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водного господарства
та природокористування

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природокористування
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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

та навчальні завдання

для розвитку мовленнєвих компетентностей
до практичних занять та самостійної роботи з
навчальної дисципліни

***«Англійська мова (курс з використанням
автентичного матеріалу Гарвардського курсу, що
вивчає юстицію, демократію та корпоративну етику,
«Юстиція з Майклом Санделсом»)»***

для здобувачів вищої освіти першого
(бакалаврського) рівня усіх спеціальностей НУВГП

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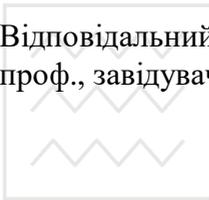
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Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання для розвитку мовленнєвих компетентностей до практичних занять і самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова (курс із використанням автентичного матеріалу Гарвардського курсу, що вивчає юстицію, демократію, та корпоративну етику, «Юстиція з Майклом Санделсом»)» для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня усіх спеціальностей НУВГП / М. І. Тадеєва, А. В. Шикун. – Рівне : НУВГП, 2018. – 43 с.

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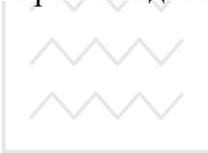
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Передмова

Нині самостійність стає неодмінною ознакою індивіда. Професіонал повинен оперативно приймати нестандартні постанови, працювати незалежно, творчо. Саме там, де відбувається самостійний пошук правил, засобів дій, розпочинається творчість, що є вищим рівнем розвитку особистості. У вищому навчальному закладі навчання спеціалістів має орієнтуватися на формування у студентів цієї якості, а не лише на репродуктивну виконавську діяльність.

Виховання в студентів навичок самостійної роботи з навчальним матеріалом, науковою і навчально-методичною літературою належить до першочергових завдань вищої школи.

Самостійна робота студентів є спланованою пізнавальною, організаційно і методично направленою діяльністю, яка відбувається без безпосередньої підтримки педагога. Як форма організації особистого вивчення студентами навчального матеріалу в поза аудиторний час, вона є вирішальним прийомом оволодіння академічним матеріалом у години, вільні від обов'язкових навчальних дисциплін.

Самостійна робота потребує організації, планування, систематичності й управління (діапазон завдань, типи задач, методичні рекомендації щодо їх виконання, аналіз очікуваних труднощів, перевірка та оцінювання завершених робіт), що дає змогу підвищити якість навчального процесу. Успіх самостійної роботи студента залежить від його бажання, мотивації, зацікавленості в роботі, тобто від наявності серйозних мотивів. Неабияку роль під час самостійної роботи мають спрямування, психологічне бажання, а також рівень бази знань, на який будуть нашаровуватися подальші знання.



Знання іноземних мов набуло ще більшої вагомості як спосіб спілкування у галузі індивідуального та фахового дискурсу.

Структура навчальної дисципліни

Основними завданнями вивчення дисципліни «Англійська мова (курс з використанням автентичного матеріалу Гарвардського курсу, що вивчає юстицію, демократію, та корпоративну етику, «Юстиція з Майклом Санделсом»)» є набуття навичок практичного володіння іноземною мовою в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності в обсязі визначеної тематики, зумовленої потребами опанування новою інформацією через іноземні джерела; користування усним монологічним та діалогічним мовленням в межах побутової, суспільно-політичної, загальноекономічної та фахової тематики визначеного рівня; перекладу з іноземної мови на рідну текстів загального характеру.

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен

знати: граматичні структури, що є необхідними для вираження відповідних функцій та понять, а також для розуміння і відтворення почутої фрази чи інформації; правила синтаксису, щоб дати можливість розпізнавати і продукувати широке коло текстів у сфері повсякденного спілкування; діапазон словникового запасу, що є необхідним для сприймання та реагування на відповідну інформацію у різних сферах культурного та соціального характеру.

вміти: сприймати та відповідати на запитання іноземною мовою, для того щоб досягти порозуміння зі співрозмовником; застосовуючи відповідні засоби вербальної комунікації, дискусії і дебати; знаходити нову текстову, графічну, аудіо- та відео- інформацію, що міститься в іншомовних матеріалах (як друкованому, так і



в електронному вигляді); користуватися двомовними, глумачними словниками.

За допомогою «Методичних вказівок» студенти повинні **опанувати** правила ведення дискусії, складання власних виступів на різні теми. Важливою буде інформація про сталі вирази, ідіоми. Кліше та вирази, які подані в «Методичних вказівках», значно допоможуть в вивченні мови студентами. Кожна тема містить корисну інформацію про культуру та правила поведінки в інших країнах світу, про особливості поведінки в іншомовному суспільстві.

Оскільки головною метою навчально-методичної розробки є навчання розмовної мови, зміст «Методичних вказівок» охоплює різні види та методи роботи, серед яких вивчення слів та фраз з теми, сучасний навчальний текст, діалоги. «Методичні вказівки» передбачають не тільки тренувальні, але й творчі вправи. Вправи формують навички та вміння усного спілкування у різних ситуаціях.

Для досягнення зазначеної мети передбачено виконання таких завдань:

- правильна вимова і розрізнення на слух звуків, слів, словосполучень і речень;
- опанування найбільш уживаною лексикою в межах визначеної тематики і сфери спілкування;
- опанування знаннями про основні граматичні категорії мови, яка вивчається; розпізнавання відомого лексичного і граматичного матеріалу під час читання та аудіювання і використання його у процесі усного спілкування;
- розуміння на слух мовлення, основного змісту текстів з використанням наочності;
- участь у діалогічному спілкуванні (вміння вести етикетний діалог і діалог-розпитування під час повсякденного спілкування);



- уміння коротко висловлюватися в межах тематики і сфери спілкування, відтворювати напам'ять римовані твори дитячого фольклору;
- опанування технікою читання вголос, читання про себе навчальних та нескладних текстів, використання прийомів ознайомлювального та навчального читання;
- правильне написання слів, словосполучень, речень і текстів;
- засвоєння елементарних відомостей про країну, мова якої вивчається.

Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання для розвитку мовленнєвих компетентностей до практичних занять з дисципліни «Англійська мова (курс з використанням автентичного матеріалу Гарвардського курсу, що вивчає юстицію, демократію, та корпоративну етику, «Юстиція з Майклом Санделсом)» для студентів всіх спеціальностей складаються з 4 змістових модулів.

МІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ І

Тема 1: Комунікація. Здібності. Правова комунікація.

Communication. Abilities. Legal communication.

Методичні рекомендації. Guidelines (Tips)

There Are Some Useful Tips to Tell About Your Activities (Tips №1)

Questions you can ask

What do you like doing?

What sort of hobbies do you have?

What do you get up to in your free time?

How to reply

In my free time I...

When I have some spare time I...

When I get the time, I...

I relax by watching TV / listening to music, etc.

My hobbies are bird-watching / playing sport, etc.



I'm interested in (+ noun / gerund)

I'm keen on (+ noun / gerund)

I'm into (+ noun / gerund)

I enjoy (+ noun / gerund)

You can add "really" or "quite" after "I'm..." for emphasis.

