

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ
САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
ІНОЗЕМНИХ СТУДЕНТІВ**

з дисципліни

**“ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ”
(для іноземних студентів) (для бакалаврів)**

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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом

Гузь О. І. Методичні рекомендації щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови (для іноземних студентів)” (для бакалаврів). – К.: ДП «Вид. дім «Персонал», 2014. – 23 с.

Методичні рекомендації щодо самостійної роботи студентів містять пояснювальну записку, навчальні матеріали з текстами та завданнями, а також список літератури.

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Метою викладання практичного курсу англійської мови є формувати в іноземних студентів 2–4 курсів іншомовну комунікативну, лінгвістичну і соціокультурну компетенції на відповідних рівнях: аудіювання – В2.1; говоріння: діалогічне мовлення – В2.1, монологічне мовлення – В2; читання – В2; письмо – В2.1. Студент повинен у всіх видах мовленнєвої діяльності досягнути рівня “компетентного користувача” іноземною мовою (В2.1–В.2) – це рівень визначений Комітетом з питань освіти при Раді Європи. Важливу роль в цьому відіграє також самостійна робота студента.

Дані методичні матеріали щодо організації самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни: “Практичний курс другої іноземної мови (англійська)” призначені для інтенсифікації мовленнєвої практики, розвитку частково сформованих умінь та навичок. Для цього відібрані теми та тексти на основі аналізу підручників, рекомендованих для мовних спеціальностей Міністерством освіти і науки. Робота з цих тематик дасть можливість студентові розширити свій кругозір та вільно спілкуватися у різних сферах суспільного життя.

Завдання методичних матеріалів:

- набути навичок англійської комунікативної, лінгвістичної і соціокультурної компетенції;
- формувати позитивне ставлення до самостійного оволодіння мовою і культурою англійського світу;
- розвивати у студентів здатність до самооцінки;
- формувати у студентів професійну компетенцію шляхом залучення до виконання професійно орієнтованих завдань;
- формування вмінь міжособистісного спілкування, необхідних у навчальному середовищі та за його межами.

Зазначимо, що працюючи за цими матеріалами, передусім, акцентується увага на навчанні англійського говоріння.

МАТЕРІАЛИ ТА ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Частина I

I. Read general information about January.

Where does the word January originate from?

January is the beginning of the new year and the time to make New Year resolutions. January was established as the first month of the year by the Roman Calendar. It was named after the god Janus (Latin word for door). Janus had two faces which allowed him to look both backwards into the old year and forwards into the new one at the same time. He was the 'spirit of the opening'.

The Anglo-Saxons called the first month Wolf monath because wolves came into the villages in winter in search of food.

Garnet – гранат, Carnation – гвоздика.

II. a) Read and translate the stories:

New Year's Day

New Year's Day is the first day of the year, in the Gregorian calendar. In modern times, it is January 1. It is a time for looking forward and wishing for a good year ahead. It is also a holiday. People welcome in the New Year on the night before. This is called New Year's Eve. In Scotland, people celebrate with a lively festival called Hogmanay. All over Britain there are parties, fireworks, singing and dancing, to ring out the old year and ring in the new. As the clock – Big Ben – strikes midnight, people link arms and sing a song called Auld Lang Syne. It reminds them of old and new friends.

The Door Custom

In the old days, the New Year started with a custom called 'first footing', which was suppose to bring good luck to people for the coming year. As soon as midnight had passed and January 1st had started, people used to wait behind their doors for a dark haired person to arrive. The visitor carried a piece of coal, some bread, some money and some greenery. These were all for good luck – the coal to make sure that the house would always be warm, the bread to make sure everyone in the house would have enough food to eat, money so that they would have enough money, and the greenery to make sure that they had a long life. The visitor would then

take a pan of dust or ashes out of the house with him, thus signifying the departure of the old year.

New Year Superstition

The 1st of January was a highly significant day in medieval superstitions regarding prosperity, or lack of it, in the year ahead. A flat cake was put on one of the horns of a cow in every farmyard. The farmer and his workers would then sing a song and dance around the cow until the cake was thrown to the ground. If it fell in front of the cow that signified good luck; to fall behind indicated the opposite.

