

Частное учреждение образования
«Институт современных знаний имени А. М. Широкова»

Факультет гуманитарный
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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (общее владение)

*Электронный учебно-методический комплекс
для обучающихся 1-го курса специальностям
6-05-0215-02 Музыкальное искусство эстрады,
6-05-0215-10 Компьютерная музыка*

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Учебно-методический комплекс представляет собой совокупность учебно-методических материалов, способствующих эффективному формированию компетенций в рамках изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (общее владение)».

Для студентов вузов.

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О Институт современных знаний
имени А. М. Широкова, 2025

Введение

Цель курса – развитие и совершенствование коммуникативных навыков и компетенций в сфере профессиональной деятельности и ситуациях общения с использованием английского языка, анализа специальной терминологии по музыкальному искусству эстрады и компьютерной музыке, содержащейся в художественных манифестах, теоретических сочинениях и произведениях художественной критики, а также анализа проектной документации на иностранном языке с целью подготовки специалиста, способного заниматься научно-исследовательской деятельностью в области искусства эстрады.

Коммуникативные компетенции предусматривают способность воспринимать и порождать иноязычную речь в соответствии с условиями речевой коммуникации, важнейшими из которых являются сфера общения, ситуация общения с учетом адресата и характера взаимодействия собеседников. Интерактивные формы обучения (дискуссии, ролевые игры и симуляция, доклады, проектная работа и т.д.) мотивируют студентов к дальнейшему развитию иноязычного общения.

Лингвистическая компетенция включает знание системы языка и правил ее функционирования в процессе иноязычной коммуникации.

Социокультурная компетенция предусматривает способность работать в коллективе, общаться с представителями других культур, вести беседу с учетом особенностей национальной культуры собеседника.

Уровень профессионального владения (Effective Operational Proficiency) предполагает, что студент может:

- использовать язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения;
- вести общение социокультурного и профессионального характера.

Общеобразовательная цель предполагает:

- формирование и развитие социально-профессиональной, практико-ориентированной компетентности, позволяющей сочетать академические, со-

циально-личностные, профессиональные компетенции для решения задач в сфере профессиональной и социальной деятельности;

- повышение общего уровня образования и культуры студентов, расширение кругозора студентов на базе приобретенных знаний по изучаемому курсу.

Практическая цель предмета предусматривает:

- активизацию профессиональной терминологии, лексических и грамматических норм английского языка;
- активизацию умений и навыков устной и письменной речи;
- расширение кругозора.

Профессиональная цель предполагает:

- формирование профессиональных компетенций для работы в области музыкального искусства эстрады и компьютерной музыки;
- развитие профессионального интереса к дальнейшему самостоятельному накоплению знаний по специальности;
- осуществление научно-исследовательской деятельности с использованием научной литературы по профессиональной тематике на английском языке.

Воспитательная цель предмета заключается в следующем:

- формировании гармоничной личности, обладающей творческим мышлением, высокой работоспособностью, толерантностью, эмоциональной устойчивостью, тактичностью, ответственностью, добросовестностью, умеющей грамотно и корректно излагать свою точку зрения на иностранном языке в профессиональной сфере.

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:

знать:

- специальную терминологию на иностранном языке, связанную со сферой музыкального искусства эстрады и компьютерной музыки, с целью применения её в различных коммуникативных ситуациях;
- специфику лексических средств текста по специальности студента многозначность служебных и общенаучных слов, механизм словообразования (в том числе терминов и интернациональных слов), явления синонимии и омонимии;

- употребительные фразеологические сочетания, часто встречающиеся в письменной речи изучаемого языка, а также слова, словосочетания и фразеологизмы, характерны для устной речи в ситуациях делового общения;

- сокращения, условные обозначения и символы;

- методику ориентированного поиска информации в иноязычной справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях;

уметь:

- идентифицировать, анализировать и активно пользоваться специальной терминологией, содержащейся в текстах по музыкальному искусству эстрады и компьютерной музыки классических произведениях художественной критики;

- переводить специальные тексты в объеме 200-250 знаков по проблемам искусства;

- вести беседу, интервью или дискуссии в направлении профессиональных проблем в пределах достигнутого уровня;

- читать и понимать литературу по специальности, опираясь на изученный языковой материал, фоновые страноведческие и профессиональные знания, навыки языковой и контекстуальной догадки;

- изложить содержание прочитанного в письменном виде (в том числе в форме резюме, реферата и аннотации);

владеть:

- специальной терминологией по музыкальному искусству эстрады и компьютерной музыки;

- актуальной профессиональной литературой и информационными источниками на иностранном языке;

- всеми видами чтения (изучающее, ознакомительное, поисковое и просмотровое).

