

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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«БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
АГРАРНЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра иностранных языков № 2

Н. В. Дорошко, Л. П. Дубина, Т. С. Гуринович

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебно-методический комплекс для студентов
АЭФ и ФПУ дневной формы обучения

Модуль 2

Социокультурное общение

Часть 2

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Модуль 2 учебно-методического комплекса включает в себя упражнения, направленные на формирование и развитие социально-личностных компетенций студентов. Цель обучения состоит в овладении студентами знаниями особенностей системы изучаемого иностранного языка в его лексико-грамматическом аспекте; социокультурных норм бытового и делового общения, правил речевого этикета, позволяющих специалисту эффективно использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в современном поликультурном мире; истории и культуры стран изучаемого языка. Содержит сведения теоретического характера, аутентичные тексты и комплекс упражнений тренировочной и коммуникативной направленности по тематике модуля. Составлен в соответствии с требованиями типовой учебной программы для высших учебных заведений по иностранному языку, утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь.

Предназначен для студентов первого курса АЭФ и ФПУ БГАТУ.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Главной целью обучения иностранному языку является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции специалиста, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

В русле современной образовательной идеологии иностранный язык рассматривается не только в качестве средства межкультурного общения, но и средства формирования личности как субъекта национальной и мировой культуры. Предполагается, что мировоззрение, включающее в себя ценности личности, общества, государства, а также более широкого сообщества (европейского, мирового), способствует большему взаимопониманию и сближению народов в современном поликультурном мире, а, следовательно, стабильности и устойчивости его развития.

В качестве стратегической интегративной компетенции в процессе обучения иностранным языкам выступает коммуникативная (**КК**) в единстве всех составляющих: – языковой, речевой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной компетенций.

Языковая компетенция (**ЯК**) – совокупность языковых средств (фонетических, лексических, грамматических), а также правил их использования в коммуникативных целях.

Речевая компетенция (**РК**) – совокупность навыков и умений речевой деятельности (говорение, письмо, аудирование, чтение), знание норм речевого поведения, способность использовать языковые средства в связной речи в соответствии с ситуацией общения.

Социокультурная компетенция (**СК**) – совокупность знаний о национально-культурной специфике стран изучаемого языка и связанных с этим умений корректно строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение.

Компенсаторная компетенция (**КомпК**) – совокупность умений использовать дополнительные вербальные средства и невербальные способы решения коммуникативных задач в условиях дефицита имеющихся языковых средств.

Учебно-познавательная компетенция (УПК) – совокупность общих и специальных учебных умений, необходимых для осуществления самостоятельной деятельности по овладению иностранным языком.

В процессе социально-гуманитарной подготовки выпускник должен развить такие метапредметные компетенции (МПК), как владение методами системного и сравнительного анализа; сформированность критического мышления; умение работать в команде; владение навыками проектирования и прогнозирования; сформированность личностных качеств: самостоятельность, ответственность, организованность, целеустремленность, а также мотивационно-ценностные ориентации; умение учиться, постоянно повышать квалификацию.

В соответствии с целями и принципами социально-гуманитарной подготовки выпускник высшего учебного заведения при подготовке по образовательной программе первой ступени (специалист) должен приобрести следующие социально-личностные компетенции:

- компетенции культурно-ценностной и личностной ориентации (ККЦЛО),
- компетенции гражданственности и патриотизма (КГП),
- компетенции социального взаимодействия (КСВ),
- компетенции коммуникации (КК = ЯК + РК + СК + КомпК + УПК),
- компетенции здоровьесбережения (КЗ),
- компетенции самосовершенствования (КС).

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен **знать**:

- особенности системы изучаемого иностранного языка в его фонетическом, лексическом и грамматическом аспектах (в сопоставлении с родным языком);

- социокультурные нормы бытового и делового общения, а также правила речевого этикета, позволяющие специалисту эффективно использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в современном поликультурном мире;

- историю и культуру стран изучаемого языка.

Студент должен **уметь**:

- вести общение социокультурного и профессионального характера в объеме, предусмотренном настоящей программой;

- читать и переводить литературу по специальности обучаемых (изучающее, ознакомительное, просмотровое и поисковое чтение);

- письменно выражать свои коммуникативные намерения в сферах, предусмотренных настоящей программой;

- составлять письменные документы, используя реквизиты делового письма, заполнять бланки на участие и т.п.;

- понимать аутентичную иноязычную речь на слух в объеме программной тематики.

В соответствии с учебной программой по иностранному языку изучение дисциплины «Иностранный язык» рассчитано на 150 аудиторных часов.

Содержание учебного модуля «М-2. Социокультурное общение» представлено в Таблице.

Тема модуля	Содержание	Кол-во час.	Формируемые компетенции
М-2. Социокультурное общение Студент должен: знать: социокультурные нормы бытового общения; уметь: в письменной и устной форме аргументированно представить свою точку зрения по темам «Страна изучаемого языка», «Беларусь», «Образование», «Спорт», «Досуг», «Экология», владеть всеми видами чтения, сочетать диалогическую и монологическую формы речи, участвовать в дискуссии по изучаемым проблемам.	Социокультурный портрет страны изучаемого языка и Республики Беларусь. УСРС: Национальные традиции и ценности. Социокультурный портрет молодежи: образование, спорт, досуг и т.п. УСРС: Проблемы молодежи. Нравственность и духовность в современном обществе. Экологическая культура. Технический прогресс и глобальные проблемы человечества. УСРС: Текущие события культурной жизни в соизучаемых странах.	44	КК МПК КГП КСВ КЗ КС

УМК составлен в соответствии с требованиями Типовой учебной программы для высших учебных заведений по иностранному языку, утвержденной Министерством образования РБ. В основу структурирования содержания учебного материала положен принцип модульного подхода, который предполагает разбивку учебного материала на относительно самостоятельные модули (разделы) курса.

Модуль 2 «Социокультурное общение» включает упражнения, направленные на формирование и развитие социально-личностных компетенций студентов. Цель модульного обучения состоит в овладении студентами знаниями особенностей системы изучаемого иностранного языка в его лексико-грамматическом аспекте; социокультурных норм бытового и делового общения, правил речевого этикета, позволяющих специалисту эффективно использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в современном поликультурном мире; истории и культуры стран изучаемого языка. Содержит сведения теоретического характера, аутентичные тексты и комплекс упражнений, как тренировочной, так и коммуникативной направленности по тематике модуля.

Предназначен для студентов первого курса факультета предпринимательства и управления и агроэнергетического факультета БГАТУ.

МОДУЛЬ 2: СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ

2.4 СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ПОРТРЕТ МОЛОДЕЖИ: ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

1. Answer the following questionnaire by putting a True (T) or a False (F) after each sentence. (If you are hesitating between T and F, put both).

What Type of Student Are You?