Unluckiest Day of the Year (2 January)

It was an old Saxon belief that 2nd January was one of the unluckiest days of the whole year. Those unfortunate enough to be born on this day could expect to die an unpleasant death.

Twelfth Night

Evening before Epiphany. Twelfth Night marks the end of the medieval Christmas festivities and the end of Twelfthtide (the 12-day season after Christmas ending with Epiphany). Also called Twelfth Day Eve.

Epiphany [i'pif ni] – *богоявления*.

Epiphany or Twelfth Day

Also known as Old Christmas Day and Twelfthtide. On the twelfth day after Christmas, Christians celebrate the visit of the Magi or wise men to the baby Jesus.

St Distaff's Day

This was the day on which women had to return to work with the distaff (another name for a spindle) after the Christmas holiday.

Plough Monday

The day on which work started again after Twelfth Night was known to countryfolk as Plough Monday: the day on which labourers had to return to the fields. The day was also nicknamed St Distaff's Day: the day on which women had to return to work with the distaff (another name for a spindle) after the Christmas holiday.

Wassailing

People went from door to door, rather like carol singers at Christmas times, but at New Year they were called 'wassailers'. Wassailing has been associated with Christmas and New Year as far back as the 1400s. It was a way of passing on good wishes among family and friends.

Coldest Month and day of the Year January regularly produces frost, ice and snow and is the chilliest month of the year in Britain.

St Hilary's feast day on 13th January has gained the reputation of being the coldest day of the year due to past cold events starting on or around this date.

One of the most severe winters in history began around 13 January in 1205, when the Thames in London froze over and ale and wine turned to solid ice and were *sold by weight*.

“So began a frost which continued till the two and twentieth day of March, so that the ground could not be tilled; whereof it came to pass that, in summer following a quarter of wheat was sold for a mark of silver in many places of England, which for the more part in the days of King Henry the Second was sold for twelve pence; a quarter of beans or peas for half a mark; a quarter of oats for thirty pence, that were wont to be sold for fourpence. Also the money was so sore clipped that there was no remedy but to have it renewed.” – Stowe's Chronicle.

In 1086, a great frost also started spreading over the country on St Hilary's Day.

medieval – середньовічний, *distaff* – прядка, *to till* – орати, *wont* – звичний, *to clip* – стискувати.

b) Answer the questions:

1. How many months did the Romans have?
2. What did the “first foot” bring and take with him? Do we have any superstitions of such kind in our country? Can you talk about them?
3. What did the farmers do on January 1?
4. Why is January 13 considered to be the coldest day of the year?
5. What is the coldest time in our country?

c) Find the definition:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. superstition | a. the condition of success or wealth |
| 2. prosperity | b. to point out or show |
| 3. signify | c. relating to, or in the style of the Middle Ages |
| 4. indicate | d. irrational belief usually founded on ignorance or fear |
| 5. medieval | e. the manifestation of a supernatural or divine reality |
| 6. epiphany | f. to indicate, show, or suggest |

III. Find more information about New Year celebrations in England, Scotland and Wales. Compare them

IV. a) Read the story and point out the information which you did not know before

River Thames Frost Fairs

The worst cold spells in Britain occurred between 1550 and 1750. The climate during this time was known as the Little Ice Age, when winters were so cold that the Thames froze over each year. It was not uncommon for the freeze to last over three months, as in the case of the winters of 1683–1684 and 1715–1716.

The first recorded Frost Fair was held on the frozen river Thames in London in 1608. It had tents, sideshows, food stalls and even included ice bowling!

The Thames had frozen over several times before 1608. In the 16th century, Henry VIII is said to have traveled all the way from central London to Greenwich by sleigh along the river during the winter of 1536 and Elizabeth I took walks on the ice during the winter of 1564.

The last Frost Fair was held in the winter of 1814. It began on February 1, and lasted just four days. An elephant was led across the river below Blackfriars Bridge.

