

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до практичних занять з дисципліни
«ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ З ОСНОВНОЇ
ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ»
(для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 035 «Філологія»)
(Електронне видання)

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
на засіданні кафедри
германо-романської філології та перекладу
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Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної іноземної мови» (для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 035 «Філологія») (Електронне видання) / Укладач: К. М. Ігошев. – Київ: Вид-во СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2023. – 33 с.

Приведені методичні матеріали можуть бути використані студентами для підготовки до практичних занять в рамках курсу «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної іноземної мови». Дані методичні вказівки призначені для студентів 2 курсу денної та заочної форм навчання спеціальності 035 «Філологія» за спеціалізацією 035.041 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська».

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Вступ

Приведені методичні матеріали розроблені відповідно до освітньої програми спеціальності 035 «Філологія» за спеціалізацією 035.04 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)» та робочої програми з дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної іноземної мови» для 2 курсу спеціальності 035 «Філологія» за спеціалізацією 035.04 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська».

В дані методичні матеріали входять завдання та рекомендації щодо написання та приклади творів різного жанру відповідно до тем 2, 6 та 8 курсу «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної іноземної мови».

Дисципліна «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної іноземної мови» спрямована на формування знань і навичок здобувачів вищої освіти володіння чотирма видами усної та письмової мовленнєвої діяльності, вдосконалення практичних навичок прямого та зворотного перекладу текстів різних типів та стилів, постійний розвиток навичок ситуативного мовлення, аудіювання аутентичних текстів та написання творчих робіт та есе англійською мовою.

Метою практичних занять за дисципліною є закріплення та набуття знань про фонетичні норми вимови, граматичні правила та особливості англійської мови, закріплення навичок та вмінь використання чотирьох видів мовленнєвої діяльності на базі достатнього обсягу знань з фонетики, граматики, лексикології та лінгвокраїнознавства; вміння самостійно працювати з теоретичною та довідковою літературою зазначеної тематики для вирішення конкретних завдань; формулювання особистих висновків, формування самостійності мислення, розвиток дослідницьких та творчих вмінь.

Метою самостійної роботи за дисципліною є систематизація і закріплення отриманих теоретичних знань і практичних навичок здобувачів; формування вмінь використовувати нормативну і спеціальну літературу; розвиток пізнавальних здібностей.

Предметом дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної

іноземної мови» є: англійська мова (у практичному, синхронному, соціокультурному аспектах); жанрово-стильові різновиди текстів; міжособистісна, міжкультурна та масова комунікація в усній і письмовій формі.

Завдання дисципліни – оволодіння фонетичними нормами вимови, граматичними правилами та лексикою англійської мови в рамках тематики курсу для успішної комунікації з носіями англійської мови та вільного використання даної іноземної мови у повсякденному житті та для виконання професійних завдань (переклад, дослідження, самоосвіта).

Даний курс дозволяє ознайомитися з лексичними, граматичними та стилістичними особливостями англійської мови в різних жанрово-стильових різновидах та регістрах спілкування.

При вивченні дисципліни студенти опановують вміння вільно спілкуватися з професійних і повсякденних питань англійською мовою в межах тематики даного курсу, сприймання на слух автентичних текстів, написання есе та творчих робіт англійською мовою, розвивають перекладацьку компетенцію та когнітивні здібності, здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу.

В наслідок вивчення даного навчального курсу здобувач вищої освіти набуде наступних компетентностей:

1. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання про мову як особливу знакову систему, її природу, функції, рівні;
2. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання з теорії англійської мови;
3. Здатність вільно, гнучко й ефективно використовувати англійську мову в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і регістрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у різних сферах життя та в рамках професійної діяльності перекладача;
4. Усвідомлення засад і технологій створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами.

Тематичний план з даної дисципліни наступний:

№	Тема	Години (Л/ЛБ/ПЗ)	Стислий зміст	Інструменти і завдання
1.	Learning and teaching/Навчання та викладання	Денна 0/0/24 Заочна 0/0/2	Grammar: Tense system. Listening: texts Thinking Skills, Studying Abroad. Speaking topics: Life at School, University, Teaching, dialogues. Reading: Computers Concern You. Writing: rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: Система граматичного часу. Слухання: тексти Навички критичного мислення, Навчання закордоном. Теми для говоріння: Шкільне життя, Університет, Викладання, діалоги. Читання: Комп'ютери тебе стосуються! Писання: редагування, переклад, написання творів	Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести Індивідуальні завдання
2.	Education/Освіта	Денна 0/0/24 Заочна 0/0/4	Grammar: Modal Verbs. Listening: text Up the Down Staircase by B. Kaufman. Speaking topics: My Favorite Subject, My Future Profession, dialogues. Reading: Testing Times, Education and the National Trust. Writing: Resume Writing (Guidelines). Rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: Модальні дієслова. Слухання: текст Вверх по сходах, що ведуть униз Б. Кауфмана. Теми для говоріння: Мій улюблений предмет, Моя майбутня професія, діалоги. Читання: Час для тестування, Освіта та державне страхування. Писання: складання резюме. Редагування, переклад,	Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести Індивідуальні завдання

