Redwood National & State Parks

The world's tallest trees grow on the fog-kissed Northern California coast. Redwoods can reach a height of 379ft, taller than the Statue of Liberty in NYC, and live for up to two millennia. Almost half of all the old-growth redwood trees remaining that have never been logged are protected by the chain of Redwood National and State parks.

Denali National Park

In the indigenous Koyukon Athabaskan language, it means 'the high one,' which is fitting because Denali is North America's highest peak (20,310ft). Prominently poised above the surrounding wilderness, it's in fact taller than Everest when measured from its base. Climbers first reached the south summit in 1913, a feat now attempted by more than a thousand people every year.

Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls is not just one, but three waterfalls that gush along the US-Canada boundary between New York and Ontario: Horseshoe Falls, American Falls and Bridal Veil Falls. They aren't the USA's tallest waterfalls, but together these powerful cascades have a bigger water flow than any others on the planet. Get up close and feel the cool spray on a Maid of the Mist boat tour.

Suggested vocabulary:

biodiversity - the number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area or in the world generally, or the problem of protecting this

array - a large group of things or people, especially one that is attractive or causes admiration or has been positioned in a particular way

conservationist - someone who works to protect the environment from the damaging effects of human activity

grandeur - the quality of being very large and special or beautiful

redwood - a coniferous tree of California that grows very tall, or the valuable wood of this tree

cascade - a small waterfall, often one of a group

Questions:

Which nature wonders are known for biodiversity?

What nature wonders contain any extremes?

What is the role of national parks in nature preservation?

4. USA's top 10 natural wonders (Part 2)

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/usas-top-10-natural-wonders>

Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone is the USA's oldest national park and is a wonderland of unique geology and wildlife. At this Unesco World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve, you'll be amazed by the world's largest collection of geysers and hydrothermal features, including hot springs, boiling mud pots and steaming fumaroles. Look for herds of bison roaming free alongside the park's main roads.

Kentucky's Mammoth Cave

In America's heartland, aptly named Mammoth Cave is the world's longest cave system. Almost 400 miles of underground passageways have been explored (so far, that is) inside this limestone karst cave labyrinth sculpted by subterranean rivers. See oddly shaped stalactites, stalagmites and other impressive speleothems (cave formations) on a lantern-lit cave tour.

Maine's Acadia National Park

On the wind-blown, tide-splashed Atlantic coast, Acadia is a maritime treasure. Don't miss hiking Cadillac Mountain (1530ft), the tallest peak on the Atlantic seaboard. On New Year's Day, you can be the first person in the USA to see the sunrise from its summit. For equally stunning panoramas, show up for golden leaf peeping in autumn.

Monument Valley

Chances are that those epic landscapes you've seen in classic Hollywood Westerns were shot in Monument Valley, where startling sandstone buttes rise up to 1000ft above the sandy desert floor. Today the valley is a Navajo tribal park. For a grand sense of perspective, sign up for a guided horseback tour.

Hawaii's Kilauea Volcano

On Hawaii, the Big Island, Kilauea Volcano has been oozing red-hot lava since 1983, making this one of the world's longest continuous volcano eruptions. Nowhere else in the country can you see geological forces birthing new land like here at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site. According to Hawaiian tradition, the fiery lava lake in Halemaumau Carter is the home of Pele, goddess of fire and volcanoes.

Suggested vocabulary:

Geyser - a hole in the ground from which hot water and steam come out

Subterranean - under the ground

Tide - the rise and fall of the sea that happens twice every day

Tribal - relating to a tribe

Ooze - to flow slowly out of something through a small opening, or to slowly produce a thick sticky liquid

Questions:

Which ones have cultural significance?

What are the hottest and the coldest ones?

Why are they part of UNESCO World Heritage?

5. How Do Hurricanes Get Their Names?

<http://www.wonderopolis.org/wonder/how-do-hurricanes-get-their-names>

Each year, as the summer comes to a close, hurricanes begin to appear. Hurricanes are huge tropical storms that can sometimes be as large as 600 miles across.

Hurricanes are defined by their extremely strong winds that can blow from 75 to 200 miles per hour. Unlike tornadoes, which usually last just a few minutes or less, hurricanes can last longer than a week.

They usually travel slowly at speeds of only 10 to 20 miles per hour as they cross the oceans. These storms usually occur in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico or the eastern Pacific Ocean.

Hurricanes occur in many parts of the world, but they're not always called "hurricanes." For those of you who like words, you may be interested to know that hurricanes that form in the western Pacific Ocean are called "typhoons."

In the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and Australia, these storms are called "cyclones." They're all the same type of storm, though.

Hurricanes only form over very warm ocean water (80° F or warmer). As their winds blow in the same direction at the same speed, hurricanes gather heat and energy from warm ocean waters. As warm seawater evaporates, it feeds the hurricane's growing winds.

Hurricane winds rotate in a counter-clockwise direction around a calm center, known as the "eye" of the hurricane. Even though the winds of a

hurricane may be raging at its farthest reaches, the “eye” has only light winds and fair weather.

At sea, hurricanes present a real danger to boats. Their most destructive effects occur, however, when they reach land. Heavy rain, strong winds and huge waves have been known to cause catastrophic damage to buildings, trees and cars.

The huge waves that hurricanes push toward land are called a "storm surge." Storm surges are extremely dangerous and often cause major flooding in coastal regions.

Even though hurricanes have existed for thousands of years, scientists have only studied them for about the last 100 years. Because of their massive size, only modern technology has allowed scientists to get a grasp on how hurricanes form and how they move.

Meteorologists classify hurricanes based on their wind speeds and potential for damage:

Category 1: 74 to 95 mph winds (1 mile is equivalent to 1.609 34 kilometres)

Category 2: 96 to 110 mph winds

Category 3: 111 to 130 mph winds

Category 4: 131 to 155 mph winds

Category 5: 155+ mph winds

Recent hurricanes that have caused major damage in the United States include Hurricane Ike and Hurricane Katrina. Other past hurricanes have had names like Opal, Andrew and Fran. How do they get these names?

Hurricanes are given names so that meteorologists can identify them and track them across the oceans. Since there are sometimes multiple hurricanes at a particular time, naming them helps to avoid confusion.

Since 1979, the World Meteorological Organization has used six lists of names — both male and female — in rotation. Each list contains a name

for each letter of the alphabet, except for Q, U and Z. The same lists are reused every six years.

Every once in a while, a hurricane will cause so much damage that its name goes down in the history books. Hurricane Katrina is a recent example of such a destructive storm. Sometimes when a hurricane is extremely big and does a lot of damage, scientists decide to retire its name so that it's not used again.

Although hurricanes can form at any time, the hurricane season in the Atlantic Ocean is usually June 1 to November 30, with most hurricanes occurring in the fall months. The eastern Pacific Ocean hurricane season runs from about May 15 to November 30.

Suggested vocabulary:

hurricane – a severe tropical storm with high winds and heavy rain

cyclone – a cyclone is a large scale air mass that rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure

evaporate – turn from liquid into vapour

rotate – move or cause to move in a circle round an axis or centre

counter-clockwise – in the opposite direction to the way in which the hands of a clock move round; anticlockwise

Questions:

How do hurricanes get their names?

What is the “eye” of a hurricane?

When is hurricane season in the United States?

6. Fashion – the World Over

<https://www.trinitycollege.com/resource/?id=6682>

Today, dedicated followers of fashion look to cities such as New York City, London, Paris and Milan for their inspiration and to buy the latest trends. The fashion scene changes with every season and in many

countries, this means that there are four collections – one each for spring, summer, autumn and winter. The concept of fashion trends developed in the 14th century in Europe, but what about fashion in the rest of the world?