St. Agnes's Eve 20 January

This was the day on which girls and unmarried women who wished to dream of their future husbands would perform certain rituals before going to bed. These included transferring pins one by one from a pincushion to their sleeve whilst reciting the Lord's Prayer, or abstaining from food and drink all day, walking backwards up the stairs to bed, and eating a portion of dumb cake (previously prepared with a group of friends in total silence and often containing an unpleasantly large portion of salt) before lying down to sleep.

Customs of the Year's First New Moon

It is said that if you look through a silk handkerchief at the new moon, which has never been washed, the number of moons you see will be the number of years which will pass until you're married. But it is unlucky to see the new moon through a window.

To dream of your future husband, it is said that at the first appearance of the first new moon of the year you should go out and stand over the spars of a gate or stile and look at the moon saying:

*All hail to thee moon, all hail to thee,
I pry thee, good moon, reveal to me,
This night who my husband shall be.*

Burns Night

The people of Scotland honour their greatest poet, Robert Burns. He was born on January 25th nearly 245 years ago (1759) and wrote his first song when he was sixteen. A traditional Scottish meal is neaps (swede), tatties (potato) and haggis washed down with whisky.

b) Answer the questions:

1. What did girls do on St Agnes's Eve?
2. What was the other way to know the future?
3. When did people return to work after Christmas holidays?

V. Work in small groups. Discuss January traditions and superstitions

VI. Make a short report about holidays in our country in January

Частина II

I. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

Choosing a career

How do you choose a career? Many students finish high schools and begin college without a clear of what they want to do in life. Part of the problem is the size and complexity of the job to select itself. Seven hundred and sixty-three different occupations were listed in a recent publication of the United States Department of Labour, and this list is probably incomplete. With so many kinds of work, how can you tell which will interest you? And what about the job outlook? Some of these occupations are already overcrowded. In old industries there can be little need for new workers, while new and growing industries will offer good jobs, now and in the future. Finally, how can you make the best use of your of your own special talents? Those who know themselves often find the best jobs.

II. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

Getting started For most people, choosing a career isn't easy, yet it is one of the most important decisions, you will make in your life. Find

the right career and you'll be happy and successful. It pays, therefore to explore your choice of occupation from every angle, collect as much information as you can, actually try different kinds of work before making up your mind. Above all, evaluate yourself. Be sure, you know your own interests and talents.

Unfortunately, not everyone takes this trouble. Those who don't, can make costly mistakes. For example, some people imply follow in the footsteps of a parent or a relative. One young man, I know, became a doctor because that was his father's profession. Yet he couldn't stand the sight of blood. Watching an operation made him sick to his stomach. One day he had to amputate a leg, and after making the first cut, fainted in the operating room. A young woman I know became an accountant although she hated maths. Her uncle encouraged her by promising a job in his company. It took her several years and several disasters with the company books, before she realized her mistake.

Procrastinating, postponing a decision, is another error people make. "I'll get started tomorrow, or next week, or next year". These people refuse to face the problem, hoping it'll go away. But if you don't take the first step now, how can you plan for the future, take the right courses in school, get in the right programs? Procrastinators just drift, missing many opportunities.

Well, then, how do you find the career? Most of us are neither very talented nor very lucky. Everyone has skills, but yours may not be so obvious; may, in fact, go undetected. Your career search has to look for everything. Be systematic. Analyze your problem. Determine what information you have. Then go after the information you need.

First, start with yourself. Make a list of inventory of your interests, and talents and abilities. Most people have a lot of these, but at the beginning they are undeveloped and may not seem outstanding. By concentrating on a few, or on one, you may surprise yourself, and everyone else, at how good you can get. Then find where your interests lie.

III. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

The job interview

When a job opening is advertised in the USA, there are often a lot of people interested in applying. Many job hunters send in their resumes and apply for the same position. Sometimes a company will receive hundreds

of resumes for a single job opening. The job interview therefore is very important. In the interview, an applicant must demonstrate that he or she is the best person for the job.

Because job interviews are so critical, some job hunters read books or take courses to help them make a good first impression. These books and courses are full of advice and suggestions to help the applicants prepare for their interviews. For example, successful applicants dress appropriately and have a clean and neat appearance. They take their resume on a sheet of paper listing their education and work experience with them to the interview. They also prepare a list of questions about the job or the company. They go to the interview alone and are always on time.