			написання творів	
3.	Healthy Lifestyle/Здоровий спосіб життя	Денна 0/0/24 Заочна 0/0/4	Grammar: Conditionals. Listening: texts Maintaining Fitness, Healthy Lifestyle. Speaking topics: Health Care, Health Service, dialogues. Reading: Health Care, The Common Cold is a Serious Thing. Writing: rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: речення умови. Слухання: тексти Пітримка форми, Здоровий стиль життя. Теми для говоріння: Охорона здоров'я, Послуги охорони здоров'я, діалоги. Читання: Охорона здоров'я, Звичайна застуда – серйозна хвороба. Писання: редагування, переклад, написання творів	Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести Індивідуальні завдання
4.	Health Care/Охорона здоров'я	Денна 0/0/30 Заочна 0/0/4	Grammar: Modal Auxiliaries with unreal meaning. Listening: text World Mental Health Day. Speaking topics: Your Experience with Health Care, dialogues. Reading: Practical Tips to Prepare for the Coronavirus, Headache Away, The Family medicine Chest. Writing: Prescription Writing. Rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: модальні службові дієслова зі значенням нереальності. Слухання: текст Всесвітній День Психічного Здоров'я. Теми для говоріння: ваш досвід системи охорони здоров'я, діалоги. Читання: Поради з підготовки до пандемії коронавірусу. Писання: складання	Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести Індивідуальні завдання Екзамен

			рецептів. Редагування, переклад, написання творів	
5.	Entertainment and Mass Media/Розваги та ЗМІ	Денна 0/0/24 Заочна 0/0/2	Grammar: The Infinitive. Listening: texts Telly, Flatliners. Speaking topics: Entertainment, dialogues. Reading: Get Wise to Global Warming. Writing: rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: Інфінітив. Слухання: тексти Телек, Флетлайнери. Теми для говоріння: Розваги, діалоги. Читання: Дізнайся про глобальне потепління. Писання: редагування, переклад, написання творів	Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести Індивідуальні завдання
6.	Theatre. Cinema. TV/Театр. Кіно. Телебачення	Денна 0/0/30 Заочна 0/0/4	Grammar: Gerund. Listening: text A New Blockbuster. Speaking topics: My Favorite Movie/Book/Play, My Favourite Style of Music, dialogues. Reading: King Lear, Madam Butterfly. Writing: Review Writing. Rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: Гурундій. Слухання: текст Новий блокбастер. Теми для говоріння: Мій улюблений фільм/книга/п'єса, Мій улюблений музичний стиль, діалоги. Читання: Король Лір, Мадам Батерфляй. Писання: складання огляду (рев'ю). Редагування, переклад, написання творів	Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести Індивідуальні завдання
7.	Travelling/Подорож ування	Денна 0/0/24 Заочна 0/0/4	Grammar: Participles. Listening: texts Whaling, Kon-Tiki by Thor Heyerdahl. Speaking topics: Condition Critical, By the numbers,	Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести

			<p>dialogues. Reading: The Oceans: Diminishing Resources, Degrading Environment and Loss of Biodiversity. Writing: rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: Дієприкметники. Слухання: тексти Китобої, «Кон-Тікі» Тур Хейердал. Теми для говоріння: Екстрені умови, Статистика, діалоги. Читання: Океани: ресурси зменшуються, Руйнування навколишнього середовища та втрата біорізноманіття. Писання: редагування, переклад, написання творів</p>	Індивідуальні завдання
8.	Great Britain/Великобританія	<p>Денна 0/0/24 Заочна 0/0/4</p>	<p>Grammar: Definite and Indefinite Article. Listening: texts The Sights of London, The City of London. Speaking topics: Great Britain, Town Life Through the Ages, dialogues. Reading: New Island in the Sun, Britain in Numbers. Writing: Describing an Imaginary Trip/Writing a Guidebook. Rendering, translation, composition/Грамматика: Означений та неозначений артикль. Слухання: тексти Лондонські пам'ятки, Лондон. Теми для говоріння: Великобританія, Міське життя крізь віки, діалоги. Читання: Новий острів у сонячному сяйві, Британія в цифрах. Писання: опис уявної подорожі, складання путівника. Редагування, переклад, написання творів</p>	<p>Участь в обговоренні Вправи Тести Індивідуальні завдання Екзамен</p>

В результаті вивчення дисципліни здобувач вищої освіти отримає:

- вміння вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями та нефахівцями державною та іноземними мовами усно та письмово, використовувати їх для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації;
- вміння організовувати процес свого навчання й самоосвіти;
- вміння співпрацювати з колегами, представниками інших культур та релігій, прибічниками різних політичних поглядів тощо;
- знання норм літературної мови та вміння застосовувати їх у практичній діяльності;
- знання принципів, технологій та прийомів створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами;
- вміння використовувати англійську мову в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і реєстрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв’язання комунікативних завдань у побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя;
- вміння дотримуватися правил академічної доброчесності.