- A. I often study English, at home, in a library, on the train.
- B. I need English for my work, to pass an exam, to get a job.
- C. I don't like making grammar mistakes when I speak English.
- D. I began learning English because my parents felt it was necessary for the future.
- E. I love speaking English with other learners of the same level.
- F. I go to English conversation classes because I simply want to, not because I have to.
- G. I think my teachers should force me to speak more in conversation class.
- H. I would love to go on a year-long world tour, even if I had little money.
- I. If I don't speak in conversation class, it is because the topic/task is bad.
- J. I watch English-language TV and films in English-even though I understand nothing!
- K. I hate it when one person does all the talking in conversation class.
- L. Quite often, I am happy just to listen to the teacher.
- M. I often feel a little stupid when I talk in conversation class.
- N. I think the teacher is what motivates a student most.
- O. I prefer learning grammar, vocabulary, etc to speaking English.
- P. I wish I could go to a conversation class every day instead of just twice a week.

Q. Basically, I think a conversation class should be for practising the grammar you have just learnt.

R. I regularly ask the other students questions and comment on what they say in conversation class.

S. I am a woman.

Interpretation

A, E, F, H, J, P, R = True. This, basically, indicates a self-motivated, hard-working learner. It also indicates desire to socialise, to meet other races and cultures. This is what language is for. The perfect student: A talker and a worker!

B, D, G, I, K, N = True. There is a strong sense of being “obliged” to learn, which is not self-motivation. Not a crime, but the learner must want to achieve for himself. Also, this type of learner blames his performance on others/external factors. This may not be the ideal ingredient for a good communicator/worker.

C, O = True. This can mean that you are a perfectionist. You pay attention to formal detail. Can be good, but it can also be an obstacle to communication. An anxious talker.

G, I, K, L, N = True. This implies a degree of passiveness. If you want to talk, don't think about it-act! This learner could also lack self-motivation. A sporadic (единичный) talker.

M = True. It happens to everybody at the beginning. But you must get over this after a few classes. You will.

Q = True. This is a big issue. But how can you talk about the world with a few set phrases? You may be a traditional learner expecting a traditional class. Remember, the ultimate aim of English is to communicate.

S = True. Bingo! It is said that women work harder – at languages too. They also miss less classes than men.

As with everything related to motivation, it is impossible to be categorical, some negative factors can end up motivating some learners. Also, some of the above statements may apply to several interpretations. Nothing is black and white.

2. Conversation Questions

English Study

- Do you think English is a difficult language to learn?
- Do you think that English will completely dominate all the other languages in the future? If yes, how will it affect the world?
- How do you use the Internet to learn English?
- How can English language help you advance in your career?

Education

- Does your country provide a good educational system?
- Where did you go to kindergarten? Where did you go to elementary school? Where did you go to high school? Did you go to college? Do you go to university?
- What subjects are you good at? What subjects are you bad at?
- Do you know anyone who attended a private university? Do private universities offer higher quality education or are they just prestigious?
- Do you live in a dormitory while you go to university? Who are your roommates?
- Does your country have good universities? If not, why do you think there is a lack of funding for education in your country?
- What realistic changes would you make to your country's attitude toward education?
- What role do you think human capital plays in the development of countries?
- What are the skills that separate good students from bad students? Are good grades important to you?
- Do teachers grade students fairly? Did you ever feel like you should have gotten a better grade than you did in a class?
- Are there any subjects you wanted to study but they weren't available at your university?
- Do you think your teachers gave too much homework? How much homework should teachers assign students?
- Does education guarantee a good job?

- What are the qualities of a good student? What are the qualities of a good teacher?
- How much free time does a higher school student in your country have?
- Do you think your country should spend more money on the educational system? If a school or a university gets more money, will the quality of education always improve?
- Once you graduate from a university should you stop learning?
- Are school uniforms good to have? Why/why not? Do prefer school uniforms or casuals better?
- What do you consider “hardworking” or “lazy”?
- What does your education mean to you?
- What are some important factors in determining which university to attend? Who selects the university you will attend – you or your parents?
- Would you consider studying abroad?
- Do you think a person can become a genius, or are they just born that way?

University

- What’s the best advice you would tell a brother/sister or friend who is now entering university?
- What celebrations/festivals/events do you enjoy the most? Why?
- What’s the best excuse you’ve heard or given for missing a class?
- How has your life changed since beginning university?
- How much note taking do you do in most of your classes?
- How often do you reread or organize your notes from a professor’s lecture?
- How much of the course material is covered by the professors in your classes?
- During classes, do you like working in student groups or working alone? Why?
- What are some advantages of studying alone? Disadvantages?
- What are some advantages of studying in groups? Disadvantages?
- Do you have easy access to your professors outside of class?
- What do you plan to do during the summer vacation?
- What’s your biggest motivation for your university life?
- What can you do if you don’t like your roommates?
- What do you miss most about your home and your hometown?

- Are you a member of any student organization?
- If you became president of your university, what changes would you make? Why?
- If you became president of your university, which rule would you abolish (cancel)?
- What is the biggest difficulty in being a university student?
- Why is a university education important? What does a university education provide?

3. Read the information and give a brief account of the text.

High education in Great Britain.

All British universities are private institutions. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may obtain a personal grant from local authorities. If the parents do not earn much money, their children will receive a full grant which will cover all the expenses. Students studying for first degrees are known as “undergraduates”. New undergraduates in some universities are called “fresher”. They have lectures, there are regular seminars.

After three or four years the students will take their finals. Those who pass examinations successfully are given the Bachelor’s degree: Bachelor of Arts for History or Bachelor of Science. The first postgraduate degree is Master of Arts, Master of Science. Doctor of Philosophy is the highest degree. It is given for some original research work which is an important contribution to knowledge. Open Days are a chance for applicants to see the university, meet students and ask questions. All this will help you decide whether you have made the right choice.

The most famous universities in Britain are Oxford and Cambridge. They are the two oldest English universities and they both have a long and eventful history of their own. Oxford and Cambridge are regarded as being academically superior to other universities and as giving special privilege and prestige. Cambridge University consists of a group of 32 independent colleges. The first students came to the city in 1209 and studied in the schools of the cathedral and monasteries.

Further education in Britain is for people over 16 taking courses at various levels up to the standard required for entry to higher education.

The Open University offers degrees for people who do not have a formal education and qualifications, or who are older. Students study at home and then post them off to a tutor for marking. Most courses take six years and students get a number of credits for each year's work. The Open University was founded in 1969 and started its first course in 1971. About 120, 000 people have enrolled since then.

4. Getting an online degree through distance learning is an option that has become available because of the increased availability of the Internet throughout the world. However, what are the actual benefits and disadvantages of distance education or online school?