At the beginning of the interview, the applicant shakes hands firmly with the employer. The employer usually invites the applicant to sit down. During the interview it is appropriate to smile often and to look directly into the eyes of an interviewer. The applicant doesn't chew gum or smoke during the interview. The applicant is prepared to answer questions about education and previous jobs. More difficult questions are possible, such as: "Why did you leave your last position?" Sometimes interviewers also try to get to know the applicant better. They ask questions about the applicant background, family and hobbies. Interviewers expect applicants to talk profoundly, confidently and truthfully about their work experience, skills, goals and abilities. When the interview is over, the applicant stands up, shakes hands with the interviewer, and says thank you for the time the person has offered.

The applicants who can show they are capable, well-prepared, punctual, polite and honest have a better chance of getting the job they are looking for.

IV. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

Work and career

Sometimes we say that someone we know is "a square peg in the round hole". This simply means that a person we are talking about is not suited for the job he is doing. He may be a book-keeper who really wants to be an actor, or a mechanic who likes cooking. Unfortunately, many people in the world are "square pegs", they are not doing the kind of work they should be doing, for one reason or another. As a result they are not doing a very good job and certainly they are not happy.

Choosing the right career is important. Most of us spent a great part of our lives at our jobs. For that reason we should try to find out what our talents are and how we can use them. We can do that through aptitude tests, interviews with specialists, and consulting reference books on the subject that interest us.

There are many careers open to us. Perhaps we like science. Then, we might prepare ourselves to be chemists, physicists or biologists. Perhaps our interests take us into the business world and into such work as accounting, personnel management or public relations. Many people find their place in government service. Many other fields — teaching, newspaper work, medicine, engineering — offer fascinating areas to those with talent and training.

V. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

Holiday Wishes to All of You

Christmas is the best-known, best-loved time of the year, all over the world. In New York, London, Paris, Tokyo, Sydney, in cold countries and hot ones, the people all wish each other a “Merry Christmas!” Christmas is a very important part of the Christian religion. Other religions have important festivals, too, but none that mean so much to so many people as Christmas.

There are good reasons for this. Christianity grew up mainly among the peoples and nations of Europe. When Europeans — the British, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch — started to explore other parts of the world and to create empires, they took the Christian religion with them. That is how Christianity spread worldwide.

At Christmas people remember when Jesus Christ was born and the Christian religion started. Jesus was born in the town of Bethlehem, about two thousand years ago. Today Christmas is a very important time in the Christian year and to those who do not go to church.

People start to get ready for Christmas in late October to early November. Shopkeepers decorate their shops with lights, trees and other decorations, and shoppers start to look for presents. Shops get very busy and stay open later. Everyone begins to make plans for the coming holiday. In the middle of December, most families buy Christmas trees, put them inside the house and brightly decorate them. They also send cards to friends and family. These two traditions both started in the middle of the 19-th century.

Many children have parties at schools, and many adults have parties at work in December. Many people have 25 and 26 December off work, and many have a week off. They usually spend this time at home with their family or visiting family who live far away. The Christmas holiday begins on 24 December: Christmas Eve. People often stop work early and have a drink together, finish their Christmas shopping. They wrap the presents in special paper and put them under the tree.

Children leave a stocking for Santa Claus when they go to bed. (In Britain he is usually called Father Christmas.) If a house has a fire-place, children sometimes leave their stockings by the fire because Santa Claus comes down the chimney. If they are good children, he leaves presents in the stockings. (If they are bad he leaves them a piece of coal!)

Boxing Day (26 December) is also a holiday in Britain. In the 19 century rich people gave boxes to their workers on this day with Christmas presents inside. Now it's another day for eating, drinking and watching television at home.

The reason why it has become the most popular time of year for everybody is easy to understand. It is a time of giving and receiving gifts, meeting friends, remembering others, eating well and having fun. Everybody, of whatever race or colour, likes the idea of peace and good will, Santa Claus, sparkling lights in stores and on Christmas trees, Christmas carols and pretty greetings cards, and all the other joyousness that makes up the Christmas spirit.