Дисципліна «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної іноземної мови» є обов’язковою для вивчення здобувачами вищої освіти за освітньою програмою 035 (Філологія) бакалаврського рівня зі спеціальності 035.041 – «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська».

Обсяг дисципліни в кредитах ЄКТС – 14,5.

Денна форма навчання:

Загальний об’єм 435 годин, практичні заняття – 204 години, самостійна робота – 231 година.

Мова викладання: англійська, українська

Вид семестрового контролю: екзамен.

Заочна форма навчання:

Загальний об’єм 435 годин, практичні заняття – 28 години, самостійна робота – 407 годин.

Мова викладання: англійська, українська

Вид семестрового контролю: екзамен.

Дисципліна «Практика усного та писемного мовлення з основної іноземної мови» пов'язана з наступними дисциплінами: «Вступ до мовознавства» (1 семестр), «Основи перекладознавства», «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови» (2 семестр).

За повністю виконані завдання здобувач вищої освіти може отримати визначену кількість балів:

Інструменти і завдання	Кількість балів
Участь в обговоренні	10
Вправи	20
Тести	25
Індивідуальні завдання	15
Екзамен	30
Разом	100

Частина 1

III семестр

Тема 2: Education

Практичні заняття № 23-24

Resume/CV Writing

Мета заняття: навчитися писати резюме, мотиваційного листа.

Задачі заняття:

- навчитися складати план-конспект резюме;
- навчитися вибирати важливу інформацію, яку можна було б включити до резюме;
- опанувати використання дієслів активного стану, чітких формулювань.

Основне завдання – написати резюме чи мотиваційного листа. Об’єм тексту – близько 250-300 слів.

Recommendations for students on writing a resume

Here is what you need to start writing a resume of your work experience and skills.

Make a synopsis. Provide a brief overview of all your work experience, whether paid or not, which you will then make available in your CV.

Consider this to be a brainstorm and write down everything you can.

Please note unofficial work experience. If you have official work experience, first add it. Otherwise, you may describe unofficial work experience, such as babysitting, snow cleaning, lawn care, or anything else you did for money. Even if you did not make money, unofficial work experience shows your skills and reliability as a worker.

Add all your employment forms to your resume. Most students do not have work experience, so it is important to describe all aspects of your own life that will show your positive personality traits, professional ethics, skills, and temperament that are required for the future work. Think of your extracurricular activities, volunteer work, academic and sports awards.

If you have held any sports related leadership positions (such as club secretary or team captain), please indicate this. For each item, indicate the limits of your

responsibility and your achievements.

Advertise yourself. Employers are most interested in your attitude to work and honesty. They do not expect you to have too much experience. If you have perfect or almost perfect attendance record on classes, you are always punctual, then you can write something like: “Compiled a perfect (or near perfect) record for attendance” in the resume. If supervisors, trainers, coaches have noted you for exemplary behavior or results, be sure to include it in your resume.

List your own achievements. Employers are looking for staff that can make a big contribution to business development. Review your experience and determine if you have academic, sports, or professional accomplishments that you could add to your resume. If so, use verbs such as enhanced, reorganized, increased, improved, initiated, upgraded, or expanded to show what you have achieved. Do not forget about any complex academic projects, as this will show the employer that you are both smart and hard working.

List your skills. It is always very appropriate and important to name the skills that are important for the job you are applying for. As for examples of skills, you probably have many skills that have helped you in your studies, sports, volunteering. These skills can be added to the resume.

Use active status verbs. Use active language when describing your experience: it will give dynamism to your image. Begin phrases with verbs such as organized, led, calculated, taught, served, trained, tutored, wrote, researched, inventoried, created, designed, drafted, or edited.

Write briefly and provide all the necessary information. Your resume should not be longer than one page. Some CV sections – such as contact information and work experience – are always required. Others, such as job goals and career advancement, are optional.

Read your draft very carefully so that there are no grammatical or vocabulary errors. Ask your teacher or parent for advice on constructive criticism of your CV.

Resume/CV Examples

Example 1. Job Application / Motivation Letter

Dog Training Assistant

Dear Doggies Are the Best,

I am writing with regard to your advertisement in the New York Post on February 12th about the position of Dog Training Assistant. Having had three years of experience working at a similar job in San Francisco, and having just received a certificate from the National Dog Training Association, I believe I am quite suitable for this position.

As to my personal traits, I am an open-minded, communicative and responsible 27-year old university graduate, currently pursuing my second degree in Psychology (my first major is Political Science). You can find more information about my education and previous work experience in my resume which I have attached to this e-mail. I should also mention that I currently volunteer at the San Diego Pet Training Camp, where I frequently assist as an events manager, helping with dog and cat exhibitions, open days, holiday celebrations, and the like.