"I'm really keen on football."

"I'm really into genealogy."

Talking about hobbies in more detail

You can give more information about your hobbies and interests:

"I like arts and crafts. I'm a creative / practical person, and like doing things with my hands."

"I'm an outgoing person, and like socialising / hanging out with friends."

"I enjoy being physically active, and spend a lot of time playing sports and team games."

Saying why you like your hobby

You can also explain why you spend time on your hobby to make the conversation longer and more interesting.

"I really enjoy going to the gym because..."

...it keeps me fit.

...it gets me out of the house, you know!

...it's sociable. I've met lots of new people.

"My hobbies are all creative..."

... I've always enjoyed painting and drawing.

... Because my job is technical, it's good to spend time doing something completely different.

... I enjoy spending time making things like clothes.

Like doing vs like to do

We use like + gerund (ing form) to talk about general likes:

I like fishing.

We use like + infinitive to talk about more specific likes:

I like to go fishing at the weekend [11].



English Speaking Tips: How to Talk about your Past (tips №2)

Born

Remember to use the past form of the verb "to be" with "born":
I was born/ I was born ... (in 1990)/ He was born ... (twenty five years ago)/ They were born ... (in London / in hospital / at home)

Time expressions

For the first ten years of my life, we lived in a small flat.

Then we moved to...

I started school **at the age of 5**. In total, I attended school **for** 12 years.

In 2006 I got my first job.

Emotions, feelings and states

Use the verb "to be" to talk about emotions in the past.

"We were poor, but happy."

You can also use "feel" ("felt" in the past tense) but this is less common.

"When there was no news from their son **they felt worried**."

"**They were worried** when there was no news from their son."

Use "was" or "were" to talk about jobs./ "My mother was a nurse."

You can also use "worked as a / an": "My mother **worked as a** nurse"

English Vocabulary: Joining a gym (tips №3)

Asking about membership options

Can you tell me about...I'd like some information about...

Do you have any special introductory packages?

What sort of membership options do you have?

How often can I use the gym with this membership?

Asking about cost

How much does a weekly / monthly membership cost?

How much would it cost to pay each time I use the gym?



Saying what your interests are

I'd like to lose weight / get fit / tone up / build stamina / increase muscle strength/ What do you suggest for... (weight loss / weight training)?

Asking about classes

Do you run any classes? How many times a week is there a kick-boxing session? Is there a waiting list for... Do I need a medical certificate for these classes?

Asking about the facilities

What sort of facilities do you have? Can you show me how to use the equipment? When's the quietest time to come in and use the gym? How late do you stay open? Are you open at the weekend as well?

Telephoning in English (tips №4)

Here are some useful tips and phrases for telephoning in English.

Saying telephone numbers

Here's a phone number: 0171 222 3344

And here's how to say it:

"Oh-one-seven-one, triple two, double three, double four."

OR

"Zero-one-seven-one, triple two, double three, double four."

Saying email addresses on the phone

@ is pronounced 'at'. For instance, clare@gmail.com is "clare, at, gmail, dot, com".

/ is "forward slash".

- is called a "hyphen" or a "dash".

_ is an "underscore".

Example telephone conversations

Here are examples of typical telephoning language:

Getting through

You: "Can I speak to (Mr Smith), please?" or "Is (Mr Smith) there, please?"



Receptionist: "May I ask who's calling?" or "Could I have your name, please?"

You: "Yes, this is Tom McIvor speaking."

Many people don't identify themselves when they make or receive a phone call. Even at home, they normally pick up the phone and say "Hello". But they won't be offended if you ask for their name.

Social talk on the phone

If you know the person, or have spoken before, it's normal to chat for a few seconds before saying why you are calling.

You: "Hello, this is (Tom McIvor) speaking." or "Hello, this is (Tom McIvor)."

You might also want to add your company name: "This is (Tom McIvor) from (McIvor Worldwide)."

The other person: "Hello, how are you?"

You: "Fine, thanks. And you?"

The other person: "Very well, thanks." or "Not bad." or "Can't complain." or "A bit busy" etc. You: "Oh good." or "Oh right." or "Glad to hear that [10]"

Telephoning in English - calling someone you don't know

Perhaps a colleague has asked you to call someone. You don't know the person, so you should introduce yourself and mention your colleague's name.

You: "Hello, this is (Sarah Brown) calling, from (McIvor Worldwide)."

Other person: "Hello, what can I do for you?" or "Hello, how can I help you?"

You: "I'm calling on behalf of (Tom McIvor)..." or "(Tom McIvor) suggested that I call you." or "(Tom McIvor) asked me to call you."

Telephoning in English problems

Here are some things you can say if you have problems during the phone call:

When you can't hear someone



"I'm sorry, could you speak up, please?"

"I'm sorry, I can't hear you very well."

"I'm sorry, the line's bad - could you repeat what you just said?"

When you don't understand what someone says

"I'm sorry, could you repeat that please?"

"Sorry, I didn't quite catch that." (Or, for example, "I didn't catch your surname" when you want someone to repeat their name for you.)

"I'm sorry, I didn't get that. Could you say it again, please?"

"I'm afraid I don't follow you. Could you repeat it, please?"

"I'm sorry, I'm not sure I understand. Would you mind explaining it again, please? "

5 Communication Skills Lawyers Need and Why (Tips 5)

Law schools focus on teaching the law and legal theory. Communication skills covered in law schools tend to revolve around the arguments and persuasion necessary in the courtroom. However, communication skills that occur outside of the courtroom are much more plentiful and, sometimes, more critical to a lawyer's practice. If you are thinking of becoming a lawyer, these four, first-rate communication skills will be an effective tool in your repertoire.

Understand verbal and non-verbal language

Know what questions to ask your client to get to the heart of the matter. Really listen to the answers. Pay attention not just to the words that a client uses, but also to his voice, tone, and body language.

Be open with your client and explain things thoroughly. Ask more questions to make sure your explanations are understood. Pay attention to both verbal and non-verbal language to determine understanding. If you think there is doubt, go over it again.



What Money Can't Buy (Tips 6)

Is there anything that money can't buy? If there is, you can be sure that someone, somewhere, is trying to work out a way of selling it. Michael Sandel is preparing the resistance.

Some things, such as love and money, don't need defending from the market because you can never buy the real McCoy, only surrogates or introductions that might lead you to them. Sandel is more worried about the things that can be traded without being completely destroyed, but at the price of becoming somehow degraded or tarnished. What was lost, for example, when Newcastle United's historic St James' Park stadium was renamed after its sponsor? What is the effect on human dignity and equality when you can buy human organs, which the poor have many more incentives to sell than the rich?

Sandel is a deceptively clear writer, making often subtle and complex philosophical ideas so straightforward that they almost appear obvious. Still, even he can't say where lines in the sand ought to be drawn. Why feel queasy about renaming sports stadiums, for example, when trophies and team shirts have carried sponsors' names and logos for years? But perhaps it's a mistake to look for such lines. The concern is not that any particular incursion of the market is in itself pernicious. The harm, rather, is cumulative: the more market thinking comes to dominate life, the more it infects our ways of thinking, crowding out values such as loyalty, civic duty and altruism.