So, that is Christmas as we all know it today. But was it always like this? How did it begin?

1. The task: After reading the text find the answers to the questions:

- 1) Why do people love Christmas time so much?
- 2) When do people start to prepare to the holiday?
- 3) How do the shops look like at this time?
- 4) What traditions started in 19 century?
- 5) What do children and adults do on December 24?
- 6) What does Santa Claus bring to bad children?
- 7) What do people do before they start their Christmas dinner?
- 8) What is traditional Christmas food?
- 9) What is the history of Boxing Day?

THE PHYSICIAN, MEDICAL COSTS

VI. Translate into English:

Зростаюче, в боргах, щороку, широко розповсюджені просування, перспективний, обширний, одержати, витончена процедура, платня,

контрактний, послуги, надзвичайно дорогий, благодійний, наймати, переслідувати у судовому порядку, працювати у ..., дохід, недбалість.

Answer the questions:

What are the links between the private physicians and hospitals?

What do the patients pay for in the hospital?

Who runs the hospitals?

Do physicians have good salaries?

Where do salaried physicians work?

Why should physicians have good salaries?

Why do they establish a group practice?

What is the price of a blood test?

What can new machines do?

Why do they buy malpractice insurance?

Why does the physicians' fee rise?

VII. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

Sport

Sports and games have always been popular in England. The English are great lovers of sports and when they are neither playing nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Some people are fans of the teams; they go to watch every game. Some people are armchair fans who prefer to watch games on TV when they have the opportunity to watch action replays – interesting moments that are shown some times. Sometimes people watch pay-per-view matches for which it's necessary to pay each time.

Sports and games have different divisions. They are divided into summer and winter sports, into spectator sports, which are favourite to watch such as figure skating, field sports, which are played in the country such as hunting, contact sports, where players can touch each other such as rugby, and water sports such as scuba diving.

Almost all young Englishmen go in for some kind of sports. Every college has athletic and football clubs. Many people come to watch major sporting competitions, which are discussed as the greatest events of the day. England is the birthplace of many kinds of sports. That's why many games that are popular all over the world have English names: football, tennis, boxing and badminton rules were invented in England.

In England many traditional sporting competitions take place at approximately the same time of the year. The most important among them

are boat races, car rallies, football and cricket games. These sporting events usually have greatest audiences.

England hosted the Olympics twice. Half a century passed since the last Olympics, but people still remember their champions who took part in these games. English sportsmen take part in nearly all kinds of sporting events that take place in the world, but their greatest desire is to participate in the Olympics in their home country. Who knows, maybe London will become an Olympic capital for the third time.

Exercises

1. Match the sport with its definition and give the examples:

Spectator sports	take place in country-side
Field sports	sports played in water
Water sports	there's physical contact with each other
Contact sports	people go and watch

2. Match the word with its definition:

action replay	someone who likes a certain sport team and goes to watch them play
fan (<i>Am.</i> supporter)	broadcasting where people pay each time they watch a match
pay-per-view	who reads about sports or watches on TV, but doesn't go to the stadium
armchair	a moment in a game that is repeatedly shown on TV
fan/ supporter	

3. Answer the questions:

1. How do the English go in for sports?
2. What does every collage have?
3. Why do some games have English names? What are they?
4. Are there any games at the same time of the year?
5. Was London the capital of the Olympics?

VIII. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

Purpose of emotions

What is the purpose of emotions? What do they do for us? They certainly have a significant effect on us, but what is it all for?

Motivation

First of all, motivation are 'e-motions'. They act to motivate us. Without emotions we would probably not do very much and hence would not survive – at least in the evolved form we are in now.

Motivations are felt in the body. Our muscles tense or relax. Our blood vessels dilate or contract. When we feel emotionally, we also feel physically. Our emotions can thus make us feel uncomfortable or comfortable, sending us signals to do something urgently or to stay in our comfortable state.

Internal signals

Internally, for example when we are trying to make understand something or make a decision, we use our emotions to deduce whether what we have concluded is a good idea. Self-Perception Theory and the Cognitive Appraisal Theories of Emotion explain how we deduce our emotions by watching ourselves.