Another fact I should mention is my love for dogs, which is what drove me to obtain a certification as a professional dog trainer. Training dogs is not just a job or a hobby of mine – it is my life. We have had three dogs in my family and, ever since I can remember, I have been playing with dogs, training them, and talking to them.

Please let me know if you need any additional information, or have any questions regarding my application. I will be more than willing to provide all the information you need to consider me for this position.

My regards,

Joshua Wallen

Матеріал взято з: <https://academichelp.net/samples/business-writing/job-application-letter-samples/dog.html>

Example 2. Resume

Name: Jane Jameson

Address: 3456 Jefferson Dr., San Antonio, TX

Objective: To work in a professional environment that will challenge me in regard to training and work experience, and will adequately reward my input and hard work.

Qualifications

2005-2009 **Common College, New York, NY**

GPA: 3.8 Master of Business Administration, Finance

2009-2011 **Common College: City University of New York, New York, NY**

GPA: 3.77 Accounting Principles Certificate

Employment History

Aug 2011 – Jan 2012 **New York Business Music Group, NY / Finance Department**

Intern:

Audited the internal affairs of the company inclusive of the employees.

May 2010 – Aug 2011 **Alleno Securities, New York, NY / Capital Introduction**

Intern:

Dealt with the funding and finance of the company.

Feb 2010 – Apr 2010 **Common College library, New York, NY / Student worker:**

Helped librarians provide required information. Processed and maintained magazine and newspaper collections. Assisted students with questions, requests, and locating appropriate resources.

Additional Professional Experience

Feb 2008 – Jan 2010 **PEBBLO Corporations, New York, NY /Marketing**

Intern:

Assisted in coming up with new marketing strategies.

Jun 2002 – Jan 2005 **CRVYR Firm, Brussels, Belgium / Assistant Accounting**

Manager:

Dealt with new clients. Kept the necessary books and records in the department.

Mar 2000 – Mar 2002 **Andrews Physician Corporation, Brussels, Belgium /**

Sales Accountant:

Kept records of the sales department.

Professional Skills

Computer Skills – Microsoft Office, Word, Excel, Outlook, Internet, PowerPoint, S

Plus, Access, Adobe

Reader, Adobe Photoshop, SPSS, Coral Draw.

Personal Traits:

Open-minded, sociable, punctual, responsible.

Hobbies: Playing drums, writing haiku, drawing portraits of people.

Матеріал взято з: <https://academichelp.net/samples/business-writing/resume/jameson.html>

Частина 2

IV семестр

Тема 6: Theatre. Cinema. TV

Практичні заняття № 26-27

Review Writing

Мета заняття: навчитися писати огляди різного типу.

Задачі заняття:

- навчитися визначати сильні та слабкі сторони об'єкту огляду;
- навчитися визначатися з власною точкою зору на об'єкт огляду;
- розвинути власне критичне мислення.

Основне завдання – написати аналітичний огляд кінострічки/роману/п'єси чи музичного альбому. Об'єм твору – близько 200-300 слів.

Написання різного типу оглядів – важлива навичка не тільки для професійного журналіста, але й для пересічної людини. Огляди можуть містити корисну інформацію про об'єкт, що допомагає зекономити час для інших, хто, переглянувши огляд зможе розсудити чи сподобається їм дана кінострічка/книга/п'єса/музичний альбом. Таким чином, сфера потенціального використання оглядів дуже широка: їх пишуть як аматори так і професійні критики. В рамках нашого курсу «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови» вам треба буде написати огляд п'єси, книги, кінострічки чи музичного альбому на ваш вибір. Наступна інформація покликає вас написати даного твору.

Recommendations on review writing

The main idea

In any case, when asked to decide if something is “bad” or “good” and write why you think so on paper, you need to write an “announcement” or a “review”. This is a very useful kind of writing that you definitely need to learn. Because even if you do not become a professional reviewer or critic, you will still need to decide what car or house to buy. The thought algorithm you use when writing reviews like this is no different than the algorithm you use to make decisions in everyday life

Before you start working

Stage 1: Decide what to write about

The first thing you need to decide before writing a review is which side you will be analyzing. What is it that is bad and good of that you are about to analyze? For example: when you watch a movie, you can pay attention to the acting, special effects, directing, and story line. You can analyze all of these elements to determine whether they are well executed. In the case of a book, pay attention to the plot, theme, characters and style of the work. When reviewing a restaurant, describe and analyze the dishes, ingredients, service and entourage. In fact, everything has some qualities you can appreciate; you just have to think about what these qualities are.

Stage 2: Decide on your opinion: what you do like and what you don't?