Sandel's argument would be more balanced if he had acknowledged the ways in which some areas of human life have become less market-driven. It's been a long time, for example, since people effectively paid for their spouses with dowries. Nonetheless, Sandel has raised a much-needed alarm, and even if how we respond to it may not be clear, respond we must. To do so, Sandel argues we need a serious public debate about what values we want our politics to build and defend.



That means dropping the illusion that politics is about no more than efficient management of the economy: it's about nothing less than competing visions of the good society [23].

Exercises

Task 1.

- Read the tips №1.
- Write an e-mail to your friend, use the expressions in bold.

Task 2.

- Read the tips №2.
- Create a post about your family/ the genealogy tree, use the expressions in bold.

Task 3.

- Read and memorize the words and expressions.

implement	'implimənt	реалізувати
merit	'merit	заслуга
therefore	'ðeəfɔ:	отже
shy	ʃaɪ	сором'язливий
expand	ɪks'pænd	розширюватися
contemporary	kən'tempərəri	сучасний
neglect	nɪ'gлект	нехтувати
exhibition	ˌeksɪ'bɪʃən	виставка
foremost	'fɔ:məʊst	перш за все
direction	dɪ'rekʃən	напрямок
assimilation	ə,sɪmɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n	асиміляція
inspiration	ˌɪnspə'reɪʃən	натхнення
valuable	'væljuəbl	цінний
stimulants	'stɪmjələnts	стимулятори
remedies	'remɪdɪz	засоби захисту
flourish	'flaɪʃ	процвітати

- Translate the text into Ukrainian.



7 Tips How to Develop Creativity

Creativity is the creative ability of the individual to create and implement fundamentally new ideas in life. Let's look at a few tips on how to develop creativity.

1. Believe in yourself

Take a look around, what you have now is just your merit. Therefore, you should not be afraid or shy of your thoughts and ideas.

2. Be inquisitive

Our environment teaches us to look at things only from the point of view of practice.

Look at things wider and deeper, study them and turn the newest into the most unusual ones.

3. Expand the horizons

Study different sections of technology and art directions. Being in search of ideas, do not neglect anything, all information is important. Read the classics and contemporary authors, watch the old movies and go to the exhibitions.

First and foremost, you should pay attention to topics that you have always avoided. In them you can get a lot of new impressions.

4. Write down your thoughts

Try to capture and paint your ideas on paper. And the key point here is not the writing of thoughts, namely the use of paper as a medium.

When you write by hand, your brain works differently than when you type. The process of writing by hand leads to a better assimilation of information.

5. Do not wait for inspiration, act now

Even if you have no ideas and inspiration, start acting now. Of course, with the inspiration of working much nicer, but you can wait for it not for one week.

Get started now and it will come back to you. Remember the true truth: appetite comes when eating.



6. Communicate with the right people

Communicate with those who, like you, are in the search. These people understand you and can share your valuable experience. They will not share your ideas with you, but you do not need it. You need to tune in to the right wave.

7. Take stimulants

Simple but effective remedies such as high doses of vitamins (the whole group B, as well as Mg (magnesium) will be excellent assistants in the development of the physiological foundation of creativity.

Develop your creative abilities, then your world will flourish with new colors, most importantly, start thinking creative!

Task 4. Read the tips №3. Write an e-mail to a gym you have found online, use the expressions to get information.

Task 5. Read the tips №4. Call a friend who speaks English, use the expressions in bold. Write down the received facts.

Task 6. Read and translate Tips 5 into Ukrainian. Retell the text.

Task 7. Read and discuss the text (Tips 6).

Тест 1. Test 1

Task 1.

- Write questions to the underlined words or expressions.
- Write about politeness in the UK.

It so happened that in the Ukrainian society we value sincerity more than attentiveness and respect. It is much more pleasant for us to have an honest expression of a negative than a smile or, say, to no one tying the phrase about appearance. Americans say hello, asking how the interlocutor lives. I'll tell you the truth, I was astonished at first. Silence in response is somehow wrong, but I did not observe any particular interest in my life. These phrases mean nothing, because it's just a habit of being polite.



The American habit of being polite

The next embarrassing moment for me was this eternal "sorry". For example, you leave from around the corner, and next to someone else, your paths have not yet crossed, but you already hear "sorry." Or you stand in line for coffee, you have already skipped two training sessions, accusingly drop your eyes, it's important to scold yourself in your mind. Here, your look unintentionally meets the eyes of another person and again "sorry." And in public transport, if someone accidentally touches you, you can even hear "very sorry". After about a month in the States for me, "sorry" also became a top word, I apologized more often than usual. Not because I felt that I wanted to apologize, but simply because everything is done here.

Is it a bad habit to be polite? Is it difficult to live with a friendly smile or ask forgiveness from the passing one? Do economic factors and personal problems cover us with a dome of complete indifference? Communicating with people from the CIS who come to the US, I often hear that it is this fervent politeness of Americans that causes them irritation. Like, "why this" and "that's stupid Americans". Another thing is not to greet either with neighbors or with distant acquaintances. I know that comparing is stupid and senseless, but it's worth thinking about it. While traveling, we see that life in all corners of the world is not sweet, but each has its own relationship to the problems. Americans prefer to hide their misery behind a smile, and someone else's space is just as important as their own. Staying two days in Ukraine, I feel the need to speak and hear the word "sorry". This is a habit that we should adopt, and not because it is a Western "chip", but because it's so much more pleasant to live.



ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ II

Тема 1: Подорож. Житло. Легальні інвестиції в нерухомість

Travelling. Dwelling. Legal Real Estate Investment

Методичні рекомендації. Guidelines (Tips).

English Speaking: Getting to Know Someone (Tips 1)

When you meet someone, you can ask questions to find areas in common.

For example:

"Where are you from?"

"What do you do?"

"What brings you to ... (the UK)" (= What's the reason that you're in the UK?)

"Is this your first trip to ... (the UK)?"

"Do you like it here?"

"Why did you decide to study in the UK?"

"What do you think about ... (studying in the UK)?"

"How long are you in the UK for?"

"So what do you do in your free time?"

At social events you can also ask someone:

"How do you know (name of person)?"

"Do you know anyone here?"

Finding areas in common - agreeing

When someone says something that is the same for you, you can use "Me too", "So do I" or "I do too" to agree.

"I do a bit of painting and photography."

"Me too." / "I do too".

"I love trying new restaurants."

"So do I" / "I do too" / "Me too"

Grammar rule!

Use "So do I" or "I do too" in sentences in the Present Simple. That's because "do" is the auxiliary for the Present Simple [6].

Being friendly in English (Tips 2)



Having good social skills is important if you want to make a good impression on the people you meet. Here's some advice on what is considered polite or impolite in English-speaking cultures.