Освоение дисциплины обеспечивает формирование следующей **универсальной** компетенции: УК-3. Осуществлять коммуникации на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и культурного взаимодействия.

На учебную дисциплину очной (дневной) формы получения высшего образования выделено всего 192 часа, из них 80 аудиторных часов практические занятия. Промежуточная аттестация – зачет, экзамен. На самостоятельную работу отведено 112 часов. На учебную дисциплину для заочной формы получения высшего образования выделено всего 192 часа, из них 20 аудиторных часов практические занятия. Промежуточная аттестация – зачет, экзамен. На самостоятельную работу отведено 172 часа.

Текущий контроль знаний осуществляется посредством письменных тестов по каждой теме, устного и письменного опроса во время занятий. В ходе обучения активно используются различные виды тренировочных и коммуникативно-ориентированных упражнений, парная и групповая работа, ролевые игры, творческие задания.

1. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ

1.1. Содержание учебного материала

Примерный план

1. Предтекстовая работа.
2. Письменный перевод текста с английского языка на русский.
3. Лексико-грамматические упражнения.

Примерный список текстов для перевода

1-й семестр

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| Text 1. | The origins of Halloween |
| Text 2. | Celebrating Halloween today |
| Text 3. | St. Patrick's day |
| Text 4. | Celebrating St.Patrick's day |
| Text 5. | Culture and national traditions |
| Text 6. | Going places |
| Text 7. | Attitudes to shopping |
| Text 8. | British shopping habits |
| Text 9. | Going to the restaurant |
| Text 10. | Belarusian national cuisine |
| Text 11. | Shop till you drop |
| Text 12. | Healthy life |
| Text 13. | Unique nature of Belarus |
| Text 14. | The constitution of Belarus |
| Text 15. | Welcome to Belarus |

Примерный список текстов для перевода

2-й семестр

- Text 16. Sport in the USA
- Text 17. Being American
- Text 18. American national character
- Text 19. Ecological problems
- Text 20. Teenage problems
- Text 21. Generation gap
- Text 22. US government
- Text 23. Renewable energy
- Text 24. Global warming
- Text 25. British parliamentary system
- Text 26. American cultural values

1.2. Методические рекомендации по проведению практических занятий

Изучение иностранных языков является необходимой составной частью общеобразовательной подготовки научных кадров. Это обусловлено интернационализацией научного общения, развитием сотрудничества специалистов и ученых на глобальном уровне и расширением сферы научного дискурса в современной коммуникации.

Целью обучения в рамках данной дисциплины является овладение студентами терминологией по искусству эстрады на иностранном (английском) языке для профессионального общения в сфере научной и профессионально-ориентированной практической деятельности.

Курс изучения иностранного языка носит профессионально-ориентированный и коммуникативный характер. Иноязычные умения и навыки реализуются в составе коммуникативной компетенции. Данный учебно-

методический комплекс предполагает формирование у студентов навыков и умений иноязычного общения в конкретных профессиональных, деловых, научных сферах и ситуациях, а также наличие следующих умений:

умение читать со словарем тексты, тематически связанные с профессией студента; умение читать тексты, смысловая ситуация которых может служить предметом беседы, высказываний и обсуждения на иностранном языке; умение с помощью словаря изложить в письменной форме содержание текста; умение правильно писать слова и словосочетания, входящие в лексический минимум, определенный программой; умение выражать свои мысли в устной форме по пройденной тематике, относящейся к учебной и производственной деятельности студента и его специальности;

понимать на слух речь, содержащую усвоенный языковой материал; допускается использование незнакомой лексики, значение и смысл которой раскрывается на основе умения пользоваться языковой и лексической догадкой.

Письмо и учебный перевод в курсе обучения рассматривается не как цель, а как средство обучения, входящее в систему упражнений при объяснении, закреплении и контроле языкового материала и его понимания при чтении.

Практические задания обеспечивают усвоение лексического материала и включают тренировочные и коммуникативно-ориентированные упражнения, парную и групповую работу, ролевые игры, творческие задания. Важное значение имеет использование аутентичных текстов. Изучение каждой темы целесообразно завершать обобщающими упражнениями и тестовыми заданиями для контроля усвоения материала.