Potential Benefits: The most compelling reasons for trying to get an online degree are time and money. With an online course, you can enrol in a class, do assignments on the Internet, and even communicate with classmates in chat rooms or on bulletin boards. Technology has even reached the point where students can interact with other students and the teacher through high-quality web conferencing. All of these activities can be done from the comfort of your home or laptop: any time, any place.

Second, getting such a degree can, in some cases, be cheaper because you don't have to pay associated costs related to an overseas adventure: airfare, housing, local transportation, etc.

Potential Disadvantages: For all these benefits, there are a number of obstacles to this kind of learning. Above all else, you have to consider how a degree from an online school will be received by future employers. In some countries, companies might feel that the academic standards of such an online institution are not as challenging as a regular residency program.

Second, you probably won't have face-to-face contact with other students since everything is online. Such contact is very important in learning how to deal with many aspects of non-verbal communication that aren't obvious in an online chat room.

5. Fill in the gaps with the words given below.

flexibility
online

convenience
virtual

class schedule
chat

Attending an 1) _____ school

In such a program, students don't have to attend classes in a regular classroom. Instead, they go online and interact with fellow students and the teacher in 2) _____ a classroom using bulletin boards or other Internet tools. Also, students sometimes share ideas through text or voice 3) _____. Students still have to do assignments, write papers, and take tests, but everything is done online at a student's own 4) _____. The students sometimes work at their own pace depending on the 5) _____, but getting an online university degree can provide more 6) _____ and study options than before.



6. Discussion. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of getting online degrees. Do you think such programs are as rigorous and challenging as traditional programs? Do you think employers rate the value of an online degree the same as a traditional degree? What types of people would most benefit from such online degrees?

7. Online Investigation. Suppose you would like to obtain an online degree in your field of study. Search the Internet and find at least two schools that offer courses in your major. Then, come the two in terms of quality, reputation, professor qualifications, price, and program requirements. Which seems to present the best value and quality?

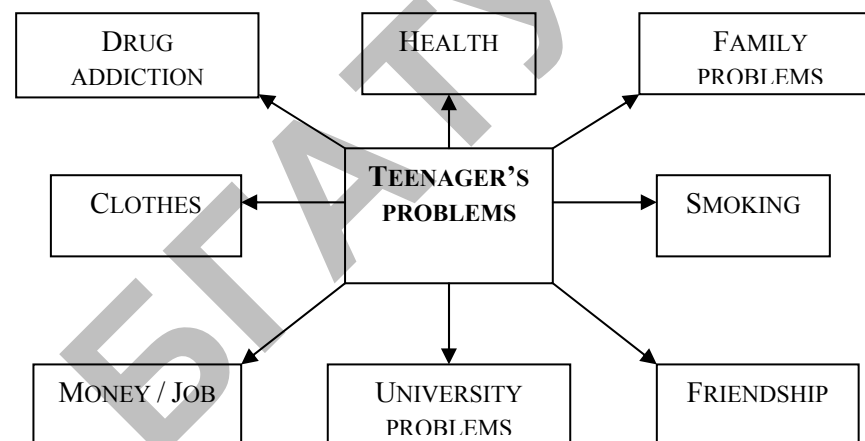
2.5 ПРОБЛЕМЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ

1. Read and translate the poem. What causes the behaviour of a problem child? What future does he have? Is the influence on the intelligent development of a problem child possible?

No mind, doesn't think at all
Problem child is no one's friend
Damn that kid, always in a fight
Problem child, just hates life
He lives a life in a state of fear
He has a knife that he keeps near
He's not the one that you want to meet
You don't want to see him on the street
Problem child just hates the world
When he was five years old
His mom burned his hand on the stove
Problem child never went to school
He just went out and broke all the rules
Problem child always crying
Stupid kid just wants to die
He's not the one that you want to meet
You don't want to see him on the street
Problem child has a brand new gun
And he's looking for you

2. Some of the teenager's problems are listed in the diagram on the next page. Discuss in pairs the meaning of each the problem and answer the questions. Give your explanations.

- 1) What do your friends worry about?
- 2) There are four types of the youth problems: *Family problems, University problems, Personal problems, Social problems.*
- 3) Do you have any of the youth problems? What are they? What solutions can you recommend?
- 4) Who can help in a difficult situation?



3. Read the letters Daisy got at her e-mail address. Can you give any recommendations to help the young people to get the problems off their chest?

1) I live on a farm, and I have started thinking about animal rights. Now I am a veterinarian. My problem is that my parents are furious. My Mum doesn't cook anything different for me, so every night all I eat is vegetables and bread and cheese. I don't think this is fair. Why can't she cook me something tasty?

Michelle, 17.

2) My parents went away on holiday recently, so I decided to dye my hair. I am blonde and I dyed my hair black. Now it looks awful and I don't know what to do. A couple of days ago my parents came home, and when my Mum saw my hair, she went completely mad. Now, as a punishment, she says I can't dye it back. What should I do?

Lucy, 16.

3) I'm 16 and I have never been out with a girl. I've never even kissed one. My friends have all had a lot of girlfriends, but girls don't seem to be interesting to me. Now I tell everyone that I have a girlfriend in France, but I don't think they believe me. What should I do?

Richard, 16.

4. Read Daisy's recommendations and match them to the letters. Which heading suits best?

Never been kissed *Food for thought* *To dye or not to dye?*

a) People of your age, especially boys, often tell stories about their experiences. I'm sure some of your friends are telling stories too. You shouldn't tell lies, because that will make you feel more worried, and people will learn the truth sooner or later. Don't worry about not having a girlfriend. Your time will come.

b) I think you're being a little selfish. You chose to stop eating meat, not your parents. Your mother is probably a very busy woman. I think you should cook for yourself. Baked potatoes are very easy.

c) I think you should dye your hair back to its original colour. Tell your mother first that this is what you are going to do if you want to, but I'm sure she'll be pleased to see her "old" daughter again.

5. WORK IN PAIRS. Look at some other letters written to Daisy's Problem Page. What should the people do?

Not fair. I get 1.50 pounds a week pocket money, but most of my friends get much more. When I ask my Mum and Dad for more, they say I can have more if I help in the house, but I don't see why I should. Mum's at home all day, and it's her job to look after the house, not me. What do you think?

Sharon, 18.

Weighty problem. Girls don't find me attractive, and I think the reason is that I'm fat. Ever since I was about seven I've been on the chubby side, but it didn't worry me until now. I'm quite intelligent and have lots of friends but not the type I'd like. What should I do?

Peter, 18.

Roses are red. I am in love with a girl who is very attractive. A friend introduced us. She doesn't know how I feel. I have her address and telephone number, but I don't know what to do. Should I call her? I could send her some roses or chocolates, but I can't decide which is better. If I send something what should I write on the card?

Andrew, 17.

Problems with study. I'm very worried because subjects at university are too difficult for me. I don't understand them, but the others in the group know what the teachers are talking about. Who should I talk to?