Early Western travellers going to the East noted that fashion styles did not change rapidly in countries such as Persia, India, China and Japan. However, this was not always the case as there was also evidence uncovered during the dynasty of Ming China of rapidly changing fashions in Chinese clothing. History shows us that changes in costume often took place at times of economic or social change, which occurred in ancient Rome and the medieval Arabian Peninsula. Then a long period without major changes would follow.

At this time, most weaving, embroidery, cutting and stitching was hand-crafted by skilled craftsmen and seamstresses. Many textiles originated in countries such as China, where exquisite silks were produced and Turkey with its rich history of embroidery and clothing styles influenced by Central Asia and the Far East. Until the mid-nineteenth century, in Europe and America most clothing was therefore custom-made by skilled dressmakers and tailors. This meant that following fashion trends was clearly an expensive past-time.

In the twentieth century, mechanised production of textiles and the introduction of the sewing machine dramatically changed the way fashionable garments were produced. It led the development of haute couture and, much later, affordable branded clothing which was the offshoot of haute couture. Mass production meant that clothing became much cheaper and more widely available, yet at the same time was easily adapted to meet the designers' demands. As economies grew and people became more affluent, more people could afford to buy designer clothing across the world.

To sum up, fashion is closely interlinked with the history of the world. Periods of rapid change and movement of people influenced the textiles and styles that people chose to wear. Nowadays, people are still extremely conscious about the way they dress for various occasions. Adolescents and young adults feel very strongly about the brands they wear, whether it is for college, partying or sportswear. Their parents feel the same about their own designer labels. There are designer or boutique brands all over the world. In many Asian countries, local designers can charge a small fortune for exclusive bridal wear, wedding attire and other formal wear.

Suggested vocabulary:

Weaving – the act of making cloth by repeatedly crossing a single thread through two sets of long threads on a loom

Custom-made - specially made for a particular person

Offshoot - something that has developed from something larger that already existed

Affluent - having a lot of money or owning a lot of things

Bridal - of a woman about to be married, or of a marriage ceremony

Questions:

When has fashion appeared?

When and why did the shift in the financial side of fashion occur?

How is fashion connected with the world history?

7. Quilts As Art

<http://worldquilts.quiltstudy.org/americanstory/creativity/quiltsasart>

Are quilts art? That has been a question reverberating around the quilt, craft, and art worlds for at least a century. The answer is not as simple as yes or no, and the debate concerns much more than new quilts versus old or formally trained artists versus domestic home sewers. Artist Michael

James and art historian Sandra Sider have identified art quilts as holding a precarious position at the intersection of art, craft, and design (Perspectives: Art, Craft, Design & the Studio Quilt (Lincoln, NE: International Quilt Study Center & Museum, 2009)).

Considering quilts from an artistic perspective began during the Arts and Crafts Movement of the early 20th century. Ladies' Home Journal and Needlecraft Magazine presented their readers with original designs and encouraged experimentation. Despite the dominance of the Colonial Revival's influence, trained artists like Bertha Meckstroth and Hannah Haynes Hedley explored matters of material, content, and form in their quilt designs.

Crafters and artists revitalized the question after World War II. The back-to-the-land movement focused on handicraft traditions as part of a return to a pre-industrial lifestyle, while Pop Art expanded the art community's definition of acceptable content, material, and form. Female pop artists of the 1950s and 1960s used textiles and patchwork in their work as an early feminist connection to handicraft traditions.

University art programs began incorporating craft programs into their curriculums. The first feminist art programs began in the early 1970s. Artists including Judy Chicago and Miriam Schapiro incorporated women's handicraft traditions into their work while encouraging students to break out of the mold of fine arts strictures.

Abstract Design in American Quilts at the prestigious Whitney Museum of American Art in 1971 called into question the assumed position of quilts primarily as functional crafts. The timing coincided with a nascent group of artists experimenting with quilting, as well as the 1970s celebration of the Bicentennial and its accompanying nostalgia for all things "colonial" and "American".

The recognition of quilts' potential as art gained ground in the 1970s and 1980s. Fiber artists slowly began forming communities, organizing

shows, and cultivating advocates and collectors. The studio quilt is now forty years old. Neither the art world nor the quilt world may fully claim these objects as their own, but the artists who make them have succeeded in challenging the boundaries of art, craft, and quilt.

Suggested vocabulary:

Quilt - a covering for a bed, made of two layers of cloth with a layer of soft filling between them, and stitched in lines or patterns through all the layers

Sewer - one that sews

Handicraft - a skilled activity in which something is made in a traditional way with the hands rather than being produced by machines in a factory, or an object made by such an activity

Incorporate - to include something as part of something larger

Nascent - only recently formed or started, but likely to grow larger quickly

Questions:

Why is quilting argued to be art?

How is quilting connected with the feminist movement?

What are the key turning points in the history of quilting?

8. Ecotourism

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish

Imagine the scene. You're sitting in the hot sunshine beside the swimming pool of your international luxury hotel, drinking your imported gin and tonic. In front of you is the beach, reserved for hotel guests, with motor boats for hire. Behind you is an 18-hole golf course, which was cleared from the native forest and is kept green by hundreds of water sprinklers. Around the hotel are familiar international restaurant chains and the same shops that you have at home. You've seen some local people – some of them sell local handicrafts outside the hotel.

You bought a small wooden statue and after arguing for half an hour you only paid a quarter of what the man was asking. Really cheap!

Is this your idea of heaven or would you prefer something different?

Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way that will damage the environment as little as possible. We recycle our newspapers and bottles, we take public transport to get to work, we try to buy locally produced fruit and vegetables and we stopped using aerosol sprays years ago. And we want to take these attitudes on holiday with us. This is why alternative forms of tourism are becoming more popular all over the world.

But what is ecotourism?

There are lots of new forms of tourism: responsible tourism, alternative tourism, sustainable tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, educational tourism and more. Ecotourism probably involves a little of all of them. Everyone has a different definition, but most people agree that ecotourism must:

1. conserve the wildlife and culture of the area
2. benefit the local people and involve the local community
3. be sustainable, that is, make a profit without destroying natural resources
4. provide an experience that tourists want to pay for.

So, for example, in a true ecotourism project, a nature reserve allows a small number of tourists to visit its rare animals and uses the money that is generated to continue with important conservation work. The local people have jobs in the nature reserve as guides and wardens, but also have a voice in how the project develops. Tourists stay in local houses with local people, not in specially built hotels. This way they experience the local culture and do not take precious energy and water away from the local population. They travel on foot, by boat, bicycle or elephant so that there is no pollution. And they have a special experience that they will remember for the rest of their lives.

This type of tourism can only involve small numbers of people, so it can be expensive. But you can apply the principles of ecotourism wherever you go for your holiday. Just remember these basic rules:

- Be prepared. Learn about the place that you're going to visit. Find out about its culture and history. Learn a little of the native language, at least basics like 'please', 'thank you', and 'Good morning'. Think of your holiday as an opportunity to learn something.
- Have respect for the local culture. Wear clothes that will not offend people. Always ask permission before you take a photograph. Remember that you are a visitor.
- Don't waste resources. If the area doesn't have much water, don't take two showers every day.
- Remember the phrase 'Leave nothing behind except your footprints and take nothing away except photographs.' Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home. Don't buy souvenirs made from endangered animals or plants.
- Walk or use other non-polluting forms of transport whenever you can.
- Be flexible and keep a sense of humour when things go wrong.
- Stay in local hotels and eat in local restaurants.
- Buy local products whenever possible and pay a fair price for what you buy.

Choose your holiday carefully. Don't be afraid to ask the holiday company about what they do that is 'eco'. Remember that 'eco' is very fashionable today and a lot of holidays that are advertised as ecotourism are not much better than traditional tourism.