Необходимо учитывать уровень языковой компетенции студентов в процессе работы с текстовым материалом, а также выбирать наиболее адекватные методические подходы к формированию лексических навыков. Учитывая интерферирующее влияние русского языка, преподавателю следует уделять внимание грамматическим явлениям, чтобы сократить появление возможных ошибок у студентов, а также стимулировать самостоятельное определение и исправление ошибок студентами. Необходимо поощрять использование студен-

тами разнообразных лексических единиц и грамматических структур и уделять особое внимание обеспечению максимальной активности студентов на всех этапах занятия.

1.3. Тексты для перевода и пересказа

Text № 1.

The Origins of Halloween

Halloween has Celtic origins. The Celtic calendar was in two parts: summer and winter. Summer was from May to the end of October, and winter was from November to the end of April. The ancient Celtic festivity Samhain celebrated the end of the year: the start of winter. It began on the evening of October 31 and continued until the next day.

Druids were Celtic priests. On October 31 they performed religious rituals and talked about future events. The Celts believed that ghosts, witches and evil spirits returned on the night of October 31. They believed that evil spirits entered the body of a person or animal. They wore frightening costumes and made big fires to send them away.

The colors of Halloween — orange and black — are of Celtic origin, too. Orange was the color of the harvest, and black was the color of winter and long nights. The Druids believed that black cats had special powers and could feel if spirits were near. So black cats have become symbols of Halloween.

The Romans invaded Great Britain in AD 43. After this invasion Samhain became a harvest festival, and on October 31 the Romans honored their goddess of fruit trees, Pomona.

During the centuries, the Roman Catholic Church put Christian festivities in the place of pre-Christian festivities. In the eighth century the Church decided to call 1 November All Saints' Day. Another name for this day was All Hallows' Day. The evening of 31 October was All Hallows' Eve. This became Halloween.

Text № 2.

Celebrating Halloween Today

Halloween is celebrated in the USA, and has become popular in Europe, too. Many children and adults go to Halloween parties, wearing scary costumes and masks.

American children take their costumes and masks to school.

Some typical Halloween costumes are witches, ghosts, skeletons, monsters, vampires and aliens. Many parents make the costumes,

but some prefer to buy them. In the afternoon the children put on their costumes and have a Halloween party at school.

Pumpkins, ghosts, witches and bats decorate the school hall and the classrooms.

There are, of course, party games. One is called 'bobbing for apples'. To play this game you put water and apples in a big bowl.

The apples stay on top of the water. You must take an apple out of the water with your teeth, but you can't use your hands. It's not easy! Many people get very wet!

It is a popular tradition in the USA to buy a big pumpkin and make a jack-o'-lantern. People put their jack-o'-lanterns in front of the windows of their homes or in their gardens. This tradition originated in Great Britain and Ireland, when people wanted to frighten evil spirits. But they didn't use pumpkins then: they used big turnips. In the United States there weren't any turnips, so people used pumpkins.

Another popular Halloween tradition is 'trick or treating'. This began in the nineteenth century, and was an Irish tradition. Irish immigrants brought 'trick or treating' to the United States.

Today children and teenagers go 'trick or treating' in the evening. They visit their neighbours' houses in their costumes. When the door opens they say 'Trick or treat?' People usually give them sweets or money. But when people don't give them a treat, the children play a trick. They sometimes write on windows with soap or even throw an egg at the front door of the house.

Halloween is not just for children. Many teenagers and adults wear costumes and go to parties on Halloween night.

Text № 3.

St Patrick's Day

St Patrick's Day on 17 March is the most important Irish festival. Because of terrible conditions in Ireland during the 1800s many Irish went to America, so the Irish community in the United States is very big. They went to live all over the country and took their traditions with them. There are also many Irish in Britain, and all over the world.

Who was St Patrick?

St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. He was probably born in Wales, in about AD 389: his father was a Christian. When Patrick was sixteen years old some pirates took him to Ireland, where he became a slave. After six years he escaped to France. He became a priest there.

He returned to Ireland as a bishop in about 432. He converted a lot of Irish people to Christianity, and he introduced the Roman alphabet to Ireland. He wrote his autobiography in Latin about his life and work in Ireland. He died in about 461.