1. Please, thank you, excuse me and I'm sorry

These polite expressions are used a lot in spoken English, and not using them can make you appear rude. As politeness is considered perhaps the most important quality in relationships, make sure you use them! Don't worry if you think you use them too frequently: the worst that people will think of you is that you are sweet and charming!

Please = use whenever you want someone to do something for you, or if you want something from another person

Can you tell me where the post office is, please?
Can you pass me that newspaper please?

Never use imperative forms unless you are giving someone directions. So although you can say to someone "Take the 130 bus to Croydon and get off at Asda supermarket", you can't say to someone "Pass me that newspaper".

Thank you = use whenever someone does something for you, or gives you something.

Excuse me = use when you want to introduce a request to someone, or if you want to get past someone

I'm sorry = use any time that you inconvenience someone, tread on someone's toes in a crowded train, or if someone asks you something that you can't do

Legal Real Estate Investment Tips (Tips 3)

Getting Insurance for Your Property

Insurance is an important factor to be sure that whatever happens because of yourself or a tenant or a construction work, you will be reimbursed. Nothing strikes a real estate investor harder than lack of insurance. Imagine that a person has recently bought a house, renovated and rented it to some tenants for a long term period. A catastrophe occurs and the



property has been robbed along with everything the new tenants own. Not having an insurance covering property damages and theft will result in the owner losing a huge sum of profit trying to replace stolen items and items stole from tenants. In simple terms, it's a financial catastrophe.

Using a Company Name as Investment Owner

This is a simple real estate investing tip, to avoid being personally liable for any disasters that happen. If the property was in your name and you were not able to manage or control financially whatever is happening, then you will personally be held responsible and prosecuted for each liability.

Prepare Contracts That Guard Your Investment

This is one of the most important legal real estate investment tips most people ignore. Most investors think that you buy the property then rent it with a lease agreement and done. It is highly recommended to get a indemnity agreement with your tenant for example. The indemnity agreement serves two major purposes; it removes you from all liability in the event that the tenant has been harmed on your property bearing that repairs weren't the cause of such harm.

Social Housing and the Moral Limits of Economic Markets (Tips 4)

In What money can't buy: the moral limits to markets, Sandel argues that the dominance of a narrow form of economic thinking, unfortunately deeply embedded in the government's psyche, is a relatively recent trend.

"To a remarkable degree, the last few decades have witnessed the remaking of social relations in the image of market relations," he observes. Previously, many areas of life were left untouched by market thinking, and even Margaret Thatcher, the high-priestess of monetarism, did not see desirable the encroachment of markets into all areas of public policy.



What Sandel has identified is that social goods change their nature when supplied through the market, and the market crowds out other ways of providing social services that may, paradoxically, be more efficient.

The comparison between the higher quality of blood supply in the UK health care system which is based on donors' altruism – Richard Titmus's "gift relationship" – and that provided through payment in the US is telling. In housing, greater numbers of homes were provided in the 1970s through public funding than have been produced under public-private funding since 1988.

Sandel shows that the limits to markets cannot be circumscribed by economic reasoning alone. He argues that policymakers and the general public have been mesmerised by the ability of market systems to deliver greater cost-effectiveness and choice.

Exercises

Task 1.

- a) Read the tips 1.
- b) Write a letter to your real friend, use the expressions in bold. Describe your individual approach to the before mentioned issues.

Task 2.

- a) Read the tips 2.
- b) Write a letter to your real friend, use the expressions in bold. Describe 4 important cultural tips in Ukraine.

Task 3.

- a) Read and memorize the words.
- b) Write sentences with the following words.

inconvenience	,ɪnkən'vi:niəns	Незручність
permission	pə'mɪʃən	Дозвіл



arguments	'ɑ:gjʊmənts	Аргументи
respond	rɪs'pɒnd	Відповісти
doubt	daʊt	Сумнів
queuing	'kju:ɪŋ	в черзі
popular	pɒpjʊlə	популярний
length	lɛŋθ	довжина
polite	pə'laɪt	ввічливий

Task 4.

a) Read and translate the text (Tips 3) into Ukrainian. Retell the main ideas of the text.

Test

Translate the text into Ukrainian.

Ask permission before doing something that may inconvenience others. Do you mind if I open the window? Can I take this chair? Avoid controversial topics when you meet someone new

Some topics of conversation can lead to arguments, so unless you know someone well, it's best to avoid them. These topics are politics, religion and financial information such as how much money you earn. If you are in doubt about what to talk about, let the other person take the lead, and respond to them. This leads on to the next point: Keep the conversation going. If someone asks you a question, respond to it. Avoid one-word answers, and try to say at least a few words. Then you can return the question. For example, if someone says "Terrible weather, isn't it", avoid just saying "yes". Instead you can say "Yes, I wish it would stop raining" or "Yes, it wasn't like this



last summer, was it?" Some cultural tips - in Britain, queuing is considered polite. If you "jump the queue" (go to the front, rather than stand behind the last person in the queue) or push the people in front of you, you will make yourself very unpopular! Don't stand too close to people. Stand at least an arm's length away if you can. On crowded public transport this isn't possible, but people rarely talk to each other in these situations. Keep eye contact when you talk [15].

Task 5.

- a) Read and discuss the text (Tips 4).

Text 1. Test 1

Task 1.

- a) Write questions to the underlined sentences.
- b) Write about travelling abroad.

What is the secret of a successful holiday? Most likely, it is the correct preparation. After all, if you have not thought about something or ignored something, then at least you will be constantly nervous, even if everything is fine. We decided to give you some important and good tips to help you make the rest of your dreams come true.

Make a route and a list of things in the way.

It will help you to feel much more confident. In addition, this approach will be really very useful. Take a few evenings to see the map and explore the most important sights. Record everything that seems important to you.

Use tourist pass. This service can help you save a lot, and in some places even go without a queue.

Do not forget to use the internet. Buying tickets there is much easier and faster. At a minimum, you will save a lot of time.

If you are traveling with a child, you have to prepare everything for this. Nutrition, diapers, clothes. And find out if you can get it all in the place where you go.



Make a list of documents. This will greatly simplify all of your fees. Find out all the details about the upcoming trip and the rules. If, for example, you go with your child with a family, but you have different names, then you need to bring a marriage certificate.

Learn all the rules and requirements of the airline to luggage. This can save not only time, but also nerves when boarding an airplane.

Do not forget to buy an insurance policy. Moreover, it costs quite a bit: 130-170 grn.

Take care of your first aid kit. If you are going to an exotic country, then find out what vaccinations you need to do. You need to bring with you copies of all important documents if you suddenly lose them. Write down the most important phone numbers in another country.

You need to take care of mobile communication. There are no problems, and if you forgot about it, then a new SIM card can be bought in another country.

You need to take care of this in advance. It will be wise to make several cards and distribute money between them. In addition, you need to call the bank and warn that you will be in another country, otherwise employees of the bank can simply block your card.

Mobile devices can really greatly simplify your life abroad. You will download the most ordinary translator, maps, or guides.

ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ III

Тема 1: Зайнятість. Правові поради.