Before deciding whether something is “good” or “bad”, you need to decide what you mean by these categories. Do you like stories with lots of action or stories with characters that develop and experience adversity? Do you like realistic or overtly hyperbolic and funny acting? Do you like complex or simple language? You decide. But to make that decision, you need to apply these standards to the subject you are describing.

Stage 3: How-to

We are approaching the very core – namely, the writing itself. Below you can read some simple guidelines, which must be followed:

9. Start with an introduction, which must deal with the following:
 - ✓ catch the reader's attention;
 - ✓ outline the issues, which you are going to analyze (e.g. the title of the movie, music album or a novel);
 - ✓ name the author, actors, and/or movie director, if such are present.
2. Write a paragraph for each aspect of the issue at hand. Also you must confirm that each and every paragraph complies with the following requirements:
 - ✓ Starts with an opening sentence, which informs the reader of the subject of the current paragraph;
 - ✓ Consists of several complex sentences, which prove your point of view;
 - ✓ Contains quotes from the book or the movie under review to support your

point of view.

3. At the end think of a paragraph which will contain conclusions, where:

- ✓ the main points of the review are restated in short order;
- ✓ the verdict about the book, the movie, the play or the musical album is formed, containing your evaluation of it (if it's good or bad; here you may use different evaluation methods and scales: some use stars, points or percent);
- ✓ recommends (or not) to the reader of this review to watch the movie, the play, read the book, to listen to the musical album or go to that particular restaurant or a cafe.

Review Examples

Example 1. Book Review

The Lord of the Rings

“The Lord of the Rings” is a book trilogy which is in many senses is precious to me. I tried reading the trilogy several times, but every time I could not force myself to read through at least one book out of the three – the scales of action taking place in these famous novels by J. R. R. Tolkien seemed to be overwhelming. I could not remember all the names, locations, and historical events described in this trilogy, and thus I was not able to catch neither the storyline, nor empathize with the heroes. However, being already in my 20s, I took up the trilogy once again, giving it one final try – mostly because of the ado about the screen version of “The Hobbit” – Tolkien’s prequel to the trilogy that is just as famous with readers. When I read it at this point in time, I realized what a rich cultural artifact I had been missing out on all these years.

“The Lord of the Rings” is not an easy set of books to read. The language Tolkien uses (and he was a British professor of linguistics and philology), the aforementioned epic scales of storyline, the incredibly diverse cultural background behind the novel – its characters, plot, described events – this and many other factors make reading the trilogy rather an intellectual than entertaining occupation. While working on the book, Tolkien invented at least two fully functional languages – Elven and Dwarven; he interpreted the Scandinavian myths (“The Saga of the Nibelungs”, in particular) and used them to create his own unique plot, world, and characters. The number of cultural and literary references used in “The Lord of the Rings” is enormous.

The saga tells a story unfolding around The One Ring, created and lost by Sauron – an ancient demigod of the world of Middle Earth, and the main antagonist of the saga. The One Ring granted its mortal bearers unnaturally prolonged lives, and could make them invisible; however, only Sauron could use The One at full power. Since without the Ring, Sauron exists as a spirit, he has to use his minions to seek for it. The success of his quest would mean the end of Middle Earth. Thus, Sauron is opposed by another demigod – Gandalf (whose unearthly origins are described in another book by Tolkien – “The Silmarillion”) and the party of adventurers which he gathers. Their quest is to

protect the Ring from Sauron and destroy it; to do this, they have to travel to Sauron's domain of Mordor, where the Mount Doom stands. In ancient times Sauron had smithed The One Ring in its fire, and only in it can the Ring be destroyed.

It is almost impossible to say more about the plot, because at the end of the first book, it branches into multiple storylines. Each of them could easily become the basis for an independent novel, because all of them are enthralling and self-sufficient. I tried to distinguish between them, seeking for my most and least favorite storylines, but I failed in this attempt. Much easier for me would be to enlist at least several of the greatest moments of "The Lord of the Rings", which I can read through over and over again with the same awe within me. These moments convey the spirit and the grandeur of the trilogy the most; those who have read the books or at least saw the films would possibly agree with me. (Attention! Spoilers ahead!) And the books are indeed full of awe-inspiring moments; here are just a few of them: the first fight with the Nazguls; the battle with the ancient demon in desolated Moria and Gandalf's disappearance; the death of Boromir (in my opinion, one of the most tragic moments in world literature of the 20th century); the resurrection of Gandalf the White; the transformation of King Theoden; the siege of Helm's Deep; the uprising of the ents and Saruman's exile; recruiting of the undead army by Aragorn; the battle for Minas Tirith and the sortie to the Black Gate of Mordor; the defeat of the Witch- King of Angmar; the annihilation of the Ring; Aragorn's marriage with Arwen and honors to the hobbits; finally, Frodo's departure to the West.

I cannot say that I disliked anything about "The Lord of the Rings". It is a comprehensive myth, and a literary masterpiece; to grasp its full scale you might need to read it a couple of times – and each time you would discover new aspects of the plot. "The Lord of the Rings" is a series of books which I strongly advise to read – it is a must, a cultural legacy that none should ignore.