There are legends about St Patrick. One legend says he took all the snakes in Ireland to the top of a mountain and pushed them into the sea. Another legend says he used the shamrock to teach the Irish about Christianity: he used the three leaves of this plant to explain that for Christians God is three beings at the same time.

Text № 4.

Celebrating St Patrick's Day

In Ireland St Patrick's Day is an important religious holiday. Businesses are closed and people go to church. In 1995 the Irish government started the St Patrick's Day Festival, a four-day festival in the capital city, Dublin.

On St Patrick's Day there are a lot of tricolor flags in the streets. Irish people created this flag in 1848 with a special meaning. The green represents Irish Catholics (mostly from the south of Ireland) and the orange represents Irish Protestants (mostly from the north of Ireland). The white rectangle in the middle represents the hope for peace between Catholics and Protestants.

In the United States, the first celebration of St Patrick's Day was in Boston in 1737. Today on 17 March the Irish community in America organizes parades with marching bands and Irish music in many towns and cities. The parade in New York City is the biggest in the world: more than 150,000 people take part in the marching. And in the city of Chicago, the Chicago River is colored green on St Patrick's Day! The Irish believe that green is a lucky color, and a lot of people wear green clothes on St Patrick's Day. The green shamrock is a symbol of Ireland, and another symbol is a leprechaun, a kind of Irish fairy. This little old man usually wears green.

Text № 5.

CULTURE AND NATIONAL TRADITIONS

Belarus is a tourist-friendly country. Belarusians are proud of their historical heritage. Mirsky Castle Complex is an amazing sight located just outside of Mir. Construction of the castle was begun in the 15th century with a Gothic architecture style. Around 1568 the castle got a new Lithuanian Duke as owner who decided to finish the castle in a renaissance style. It was abandoned for about a century then it was restored in the 19th century. When the Nazi's took it over they turned the castle into a Jewish Ghetto. Today it is a very popular tourist sight.

For the nature lover that does not like to climb mountains, Belarus is the ideal country. 34% of the country is covered with forests that are the habitats to several different wild animals and plants. Also there is over 11,000 lakes to explore and swim in.

The Bialowieza Forest, which is shared with Poland is one of Belarus' natural highlights. It is home to some rare and endangered animals. The park is on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Belarus enjoys a rich cultural and artistic heritage that dates back many centuries.

All surviving masterpieces are now officially protected by the state, and showcased for all to enjoy in museum collections and libraries. Classic works of Belarusian music and drama are regularly staged in concert halls and theatres across the country.

International Festival of Arts in Vitebsk is held every July in Vitebsk and is devoted to the celebration of Slavic music. The event attracts participants from Belarus, Russia, Bulgaria and others. Famous singers from around the region attend and perform Slavic songs, backed by the National Concert Orchestra of Belarus.

Listapad is an International Film Festival. It was founded by the government to promote the country's film, this event takes place in Minsk every November. It brings together a vast array of talented movie makers and avid cinema-goers. It achieved international status in 2003.

Modern Belarusian cookery is based on old national traditions, which have undergone a long historical evolution. But the main methods of traditional Belarusian cuisine are carefully kept by the people. Common in Belarusian cuisine were dishes made with potatoes, which are called "the second bread". The Belarusians bring fame to their beloved potato in their verses, songs and dances. Potato is included in many salads and it is served together with mushrooms and/or meat; different pirazhki (patties) and baked puddings are made from it. The most popular among the Belarusians is traditional draniki, thick pancakes prepared from shredded potatoes. The wide spread of potato dishes in Belarusian cuisine can be explained by natural climatic conditions of Belarus which are propitious for growing highly starched and tasty sorts of potatoes.

Text № 6.

Going places

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restau-

rants. City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

Text № 7.

Attitudes to shopping

The book «Theory of Shopping» written by Daniel Miller, a professor at University College, shows the differences between men's and women's attitude to shopping. Unlike men, for women, shopping is often a kind of therapy, a hobby.

But shopping has its darker sides as we learned this week with news of the suicides of two shopaholics. Trudi Susyn killed herself after she had been spending as much as £7,000 per week on clothes, shoes and beauty products. Masimi Dawson, a single mother, hanged herself after it was discovered that she had been stealing money at work to pay her shopping debts.

Do tragedies like these show that women are really crazy about material things? Miller believes that most women don't shop to satisfy their own needs alone. He thinks that in our culture shopping is one of the main ways of expressing love. Women do most of the shopping for others.