We have exams soon, and I know I'm going to fail them. My parents will be furious, because they pay for my education. Please help.

Suzie, 19.

My friends steal. Some of my friends steal things from shops. Usually it's sweets, but some of them steal bigger things too, and sell them or just give them away. They keep telling me to go with them, and call me a coward (tpyc). What should I do?

Simon, 17.

Choose a problem and write a letter in reply. Give some explanation as well as practical advice.

Do you have the same problems? Discuss them in pairs.

6. Read a part of the interview on Social TV. Which of the problems are being discussed?

<i>friendship</i>	<i>unemployment</i>	<i>communication</i>
<i>free time</i>	<i>drugs</i>	<i>crime</i>
<i>love</i>	<i>conflicts</i>	<i>accommodation</i>

– What are the problems of the youth?

– Youth is the time when a person is trying to find his place in the world. And during this search he or she comes across different problems which are as important as those of the adults. The youth of the twenty first century face almost the same the problems which were acute to their parents when they were young.

– What is the most important problem of the youth?

– One of them is a generation gap. Every generation is unique in its experience. It has its own ideals and a system of values concerning every aspect of human life. Adults always complain that the young are not what they were. These words are repeated from generation to generation. Undoubtedly it is correct. In fact today the young are better educated. They grow up more quickly. They derive joy from more freedom. At present the young do not blindly accept the ideals of their parents. For

them everything that the adults bear in mind is past history. And this is inevitable, because different generations take different directions. Moreover, the young look forward and the old people look backward. The adult always teach the young how to live. They apply old standards to the new way of life. The past is hanging over them preventing them from appreciating the things around them anew. The young think that the adults have lost touch with everything that is important in life. They are right, because what is important to the adults is the past. The young know what they want. They prefer to make their own mistakes rather than to listen to the warnings of the adults. The past exists to help the young to avoid unnecessary blurs. But they do want to have them. The young want to live their own life. They want to overcome their own difficulties without turning back. Unfortunately the life of the young is frequently determined by the adults. The adults start the war but the young die in it. The young and adults have different points of view concerning everything. And it generates the conflict of the generations.

– Why?

– Every new generation is different from the one that preceded it. Today the differences are especially considerable. The adults always believe that they know best only because they have been around a bit longer. They don't want their values to be doubted. The young on the other hand are questioning the assumptions of the adults, they suspect that the world created by their predecessors was not the best one.

– Can you see the solution to this problem?

– Certainly. I think that the only way to solve this insoluble problem both the young and adults should be tolerant and patient. Despite our generation differences there should be no clashes of values in the family and parents should be best friends. They should always help, console, and try to help to solve the problems.

– What is another problem of the youth?

– Another problem of the youth is the relationship of the young people with their friends and beloved. I believe in male friendship, and I doubt that there can be any real female friendship.

– Do you have a lot of friends?

– I think it is impossible to have a lot of friends. A person can be on good terms with his or her classmates or university groupmates but have only one or two real friends. I believe that real friends will never betray each other. They will always understand and help each other. It is true

that tolerance is the pledge of friendship. It is wonderful if your school friend will remain your friend for the rest of your life. Unfortunately, when one enters a university school friends are often replaced by the new ones.

– Are there any other problems of the young?

– The problem of love is very important for the young. Today the young fall in love when they reach the age of Romeo and Juliet. Romanticism and idealism very often accompany the love of the young. Their belief in eternal love can end dramatically. Today nobody doubts about the depth of their passion. It is regrettable, but the young are not always ready to have stable relations. For a happy family life two people must understand and respect each other. It should be said that the young have other problems as well. They are concerned with education, money, employment, hobby, spending their free time, communication, and the like. And of course one of the most urgent problems is the accommodations problem. Few young people in our country have their own apartments. In the main they share the apartments with their parents even after getting married.

– How do the young communicate nowadays?

– Today the young can choose either traditional way of communication or a modern one. Traditionally the young meet after classes with their university friends at a cafe or a club to get fun, relax and acquire new friends. They go to the cinemas, theatres, concert halls or disco clubs. But if the young people do not like noisy clubs and other places of entertainment, they can find friends without leaving their apartments – the Internet gives such an opportunity. Although this international Web Wide Web is intended for getting knowledge, only few users employ it in this way. Other users employ the ICQ programme only for chatting. They can sit for twenty two hours at their displays carrying on endless chats with newly made friends. And it is a great problem of the present and future. Such young people do not eat, sleep, work or learn properly. They are only interested in their e-mail boxes. The best way for them is to go on chatting with their ICQ partners without meeting them. In general all the problems of the youth are linked with the present rather than with the past or future.

7. Which of the statements are true? Prove your point of view. Use the text for reference.

- 1) Youth is the time when a person is trying to find his place in the world.
- 2) The youth of the 21st century face the other problems which were acute to their parents when they were young.
- 3) Parents always complain that children are not what they were.
- 4) Adults are better educated and know best. The adult always teach the young how to live.
- 5) Different generations take different directions.
- 6) The young don't know what they want.
- 7) Both the young and adults should be tolerant and patient.
- 8) Male friendship is more real than female friendship.
- 9) A school friend never remains your friend for the rest of your life.
- 10) Pragmatism and realism very often accompany the love of the young.
- 11) For a happy family life two people must understand and respect each other.
- 12) Many young people in our country have their own flats.
- 13) Dating on Internet is popular among the young.
- 14) All the problems of the youth are linked with the misunderstanding.

8. Make a logical plan of the text. Retell the text, use the material of the tasks above.

9. Look through the text. The parents' side is given.

Having children is one thing; raising them for the next twenty years or more is something completely different. My wife and I decided to have a baby years ago, but we didn't realize it would turn into a teenager and then an adult so quickly. Actually, when children are very small, you need to take care of their daily needs: you need to feed them, dress them, change their diapers, clean up their messes, and put them to bed. As children get a little older, you still have to give them daily attention by reading to them, telling them stories, playing games with them, and consoling them when they get hurt.

As they enter the teenage years, children need more, not less, interaction with parents in a different way. Being a teenager can be a challenging time for children because they are trying to figure out who they are and their role in the family. As parents, this is a time when you help children develop independence but also make careful and wise choices about what they do and with whom they associate. Teaching strong family values from a very young age will help children develop patterns of behavior that they will need for the rest of their lives. Raising children is much harder than it looks, but with patience and hope, children can mature into very emotionally-secure adults.

10. Discussion. What is your image of the ideal parent? What can parents do to help their children mature and make careful decisions? What do some parents do that can alienate? Describe your years growing up and your interaction with your parents and siblings.

11. Online Investigation. Raising successful children requires a lot of patience, practice, and some luck. Search the Internet and find at least five specific tips on raising children. Are there certain parenting tips that are culturally specific? In other words, are there tips for raising children that might work in one culture, but not be effective or appropriate in another?