Матеріал взято з: <https://academichelp.net/samples/academics/reviews/book/lotr.html>

Example 2. Music album Review

Album Review: Blood Like Lemonade from Morcheeba

Morcheeba is one of those bands which doesn't really have to be introduced, but here you go: this British band, founded in a distant 1995, still remains one of the music coryphaeus. Always experimenting with their sound, Morcheeba, however, sounded their best when they played with Skye Edwards, whom you can hear in their first four albums. After she left the band to start her solo career, Morcheeba still sounded great, but seemed to lack something crucial.

Well, Blood Like Lemonade, released in 2010, fixed this problem. First of all, Skye is back, and sounding as great as usual. Next – it's Morcheeba, with their classic downtempo sounding, trip-hop schticks, and the atmosphere of a late evening, megalopolis, and solitude.

The impression of the music is ambiguous though. **On one side, it's relaxing and calming; you can easily listen through the whole album in the same breath. On the other hand, if you listen to it more than once, you'll probably notice in general, Blood Like Lemonade sounds rather monotonous;** I'd say nothing really changes from song to song, and the whole album sounds more like one long song which changes its tempo from time to time.

In its turn, how the lyrics combine with the music works well. Some of the songs are actually rhymed noir stories, such as Recipe for Disaster of Blood Like Lemonade. Even Though reminds of something any of us has to go through at least once in our lives (nothing specific, though - it's just this kind of feeling).

The album covers different moods, be it calm contemplation in the instrumental Mandala, light and optimism in I Am The Spring, or philosophical feelings in Easier Said Than Done. Generally, the lyrics in this album are exactly the way it should be: simple, but supporting the musical architecture, having an abstract story behind each song.

Overall, *Blood Like Lemonade* is a pretty sweet album. Whereas the Godfrey brothers haven't brought anything new to their music, they at least managed to keep the spirit of Morcheeba we all know back from the good old days.

Tracklist:

1. "Crimson" 5:10

2. “Even Though” 4:18
3. “Blood Like Lemonade” 4:51
4. “Mandala” 2:39
5. “I Am the Spring” 3:26
6. “Recipe for Disaster” 5:19
7. “Easier Said Than Done” 3:41
8. “Cut to the Chase” 4:18
9. “Self-Made Man” 5:09
10. “Beat of the Drum” 6:09

Матеріал взято з: <https://academichelp.net/samples/academics/reviews/music/blood-like-lemonade.html>

Example 3. Play/Opera Review

In this essay we will prove that Puccini’s opera “Tosca” is at the same time a thriller and a verismo opera. A “verismo” (Ital. *realism*) is a style of Italian opera of the end of 19th century the plot of which was based on real life events (Encyclopedia Britannica). Puccini’s “Tosca” is based on the play of the same name by French playwright V. Sardou, which is, in turn, based on historical events which took place in Italy after Napoleon’s false defeat at Marengo in 1800. At the time before the battle, Rome was a republic ruled by nine consuls, but it was not backed by the Romans and it failed. The consuls had to escape and Rome was occupied by the Kingdom of Naples.

The opera is named after the Roman opera diva Floria Tosca. The Act One of the opera takes place in Rome, in the church of Sant’Andrea della Valle. The action starts with the escape from prison of former Roman consul Angelotti, who seeks sanctuary in this same church. Painter Cavadossi and his lover, the singer Tosca, give shelter to the fleeing Angelotti. Angelotti is desperate, in every shadow he sees a pursuer. In contrast, Cavadossi is self-assured, brave and passionate in his love to Tosca. Floria Tosca herself is passionate, temperamental, jealous but naïve. Baron Scarpia, who is pursuing Angelotti, is a cruel and savagely cunning man. The action itself takes place in Rome:

Act One in church of Sant'Andrea della Valle, Act Two – in Palazzo Farneze (where is the Baron Scarpia's headquarters) and Act Three – in Castel Sant'Angelo, where Cavardossi is executed. Those landmarks are real and exist up to our time. Furthermore, they are closely packed, adding to the credibility of the historical background of the opera (for action in it encompasses only one day, June 17, 1800).

“Tosca” is also a thriller. It has all the components necessary for a breath-taking suspense: fast pacing of events, frequent changes of situations (e.g. Cavardossi, a young nobleman, is working in church and when Scarpia arrives, he puts Cavardossi under guard and tortures him). It has a diabolical villan (Chief of Police, Baron Scarpia is a terrifying figure, which imposes fear in all other characters of the opera as well as in audience); physical and emotional violence (scenes, where Scarpia tortures Cavardossi and tries to impose himself on Tosca, telling her that if she submits, he will let her lover live, and Tosca killing Scarpia with a knife). Scarpia is exploiting Tosca's jealousy to reveal Angelotti's hideout. For the most part of action Cavardossi is brave, but nearing his execution his bravery falters and he laments “E lucevan le stele” (“And the stars shone”). The tension builds almost all the time through the action, resolving only at the end with a surprise scene: Scarpini harms Tosca and her lover even after his death – what was supposed to be only a mock execution for Cavardossi, turns out to be a real one after all.