But before you get too enthusiastic, think about how you are going to get to your dream 'eco' paradise. Flying is one of the biggest man-made sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Friends of the Earth says that one return flight from London to Miami puts as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as the average British car driver produces in

a year. So don't forget that you don't have to fly to exotic locations for your 'eco' holiday. There are probably places of natural beauty and interest in your own country that you've never visited.

Suggested vocabulary:

a water sprinkler – a device that sprays water on plants

a restaurant chain – a number of restaurants that are managed by the same company

handicrafts – products created by hand in a skilful way

sustainable – without causing damage to the environment

nature reserve – an area where plants and animals are protected

a benefit – an improvement or help you get from something

wildlife – plants and animals growing in natural conditions

warden – a person who is responsible for a place and who makes sure visitors obey the rules

Questions:

What do you think of the article? Do you agree with what it says?

Is ecotourism popular in Ukraine?

Self-study materials for the third-year students

Reading comprehension

Read the following texts, think over the topics and ideas raised in them, pay attention to the words given after each text and respond to the questions outlined below

1. The United States Flora and Fauna

At least 7,000 species and subspecies of indigenous US flora have been categorized. The eastern forests contain a mixture of softwoods and hardwoods that includes pine, oak, maple, spruce, beech, birch, hemlock, walnut, gum, and hickory. The, which originally stretched unbroken from Cape Cod to Texas and northwest to Minnesota—still an important timber source—supports oak, hickory, ash, maple, and walnut. Pine, hickory, tupelo, pecan, gum, birch, and sycamore are found in the southern forest that stretches along the Gulf coast into the eastern half of Texas. The Pacific forest is the most spectacular of all because of its enormous redwoods and Douglas firs. In the southwest are saguaro (giant cactus), yucca, candlewood, and the Joshua tree.

The central grasslands lie in the interior of the continent, where the moisture is not sufficient to support the growth of large forests. The tall grassland or prairie (now almost entirely under cultivation) lies to the east of the 100th meridian. To the west of this line, where rainfall is frequently less than 50 cm (20 in) per year, is the short grassland. Short grass may be found in the highlands of the latter two states, while tall grass covers large portions of the coastal regions of Texas and Louisiana and occurs in some parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. The Pacific grassland includes northern Idaho, the higher plateaus of eastern Washington and Oregon, and the mountain valleys of California.

The intermontane region of the Western Cordillera is for the most part covered with desert shrubs. Sagebrush predominates in the northern part

of this area, creosote in the southern, with saltbrush near the Great Salt Lake and in Death Valley.

An estimated 432 species of mammals characterize the animal life of the continental United States. Among the larger game animals are the white-tailed deer, moose, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear, and grizzly bear. Some 25 important furbearers are common, including the muskrat, red and gray foxes, mink, raccoon, beaver, opossum, striped skunk, woodchuck, common cottontail, snowshoe hare, and various squirrels. Human encroachment has transformed the mammalian habitat over the last two centuries. The American buffalo (bison), millions of which once roamed the plains, is now found only on select reserves. Other mammals, such as the elk and gray wolf, have been restricted to much smaller ranges.

Year-round and migratory birds abound. Loons, wild ducks, and wild geese are found in lake country; terns, gulls, sandpipers, herons, and other seabirds live along the coasts. Wrens, thrushes, owls, hummingbirds, sparrows, woodpeckers, swallows, chickadees, vireos, warblers, and finches appear in profusion, along with the robin, common crow, cardinal, Baltimore oriole, eastern and western meadowlarks, and various blackbirds. Wild turkey, ruffed grouse, and ring-necked pheasant (introduced from Europe) are popular game birds.

Lakes, rivers, and streams teem with trout, bass, perch, muskellunge, carp, catfish, and pike; sea bass, cod, snapper, and flounder are abundant along the coasts, along with such shellfish as lobster, shrimp, clams, oysters, and mussels. Garter, pine, and milk snakes are found in most regions. Four poisonous snakes survive, of which the rattlesnake is the most common. Alligators appear in southern waterways and the Gila monster makes its home in the Southwest.

Laws and lists designed to protect threatened and endangered flora and fauna have been adopted throughout the United States. Generally, each

species listed as protected by the federal government is also protected by the states, but some states may list species not included on federal lists or on the lists of neighboring states.

Endangered plants in the United States include: aster, cactus, pea, mustard, mint, mallow, bellflower and pink family, snapdragon, and buckwheat.

Threatened fauna include the grizzly bear, southern sea otter, Newell's shearwater, eastern indigo snake, bayou darter, several southwestern trout species, and Schaus swallowtail butterfly. Species formerly listed as threatened or endangered that have been removed from the list include (with delisting year and reason) American alligator (1987, recovered); coastal cutthroat trout (2000, taxonomic revision); Bahama swallowtail butterfly (1984, amendment); gray whale (1994, recovered); brown pelican (1984, recovered); Rydberg milk-vetch (1987, new information); Lloyd's hedgehog cactus (1999, taxonomic revision), and Columbian white-tailed Douglas County Deer (2003, recovered).

Suggested vocabulary:

hemlock – канадська смерека

hickory – горіх гікорі

tupelo – бот. ніса

muskrat – ондатра

cottontail - американський кролик

encroachment – вторгнення

tern – болотяна качка

sandpiper – птахулик, пісчаник

mussel – мідія

robin - малинівка

Questions:

What is the methodology of indigenous US flora species?

How does central hardwood forest stretch?
What makes most important timber source?
What is the most spectacular flora view of the USA?
Why do grasslands lie in the interior of the continent?
Where do desert shrubs grow?
What are the largest game animals?
Why are some species now found only on select reserves?
What do lakes, rivers, and streams teem with?
How are endangered plants and animals protected?

2. Top 8 Must-Try American Foods

1. Apple Pie The saying is "American as apple pie" for a reason: this sweet treat is a national institution. Forget anybody who will try to tell you pecan or key lime is better, because they are lying. The simple combination of sugar, buttery pastry and tart sliced apples produces a dessert so extraordinary people have devoted their entire lives to perfecting it. For a particularly excellent example, try the apple pie with added green chilies at the Pie-O-Neer, in Pie Town, New Mexico. Phone ahead and Kathy Knapp, the self-proclaimed "Pie Lady of Pie Town", will save you a slice.

2. The Hamburger Every single American will have a different idea about where to find the best hamburger in the country, ranging from fast food on the West Coast (In-N-Out Burger) to fine dining in New York (The Spotted Pig). But only one place is recognised by the Library of Congress as being the birthplace of hamburgers: New Haven, Connecticut. The year was 1900 and the establishment was Louis' Lunch, run by one Louis Lassen. Today his great-grandson, Jeff Lassen, guides the ship, which still serves burgers made from five-meat blend and cooked in a century-old cast iron grill.

3. Clam Chowder It is basically illegal to visit Boston without trying New England clam chowder. The fragrant soup is sold everywhere, and it looks hideous, being white and lumpy. But one taste is all it takes to fall in love. Whoever decided to mix the quahog shellfish with tender potatoes, salted pork, heavy cream and herbs is a total genius. There are many ways to eat it, but you may as well go all out and get a bread bowl at the Atlantic Fish Co., where the chefs carve out a cavity in a fresh boule, pour in the heavenly juice, then put the top back on. Edible dinnerware.

4. Bagel and Lox. Trying to narrow New York down to a single representative cuisine is a fool's errand. A Nathan's hot dog? Pastrami from Katz's? A bad cup of diner coffee? Let's pay respects to the city's strong Jewish population and go with bagels and lox, a weekend staple on many Manhattan tables. Scientific studies have been conducted trying to work out why the New York bagel reigns supreme over all others; legend attributes it to the water. Whatever the cause, head to Russ and Daughters on the Lower East Side and tell them you want a selection of smoked fish, cream cheeses and, if you're feeling flash, caviar.