Employment. Legal Advice

Методичні рекомендації. Guidelines (Tips)

Saying How Happy or Sad You Are (Tips 1)

Here are some of the ways you can express your feelings of happiness and sadness in English.

Saying how happy you are



"She was absolutely delighted with her present!"
"Dave was thrilled to bits with his new computer."
"Jenny's over the moon with her promotion."

Pronunciation tips

Stress the adverbs and adjectives for greater emphasis:

- I'm really pleased.
- What great news!

Saying how sad you are

Here are some ways you can talk about unhappiness.

You can be...

- really sad about (something)
- really sad (to hear...)
- upset / unhappy about (something)
- a little down
- down in the dumps
- a bit depressed
- miserable
- in pieces
- distraught (pronounced "dis - trort")
- devastated
- heart-broken
- absolutely gutted

"She was absolutely gutted when she heard she hadn't got the job."

"He was heart-broken at the loss of his wife."

"We were devastated to hear your terrible news."

"She's in pieces after the performance "

**Where Can You Practise Your English Speaking Skills?
(Tips 2)**

If you don't live in an English-speaking country, and you don't have friends or family to speak English with, where can you practise your English speaking skills?



It's easier to have a conversation if you have a reason to speak - something to talk about. These ideas all give you a reason to speak with another person.

Start a film or book club. Invite people to discuss a film that you all watch together, or a book that you are all reading. Prepare questions before, to help people talk about specific aspects.

Volunteer to help other people. Does your town or company often welcome foreign guests? Can you offer to translate for them? Or perhaps you can offer to help children or students with their English homework. Take part in a film conversation

Watch a film on DVD, and decide in which part you can speak with the film character. Listen to what the character says (and the reply) then rewind, and either mute or pause the DVD after the film character speaks. Take the other character's role, and reply to the first character. You can also find film scripts on the IMDb site. Print it out, then practice taking a role in the film.

Use Skype Chat with other people in a penpal forum via Skype. You can get to know them first by writing to them, then invite them for a conversation.

Take English lessons. This is the most expensive option, but paying for private or group lessons is a good way to regularly practise your English. If you have a job, maybe your company can also arrange lessons for you.

Before you start speaking. Try to plan what you want to say. Make sure you know the most important words or technical terms that you'll need.

Practise standard expressions. For example, "Pleased to meet you", or "How are you?" Getting these expressions right makes you feel more confident to continue the conversation.

As well as concentrating on what you want to say, also concentrate on listening to the other person. Give your full attention, and make sure you understand by using clarifying



expressions such as "Sorry, do you mean..." or "I'm sorry, but I don't understand. Can you repeat that please?" Don't forget: being a good speaker also means being a good listener. People will want to have conversations with you if they know you're interested in what they say [7]!

Writing a Holiday Postcard (Tips 3)

One of the last things you hear from your friends or neighbours as you go away on holiday is "Send us a postcard!"

It's one of those great holiday traditions, almost as "British" as a bucket and a spade on a beach. We send postcards (often on the last day of the holiday) to tell our friends what a great time we're having.

Holiday postcards have three main characteristics. They're short, positive (even if it's raining) and predictable in their content.

Here's a quick guide to writing a postcard. Choose any one of the adjectives to complete your sentences.

Hi (name of friend / neighbour / colleague)

We're having a *great / wonderful / fantastic / fabulous* time here in

The weather is *hot / sunny / perfect* and we're spending our days *on the beach / sightseeing / relaxing / exploring the local area / by the pool*.

The food is *interesting / spicy / pretty good* and the other people here are (nationality), *friendly / unfriendly / great*.

See you on (day you get back)

Love

(your name)

Things to remember

- Use the present continuous to describe what you're doing.

- Your postcard can be as short as you like. You don't need to include all the elements above.

- Even if you're having a terrible time, don't complain in your



postcard. Use an exclamation mark to show you don't mind that your holiday isn't perfect.

"As usual, it's tipping down with rain in our wonderful British summer! "

Using the Correct Tense to Talk About Future Plans in English (Tips 4)

Make sure you use the correct tense when you talk about future plans in English. Here are some tips to do this, as well as other phrases to use when you talk about your plans with other people.

When it isn't definite

We use the *present continuous tense* to talk about things that we are presently considering.

"I'm thinking of going to ..."

"We're planning to go to..."

"He's hoping to go to..."

"I'm toying with / playing with the idea of..."

When your plans are all arranged

You can use the *present perfect tense* to announce your plans:

"We've decided to go to Greece."

"We've settled on Spain, after all."

"They've opted for a camping holiday in France."

"We've booked a weekend in a boutique hotel in Paris."

You can also use the *going to future* to talk about your intentions:

"We're going to (go to) the Algarve for two weeks in July."

"She's going to stay in a B&B in the Lakes with some work mates."

Note: if "going to" is followed by the verb "go to", you can omit "go to".

We're going to go to Paris = "We're going to go to Paris."

Employment Law Tips for Startups (Tips 5).



Know the difference between an employee and an independent contractor. Keep your trade secrets **SECRET**. Basically, if you have information like customer lists, process methods or other formulas that you've developed, they can be protected as trade secrets as long as you use reasonable efforts to keep them secret.

Reason about How to Value

Every application of human activity is priced and commodified, and all value judgments are replaced by the simple question: "How much?"

Sandel leads us through a dizzying array of examples, from schools paying children to read – \$2 (£1.20) a book in Dallas – to commuters buying the right to drive solo in car pool lanes (\$10 in many US cities), to lobbyists in Washington paying line-standers to hold their place in the queue for Congressional hearings.

According to the logic of the market, the matter of whether these transactions are right or wrong is literally meaningless. They simply represent efficient arrangements, incentivising desirable behaviour and "improving social utility by making underpriced goods available to those most willing to pay for them". To Sandel, however, the two important questions we should be asking in every instance are: Is it fair to buy and sell this activity or product? And does doing so degrade it? Almost invariably, his answers are no, and yes [24].

Exercises

Task 1.

- a) Read the tips 1.
- b) Write a letter to your real friend, use the expressions in bold.

Task 2.

- a) Read the tips 2. Write a letter to your friend. Describe tips you use to learn English.



b) Chat with other people in English in a penpal forum via Skype or other appliances.

Task 3.

a) Read the tips 3.

b) Write a holiday postcard to your real friend, use the expressions in bold.

Task 4.

a) Read the tips 4.

b) Write a letter about your future intentions to a friend.

Write down the received facts.

Task 5.

Fill in the gaps.

1. Your friend asks, "What are you ___ to this weekend?"

Getting
up

2. You haven't got any definite plans, and you say: "I'm not ___ but I might check out that new Tarantino film."

definite
100% sure

3. You aren't sure about your next holiday. You tell your friend, "I'm thinking ___ going camping."

of
to

4. It's just before the summer break and your teacher / boss asks you: "What are your ___ for summer?"

ideas
plans

5. You've already decided to travel around Europe this summer. You say, "___ with a friend."

I'm going to travel around Europe
I will travel around Europe

6. You talk a little more about what you have organised. You say, " ___ flights to Paris."

We've booked



We're playing with the idea of

7. You're almost certain about your plans but you know things can change! You say, "___ Ireland for a week."

It looks like we're going to _____ I've got my heart set on _____

8. You have two possible holiday destinations, but you can't decide which one! You say: "I'm ___ Greece and Spain."

torn between

unsure about

9. Your friend tells you that he / she is going to Cuba. You're a bit jealous and you say: "___ to go there!"

I've always wanted

I've loved

10. You have a plan, but you don't want to appear over-confident. You say to your teacher, "I'm ___ to go to university next year."

hoping
wanting.