12. Conversation Questions.

Teenagers

- As a teenager, what do you think you can contribute to society?
- At what age should teenagers leave home?
- What type of punishment did your parents use when you were a teenager?
- Do you think teenagers today have it "too easy"?
- What do you think are some important things parents can do for teenagers?
- Do you think teenagers today show respect for adults? Teachers? Parents? Brothers and sisters?
- What do you think about teenagers who dye their hair blue, green, or another crazy color?
- Do you think that wearing uniforms to school is a good idea?

- What would you do if your teenage son or daughter got a tattoo? What would you do if your teenage son or daughter shaved his or her head?
- How do you feel about swearing? Does it matter if teenagers sometimes use bad language?
- What do you think parents can do to help teenagers avoid depression? Do you believe in anti depression drugs?
- Do you think it's a good idea to give teenagers a lot of freedom? (For example, come home when you like).
- Is teenage suicide a problem?
- Why do you think some teenagers do good things and others (in the same family often) do bad things?
- At what age should a teenage girl have her first serious boyfriend? At what age should a teenage boy have his first serious girlfriend?
- How old were you when you had your first serious relationship?
- What can society do to help teenagers who have problems at home?
- Do you think that advertising plays an important role in how teenagers think?
- Should teenagers work? Why or why not?
- Were you teenage years enjoyable?
- Do you think it is better to raise teenagers in the city, a small town, or the country? What is it like to be a teenager in your society?
- Would you rather be stuck in a bus with children, teens, young adults, adults or elderly adults? Why?
- What is the difference between the teenagers of 19th century and the teenagers of the 21st century?
- As a teenager, how do you think fashion affected your life?
- Among teenage fashion that is prevalent in the world today, which do you think is the the best? The most hideous? The strangest?
- How much freedom should parents give to their teenagers? Should boys and girls be given the same amount of freedom? Why or Why not?
- If you were a parent and your teenage child did something wrong, how would you discipline him/her?

Smoking

- Do you smoke? If you smoke, how much do you smoke in a day? When did you start doing it? Why did you start? What was the reason?
- Have you ever smoked cigarettes? A cigar? A pipe?
- How much does it cost to smoke?
- Do you think a high tax on cigarettes encourages people to quit?
- What are the advantages of smoking, in your opinion?
- What are some health problems that smoking can cause?
- Does smoking make you more handsome or beautiful? Does smoking give you a better image or make you look more sophisticated?
- Have you ever known anyone with “smoker’s cough”? Have you ever known anyone who has died from diseases related to smoking?
- How do you feel about women smoking? How do you feel about children smoking?
- What is the youngest age that a person should be allowed to smoke?
- Can people smoke anywhere in your country?
 - Are there any restrictions?
 - Do you know what the laws are here about smoking in public places?
- Where can people smoke in your university?
 - What happens to students who smoke at your university?
 - Do you think students should be allowed to smoke at university?
- Is it a good thing for people to quit smoking?
 - Would they like to quit smoking?
 - Do you worry about people who smoke?
- Do other members of your family or friends smoke?
 - How long have they been smoking?
 - Why did they begin?
- Is it easy to quit smoking?
 - What is the best way to quit?
 - Have you, your family or friends ever tried to quit smoking?
 - Do you know anyone who has successfully quit smoking? How did they do it?
- How are tobacco products advertised in your country?
 - Is it legal to show cigarette ads on TV? In magazines? On billboards?
 - Do you think the production and sale of tobacco products should be made illegal? Why or why not?
 - Do you find people smoking in public annoying?
 - Should there be restrictions on smoking in public? What kind of restrictions?

Drugs

- Do you think alcohol is a drug? What is alcoholism?
- Do you know of any alcoholics? How do you stop being an alcoholic?
- Do you know how much alcohol is in beer? Do you know how much alcohol is in whiskey?
- What are some of the characteristics of drunk people? Is alcohol addictive? What about tea, coffee, and chocolate?
- Should marijuana be illegal? Do you think marijuana should be legal or illegal? Support your opinion with facts.
- Why do you think that tobacco is a legal drug? Are any of your friends addicted to tobacco?
- What are the different ways to use tobacco?
- Do you know anyone who smokes a pipe? What is the difference between pipe tobacco and cigarette tobacco? What do you think about chewing tobacco?
- Is there any difference between “soft” drugs such as marijuana and “hard” drugs like crack, heroin, cocaine etc? Is ecstasy a soft or a hard drug?
- Should there be punishments for dealing drugs? Should there be punishments for using drugs? Should drug dealers get the death penalty?
- If you are addicted to drugs, what should you do? What happens in the brain of a person that causes addiction?
- Do you think it is a good idea to have safe, legal injecting rooms for intravenous drug users, where they can use clean equipment and sterile water?
- Cancer patients find that marijuana stops their pain. Should it be legal for them?
- Do you think experimenting with alcohol and cigarettes leads to experimenting with harder drugs?
- Can you legally use drugs in your country?
- Do you agree that “once an addict, always an addict”?

13. Give the literary translation of the poem.

Be true to yourself, forget all your faults,
And you'll soon be thinking much happier thoughts.
Live life to the max and paint your town red,
Who cares what people think and what they've said?
Don't let them win and make you feel bad,
'Cause people like that are really quite sad.
So, enjoy your teens and have some fun,
Your life has only just begun!

Lauren, Romford

14. Make a project work.

15. Read the text for further information.

More Ways To Solve Problems

You can solve problems in many ways. Here are several more problem-solving techniques for everything from dealing with personal issues to creating new business ideas. To begin with, don't forget the public library. Relationship problems, health problems and others are all covered by a book somewhere. It's getting easier now too, due to the easy-to-use computer indexes that many libraries have. If, however, you want a more creative way to solve problems, without leaving home, try one of the following techniques.

Assume The Absurd

One technique used to solve problems involves “assuming the absurd”. Putting a store in the home of the consumer was an absurd idea at one time, but isn't that what television shopping networks and internet stores do? What at first may seem crazy can solve your problems or lead to other ideas that do so. Backpackers get tired of carrying heavy packs, and one had the “crazy” idea, “What if backpacks had wheels?” It is for sale right now (the “Wheelpacker”). It can handle most rough trails with its modified bicycle wheel.

The idea is to pick a few absurd solutions or ideas related to the problem at hand. Then you work with them for a few minutes to see what comes to mind. If “assuming the absurd” is difficult, start by

“assuming the opposite”. Need to lower expenses? Assume you need to raise them instead. Find a way to make sense of that, and you are on your way to creative problem-solving.

Solve Problems By Causing Them

Another way to solve problems is by asking how you can cause them. This can be a good technique for personal problems. Too much stress? Think of the most effective ways to cause more stress. Hmm... promise too much, don't sleep enough, be constantly interrupted, leave many decisions hanging there unresolved, and so on. Each of these ways to cause stress can possibly show you something about how to reduce it: Make fewer promises, sleep more, don't allow too many interruptions, make a bunch of small decisions now, to get them off your mind, and so on.