When we think about something that contradicts our values, our emotions will tell us that it is bad. When we think about something that could hurt us, our emotions will tell us that this is not a good idea. Just by imagining what might happen, our emotions are still triggered and hence let us make better decisions.

Social signals

We generally wear our hearts on our sleeves as our inner emotions are displayed on our outer bodies. Our faces, in particular, have around 90 muscles, 30 of which have the sole purpose of signaling emotion to other people.

Signals are generally very useful, as they help others decide how to behave towards us. If someone is looking angry, then attacking them is probably not a good idea. If they are looking afraid then you could attack them or you could help them and thus earn their gratitude.

So what?

You can use emotions to motivate people. Connect good emotions with what you want them to do, and bad emotions with what is not wanted.

Respond to the signals you see in other people. Also notice how what you do affects those emotions, thus connecting what you do with a real inner effect on them.

Also watch your own emotions. They are signals that tell you something about what is happening in the inner you. This can be very useful as we

often do not realize what is going on in that deep, dark subconscious inside of us.

IX. The task: Read this text and make a summary of it

Emotional Stages Of Divorce

Everyone's experience in divorce is different. Any article on recovery needs to start with that. I'm not going to try and cover all the possible reasons and circumstances that vary from person to person. Instead, we'll focus on things that are almost universal...the emotions that everyone experiences to some degree. We'll cover what these emotions are, how they affect you and how to deal with them. If you're looking for ways to avoid divorce or to get back with your spouse, visit our page Marriage Problems. If children, addiction or abuse were involved in your divorce, you may want to visit our pages on Effects Of Divorce On Children, Addiction Management Recovery or Abuse Survivors Recovery for more information. This page is devoted to you...getting you through to recovery so you can get on with a happy, healthy life. Yes, you can! Here are some top-selling divorce recovery books to help.

I've often felt that divorce is the most painful kind of grief because the person you lost is still around. You have all the same emotions as if your spouse has died...but they haven't...they're just not with you any more. Somehow that seems to make it more cruel. Divorce, like grief, creates emotions of denial, anger, bargaining, depression and finally, acceptance just like any other major loss. We'll focus on how some of these emotions are changed when divorce is the reason for our grief. For more detail on grief, generally, visit our page 5 Stages Of Grief And Loss.

Denial: Everyone who grieves goes through some amount of denial, even those whose loved one dies. For divorce, the denial seems more reasonable. After all, they're just across town...it's just temporary...they'll get over it. With many forms of grief, denial is a very short experience, but with divorce, the denial can go on for months...even years...some never get out of it. They sadly wait the rest of their lives for their love to return. Anger: Just as the denial of divorce is often longer, the anger in divorce is usually far stronger than if your spouse had died. This is because they aren't dead! Either they abandoned you or created the conditions where you had to leave them...either way, it was their action that seems responsible for your pain and loss. The stronger the anger is, the more it chains you to your pain and suffering. I know some who will not release their

anger even years after they were hurt. They are as bound to it as Ahab to the whale, in Moby Dick...and with the same end. It really doesn't matter how justified our anger is, the person it's hurting is us. No matter what it takes, we have to find a way to move past the anger, put it behind us and move on.

Bargaining: This is a lot like denial, except, in bargaining, you try to believe there are things you can do to get your spouse back. 'If I just say I'm sorry for the thousandth time, they will take me back.' 'If I can convince them I've changed, they'll leave their new partner and come back to me.' If your spouse had died, bargaining is usually just a reflection on how it might have been different. Since your spouse is still alive, bargaining is actually possible. Every time your mind hit upon a new tactic, you're on the phone or at their door, trying to get back. In fact, if someone won't move out of the divorce bargaining stage, it can become stalking and lead to restraining orders or jail. There has to be a point where you let go.

Depression Pain: With divorce, this is usually more severe than with the death of a loved one. Maybe during the anger stage we were able to blame all our hurt on them, but since the bargaining phase we've begun to realize we had a hand in it. My brother was depressed for 3 years after his wife left him. Just before his sudden death from cancer, I visited him in the same apartment the family had lived in for 20 years. He never moved. There were still empty places on the walls where the children's pictures had been removed, over 3 years before. My brother was so shaken by the reality that those he loved the most no longer wanted to be with him, it was as if he had been frozen in time. Make sure you have a close friend who will keep an eye on you when you're going through the depression part of divorce. They will force you to do what you don't want to do... everything.