Task 6.

a) Read and memorize the words.

Appear	ə'piə	З'являтися
over-confident	'əʊvə-'kɒnfɪdənt	занадто впевнений
destinations	destɪ'neɪʃənz	напрямки
jealous	'dʒeləs	ревнивий
almost	'ɔ:lməʊst	майже
check	tʃek	перевірити

b) Write sentences with the words

Task 7.

a) Read the text.

b) Write how to travel cheaply.

Two years ago Katya Egorova left office work and started freelance, and she decided to make radical changes to travel



freely. Her travel experience is 20 countries visited on two continents now and she is not going to stop at it.

Katya lives in Zaporizhzhia and she travels abroad almost every month. However, she travels with extremely budget: the prices for her airline tickets do not exceed 10-20 euros, and to rest a week in Madrid, she can use only 50 euros.

In an interview with the Community Travel Blogger, she shared her experience on how to buy tickets to Europe cheaply, spend the least on travel and live in any city for free.

How to search for cheap tickets. Katya recommends starting a journey not from the country's choice, but namely from the purchase of a ticket.

"I see a ticket, and I understand that tomorrow there will be no such price for it, and I take it. If this is the city I wanted to get, then I take it without thinking. And only then I think how I can make the route and plan my trip. "

You can never track the direction you are interested in, it is "open," says Katya. She explains that if you search for specific dates on a low-cost airline website from your account, then these "up-to-date tickets" will be more expensive. Therefore, it is necessary to search them in the incognito browser window, and to go on your behalf only to make an order.

Katya signed in social networks on Wizz Air Low Voltage, Ecolines Bus carrier, Compare Prices of Tickets Skyscanner and Lowcost Avia. If the company has announced a discount on a certain direction – she immediately receives a notification about it. For example, during one of the trips Kate had 8 flights and she spent only 95 euros on them.

"Thanks to it I flew the Warsaw-Milan-Warsaw route for 650 UAH. To Warsaw itself I waited for a 50% discount from the bus to Ukraine. In general, my cheapest ticket was Krakow-Lviv-Zaporizhzhia for 270 UAH. First, I went by bus to Lviv, and then by train to Zaporizhzhia. " Katya observes



that it is much easier to plan trips for those who are constantly living in those cities where flyovers fly, for example, in Lviv or Kiev.

Task 8.

- a) Read text and pay attention to the word order. Rewrite / paraphrase the incorrect sentences.

Task 9.

Read the text and retell the main ideas.

Travel

The longer it is, the cheaper. The longer you travel, the less expensive a trip will be. A two-week trip is only 20-30% cheaper than a month, especially considering flights to the plane.

Somewhere in the second week of your stay in the country, you will spend as much as spending local. You will know where to go for a cheap meal, which bus to sit to not pay a taxi, where the normal is not an expensive hotel, etc.

You will definitely stop running on the helpers, who live from the fact that they bring out tourists. Throwing you money in a flat place will be more difficult times :)

Well, even more so, pay \$ 1,000 for a plane ticket and go for 2 months, in terms of daily expenses, it comes out essentially cheaper than paying the same price for a ticket and travel only 2 weeks.

To essentially cheaper travel, travel together. The cost of a double room is usually only 10-20% more than a single room. In my memory, when a double room was clearly two times more expensive than a single room – one.

If you are traveling alone, there is no problem; a person with whom you can divide a double room for several days is always easy to find. This is a commonly accepted practice among backpacks. The overwhelming majority easily agrees with the proposal to divide the number. Check repeatedly.

Transport



Fewer taxis, more public transport and walking, hitchhikers end up :)

Often, when you arrive in a new country, a taxi is expensive from the airport to the city. Knowing that you are not targeting the prices, taxi drivers are running low. On the other hand, there is almost always a public transport stop near the airport, do not be lazy to take a walk in front of how to get from the airport to the city and vice versa.

Regarding long distance transport, it is necessary to buy tickets directly to the carrier. Ticket agents typically have an additional fee (not everywhere). Also, transport to tourists (again, ticket agencies) should be avoided, transport for the local ones is usually considerably cheaper (although not always as comfortable as a motel). There may be multiple passes in countries / cities with developed public transport. 10 tickets at a price of 8th and so on. It's worth taking the issue forward.

Residence

The easiest way is to find cheap accommodation (targeting foreigners) through sites like Hostelworld.com, Booking.com, airbnb, etc. But take into account the fact that hotels for the locals are usually cheaper, and by themselves they are not on booking.com. Therefore, it is worth looking either on the spot or reading the reports of other travelers.

In Europe, cheap accommodation can be found via airbnb.com. If you are already looking for a hotel on site, keep in mind that in the east, hotels tend to be cluttered (shop floor) in selected areas. The most expensive hotels along the "main" street, and on the adjacent streets you can already find a quite decent night-time for normal money. This is due to the fact that the misters usually go strictly on the main street, and do not guess the horn. A great alternative to hotels is couchsurfing.com. In some countries, cooking is very popular among the locals, and they are happy to host travelers. In Iran, for example, cooking, this is almost the only way for local



people to touch the outside world. Approximately half of my trip to Iran, I spent at couch surfers.

Sometimes I want more privacy. Plus, find a good host - the whole art. People are different, not everyone is interesting to you, and you are not interested in all, so carefully study the questionnaires of potential hosts. On average, 2 out of 3 hosts are adequate, 1 out of 3 so-so. Everything else in the couch is always positive. Do not forget about the tents. It is true to live a few weeks in a row in a tent tightly. Check for yourself.

Food

Less expensive restaurants and restaurants oriented to tourists. Only street food, only hardcore! Cheap street food in most cases is tastier than a restaurant. The street cafe, as a rule, prepares one meal for life, and prepares it much better than a restaurant cook, in whose arsenals there are dozens. As for hygiene, too, it would not be worthwhile to worry if there were problems with the quality of the products on the street runners, the next day that raiser would be spread on pieces not satisfied with the local. Exception, if you do not perceive any type of product.

Тест. Test

Task 1.

- c) Write questions to the underlined sentences.
- d) Write about advantages and disadvantages of travelling abroad.

The planning of life is the construction of a concrete plan of your life for a year, 3 years, 5 and 10 years and beyond, where the high and inspiring goals of a person are put. Benjamin Franklin was the first person who began to plan his life (among famous people).

As long-term plans, life planning is a rather rare phenomenon. Slightly more than 3% of the population of Ukraine have thoughtful plans for their lives, the more thoughtful plans and registered.