Need more customers? How can you scare them away? The point is that if you only look at the problem from the perspective of “how do I solve it?” you tend to see only solutions based on your hidden assumptions.

If, for example, you are assuming that your stress is simply due to having too many things to do, you may miss many possible solutions. So looking at how to cause a problem can show you more ways to solve problems.

More Ways To Solve Problems

Don't forget the internet. Go to Google or another search engine and try a search using any terms related to your problem. See what comes up. If your problem is business-related, find a business similar to yours that has a website. Is there any information there that indicates how they solve similar problems?

16. There's one more way to solve problems. Read the text and do the exercises below.

Rational Dispute

A young housewife told me: “My husband and I never argue, no matter how angry we may be. Instead we sit down and rationally discuss both sides of the dispute. Then I make a list of all the crockery I intend to smash”.

A. Mark the best choice.

1. ‘Rationally’ means
 - a. silently
 - b. angrily
 - c. not foolishly
 - d. very quickly
2. ‘Dispute’ means.....
 - a. fight
 - b. wife
 - c. list
 - d. talk
3. ‘Crockery’ means
 - a. paper money
 - b. ice-cream
 - c. cups, plates, etc.
 - d. washing machine
4. To ‘smash’ means to
 - a. write something down
 - b. clean something in hot water
 - c. drop something and break it
 - d. put something back

B. Questions for Discussion.

1. What do you think of the couple?
2. Why should the lady smash crockery?
3. Do you know a better way to settle a dispute?

C. Activities.

1. Now you tell your friend(s) the story in your own words.
2. Pronounce the following words several times:
 - a. Rationally
 - b. Dispute
 - c. Crockery
 - d. Intend
 - e. Smash

D. Find the Russian equivalent to the related proverb:

Empty vessels make the most noise.

17. Add more ways to solve problems.

2.6 СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ПОРТРЕТ МОЛОДЕЖИ: СПОРТ, ДОСУГ

2.6.1 Спорт

1. Develop the sentences below. Give your reasons and examples.

1. Physical training (PT) has many health benefits.
2. Physical education can also improve the mood.
3. Physical education is necessary because it is a fact that there is an increasing risk involved because of being overweight and inactive.

2. Match each sentence with the correct function:

Reason *Explanation* *Example*

1. For example, students who spend hours sitting at the computer tend to be unhealthy and inactive due to lack of physical activity.
2. Physical health means having a body that is flexible, coordinated and strong.
3. People must have a healthy body, spirit and mind.

3. Read the text. What does sport mean for you?

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, bodybuilding, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our republic but football; gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.

As for me, I go in for swimming. It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been swimming

for a 5 years. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or a simply swimming with my friends. Certainly, it's a great distance between my manner of swimming and such favourites as Popov, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to swim well as our best swimmers do.

4. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

To make healthy, to keep fit, to keep in a form, to do sports, to go in for, a stadium, a sport ground, a swimming pool, a skating rink, a skiing station, a football field, to be popular, to enjoy the popularity, to take part in a competition, to do one's training.

5. Why is sport becoming more and more important for the Belarusians? Why do people intend to pay a lot of money for physical training?

Sport in Belarus

Physical education and competitive sport have long been a priority for Belarus, as reflected in its world-class training facilities and international sporting achievements. The government policy is to make **sports accessible to all** in Belarus, and this means that the country has excellent sporting facilities in pre-schools, schools and higher education facilities. Belarusian sports facilities for the general public include: 243 stadiums, 250 swimming pools, 5140 gyms, 704 swimming pools in kindergartens, 46 athletics centres, 20 ice rinks, 12212 sports grounds. Most popular Belarus sports played in Belarus are: track and field athletics, football, gymnastics, skiing, hockey, tennis, fencing, wrestling, volleyball, handball, swimming, chess and checkers.

The **Raubichi Centre** in Belarus is considered to be one of the best biathlon centres in the world. Facilities include: 20.5 km of ski tracks, freestyle slopes, 20 m, 40 m and 60 m ski jumps, shooting grounds with 36 mechanical targets, indoor sports centre with gymnasiums, artificial pitches and swimming pools. As well as sports facilities the centre also boasts two 4-star hotels, a 3-star hotel, restaurants and bars.

Belarus also has extensive training facilities for professional sportsmen and women. These include:

- Belarusian State University of Physical Education.
- 11 Olympic-standard colleges.
- 165 **Olympic-standard** specialised schools.
- Over 250 youth sports schools.

Belarus has already produced 280 world and European champions in a wide range of sporting disciplines. First Belarusians took part in the Olympics in the 1952 Helsinki games, as part of a combined USSR team. The country has an excellent record at the Olympic Games. The first independent Belarus Olympic team took part in the 1994 Winter Olympic Games in Lillehammer and won two silver medals. In the Beijing 2008 games, Belarus won 19 medals, including 4 gold and 5 silver. The team was most successful in athletics, canoeing and weightlifting, and finished 16th in the medals table overall.

There are 3 Olympic training centres – in Stayki, Raubichi and Ratomka. Many famous Olympians have come from Belarus.

6. Answer the questions to discuss the details of the text. Use the text for reference.

1. What is the sports policy of the Belarusian government?
2. Are there any sports facilities available for the general public?
3. What kinds of sport games are popular among the Belarusians?
4. What is being done to develop the professional sports?
5. What is the Olympic glory of Belarus?

7. Make a project work.

1. Belarusian famous Olympians.
2. Belarus and the Paralympics.
3. Sports at the BSATU.

8. Think and answer.

1. Who are extreme sportsmen?
2. Why do they leave their offices?
3. What do they want to experience?

4. What can they completely forget about?
5. What can't you be concerned about when you are risking your life?
6. How does fear affect our brain?
7. What shouldn't sportsmen let fear do?
8. Why is there an element of risk in every sport ?
9. What can make extreme sports safer?
10. Are extreme sports people more interested in testing their abilities or in winning prizes?

9. Translate the following statements. Pay attention to the advantages and disadvantages of extreme sports.

1. There is a wide spectrum of possible injuries.
2. If you don't do things right, you are asking for trouble.
3. Extreme sportsmen satisfy their need for adventure.
4. One can be injured if the safety harness fails or the gear is not properly connected.
5. Less experienced sportsmen can head to the most dangerous place and find they do not have all of the necessary skills.
6. Extreme sportsmen can completely forget about their everyday problems.
7. You can't be concerned about trivial things when you are risking your life.
8. Injuries and fatalities usually happen because the sportsmen perform unsafe maneuvers.
9. Extreme sportsmen are more interested in testing their own abilities than in winning prizes. They do not use doping or drugs to enhance performance.
10. Extreme sports are rarely sanctioned by educational establishments and tend to be more solitary than traditional sports.