Puccini's “Tosca” turned out to be great success worldwide and it was an opera, which made him rich and famous. The goal of this essay was to determine, if this opera fits into description of thriller and verismo opera. As evident above, we have successfully proved Puccini's opera “Tosca” to be both a versimo opera and a thriller.

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Частина 3

IV семестр

Тема 8: Great Britain

Практичні заняття № 50-51

Writing: Travelogue. Guidebook Entry

Мета заняття: навчитися писати туристичний щоденник/статтю до туристичного буклету.

Задачі заняття:

- навчитися робити інформацію доступнішою за допомогою заголовків та чіткої логічної структури її викладу;
- навчитися обирати необхідний реєстр для майбутнього тексту;
- навчитися оживляти описи у тексті за допомогою різноманітних літературних засобів.

Основне завдання – написати путівник про місце, в якому ви побували чи хотіли б побувати. У своєму творі ви можете описати країну загалом, місто, узбережжя моря, озеро чи ліс, національний парк чи заповідник. Об’єм твору – близько 300 слів.

Guidelines on writing travelogues

The travelogue is quite a popular genre. People use the guidebooks to find out about a place before deciding to visit it. The guidebook usually provides detailed information on tourist attractions so that people can make the decision to travel to this place. Therefore, the authors who write the guidebooks should follow certain rules in order to make their writing more attractive and interesting for readers.

As for writing a guidebook from the perspective of our practical foreign language course, you will need to write a piece about an imaginary or a real trip to a place of your choice: it may be a country in general, a city, a seashore, a lake, a forest or a national park – i.e. anything. This piece should not be long: approximately 500 words.

Here are some helpful tips for writing travelogues that you can use, as well as some examples of articles from popular travel blogs.

1. Explore the place

Before you write about a specific place, study it carefully. Being able to visit it gives you hands-on experience and benefits. You will be able to understand the whole point of this place. You can even ask locals about legends and other information related to the place. You can travel all over this place and find out all the secrets that could entice a fun-loving tourist. So, you can create a completely truthful picture in your guidebook. But if you live too far from the place in question, you should rely on other resources. First of all, you should find all available information related to this place. You can search for books available in the library or browse the Internet. If you find some photos, it will also greatly help you in your work as it will give you a clearer idea of the look of the place. Therefore, you should always do a thorough research and provide a complete picture of the place for your readers.

2. Give photographic descriptions

Writers are artists. They paint a picture with words. So show your artistic talent by describing the location so that the reader sees it in his/her imagination. Create a great image so the reader wants to go there. If you find photos and videos of this location, it will help you to create an image. Thus, creating a photographic image is very important for the guidebook.

3. Outline main tourist attractions

In the guidebook, highlighting the touristic sights is paramount. The first thing that attracts a person's attention to a certain place is its various charms. The place can be very beautiful and picturesque, but while there are no other attractions or tourist infrastructure, few people would go there. So, bring all the sights of this place into your guidebook to attract the maximum number of visitors.

4. Outline the ways and means of getting to the place

You have accomplished your task of drawing the reader's attention to the place you describe. But if a person does not receive the necessary information on the routes and means of travel to this place, he can change his mind very quickly. That is why you should always indicate the means that this place can be quickly and easily reached by. You can submit information regarding flights, trains or anything else you see fit.

5. Name some of the best value hotels

As soon as a person reaches his/her destination, he/she may have trouble finding good hotels in this place. This way, you could help your readers overcome their hardships by naming a few good hotels. However, make sure you choose hotels that are accessible to all social groups. So you can name a few multi-star hotels for the rich. Also good hotels for the middle class. And some cheap hotels for lower-middle class people. This way, your guidebook will help people from all walks of life and make the resort very popular at the same time.

6. Name some of the unusual tourist attractions

In order to make your guidebook special, you need to name and describe some of the unusual tourist attractions of the place. Among such unusual tourist attractions there may be a local winery or some exptic goods, which are only available at the local markets and bazars. Thus, you must thoroughly investigate the place you are writing about in order to create a successful guidebook.

7. Provide some cultural and historical background

Providing the cultural and historical context for the place makes your guidebook richer and more interesting to read. People like to get to know more about the culture and history of the place they are going to visit. It provides them with a better understanding of what to expect from this particular place and trip. It can help them select clothes, items and accessories for the trip. That is why you must always remember to add such information to your guidebook.

8. Make some notes on what can be don and what cannot be done in this place

Finally, think of things that can and cannot be done by a tourist in this place. Let's say a person plans to visit the Middle East. Then women-travellers should wear very decent clothes and refrain from showing romantic feelings in front of the locals. Again, people should be aware that beef is banned in a Hinduist country such as India, and pork is banned in Muslim countries. Hence, knowing what can and cannot be done in a particular place, a person following the etiquette can fully enjoy the holiday.