In contemporary English families, love holds the whole thing together but it's not talked about. Love is expressed by paying attention to what others want. If you buy your partner the thing he's always wanted, or you buy your child healthy food, you show that you care about that person. This is the essence of contemporary love: understanding what the other person is about, doing things for them or buying things for them, not because it's your duty but because you understand them.

Text № 8.

British Shopping Habits

The British are not very adventurous shoppers. They like reliability and buy brand-name goods wherever possible, preferably with the price clearly marked. They are not very keen on haggling over prices. It is therefore not surprising that a very high proportion of the country's shops are branches of chain stores. Visitors from northern European countries are sometimes surprised by the shabbiness of shop-window displays, even in prosperous areas. But the British do not demand art in their shop windows. In general, they have been rather slow to take on the idea that shopping might actually be fun.

On the other hand, visitors are also sometimes struck by the variety of types of shops. Most shops are chain stores, but among those that are not, there is a lot of individuality. Independent shop owners do not need to follow conventional ideas about what a particular shop does and doesn't sell.

The British have their own systems of measurement. Although on tins and packets of food in British shops the weight of an item is written in the kilos and grams familiar to people from the continent, most British people have little idea of what these terms mean. Everybody in Britain still shops in pounds and ounces. Therefore, many of their packets and tins also record their weight in pounds (written as "lbs") and ounces (written as "oz"). Moreover, nobody ever asks for a kilo of apples or 200 grams of cheese. If those are amounts you want, you should ask for "two pounds or so" of apples and "half a pound or less" of cheese.

Shoe and clothing sizes are also measured on different scales in Britain. The people who work in shops which sell these things usually know about continental and American sizes too, but most British people don't.

Authorities are now trying to attract more people to shops. In fact, in recent years shop opening hours have become more varied. It is now much easier than it used to be to find shops open after six. In some areas the local authorities are encouraging high-street shops to stay open very late on some evenings as a way of putting new life into their "dead" town centers.

But the most significant change in recent years has been with regard to Sundays. Large shops and supermarkets can now stay open on Sundays for six hours, and small shops are allowed to open on Sundays for as long as they like. So shopping is now something that the whole family can do together.

Text № 9.

Going to the restaurant

When we talk about a famous or small restaurant, we do not think of what happens behind the doors of the kitchen, from the responsibilities and roles of each individual who works inside this restaurant,

Many people may imagine that the final form presented to him is easy and implemented with ease, but the truth is completely different.

Restaurant workers play different roles, with different tasks assigned to each individual, from the beginning chef to the commissioner and the waiter.

Therefore, according to each person in the restaurant, the tasks responsible for them are prepared to the fullest. Many restaurants have a professional chef to prepare the salad only, or the sauce only.

And whenever you go to the big restaurants that have a name you want to protect, you will find many workers who look like a beehive, and everyone works and has responsibility.

Therefore, restaurants play a large role in our daily lives, and represent the ease and convenience that is not available in preparing food at home.

Therefore, many families prefer to go to eat in restaurants to save time and effort in the event of their stress at work, or the desire to go out to eat outside.

I like very much restaurants that look like rooms, and have a table in the middle, surrounded on three sides by connecting chairs with a high back and a comfortable puffy leather pad. I feel the family atmosphere and life in these restaurants, and I feel that I can get close to my brothers or family and move while sitting and eating with comfort.

I like to start my food by eating salad and some light foods, then eating pasta and grilled pieces of meat well, next to the potatoes.

After that, I like dessert a lot, eat a piece of strawberry pie, I like the restaurant to be simple and serve pieces of chicken on demand, and also in a strawberry cake.

I do not like to ask for more than what I need, so I always look for this atmosphere that is suitable for me, and I also like to accompany my friends to such places, as they are suitable for me in terms of price.

Text № 10.

Belarusian national cuisine

Food is a very important part of peoples' culture and if you want to understand the nation it is important to try its national food. Belarusian cuisine has developed its own unique set of popular dishes and cooking techniques which cannot be found in neighboring countries. Belarusian cuisine consists mostly of vegetables, meat and bread. The Belarusian food includes pork, cabbages, potatoes and bread. Traditional cooking methods are usually either slowly cooked or stewed food. Common in Belarusian cuisine are dishes from potato which is called among people "the second bread". Potato is included into many salads, it is served together with mushrooms, meat; different pirazhki (patties) and baked puddings are made from it. Dishes prepared from meat are usually served together with potatoes or vegetables such as carrot, cabbage, black radish, peas, etc.