10. Read the texts. Do the exercises below. Answer the questions to discuss the details of the text. Use the text for reference.

Bungee jumping

Bungee jumping is an activity that involves jumping from a tall structure while connected to a large elastic cord. The tall structure is usually a fixed object, but it is also possible to jump from a movable

object, such as a hot air balloon or helicopter. When a person jumps, the cord stretches and the jumper flies upwards again as the cord snaps back. Young men of Pentecost Island jumped from tall wooden platforms. It was a test of their courage and passage into manhood. The first bungee jumps were made in 1979 from a bridge in Bristol. The jumpers were arrested shortly after, but continued with jumps in the USA. Commercial jumping began with A. J. Hackett, who opened the world's first permanent commercial bungee site in New Zealand. One can be injured during a jump if the safety harness fails or the cord is not properly connected to the jump platform.

Bungee jumping: What structure can we jump from? What will happen when a person jumps? Who were the first to jump from a large structure with a cord? When were the first modern bungee jumps made? Can one be injured ?

Indoor climbing

Indoor climbing is an increasingly popular form of rock climbing performed on artificial structures. The most popular construction method involves screwing hand holds onto wooden walls. Indoor climbing has become popular in areas with rainy climates where climbing outdoors is sometimes difficult. Since environmental conditions can be controlled in the gym, indoor climbing is perhaps a safe sport. But the sense of security has a downside. A new gym climber may head to the cliffs and find that they do not have all the necessary skills for climbing without preplaced anchors. A harness is used for attaching the rope to a person. You will also need climbing anchors, gloves and a helmet.

Indoor Climbing: What is indoor climbing? Why is it popular? Is it a dangerous sport? Why is indoor climbing considered an extreme sport ? What equipment does a climber need?

Scuba diving

Scuba diving is a form of underwater diving in which a diver uses a scuba set to breathe underwater. The first commercially successful sets were developed by Emil Gagnan and Jacques-Yves Cousteau. Jacques-Yves Cousteau was a French naval officer, explorer and filmmaker. For some diving, gas mixtures other than atmospheric air can be used, so

long as the diver is properly trained. The most commonly used mixture is Enriched Air Nitrox, which is air with extra oxygen and thus less nitrogen. The diver must avoid the formation of gas bubbles in the body, called decompression sickness, by releasing the water pressure on the body slowly at the end of each dive and allowing gasses in the bloodstream to leave the body.

Scuba diving: What is scuba diving? What was the first set invented by? Who was Jacques-Yves Cousteau? What can divers breathe? What is decompression sickness?

11. Complete the sentences. Use the word combinations from the previous texts and exercises.

1. Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among people of all ages because ...
2. There are many popular kinds of sport in our country: ...
3. Belarus has achieved brilliant results in ...
4. As for me, I like to watch sport competitions. I usually ...
5. To my mind ... is the best player...
6. Besides, I can't but mention such kind of sport as ...
7. Such modern kinds of sport as ...
8. Much attention is paid to physical education as an important subject...
9. At our university we have got physical training ...
10. Students play There is a ... and we go in for sports in the open air. A lot of different competitions are held at ...; a great number of students ... All these events play ... in our physical development.
11. Sometimes it is very difficult to find time for ...
12. Besides, I must confess that ...
13. But "where there's a will, there's a way». As for me, I ...
14. To draw the conclusion, I should say that sport ...

12. Be ready to discuss the topic "Sport and Games" using the information given in the Unit.

2.6.2 Дочур

1. Read what people do in their free time.

Surfing the Internet

In my free time, I really like surfing the Internet. When I get home from work, I turn on my computer, wait until it boots up completely, and then I go online. I still have a dial-up connection, but I'm switching to a broadband Internet service soon. It costs more a month, but Webpages load faster with a high-speed connection, and I can upload and download files quicker. I usually check my email first and write a few messages first to family and friends. I sometimes scan the local news headlines at my favourite news Website and read up on the latest local and international news. This Website often provides video news clips that you can view online. I sometimes order products or service online to save money and time instead of going to a store and buying what I'm looking for. For example, I ordered a digital camera online the other day and saved about \$50. Whatever I do, I realize that there are problems with using the Internet including spasm and viruses, so I'm very careful not to give out my personal information. Furthermore, I don't download or open files I don't recognize. Using the Internet can be fun and convenient way of shopping and finding out new information, but you just need to be careful.

2. Discussion. Come up with a short list of reasons for and against the use of the Internet in our daily lives. Organize your ideas from the strongest argument to the weakest, and then summarize your ideas. Make sure your ideas are based on fact and not just personal opinion.

3. Online Investigation. Finding good Websites is sometimes more difficult than you think because there are so many of them out there. Now, use the Internet to find one Website you would recommend for each of these situations:

- an online dictionary to help you find definitions and sample sentences.
- a service that allows you to create online photo albums of your pictures.
- an online directory of newspapers from around the world in English.
- a service that allows to make your own Webpage.

Keeping fit

I go to a health club two or three times a week to stay in shape and stay fit. On Mondays and Wednesdays, I run several miles on a treadmill and then cool down by walking around the indoor track. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, I lift weights and discuss nutrition with my personal trainer. On Fridays, I play racket ball with a friend and then relax in the jacuzzi for a few minutes to relax my muscles. On Saturdays, I do aerobics to improve my cardiovascular fitness. Exercise also lets me burn off stress from work. On Sundays, I take a day off from exercising, but I might take a stroll around the park with my dog.

4. Discussion. Staying fit is important for your physically and even emotional well-being. What do you do know to stay in shape? Or if you had the time and motivation, what would you consider doing to stay fit?

5. Online Investigation. Compare two health or sports clubs you find on the Internet in terms of facilities, membership costs, years in business, and hours of business. Which one gives you the better value?

Fishing

Every summer, I go on several fishing trips to lakes and streams a few hours from my house. First, I have to get a fishing license and review the fishing proclamation to check on the fishing limits and rules for each body of water. Then, I have to prepare my fishing gear: my fishing rod and reel, my tackle box, and my fishing net. I usually fish with traditional baits like worms or salmon eggs. If I am fishing at a lake, I usually fish from the bank. I put the bait on a hook, add a sinker and bobber to the fishing line, and then cast the line out into the water. If I feel a fish biting, I tug on the line to set the hook in the fish's mouth, and then reel the fish into shore. I use the fishing net when the fish is

near shore, remove the hook from the fish's mouth, and then put the fish on a stringer in the water. When I have caught my limit of fish, I gut and clean them at the cleaning station, put them on ice, and take them home to cook.

6. Discussion. Describe your past experiences fishing in and around your hometown. Did you go alone or with a family member or friend? What did you catch? What baits or lures did you use?