Travelogue Examples

Example 1. Travelogue

My Journey to Lviv: The Lion's City

Day 1 [Excerpt]

The city of Lviv (or paraphrasing its name in Ukrainian, The Lion's City), as I have seen it in winter, greatly reminded me of several famous cities of Central and Eastern Europe that I've been to, such as Prague or Saint Petersburg. At the same time, it has many features that make this Western Ukrainian city unique. Lviv is rather small, though rich with monuments; as a result, you literally cannot make a single step without running into the next attraction.

Dominican Cathedral. The historical center, if it had no places of interest, could be crossed in no time; however, you will actually need at least four days to get superficially acquainted with it. But let me tell you everything in order. The first thing that caught my eye was the architecture. Perhaps, for those who had traveled across Europe, it could seem less unique, but I was astonished, though I am also a beat-up traveler. The reason for my surprise is that Lviv's houses breathe with antiquity: the city isn't so restored as Prague, for instance, but yet accurate, so while walking the streets you will repeatedly catch yourself imagining that you got into the 17th century somehow; many regular buildings in Lviv are at least 2-3 centuries old. I got one of my first bright impressions about Lviv almost immediately after my arrival, walking around the city center early in the morning, searching for a hostel to check into. The weather was foggy, and after turning the next corner, I suddenly ran into the amazing Tower of Kornyakt, named after a Greek merchant who built it in the second half of 1570's. The feeling I got was that the Tower swam out of the mist, appeared from nowhere, ancient and mysterious.

Tower of Kornyakt. After walking around the city and getting cold, I finally found a place to settle down for a couple of days: a cheap but tidy hostel in the very center of Lviv. I was striving to take a more detailed look at the city, but the batteries in my camera somehow appeared to be discharged. So I used the time while they were charging to have a nap, and in an hour and a half I finally went out, carrying a touristic

map with me. Except architecture, which I will review in details a bit later, I must emphasize two other phenomena that caught my attention in Lviv: the number of themed cafes and restaurants, and extremely polite and affable people. As for the cafes, they can be safely considered a hallmark of the city; looking back, I'll tell you that you can hardly find two cafes in Lviv that would be at least remotely similar to each other. During my first day, I visited the renowned «House of Legends», where each floor and each dining hall is dedicated to their own themes.

House of Legends: Rooftop. The atmosphere inside was cozy, though there were lots of tourists like me, dropping in simply to take a picture. My advice: if you want to enjoy a beautiful cityscape, climb to the roof of this restaurant at sunset; sitting there with a glass of wine and watching the sun roll behind ancient roofs was a remarkable experience for me. People in Lviv are friendly; you can always count on help, even if you don't know Ukrainian. The people I was talking to knew English quite well – knowledgeable enough to explain to me where I could go and what to see. Even individuals who didn't speak a word in English (mostly elder people) still tried to help me out, using gestures, loud articulation, and laughter, which was funny both for me and for them. Many townsmen smiled without any obvious reason, though I arrived in Lviv the day before Christmas, so maybe this was the reason of the peoples' uplifted mood. [...]

Матеріал взято з: <https://academichelp.net/samples/creative-writing-samples/travelogue-samples/lviv.html>

Example 2. Travelogue

Beautiful when it rains

I sit by the dining table as I write this account. From time to time I stand up to check on the fish I am cooking for breakfast. By now, the room should have smelt of fish and oil combined, the odor sticking to my hair and pajamas. But the scent of pine blown by the strong wind into the tiny cracks of the window still prevailed.

It is beautiful in Baguio when it rains. I have written about it several times in my

blogs and I am writing about it again. Before I wrote that it is lonely but beautiful. However, I am doing my best to put up with some “pick me up” lines and “positivity and happy thoughts” stuff so this time I am writing – It is beautiful and fascinating.

Fascinating in deed as it makes everything fascinating, including this poorly constructed house we call home for our 3-day rainy day adventure. Though poorly constructed, its concrete walls are sturdy enough to protect us from the heavy rains and strong winds. This house was not occupied since 2 years ago when my parents bought it. We are the first lucky ones to spend a night (or two) here.

During the day the room is lit by light from the outside through glass windows with pretty railings reminiscent of a country home. Since it is raining today I can see rain drops hitting the windows drawing lines on the glass. From the inside I can see the outside magnified by the wet glass. If you look closely the world outside looks like a jagged pattern of greens, browns and white. The wonderful weather in the mountains has allowed plants and pine trees to freely grow outside the house which on a rainy day makes everything fascinating. With the thick and low fog outside, the neighbors are not visible. It looks like it’s just our home and the forest around us, far from everything else. I don’t mind staring outside the window for hours today.

Матеріал

взято

3:

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