Acceptance and Recovery: Finally! It could take 2 years or longer to get here. In most divorces, we understand we and our spouse could have done things differently. We learn from the things we've discovered about ourselves and accept the things we've discovered about them. We realize there will always be a place in our heart where we miss how things might have been, but that is no longer the focus of our lives. We're even able to consider the risk of another relationship, equipped with all we've learned from that one.

The longer the marriage, the longer and harder the journey to acceptance. We all need help to get to the end, where we can look back with acceptance and ahead with optimism. In between, there is a lot of pain

and anger. I want you to know there is someone who can help, who loves you and wants only the best for you. That someone is God. If you want help from God, just click on Help Me God.

X. Many tips to improve child safety in your home and provide accident prevention for toddlers and older kids.

You'll also find tips pages for pool and automobile safety

Child Safety At Home: Your house seems like such a nice safe place until you bring a child in. Then you discover how unsafe it is. Don't worry if you or we have forgotten anything important, your child will teach you what to secure. This page contains a few things you probably don't want to learn by trial and accident. Here' are the latest best-selling Books on Child Personal Safety.

Toddler Safety Tips: Toddlers are very different from babies because they're not protected full-time by cribs, play pens and people. Toddlers are also different from older kids because they understand and follow directions far less though they're very mobile...even the ones who haven't quite put one foot in front of the other. That's why toddlers get their own special child safety section. The best way to make a home safe for a toddler is to get on your hands and knees and crawl around like they do. See what's interesting!

1. Electric outlets should have plugs or covers in them.
2. Try pulling over every table, plant stand chair or other item to see how easy it is. Replace the easy ones.
3. Don't use recliners or other mechanical furniture until children are old enough to understand not to crawl under them.
4. Examine (feel) the underside of furniture for sharp objects...staples, splinters, etc.
5. See what items (vases, glasses, books, pots) can be pulled off of the furniture.
6. Install Child Safety Gates at entrances to kitchen, laundry, garage, stairways, etc. (toddlers should never be in these areas unless someone is carrying them-too many possible accidents).
7. Eliminate the doggy door until children are old enough to understand it isn't for them (about age 23).
8. Keep all doors closed when not in the room (so toddlers can't roam into bathrooms, bedrooms, etc.).
9. Keep pet food and water dishes in rooms the toddler won't be in.

10. Don't use fireplace, wood stove, pellet stove or other such item if toddler will be loose in room while it's still hot.
11. See if they can crawl behind furniture and put blockades up.
12. Don't use table covers that can be pulled off, along with everything on the cover. Now is the time to protect the kids, not the furniture. You can get good furniture once they're older (about age 35).
13. Make sure nothing given to them has parts (wheels, buttons, etc.) small enough to be pulled off and put in their mouth. If it fits in their mouth they can choke on it.
14. Make sure nothing is in their areas that they can wrap around their neck (like chords, strings, etc).
15. Make sure nothing is in their area they can put their head in or cover their mouths with that is air tight (plastic bags, wrapping paper, balloons, etc.).

XI. The task: Read this text and make a summery of it

What people said about books in 1498

In the year 1456, Johann Gutenberg and Peter Schoeffer printed their great Bible. Now the question: How many new books do you think had been printed by 1498, 42 years later, and just 500 years ago? Some of you may know, but most people I talk with, even most librarians, are astonished when they hear the number.

Five hundred years ago, the new presses had spread like brushfire through Europe. The people had suddenly come into possession of some fifteen million new books. Scholars argue about the number. It could've been as few as eight million or as many as twenty four. But the output of new books had been staggering by any reasonable estimate. And those books reflected some thirty thousand titles.

Five hundred years ago we had been whacked in the chops by an enormous technological shift, make no mistake. The social order hadn't been unthreaded quite yet, but it was about to be turned inside-out. Fifteen million books had been flung into a world where scholars would travel miles to visit a library stocked with twenty hand-written volumes. And it'd all happened in 42 years or a little more. Let's see if we can put that in perspective.