5. Deep-Dish Pizza. Pizza in Chicago looks and tastes different. The dish is deep, as the name suggests, meaning the crust rises high and allows for an artery-choking volume of cheese and tomato sauce. Unsurprisingly, they call it a "pie". It is not for the lighthearted and should only be attempted while wearing dark clothes or a large napkin. For a particularly authentic meal, pair the pie with sugary soda. You might like to do this at an Uno Pizzeria, which claims to have invented the Italian American hybrid dish in 1943.

6. Drop Biscuits and Sausage Gravy. A biscuit in America means, essentially, a flaky scone often made with lard and buttermilk. In places such as Montana, where people burn energy working on horse ranches, biscuits are eaten at breakfast smothered in a thick white gravy that is studded with bits of sausage. It certainly wakes you up in the morning. For a fun twist, try a musical version in Austin, Texas, where Biscuits and Groovy offers varies with names like "the Aretha Franklin" (maple bacon, colby jack cheese).

7. Texas Barbecue. Australians might like to stoke up a barbie on the weekend, but Texans live and die by the practice. Mesquite smoked meats and tenderising rubs are common obsessions, and it is not uncommon to go to football games and find people have brought entire ranges to the parking lots that are worth upwards of five or even ten thousand dollars – a pastime called "tailgating". For excellent brisket, head to the Dallas Farmers Market, stand in line for a bit, then find a seat at Pecan Lodge. Also good are the pork links, pulled pork, beef ribs and collard greens. Basically everything.

8. Hominy Grits. Southern food seems to exist in its own universe, and an entire list could be written just focusing on things like chicken and waffles (yes, you read that correctly). So perhaps it's a good idea to just go with one of the basics: hominy grits, which is essentially corn milled into a rough powder and then boiled up with butter or bacon grease. It sounds rough but it's actually sublime. For proof, try Blossom Restaurant in Charleston, South Carolina, which offers Geechie Boy grits with shrimp and andouille sausage. Pair it with brussels sprouts and sweetened ice tea.

Suggested vocabulary:

pecan – горіх pekan
cast iron grill – чавуна решітка
chowder – рибна юшка
hideous – неприємний
lumpy – велико-шматковий
boule – кругла булка
lox – копчена лососина
staple – основна страва
studded – нашпигований
hominy grit – мамалига (крупа)

Questions:

What do Americans prefer better: an apple pie or pecan pie?
Who recognized the birthplace of hamburger?
What is special about Louis' Lunch?
Why does fragrant soup that is sold everywhere look hideous?
Describe edible dinnerware.
What's the staple of Manhattan tables?
Why is Deep-Dish Pizza called a pie?
What wakes you up in the morning in Montana?
What does it mean for Texans to live and die by the practice?
What is the basic Southern food grit?

3. Les Misérables review – just hear these people sing!

Sondheim theatre, London. With a cast that never misses a note, the West End's longest-running musical proves a haunting and thrilling inspiration

What's the sign that you've seen a great musical? You wake up the next morning with the score racing through your head? Check. You consider jacking it all in to pursue a career in musical theatre? Check. You

immediately plan a return trip? Double check. The West End's longest-running musical, *Les Misérables*, has reopened at the refurbished and renamed Sondheim theatre (formerly the Queen's), and what a thrill – no, a privilege – it is to “hear the people sing” once more.

There's a stellar new cast in place, although this is effectively the same touring show that directors Laurence Connor and James Powell created in 2009 to mark the musical's 25th anniversary. This new version is less showy than the original; no longer a spectacle to lean back and admire but, instead, something more truthful and, ultimately, more moving. The battles, the poverty, the degradation and the danger: all feel more relevant and real.

Matt Kinley's nimble set transforms from bustling life to aching loneliness in an instant and features looming projections, based on paintings by Victor Hugo (whose epic novel inspired the show). They're beautiful and haunting vistas, which offer the impression of 19th-century Paris but also might be anytime, anywhere. Paule Constable's lighting dances elegantly about the set, creating a series of prison walls that entrap the characters and, just occasionally, offer up a fleeting glimpse of warmth and hope.

For all the poetic power of the staging, it's the singing we've come for – and there's not a missed note all night. Schönberg's soaring score sweeps the audience away. Jon Robyns mesmerises as Valjean, the ex-prisoner who cannot outrun his fate. His voice has great depth, strength and tenderness. When Valjean sits among the barricades and sings that most delicate of songs, *Bring Him Home*, the theatre holds its breath.

Carrie Hope Fletcher is a memorable Fantine; pure and vulnerable but strong and defiant too. Bradley Jaden is a suitably slippery Javert and Shan Ako, as Éponine, absolutely owns *On My Own*. Alongside these stunning solo performances are the surging ensemble numbers, which

get the whole body tingling. They're inspiring, too, at a time when all of us – in our own way – are hoping for a brighter tomorrow.

Suggested vocabulary:

score – партитура

jack it all – кинути все

ultimately – в решті решт

vista – вид, перспектива

fleeting – швидкоминучий

soaring – ширяючий

outrun – втікти від

vulnerable – ранимий

defiant – непокірний

surging – той, що здіймається

tingle – тремтіти

Questions:

What cast does the West End's longest-running musical have?

Name at least 3 reasons one calls a musical the greatest they've ever seen.

What's new in the show that directors Laurence Connor and James Powell created in 2009 to mark the musical's 25th anniversary?

What makes a new version of the musical less showy than the original?

What was Matt Kinley inspired by to make a show?

Are the vistas of the 19th-century Paris authentic?

What makes an impression of a series of prison walls?

What song holds the theatre its breath?

What inspires all of us?

4. Jobs in the film industry

While careers in film are incredibly rewarding, it's worth bearing in mind that they come with a low level of job security as you'll usually be hired on a film-by-film basis. Wages, working hours and locations vary, depending on the size of the production you're working on and the funding behind it.

Film director.Crucial to the completion of any film directors are responsible for overseeing all aspects of the creative process and bringing them together. This involves managing budgets, holding meetings with all departments at the planning, execution and post-production stages of filming, and concisely and effectively communicating your visions for the film.

You'll need strong communication skills, a fair but firm approach to giving orders, excellent time management and the ability to problem-solve under pressure.

While a degree in film production will provide you with a deeper understanding of what's involved in making a film, practical experience will help you build a network of contacts in the industry and allow you to develop your filmmaking skills.

Director of photography.Otherwise known as cinematographers, directors of photography work with film directors to realise scenes in line with their visions. They manage the camera and lighting crews on a film set, make artistic and technical decisions and review footage in the post-production stage.

You'll need an in-depth knowledge of camera and lighting equipment and what will and won't work for certain shoots, an excellent eye for detail, the ability to make reasoned decisions quickly and both give and take direction fairly. To progress to this advanced position, you'll likely start in a junior role, for example as a runner or camera assistant, where you'll gain the experience needed to direct others.

filmcrews, but if the director has specific intentions you may have very little control over how a scene is shot.

Film/video editor. Working with raw footage in post-production to compile an end result that's suitable for release. They'll often work closely with the director to ensure their work is in line with the director's intentions for the film.

It's no simple task - crucial, 'invisible' aspects of film, such as comedic timing, pacing and suspense, are what often elevate a production from good to outstanding quality and are the result of sharp, seamless editing. This may involve changing up the order of scenes or removing some completely. To become a film editor, you'll need to build a wealth of experience working in TV and on smaller productions before progressing to editing feature-length films.

Lighting technician. In any film, good lighting is key to creating the right atmosphere. This is what a lighting technician brings to the production process through technical knowledge and a good level of physical fitness for lifting heavy lighting equipment and creative flair. Many lighting technicians working in the film industry are already qualified electricians, while some may also have a specialist degree in a relevant subject such as lighting technology or design.