The plan is a throw in the future. The plan of your day is your future today. The plan for the month and quarter is the future of an effective organization. Your plan for a year and for life is your future.

How much do you meet people who seriously plan their lives, in the evening they build a picture of the future of the day, in the morning they set themselves the task, make a plan of the day and implement this plan?

Why do you need to plan your life?

The most prosperous, and the most insignificant person on the planet has a 24-hour day. But the first one achieves a lot, and the other one can get bogged down in the swamp of failures. The secret of this discrepancy is how these 24 hours are filled. The first person views life as a long-term project, and the second one is likely to think little about the future, living today and no more. Planning for life is important to those who fit their lives responsibly, who wants to do a lot in life and achieve.

Planning is thinking of your life in such a way that its result will surely please you. It is necessary to develop business and life success, to improve the ability to build relationships, to strengthen their health and improve their well-being and their loved ones: to create a vital basis. You can dream beautifully, but serious people think about the end result.

Planning of life means thinking of the optimal order of affairs and the general direction of life, corresponding to your vital values. Such planning not only does not exclude recreation and entertainment in human life, on the contrary, in some cases, obliges you to rest, even if you are a lazy one. Smart planning of life helps self-control, develops self-esteem, inspires optimism, provides assimilation and energy. Planning a life can begin with the simplest the list of affairs and occupations for each day.



Life planning is comparable to a multistory building, on the basis of which (based on planning) are your personal values of life of a person. Having determined your values, start to set your life goals. The more clearly and specifically you can see the desired end result, the better. It is harder to set precise parameters for distant life goals, but timing and other specific figures will help you understand how efficiently you are moving in the chosen direction.

ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ IV

Тема 1: Особисте майно. Правовий захист особистого майна

Personal belongings. Legal protection of personal property

Методичні рекомендації. Guidelines (Tips)

How to Ask for Things in English (Tips 1)

Asking for things in English doesn't need to be stressful. Just remember some key phrases, and you'll be able to deal with most situations smoothly and confidently!

Asking clerks or at help desks

(Hello.) Can / Could I have please? (Falling intonation)

(Good morning.) Can / Could you give / get me please?

(Good evening.) A table for two, please.

Interrupting people to ask them for something

Excuse me...

... Could you tell me if (there's a Post Office near here)?

In more formal situations

Excuse me...

.... Would you mind (keeping an eye on my luggage?)

.... I wonder if you could (move your suitcase a little.)

Responding to questions

You ask for something, then the person you have asked needs more information. He or she asks you a question. If you haven't



expected this, you can "play for time" - say something to give you time to think. Say something like "Oh", "Ah", "Um", or "Er" to give you a second or two to formulate an answer. Remember, complete silence makes the other person feel uneasy!

You: "Two tickets to Glasgow, please." Clerk: "Single or return?"

You: "Um, return please. We're coming back tomorrow." (You are at the bureau de change) Clerk: How would you like your money?

You: Oh, er, three tens and a five, please.

You: "Hello. Can I have a leaflet about London museums, please."

Clerk: "Sure. Anything else?"

You: "Um, do you have any information about musicals?"

Tips

When you ask someone for something, or you ask them to do something for you, it is essential to be as polite as possible. Here are some ways that you can be polite.

Say hello

A "hello" and a smile go a long way! Say "hello" at the beginning of your request.

"Hello. (I'd like) a travel card, please."

In more formal situations, you can say "Good morning", "Good afternoon" or "Good evening". (Remember, we only say "Good night" if we're saying "Good bye" at the end of the day.)

If you ask someone who is doing something else, remember to say "excuse me":

"Excuse me, do you have this dress in a smaller size?" (In a shop)

"Excuse me, do you know where the nearest bank is?" (On the street)

Structure of an example conversation

1. Clerk greets you



(Good morning.) How can I help you?

What can I do for you?

2. You ask for something

Hello. I'd like some information about...

Can I have....

Three stamps for Europe, please.

Making Appointments (Tips 2)

Useful phrases for making and changing appointments.

Asking to meet

"Are you available on the 17th?"

"Can we meet on the 16th?"

"How does the 3rd sound to you?"

"Are you free next week?"

"Would Friday suit you?"

"Is next Tuesday convenient for you?"

"What about sometime next week?"

Agreeing on a date

"Yes, Thursday is fine."

"Thursday suits me."

"Thursday would be perfect."

Suggesting a different date

"I'm afraid I can't on the 3rd. What about the 6th?"

"I'm sorry, I won't be able to make it on Monday. Could we meet on Tuesday instead?"

"Ah, Wednesday is going to be a little difficult. I'd much prefer Friday, if that's alright with you."

"I really don't think I can on the 17th. Can we meet up on the 19th?"

Setting a time

"What sort of time would suit you?"

"Is 3pm a good time for you?"

"If possible, I'd like to meet in the morning."

"How does 2pm sound to you?"

Changing the arrangement



"You know we were going to meet next Friday? Well, I'm very sorry, but something urgent has come up."

"I'm afraid that I'm not going to be able to meet you after all. Can we fix another time?"

"Something has just cropped up and I won't be able to meet you this afternoon. Can we make another time?"

Need to make a business appointment?

Check out these useful ways to make, change or cancel an appointment by email.

Talking About the Weather in English (Tips 3)

It's true! British people often start a conversation with strangers and friends by talking about the weather. As weather is a neutral topic of conversation, it's usually safe to use it to strike up a conversation - at the bus stop, in a shop, or with a neighbor over the garden fence.

Talking about the weather - conversation starters

"Lovely day, isn't it!"

"Bit nippy today."

"What strange weather we're having!"

"It doesn't look like it's going to stop raining today."

Understanding the weather forecast

Many British people are keen gardeners, and they keep a close eye on the weather forecast. Here are some of the weather features which can worry gardeners:

a hard frost = when the grass is "white" in the morning

blizzard / galeforce conditions = when it's very windy

hailstones = when it rains "ice"

prolonged rain = when the rain continues for a long time

blustery wind = when the wind is strong

a drought (pronounced "drowt") = when there's no rain for a long time



Here are some English words for more temperate weather conditions which gardeners like:

mild weather = when it isn't too cold

sunny spells = when there's sun for periods of time

light drizzle = when there's light rain.

Giving Orders and Instructions (Tips 4)

How can you ask someone to do something for you in English without sounding rude? Here are some of the ways that you can give orders and instructions.

1. Use the imperative form

We use the imperative form to give orders, warnings and advice:

Be quiet!

Take care!

Listen to me carefully!

Because it can sound rude to give direct orders (especially if you are talking to an adult), we "soften" the imperative form with "let's" or "please":

Let's go now.

Please listen to what I'm saying.

2. Use a modal verb to turn the order into a request

We use modals to change the mood of a sentence. For example, "You should help her" is politer than "Help her!"

3. Use an introductory phrase to soften the order

Instead of using an imperative, you can use a phrase instead.

Would you mind possibly... (+ ing) (Most indirect)

Suggestions and Advice in English (Tips 5)

You can use the following words and expressions in conversations to make suggestions and give advice to people.