7. Online Investigation. Fishing techniques, baits, and conditions vary from place to place around the world. Search online for specific hints on how to catch fish in your area and report on what types of gear you need for fishing.

Shopping

Every weekend, I go shopping downtown with a friend, but it is more of a hobby than anything else. I usually take a little cash, but I also have a credit card in case I need to charge something. I just make sure I don't go into too much debt spending money I really don't have. I mainly visit department and clothing stores to check out the latest fashions. If I find something on sale at an unbeatable price, I sometimes buy it. I make sure to keep the receipt in case I have to return the item. I really enjoy walking along the store fronts and gazing into the windows to see what the store is selling. At other times, I like looking at the displays in stores or strolling through shopping centers. Sometimes, something like a shirt or jeans catches my eye, but I'm not a compulsive shopper, so I never buy the first thing I see. Many times, I come home without buying a thing.

8. Discussion. How often do you go shopping at a shopping center or mall? Talk about one recent shopping experience you had. Where did you go and what did you buy?

9. Online Investigation. You are planning a trip to several major cities in the EU, and you want to do a little shopping for clothing and souvenirs while you are there. Pick a city that you want to visit and search for at least two stores where you could buy these items. You are on a small budget, so luxury items are out of the question. Find two items that this store might sell and discuss why you selected this item.

10. Chose from the given texts the way you are accustomed to spending your free time. Is there any difference if compared to what you have read?

11. Getting together with friends on group date can be a fun activity, especially when you like hanging out with people, but you aren't interested in a serious relationship. In such situations, what kinds of activities do you like to do with your friends (e.g., going to watch a movie, playing video games, hiking, etc.)?

12. Imagine that you want to get together with a few new friends from out of town next weekend. What two or three leisure or recreational activities would you consider doing to introduce your friends to your city? Use the Internet to plan your day and look up the cost, operating hours, and location of each activity you plan. Discuss your results.

13. Read the text. Do the exercises below.

Free time accustomed to TV

Television is one of the greatest achievements of the 20th century. It is the most popular part of mass media. Television plays a big role in every civilized society. Today television gives people a possibility to be well informed and enjoy "civilized pleasures". The programmes are various and people have a chance to select what they want to see. Television provides great opportunities for education. There are programmes devoted to specialized subjects. With the help of TV it is possible to learn foreign languages, to know a lot of wonderful things concerning the world flora and fauna. TV teaches the ideal of democracy and political arguments. Watching television can be compared with reading books. It provides an outlet for creative talents.

The different channels show programmes of various kinds from documentaries, current events and sport to soap-operas and science fiction cartoons. TV shocks, surprises and stimulates. It brings ballet, opera and theatre to big masses of people.

It is said that only three generations have grown up with television, but they managed to forget how to spend their free time without television. Its role is increasing not because it is an entertainer or informant, but because of the grip it has on many people. It is called a “living room monster” or “one-eyed monster”. TV can keep children quiet. If they are noisy their mothers turn on the set. Children watch commercials, horror films of violence. TV prevents children from creating their abilities. They get accustomed to TV to such an extent that they watch it all the time. To force their children away from their favourite evening programmes to do their homework has eventually become the main problem of the patens of different countries.

TV is damaging for health. It has bad effect on the eyes, particularly of children. The physicians proved that if children do not watch TV they find themselves without anything to talk about at school, where comedians and singing stars are major topics during breaks between classes. The same is true about some adults. Sometimes TV programmes become the topics of common interest of people and without them they have nothing to talk about.

Contemporary people for various reasons depend on television. They watch everything from news and sports reports to dramas, educational and entertainment programmes. Today some people become TV addicts and feel themselves unhappy if they fail to find another way of passing leisure time. Free time is regulated by television. TV occupies our free time. Instead of going to the theatre or reading books people watch TV. People rush home, gulp food to be in time to watch their favourite programmes. People have stopped reading books and depend on TV pictures. Spoken words become more important. No surprise that television is often called “chewing gum for men’s brains”. People become lazy, instead of doing sports they watch TV. If they are deprived for various reasons of watching their favourite programmes they feel inconvenience.

14. Put the statements in the correct order to be the plan of the text.

1. TV role is increasing not because it is an entertainer or informant, but because of the grip it has on many people.
2. Television plays a big role in every civilized society.
3. TV programmes become the topics of common interest of people and without them they have nothing to talk about.
4. Television is often called “chewing gum for men’s brains”.
5. Today television gives people a possibility to be well informed and provides great opportunities for education.
6. Contemporary people for various reasons depend on television.
7. TV is damaging for health.
8. Watching television can be compared with reading books. It provides an outlet for creative talents.
9. Free time is regulated by television.

15. There are two ideas described in the text, a positive one and a negative one. Give your point of view on the problem.

1. Television plays a big role in every civilized society. It provides great opportunities for education.
2. Television is often called “chewing gum for men’s brains”.

16. Read and discuss in pairs.

Benefits of television	Dangers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Television helps us to learn more about the world and to know and see many new things. Television can often present information to us in a more effective way than books can. It can also make things more memorable. • It entertains us. In is an enjoyable way to relax. For millions of people around the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Television can mace us passive. We don’t have to think and our brains become lazy. • It encourages us to buy things that we don’t need, and can make us unhappy with our own lives. • It takes time away from activities such as reading, conversation, and games.

world, television is a source of companionship and helps them to cope with everyday life.

- It has increased the popularity of sports and arts.

- It has made us aware of our global responsibilities. In 2008, for example, 1.5 billion people in 147 countries watched a TV pop concert and help to collect more than \$100 million for people in Africa.

- It gives a false picture of society. A study in 2010 showed that people who watched a lot of television are more afraid of crime. They also think that there is a lot more crime than there really is.

- Some critics say that television makes people violent. A ten-year study in the United States showed that children who watch violent television programmes are more likely to be violent themselves.

17. Make a project work.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ, РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫХ СТУДЕНТАМ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ К УСРС

Вид	Наименование программного продукта	Назначение
Компьютерные программы	«English Platinum». ТОО «Мультимедиа Технологии».	обучающая программа
	«Профессор Хиггинс. Английский без акцента!». НПЦ «Istrasoft».	обучающая программа
	ЕВС (English Business Contracts). ТОО «Медиахаус».	обучающая программа
Интернет-сайты	http://moodle.batu.edu.by	сайт самоконтроля и проверки уровня знаний
	www.wikipedia.org (английский язык)	энциклопедия
	www.britanica.org	энциклопедия
	www.englishclub.net	обучающие тесты
	http://www.dailyesl.com	информационные сайты для самостоятельной работы, самообразования
	www.globalenvision.org	
	www.Irs.ed.uiuc.edu/Impact/	
	http://www.ezslang.com/	
	http://iteslj.org/questions/	

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Дорошко Наталья Владимировна,
Дубина Людмила Петровна, **Гуринович** Татьяна Сергеевна

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