Runner. The most junior position in any film production department, it's a runner's job to carry out administrative tasks and aid the smooth running of film production. As a runner, your work will involve setting up locations for a shoot, hiring props and transporting equipment, among other tasks.

Runners are Why and work diligently. Many are hired through being in the right place at the right time or their contacts rather than their qualifications, and can be in the position for a year or longer before progressing onto researcher roles.

Suggested vocabulary:

crucial – ключовий

completion – завершення

otherwise – по-іншому

runner – оператор

footage – метраж (плівки)

pacing – регулювання

suspense – тривога, напруження

seamless – плавний

resilient – витривалий

Questions:

What's crucial for film completion?

Is a degree in film production sufficient for being a good film director?

What jobs should you start with to become a director of photography?

What basic education should you have to become a lighting technician?

Why must you be resilient and enthusiastic being a runner?

5. How to Check in at the Airport

Confirm your flight. The night before you are scheduled to fly, check to make sure that everything is proceeding as planned. After purchasing your ticket, you should have received a confirmation e-mail from your airline. Check that confirmation to make sure the flight is still scheduled to take off on time. If your flight time has changed, make sure to adjust your travel plans accordingly. Depending on how long your flight has been delayed, it may affect any connecting flights you are intending to take. If you are concerned that you will miss your connection because of your flight delay, contact your airline.

Continue to check on the status of your flight leading up to your arrival at the airport. Be especially vigilant during the winter or when bad weather is predicted, as this will oftentimes affect your flight.

Pack your documents. You will not be allowed on a plane without your ticket and identification. For travelers over 18, a driver's license or passport may suffice. Travelers under the age of 18 who are traveling with an adult companion may not be required to show identification.

Keep your documents handy. You will need to show them when you check in as well as when you go through security, so don't pack them in a hard to reach area.

Arrive early. There are many variables at play when you're checking in for a flight, so plan on arriving at the very least two hours early for your flight. If you're driving, leave extra time to park your car and take the shuttle over to your terminal, if required. If you're traveling from an airport for the first time, leave extra time in case you get lost while navigating the airport.

Find your airline. The first thing you'll need to do when you arrive at the airport is to locate your airline. Airports are divided into terminals, and different airlines are housed in different terminals. There are also different terminals for arrivals and departures. You will need to go to the departure terminal for your airline. You can find out what terminal your airline is in by looking online, calling the airport or by asking one of the employees at the airport.

If you are taking mass transportation or having someone drop you off at the airport, make sure you let them know what airline you are flying so they drop you at the correct building.

Check your bags. Depending on what you've packed, you may need to check a bag or two. Most airlines will allow you one carry-on bag, in addition to one hand-held bag (like a laptop case or a purse.) If you are

planning to check bags, go immediately to the counter for your designated airline.

If you are not checking a bag, skip this step and proceed straight to check in. Travelers are allowed to check up to two bags, but there is a weight and size limit on those bags. Check with your airline to see what those weight restrictions are. Be careful not to over-pack, as going over the weight limit for checked baggage may result in fees of over \$75.00.

Print your boarding pass. In order to board your plane, you'll need a boarding pass. If you've chosen to check your bags, give your airline attendant your identification and they'll be able to print out your boarding pass for you. If you're not checking your bags, you can still go to the attendant for help, or you can choose an easier and faster option.

Some airlines also give you the option of checking in electronically. If this is the case, you will receive an e-mail 24 hours before your scheduled departure. Follow the instructions in the e-mail to check in for your flight.

Take off your outerwear. In order to go through security successfully, you will need to remove your shoes, jacket and belt. If you are wearing any metallic jewelry or accessories, remove these as well, as these will also set off the metal detectors. If you are over the age of 75 or under the age of 13 you will not be asked to remove your shoes also you shouldn't have to remove your shoes if your are TSA PRE CHECK.

Remove any liquids or gels. If you are planning to pack liquids or gels in your carry-on, they will need to be removed from your bag at security. All liquids traveling with you need to be less than 3 fluid ounces and you will only be able to carry 3. Hence, they call it the 3-3-3 rule. If you bring containers of liquids larger than 3 fluid ounces, they may be taken from you and confiscated by TSA.

Suggested vocabulary:

confirm – підтвердити

adjust – підлаштувати

connecting flight – рейсзпересадкою

vigilant – уважний

suffice – достатно

attendant – робітникааеропорту, оператор

gel – желеподібнийзасіб

TSA – Transportation Security Administration

Questions:

What should you do the night before your flight?

Why should you be vigilant especially in winter?

Do you have to pack your documents in a hard to reach area?

When should you arrive to the airport if you drive a car?

Do you have limit on the number of checked bags?

Who has security indulgence?

What's 3-3-3 rule?

6. Types of Accommodation

One star hotels – (tourist hotels - low budget hotels) Hotels are mostly small and privately owned, services may be provided by the owner and the family. Meals may be fairly simple. Rooms are small (single 8m², double 12 m²). All rooms have a shower and a toilet in the room (German standard). Some rooms may not have en suite bathrooms. All rooms have a hand-basin with hot and cold running water (English, Danish standard) and heating. Telephone is available. Breakfast is available. Drinks are offered. Guests can enter or leave any time of the day or night.

Two star hotels – (standard hotels - budget hotels) Hotels are small to medium sized (single rooms 12 m², double 16 m²). They are well equipped, offering comfortable accommodation with en-suite

bath/shower rooms. Reception staff is professional, food and drinks are offered. (German standards require buffet breakfast). Cashless payment is possible.

Three star hotels – (middle class hotels – comfort hotels) Usually hotels of a size to support higher staffing levels (single rooms 14 m² and double 18 m²). They have spacious reception with seats and other public rooms. Their employees speak at least one foreign language. Their restaurants normally also cater for non-residents. All rooms have en suite bath and shower rooms with toiletries and good equipment, such as a TV set, a hair dryer, direct dial telephone. They usually offer room service and some business services. If the hotel has more than two floors, it has a lift. Access to the net is available. Credit cards are accepted.

Four-star hotels – (first class hotels) They maintain a high quality of furnishings, decorations and equipment. Bedrooms are spacious (single 16 m², double 22 m²) and well designed, with en-suite bathrooms with a bath and shower. There is enough staff to provide all necessary service; there is a 24-hour room service, laundry and dry-cleaning; a lobby, an a la carte restaurant and a bar. All rooms are equipped with mini-bars and access to internet. There are armchairs or couches in the room. Shoe polish implements can be expected in the rooms.

Five-star hotels – (luxury hotels) Accommodation is spacious (single 18 m², double 26 m²) and luxurious, matching the best international standards. There are safe-boxes, access to internet and air conditioning in every room. Personalized guest welcome with flowers/sweets can be expected. Suites are available. The hotels have special interior design and elegant furnishings. Service is formal and flawless, roundthe-clock rooms service is available. These hotels have a lift if there is more than one floor. Their restaurants offer high quality cuisine. The staff is very efficient, courteous and helpful. An indoor

swimming pool is available, as well as porter service, laundry, dry-cleaning, ironing and sale of gifts.

Many 3-, 4- and 5-star hotels offer conference facilities, which can also be classified. The classification of conference facilities is carried out according to a special set of criteria. - 3 - Three basic kinds of hotels are: - commercial hotels – for business travellers and people on short trips; they often have large meeting rooms and catering for different events; - resort hotels – for tourists and holiday-makers; they often offer sports and sightseeing; most of them are seasonal (mountain resorts, seaside resorts); - residential hotels – guests can rent rooms for long periods of time; they are a lot like apartment houses, but they also provide meals and other hotel services

The word is an abbreviation of motor – hotel and the concept originates from the USA. Motels differ from hotels in their location: they are mostly situated along highways. Usually they are in a shape of connected rooms with their doors facing the parking lot. Sometimes they are a series of small cabins with a common parking. They have small reception rooms and not much attention is paid to the interior of the buildings. Some motels also have restaurants and dining rooms or even swimming pools.