Suggestions

should

"You should try to practise English."



"You shouldn't translate too much."

Why don't you

"Why don't you join an English club?"

ought to

"You ought to read more."

If I were you, I'd...

"If I were you, I'd watch more television."

*All these expressions are followed by a verb, without to. For example: "He should visit the Eiffel Tower." (Not "he should to visit the Eiffel Tower.")

You're the executor of an estate? Here are tips for getting through it (Tips 6).

The executor of an estate is responsible for funeral and burial arrangements and pays those costs out of the estate. Additionally, the funeral home will ask you how many copies of the death certificate are needed.

Those copies will be required when notifying banks, investment firms, life insurers, the Social Security Administration and others about the death, and for filing the deceased person's final tax returns. So experts recommend ordering twice as many as you think you'll need.

If the estate must go through probate, the probate court will legally confirm your appointment as executor with what are called letters testamentary (sometimes called surrogate certificates).

Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do? by Michael Sandel

Affirmative action is another of his hard cases. Poor, white Americans are understandably indignant if they are refused a university place when black applicants with worse grades are admitted. But it all depends, Sandel says, on what the purpose of higher education is. If it is about offering prizes for merit, then favouring members of disadvantaged groups is unacceptable. But universities are also social devices that funnel new workers into the professions and it may be



irresponsible for them to turn a blind eye to the impact of their policies on the future profile of professional employment. Again, the attempt to discuss the options in terms of abstract principles rather than concrete conceptions of public good begins to look ambivalent.

The past few months have seen a revival of moralism in political debate and there has been good sport in calling for bankers to have their bonuses cut off, or politicians and BBC executives to come clean about their claims for expenses. But, whether you regard it as bold and refreshing or dangerously self-indulgent, the new moralism is not Sandel's line. He is not asking us to give politics an infusion of saintly moral rectitude; he just wants us to recognise that it has had morality in its bloodstream all along.

Justice is a timely plea for us to desist from political bickering and see if we can have a sensible discussion about what sort of society we really want to live in [25].

Exercises

Task 1.

- a) Read the tips 1.
- b) Call a foreign travel agency to get information about the trip you would like to choose.
- c) Write down the received facts.

Task 2.

- a) Read the tips 2.
- b) Write a message to the friend to get make an appointment.

Task 3.

Choose the correct answer.

1. ___ Monday suit you?

Are

Is

Would



2. ___ does Monday sound to you?

How

What

When

3. Is 10 am a good ___ for you?

date

hour

time

4. What about ___ next week?

meet

meeting

to meet

5. Is next Tuesday ___ ?

available

convenient

sound good

Task 4.

a) Read the tips 3.

b) Write a message to the friend to get make an appointment.

Task 5.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Your neighbour says to you, "___ weather we're having, isn't it?"

Curious

Strange

2. You reply, "Yes, very cold for the ___ of year."

season

time

3. You want to go out, but it's raining. You say, "Do you think it will ___ up later?"

clear

dry



4. You see dark sky and hear thunder. You say, " __ a storm."

We'll have

We're going to have

5. You see a very dark cloud in the sky. You say, "It's going to rain, by the __ of it."

looks

sight

Task 6.

a) Read the tips 4.

b) Write sentences, use the expressions in bold.

Task 7.

a) Read the tips 5.

b) Write an e-mail to your friend, make suggestions how to learn English.

Task 7. Choose the correct answer.

1. Your friend gets terrible headaches every day. You say, "You should __"
see a doctor

to see a doctor

2. Your friend goes to the doctor and then tells you, "The doctor says I __ to wear glasses."

must

ought

3. You want your friend to get a nice pair of glasses so you say, "Why __ go to the optician on the High Street? They've got great glasses and they're quite cheap!"

don't you

you don't

4. Your friend goes to the optician and says, "My doctor suggests __ some glasses."

me to get

that I get



5. Your friend has a part-time job, but doesn't earn very much. You say, "If I were you, ___ for more money!"

I ask

I'd ask

Task 8.

a) Read the text and write about your favorite excursion you have had.

Dwelling

The most popular way is special reservation systems. You can find everything your soul desires from hostels to chic hotels. Please note that housing in the high season, on weekends, during major festivals or athletic games will cost more.

Bucking.com

Agoda.com

Hotels.com

But you can rent a room with this service, apartment or even a house in the right city. This is also advantageous from the point of view that you will have a kitchen, and it will save you money on food.

Coach Surfing. You can find a person anywhere on the planet where you can stay. Here you can find friends who will show you the city in the way no guide can do it.

Entertainment

Discard paid excursions around the city. It is the most boring and the most unnecessary way to explore a new place. Walk on foot to pleasant pain in your legs, do not be afraid to get lost, dissolve in the city, mix with the crowd, watch and you will open what is always lost in excursions.

Task 9.

Read and translate Tips 6 into Ukrainian. Retell the main ideas.

Тест

Task 1.



- a) Translate the expressions in bold into Ukrainian.
- b) Write questions to the underlined sentences.

How to start planning your time?

Everyone must find the most **effective planning mechanisms** for themselves and build their own system. The main thing is to take the first step and not stop if you do not succeed at all, do not miss your hands with the words: "It's not for me", but to **look for other ways** and try again: because every situation or problem has the least, two **ways to solve it**. Setting goals is a clear understanding of the desired result. They must be **achievable, realistic and timely**. Even **the clearly set goal** is just the beginning. It is necessary to break it into a task, to determine daily priorities, make decisions and learn on their own mistakes, **evaluate the achieved results** and adjust their own plans. **It's unrealistic to succeed and achieve goals** if you do not plan your time. If a person says that she has tried **to organize her time correctly**, but does not work out, it's already a bell that she does not want anything in her life, she does not have specific goals. Creative personalities say that it is impossible to plan inspiration. It is not true. Successful creative people shared the experience that if you work day-to-day, inspiration comes in the process.

The main sinks of time - Internet, social networks, telephone conversations, TV. You need to decide for yourself how much time you can spend on using social networks per day. Optimally - at the beginning of the day and at the end. If you do not want to give up serials or movies - you can combine their viewing with useful things - ironing, cleaning, cooking. **To reward yourself** this after a serious business. Steal time crust, queue, move, waiting. This time you can use it. We need to have in stock a few things or exercises that can be completed this time. This is reading a book, audio language courses, cleaning of mobile from old messages, minor phone calls, writing a shopping list. **To determine your personal time-**



woes, try to keep the timetable within a week-the diary of the time spent, which should record all that takes you more than 5 minutes. At the end of the week, summarize and draw conclusions. If you stay in traffic jams for 6 hours - go to work until peak, if you hang in social networks - lock in the workplace access or **set an alarm clock**.

The most important word in the time management is "no". We cannot refuse - apologize, we are justified. And also, we are not ready to accept "no" from the other without an image. This is most evident in the family and friends circle. Not everyone wants to understand that you may have more important things at a time when your mother calls you. **Learn to turn off your phone** at a time when you are working on a difficult task, resting with your child. **There are no irreplaceable people**, all the questions can be solved without you.

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