Where were we, you and I, 42 years ago? Of course a great many of you hadn't been born yet. But 1956 was the year I began my PhD studies in engineering at Berkeley. Five years later I graduated without ever having

seen a computer close up. Big mainframes were around, but only rarefied cognoscenti got near them. Let me give you a little time-line here:

Now, if we're to form a proper analogy with the new printed books, I think this is where to do so. The software-supplied personal computer did to the old mainframe computer what the printed book did to the manuscript book. We're less than twenty years into that revolution, so we seriously need to ask ourselves what people said in the first years of printing. Print certainly transformed us as few if any other technologies ever have. So let's compare what smart people were doing with and saying about the new books pouring into their world, with what we say as PCs pour into ours.

Actually, for a full thirty years after Gutenberg, people did little more with his idea than produce classical and religious books in the same style they always had. It was the mid-1480s, one full generation, before printers tried to do anything more than blatant counterfeiting of the profitable old manuscript books. Around 1484 the first scientific illustrations started turning up in the incunabula. The first subject of the new fully-representational block prints was botany. It was also right about this time that printers began offering secular books in local languages to their new mass market.

The revolution brought on by the printing press began after a full generation of book printing. (Remember now: we're living only a half-generation beyond the invention of software.) In any case, printers themselves were first to comment on changes being wrought by print, and what they had to say is a big disappointment.

In 1498, title page information still appeared in a colophon at the end of a book. Some early printers expanded on that in a more personal note -- a little like a medieval *explicit*. Explicit were personal notes that scribes were allowed to write at the end, when they finished a handwritten manuscript.

The new printers began adding such notes to their colophons. They would talk about how many books they could now make and how accurately they could make them. But that was advertising; it wasn't social commentary. It wasn't a diagnosis of contemporary social change. A few German writers, fed up with the cultural superiority emanating out of Italy, boasted about German printers.

That remark is interesting. Brant primarily addresses the availability of books. Does he see how all those books are pulling the threads out of medieval social fabric? He does say "there is nothing nowadays that our

children ... fail to know.” But he speaks in the same *Gee Whiz* voice we’re hearing from our schools today. I doubt he begins to see that the very quality of human thought is undergoing radical upheaval.

Reading is one of the greatest hobbies a person can have. Gifted and Talented teens can especially take something valuable from reading. Often isolated, alienated, and lonely, they can find kindred spirits in the books they read. Reading is a form of escape to a world more like the one you want to live in. It is a relaxing past-time in which you can grow in your own writing abilities. It exposes you to fascinating new ideas that you may never have known had you not read the book.

A favourite author of mine for years was James Herriot. This man was a writer and veterinarian in the English Yorkshire Highlands. He writes about fascinating experiences he has in his life. He roams the beautiful countryside in a little car and tends to his patients all over the land at whatever time he is needed. He helps with lambing in the spring as the icy wind blows across the hills and freezes him. He tends to raging bulls in stalls and gets the odd kick or two. He takes care of dogs and cats in the hundreds, all of who have interesting and unique stories behind them. James Herriot is happy and that is what I like about him. At an age in life where teens are wondering how they can make themselves a happy, successful future, James Herriot makes an excellent role model. Don’t miss out on this author.

Recently I discovered another great author: Leon Uris. He writes epic novels documenting the histories of Ireland and other countries. *Trinity* begins with a young catholic boy and goes through his troubled life. It really helps to show why the Protestants and RCs in the United Kingdom are always at odds. If you like history, this book is for you. Leon Uris also writes about ghetto life in WW2 and books about disputes in such countries as Spain. He brings the details to life as no history textbook can do. Leon Uris is a must for history buffs. I recommend *Mila18* and *Trinity*.

Currently my favourite author is Edward Rutherford. He writes epic histories as well. One of his best is called *Sarum*. This book documents the history of England from 10000 years ago to present. It is fascinating to read about the first tribes in what is now England who saw ice where the English Channel now lies. You see the different generations of the same families living in all the eras up to today. They go through the plague, numerous invasions, the building of magnificent.

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