A campsite is a place used for overnight stay outdoors. The campsite can be: a) an incidentally chosen place (where backpackers or hikers decide to stop and stay overnight), or b) an area equipped for camping, with various facilities; it is usually called a campground.

An inn is an establishment which offers travellers food, drink and lodging. Inns were first established in the Roman times when a lot of roads were built. At the time inns were also community gathering places. Nowadays, they have lost their leading role in tourism, as there are numerous hotels, restaurants and pubs. Many hotels or bars use the word »inn« in their names (Holiday Inn). The difference among inns, pubs and

taverns is becoming less noticeable. In Europe inns still provide lodgings, whereas the rest of the facilities stated above do not.

A guest house is a private house converted into a lodging facility for tourists. Bed and breakfast are usually offered at guest houses, the owner and his family often live in another building in the vicinity.

Suggested vocabulary:

en suite bathroom – ванна, суміжназіспальнею

cater for – передбачувати

non-resident – іноземець

a la carte restaurant – ресторан, який уможлиблює вибір страв на замовлення

flawless – бездоганний

efficient – вправний, оперативний

courteous – ввічливий

converted – перероблений, перепрофільований

Questions:

What are the basic types of accommodation?

What does a hotel usually provide for the guests?

How is the quality of the hotel marked?

Describe the main characteristics of a three star hotel.

Describe the main characteristics of a five star hotel.

What kind of hotels do you know according for their business purpose?

How does a motel differ from a hotel?

What is available for the tourists at youth hostels?

What facilities can one expect at the campsite?

What is an inn?

How are guest houses usually organized?

7. Everything you need to know about strokes

Strokes are brain attacks. They occur when the blood supply to the brain becomes blocked. A stroke is a medical emergency that needs immediate medical attention.

Stroke is the fifth-leading cause of death in the United States. Nearly 800,000 people have a stroke each year. That equates to about one person every 40 seconds.

This MNT (Medical News Today) Knowledge Center article will explain why strokes occur and how they are treated, as well as exploring the different types and the steps a person can take to prevent a stroke.

Fast facts on stroke:

- During a stroke, the brain does not receive enough oxygen or nutrients, causing brain cells to die.
- Strokes need to be diagnosed and treated as quickly as possible to minimize brain damage.
- Treatment depends on the type of stroke.
- The most effective way to prevent strokes is through maintaining a healthy lifestyle and treating underlying conditions that could be a risk factor.

What is a stroke? A stroke occurs when the supply of blood to the brain is either interrupted or reduced. When this happens, the brain does not get enough oxygen or nutrients, and brain cells start to die.

In the U.S., approximately 40 percent of people who die from stroke are male, with 60 percent of deaths occurring in females.

According to the American Heart Association (AHA), compared with Caucasian people, African-Americans have nearly twice the risk of a first-time stroke and a much higher risk of death from stroke.

Treatment.As ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes have different causes, both require different forms of treatment.

It is not only important that the type of stroke is diagnosed quickly to reduce the damage done to the brain, but also because a treatment suitable for one type of stroke may be harmful when treating different type.

Prevention.The best way to prevent a stroke is to address the underlying causes. This is best achieved through lifestyle changes, including: eating a healthy diet; maintaining a healthy weight; exercising regularly; not smoking tobacco; avoiding alcohol or drinking moderately.

Eating a nutritious diet means including plenty of fruits, vegetables, and healthy whole grains, nuts, seeds, and legumes. Be sure to eat little or no red or processed meat and limit intake of cholesterol and saturated fats. Minimize salt intake to support healthy blood pressure.

Other measures taken to help reduce the risk of stroke include: keeping blood pressure under control; managing diabetes; treating obstructive sleep apnea.

As well as these lifestyle changes, a doctor can help to reduce the risk of future ischemic strokes through prescribing anticoagulant or antiplatelet medication.

Suggested vocabulary:

a stroke – інсульт

brain attack – мозковоїприступ

blood supply – постачаннякрові

medical emergency – невідкладнамедичнадопомога

medical attention – медичнадопомога

prevent – запобігати

nutrients – поживніречовини

hemorrhagic – кровоточивий

ischemic – малокрівний

brain damage - пошкодженнямозку

Questions:

What is a stroke?

How does a stroke occur?

How many people have stroke every year?

What causes the brain cells to die?

What is the best way to prevent a stroke?

8. Advocate hospitals will not charge patients for coronavirus testing and treatment, for now

Advocate Aurora Health, one of the state's largest hospital systems, will test for COVID-19 and treat it at no cost to patients for the time being, though patients who receive services now could still be charged later, the system said Thursday.

The health system will still charge insurers. At this point, not just anyone can get a test. People must consult a doctor, who can then coordinate with public health officials to arrange testing. An Advocate spokesman declined to comment Thursday on how long the system might waive costs for patients.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is advising clinicians to use their judgment but suggests prioritizing testing for patients who show symptoms and are in the hospital, are age 65 and older or have chronic medical conditions. The agency also suggests prioritizing testing for anyone who develops symptoms within 14 days of being in contact with a person with a suspected or confirmed case of the illness or within 14 days of traveling from an affected area.

If the illness is spreading within a community, that can also inform the decision about whether to test, the CDC has said. "As we accelerate our efforts to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, we are committed to ensuring residents of Illinois and Wisconsin seek medically necessary testing and care," Advocate said in a statement. "Therefore, at this time, we are refraining from sending patient bills related to coronavirus as we

continue to work with regulatory and industry officials to navigate this developing situation.”

Advocate has 12 hospitals in Illinois.

The move follows recent announcements by Illinois’s largest insurers — including Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois, UnitedHealthcare, Aetna, Cigna and Humana — that they would waive the costs of testing for COVID-19 for patients who meet federal guidelines.

So far, the tests have been given to Illinois residents as part of public health efforts, paid for by the Illinois Department of Public Health and the CDC, a federal agency.

A day after voters went to the polls as 55 new cases of COVID-19 brought the total in the state since the start of the outbreak 160, people were expected to hunker down and settle in for a period of isolation.

If you develop emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately. Emergency warning signs include:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face

This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.

Suggested vocabulary:

charge – брати (платню) за послуги

spokesman – прес-секретар

decline – відхиляти

mitigate – пом’якшувати

commit – доручати

refrain – стримувати

navigate – керувати

waive – відмовити

hunker down – перечекати

Questions:

Does Advocate Aurora Health charge their patients?

How is testing arranged?

Who is prioritizingly tested?

Who would waived the costs of testing for COVID-19?

What are symptoms of COVID-19 debveloping?

Self-study materials for the fourth-year students

Reading comprehension

Read the following texts, think over the topics and ideas raised in them, pay attention to the words given after each text and respond to the questions outlined below

1. The Economy is Tough

<http://esl.about.com/>

I don't know if you have had any face time with your average person, if so you know how difficult it has been for many after the economy took a nosedive. It seems that no matter how much number crunching our government does, the budget squeeze basically means that life will continue to be difficult for many people. I wish it were easy to find someone to blame for the economy going down the drain. I'm afraid the simple truth is that many in power have done a snow job on most average people. Those who are older aren't surprised that people in power always find a way to screw the population over.

For many younger people, the current sticker shock they receive any time they buy food is quite the surprise. This isn't the first time, and it won't be the last. The economy turns for the worse and people get the sack. Some people even end up on skid row. Those in charge somehow manage to weasel out of their promises. They continue to live in the lap of luxury, while your average person does his or her best to hang tough. Then ten years later a newspaper pretends to blow the lid off the story about how those in charge didn't do the right thing. It's always a sob story. However, anyone who's seen this before gets ready for the next time.

Suggested vocabulary:

blow the lid off something – to expose something wrong with an article in a newspaper or a news report on TV.

budget squeeze – a period of time when an organization tries to reduce the budget in every way possible, companies try to increase profits by using a budget squeeze.

go down the drain – become worse and worse.

number crunching – bookkeeping, financial review.

snow job – something that tricks many people into believing something false.

Questions:

Who is to be blamed for the decline in economics?

What are the consequences of budget squeeze?

Why is the economy going down the drain?

2. Young and Free: Prerequisite for Success

<http://esl.about.com/>

Let's face it: In today's business world you need to be young and free of attachments to strike it rich. It's a dog eat dog world out there and you're going to have to work quite a lot. Of course, not only will you have to work quite a lot, you'll need to be flexible and ready to take advantage of anything. That's where the "free" part comes in.

I've got a young friend, he's only 25, but he fits the bill perfectly. He's single and he's hungry. He's willing to start from scratch and, best of all, he isn't afraid of putting his nose to the grindstone for those 80 hour weeks. He decided to take the bull by the horns by going starting up his own business. He found a software developer who knew the internet inside out. This young man was also very ambitious. He left his safe job at the drop of a hat. They were both reaching for pie in the sky, and they were ready.

They also were lucky. They founded a startup and got into the whole social networking business in 2002. In other words, they were early birds and they were willing to sink or swim. Probably the most important ingredient in their success, was that they were willing to play things by ear. They kept their ears to the ground, moved full steam ahead and drove hard bargains. Soon, their business was growing by leaps and bounds. Of course, they had some stumbling blocks along the way. Who doesn't? Still, they got the jump on the competition and by the year 2008 they were multi-millionaires. This sort of success for the young and free now has copycats around the world.

Suggested vocabulary:

at the drop of a hat – immediately.

dog eat dog – very competitive.

drive a hard bargain – to make a business deal that is very advantageous for you.

get the jump on someone – to get the advantage over someone by starting early.

startup – a small company that begins to do business, usually in technology.

Questions:

What should you do to become successful?

Is it a good idea to take the bull by the horns by starting up your own business?

Why the social networking business is so profitable today?

3. The Inventor's Lesson

My friend spent a number of years working at a boring job in a computer company doing customer service. By the time he was thirty-five, he felt that needed to get his piece of the pie. He racked his brains for some new

idea that would be a huge hit. After weeks, he realized that the answer was right under his nose. He would create a gadget that cleans the kitchen while you sleep!

He knew he needed to make up for lost time, so he began to burn the candle at both ends. During the day he continued his job, but he worked late into the night. After many attempts and stewing in his own juice for many a month, he invented his gadget. "Now, I just need to find someone to help me sell this product", he thought to himself. That's when he began to learn his lesson.

He decided the path of least resistance was to find an investor. After making a few presentations, he found a man who was willing to invest. George didn't really feel good about the man, and felt he seemed to be a little off kilter. In any case, George felt he needed to find a partner fast. Unfortunately, this was one of the worst decisions George ever made.

Right from the beginning the two men locked horns. They argued about everything, and his partner kept adding fuel to the fire by questioning the design of the cleaning gadget. The climax in their problems came when his partner tried to steal George's thunder by claiming he had invented the device. Obviously, this cock and bull story struck a sour note with George. He had tried to keep the device under wraps until everything was perfect, but his partner had gone to the press and leaked information about the device. He wanted to get on and ride the gravy train fast. George screamed bloody murder, and the two eventually had to settle in court. George made his millions, but the whole experience left a very bad taste in his mouth.

Suggested vocabulary:

be off kilter – to not be normal, a little strange.

cock and bull story – something that is completely false.

keep something under wraps – to hide, not show to others.

path of least resistance – the easiest solution.

steal someone's thunder – to take attention away from someone who deserves it.

Questions:

Could you rack your brains for some new idea?

How can you define the process of investment?

What did the main characters have to settle in court?

4. Facebook promises less hoax stories and spam posts in users' news feeds

<http://www.theguardian.com/technology/2015/jan/21/facebook-news-feed-hoaxes-spam>

Now the social network is cracking down with changes to its news feed that will ensure its users see fewer hoax and spam posts, while providing a warning of their potential falsity when they are seen.

"We've heard from people that they want to see fewer stories that are hoaxes, or misleading news", explained Facebook software engineer Erich Owens and research scientist Udi Weinsberg in a blog post announcing the changes.

"Today's update to News Feed reduces the distribution of posts that people have reported as hoaxes and adds an annotation to posts that have received many of these types of reports to warn others on Facebook". The new feature is based on another recent addition to Facebook: the ability to report any post as being a "false news story". Those reports will now be taken into account by Facebook's news feed algorithm as it determines which posts are displayed on users' news feeds.

Posts that have received lots of reports will also have a message – "Many people on Facebook have reported that this story contains false information" – added as an annotation when they do appear in people's feeds. However, it remains to be seen how the system will cope with, for

example, large numbers of "false news story" reports based on political or religious disagreements.

One thing Facebook is being very clear on is its determination to still be seen as a platform, not a publisher – an important legal point in terms of its responsibility for the material published on the social network

Suggested vocabulary:

crack down – to take severe or stern measures, especially in enforcing obedience to laws or regulations.

hoax – a humorous or malicious deception.

feed – supply (someone) with (information, ideas, etc.).

blog – post website that display postings by one or more individuals in chronological order and usually has links to comments on specific postings.

social network – a dedicated website or other application which enables users to communicate with each other by posting information, comments, messages, images etc.

Questions:

Are you addicted to social network?

What is being a blogger?

How can you recognize false news story?

5. The Great Train Robbery

<https://www.elbase.com/article-168-the-great-train-robbery>

One of the most notorious robberies in English history took place on 8, August, 1963, when a gang of men stole over two million pounds (US\$53 million in 2018) from a night mail train in the countryside outside London. The daring audacity of the raid and its meticulous planning have given the heist iconic status.

The story began months earlier when the gang received a tip-off from a post office worker that a mail train would be carrying bags of old banknotes to London for recycling, an irresistible prize for criminals as they would be untraceable.

After careful research, they chose a lonely spot 50 kilometres north of London and stopped the train in the early hours by making a false red signal. They then swarmed onto the locomotive, hitting the driver over the head in the struggle that followed. After uncoupling the front two coaches containing the money, they drove the train to a bridge 800 metres ahead where the rest of the gang were waiting. Here they unloaded the 128 mailbags weighing 2.5 tons onto trucks parked in the lane below. The whole operation took just 30 minutes.

Driving slowly through back lanes to avoid detection, they arrived forty-five minutes later at a remote farmhouse which they had bought six weeks earlier. When they counted the money, they found it was far more than they had expected and amid noisy celebrations, they shared out the loot.

Suggested vocabulary:

audacity– courage or confidence of a kind that other people find shocking or rude.

meticulous – very careful and with great attention to every detail.

tip-off – a secret warning or piece of secret information.

swarm – When people swarm somewhere, they move there in a large group or in large numbers.

loot – money and valuable objects that have been stolen, especially by an army from a defeated enemy or by thieves.

Questions:

Which notorious crimes do you know?

What is the sentence for a theft?

Why has this heist been given the iconic status?

6. Picasso Painting is stolen in 35-second gallery raid

https://www2.ku.edu/~topeka/THEMATIC_UNITS/Crime.pdf

A pony-tailed robber with a shotgun walked into a West-End art gallery yesterday and stole \$650,000 Picasso painting before escaping in a taxi he had ordered to wait outside. The raid which took only 35 seconds, was described by police as “most unusual”: the man made no attempt to disguise himself from security cameras in the Lefevre gallery, one of London’s leading dealers in Impressionist works.

Loss adjusters offered up to \$50,000 for information leading to the return of Tete la Femme, a 1939 oil portrait by Pablo Picasso of his then lover, Dora Maar. The man, described as white and in his 30s, entered the gallery in midmorning and approached an assistant, Jacquie Cartwright, to ask the price of the work, which was hanging on a wall visible from the street. During their brief conversation he opened a hold-all to show what appeared to be a sawn-off shotgun. Mrs. Cartwright, who has worked at the Bruton Street Gallery for 13 years said, “He asked only for that one picture. “Then he told me he had a shotgun and he wanted the painting. He said: ‘Get it off the wall for me.’ I said, I couldn’t and told him to get it himself. So he did and then he ran out.”

A security guard and another member of staff, Camille Bois, 28, chased the robber but lost him in a nearby side street where the unwitting taxi driver, who had originally picked him up was waiting. Mark Dalrymple, a loss adjuster, said, “No one is going to be able to sell it at a serious price.”

Suggested vocabulary:

raid – a hostile or predatory incursion.

dealer – a person or company that buys and sells something.

loss adjusters – a person who works for an insurance company and decides how much money should be paid out in each case of something having been damaged or lost.

hold-all– a small case used for carrying clothes and personal things when travelling.

sawn-off shotgun –a shotgun (a type of gun) with most of the barrel cut off.

Questions:

Why did this story arouse interest of general public?

Why are Picasso's pictures so expensive?

What will the thief do if caught red-handed?

7. Cultural behavior in business

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/advanced-c1/cultural-behaviour-in-business>

Much of today's business is conducted across international borders, and while the majority of the global business community might share the use of English as a common language, the nuances and expectations of business communication might differ greatly from culture to culture. A lack of understanding of the cultural norms and practices of our business acquaintances can result in unfair judgements, misunderstandings and breakdowns in communication. Here are some differences in the business etiquette around the world that could help stand you in good stead when you next find yourself working with someone from a different culture.

A famous Russian proverb states that 'a smile without reason is a sign of idiocy' and a so-called 'smile of respect' is seen as insincere and often regarded with suspicion in Russia. Yet in countries like the United States, Australia and Britain, smiling is often interpreted as a sign of openness, friendship and respect, and is frequently used to break the ice.

In a piece of research done on smiles across cultures, the researchers found that smiling individuals were considered more intelligent than non-smiling people in countries such as Germany, Switzerland, China and Malaysia. However, in countries like Russia, Japan, South Korea and Iran, pictures of smiling faces were rated as less intelligent than the non-smiling ones. Meanwhile, in countries like India, Argentina and the Maldives, smiling was associated with dishonesty.

An American or British person might be looking their client in the eye to show that they are paying full attention to what is being said, but if that client is from Japan or Korea, they might find the direct eye contact awkward or even disrespectful. In parts of South America and Africa, prolonged eye contact could also be seen as challenging authority. In the Middle East, eye contact across genders is considered inappropriate, although eye contact within a gender could signify honesty and truthfulness.

Suggested vocabulary:

nuance – a subtle difference in or shade of meaning, expression, or sound.

breakdown – a failure of a relationship or system.

stand (one) in good stead –Especially of a talent, ability, or experience, to prove particularly useful or beneficial to one in the future.

prolonged – continuing for a long time.

challenging authority – an employee who challenges your authority disrupts the workforce and negatively impacts the morale within a department or division by distracting other workers from the task at hand.

Questions:

Where is smiling often interpreted as a sign of openness, friendship and respect?

What may cause the lack of understanding while interacting?

In what countries might the direct eye contact be awkward and uneasy?

8. Music on YouTube

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/music>

British teenagers like to watch their music online. Watching music on video streaming sites on the internet is now more popular than listening to the radio with young British people. Popular videos can quickly become extremely popular internationally. Now, it's quite common for videos to pass the billion mark. Things can change quickly on YouTube!

Downloading music is a popular choice for young Brits. The BPI (an organisation which promotes the interests of British music) says that people in the UK prefer downloading singles rather than albums. Using file-sharing websites to download music is often illegal of course but some people still continue to get their music this way. Record companies and many musicians are very unhappy that people can listen to their music without paying for it.

The O2 in London is the second largest live music arena in Europe. This massive stadium has space for 20,000 people. It also has 548 toilets! Tickets are not cheap. You can pay more than £50 to see a concert at The O2.

There are music festivals across Britain every year that are completely free of charge. Last year more than 150,000 people went to the Tramlines free music festival in Sheffield in the north of England. The two-day festival is held every July. Last year there were 900 performances in total including local bands as well as music from all over the world.

What are you and your friends listening to these days? Hip hop, dance, rock, heavy metal, rap, urban, reggae ... individual tastes are very varied amongst British teenagers. If a type of music exists then there's

somebody who likes it. But a shopping centre in Birmingham, central England, recently discovered what kind of music some local teenagers don't like. This is what happened: shoppers and shop owners complained to the police about teenagers behaving badly in the shopping centre. When a new sound system started playing Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, the antisocial behaviour stopped. The young people causing problems had gone! Classical music was clearly not popular with these particular teenagers.

Suggested vocabulary:

video streaming – a type of media streaming in which the data from a video file is continuously delivered via the Internet to a remote user.

single – a record or CD that has a main song and usually a small number of other songs on it.

file-sharing – the practice of making computer files available to other users of a network, in particular the illicit sharing of music and video via the Internet.

record company of a record label – a brand or trademark associated with the marketing of music recordings and music videos.

reggae – a style of popular music with a strongly accented subsidiary beat, originating in Jamaica. Reggae evolved in the late 1960s from ska and other local variations on calypso and rhythm and blues, and became widely known in the 1970s through the work of Bob Marley; its lyrics are much influenced by Rastafarian ideas.

Questions:

What is your favorite style in music?

Have you ever had a practice of video streaming?

Why do teenagers prefer downloading music to attending live concerts?

REFERENCES:

1. <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/magazine>
2. <https://www.teachingbanyan.com/10-lines/10-lines-on-international-day-of-families/>
3. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/challenge?q=challenge+>
4. <https://www.cnbc.com/2016/04/08/tiny-homes-offer-convenience-affordability-to-owners.html>
5. <http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20180412-the-rebirth-of-britains-lost-languages>
6. <http://www.wumag.kiev.ua/index2.php?param=pgs20034/44>
7. <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/usas-top-10-natural-wonders>
8. <http://www.wonderopolis.org/wonder/how-do-hurricanes-get-their-names>
9. <https://www.trinitycollege.com/resource/?id=6682>
10. <http://worldquilts.quiltstudy.org/americanstory/creativity/quiltsasart>
11. www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish
12. <http://esl.about.com/>
13. <http://www.theguardian.com/technology/2015/jan/21/facebook-news-feed-hoaxes-spam>
14. <https://www.eltbase.com/article-168-the-great-train-robbery>
15. https://www2.ku.edu/~topeka/THEMATIC_UNITS/Crime.pdf
16. <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/advanced-c1/cultural-behaviour-in-business>
17. <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/music>

CONTENTS

Self-study materials for the first-year students.....3

Self-study materials for the second-year students.....28

Self-study materials for the third-year students.....47

Self-study materials for the fourth-year students.....70

References.....82

Readingforfun

**Навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи
(англійською мовою)**

Укладачі: Діяконович І.М., Мельник І.В., Свідер І.А., Хохель Д.Ю.

За загальною редакцією Мельник І.В.

Здано в набір 29.04.2020. Підписано до друку 06.05.2020.

Формат 60x84/16. Папір офсетний, друк трафаретний.

Гарнітура Georgia.

Ум.-друк. арк. 4,88. Авт. арк. 3,17.

Наклад 50 прим. Зам. 4915

Макет та друк – видавничо-поліграфічне підприємство “Апостроф”,
вул. Уральська, 2, м. Кам’янець-Подільський, Україна, 32300