But the most popular Belarusian dish is draniki with machanka. Machanka is used as a traditional Belarusian sauce for draniki or potato pancakes. Most often it is made

with pork, sausage, sliced onion, sour cream and flour. Kvass is a type of soft drink that is made from either brown bread or rye flour. Kvass can also be combined with sliced vegetables to create a cold soup called okroshka. I think all these dishes can be tasty and unusual for a tourist.

Everybody knows we are what we eat. It is very important to include various products into your menu, such as dairy products, fruit and vegetables, meat, fish, eggs to get all the necessary vitamins and minerals. Usually people call it a healthy well balanced diet. You can improve your diet by eating smaller portions. But nowadays trying to follow all the necessary recommendations of our doctors we face one more problem – genetically modified food and products made of trans-fats, artificial ingredients and pesticides, which are very harmful for our health.

In Belarus cooking is an activity for women, but nowadays there more and more men who work as professional cooks and chefs at the restaurants and cafes. We usually have some salad – tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad for lunch. For the first course we have some soup – noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, borscht or maybe some fish soup for a change. For the main course we have meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish, spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables – green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers. I prefer meat to fish but my mother makes me eat fish from time to time. She says it's good for my brain. For dessert we have some fruit, fruit juice or a cup of tea with a slice of cake. Not very often we may eat out. But it usually happens for special occasions.

Text № 11.

Shop till you drop

Shop till you drop, spend till the end, buy till you die. We are all consumers. But can we afford to continue a lifestyle that causes pollution and social injustice?

Imagine a room filled with people talking about you. They are discussing your likes and dislikes, your needs, your habits, your dreams. Who do you think they are? Concerned parents? Wrong.

These people are marketing directors. They spend millions of dollars and thousands of hours doing market research to study your spending habits. Why? The answer is simple: money.

Teenagers are the largest-growing market in the world. According to one teen-marketing expert, every year American teenagers spend \$89 billion. So it's vital for companies to capture the young consumer before the competition does. 'How do we appeal to teenagers?' It is a very important question for those with something to sell. Television is the most powerful means for advertisers aiming at teens. MTV has over 200 companies paying top dollars to advertise on their prime-time programs. According to the head of Sales and Marketing for Pepsi-Cola, 'MTV is aimed at the segment we want to reach: teenagers.'

The New York advertising agency BSB Worldwide recently videotaped the bedrooms of teenagers in 25 countries. Their goal? To find out what the 'global teenager' is like. The videotapes revealed remarkable similarities: the same jeans, the same trainers, the same posters of music and sport stars on the walls. What interests ad agencies such as BSB Worldwide? Not only what you buy, but also what music you listen to, what movies you go to, what you do in your free time. They know more about you than you think. They know how to appeal to your emotions. They know all your soft spots.

Teenagers, watch out! Your lifestyle is being studied. Whether you are setting or following trends, marketers everywhere are eagerly watching you, ready to react. And preparing to sell you more, more, more.

Text № 12.

Healthy life

Everybody wants to live a long healthy life. Nowadays a healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of modern life. There are many ways to keep fit. For example, healthy food is a very important factor. Eating unhealthy food leads to obesity and causes many dangerous diseases. We should avoid eating fast food that is high on

calories and fat. We should eat more fruit and vegetables, meat, milk products, which are rich in vitamins and proteins.

Obviously, eating of junk food is not the best thing for your health. In today's fast moving world, people have less and less time to spend eating. It's probably for this reason that junk food has become so popular. Teenagers should know that people who prefer burgers and chips, crisps and hot dogs can become overweight. Besides, fast food is high in fat which is associated with a greater risk of cancer. Nevertheless, healthy eating habits do not mean giving up all your favorite food; it is all about choosing food wisely and preparing meals in a healthier way. The best advice for those who cannot live without hamburgers and chocolate bars, is to limit the amount of junk food they eat. A little now and then. The standard of living is determined by multiple factors including a full access to medical services, high level of education and promotion of sports and a healthy lifestyle. Belarus is among top-10 countries with the lowest crime rate. Belarus has a high industrial potential. Among the most developed areas are mechanical engineering, chemical and petrochemical industry, architecture and food production. Besides, the IT sector has expanded enough. Belarus is one of the IT leaders of Eastern Europe.

Text № 13.

Unique nature of Belarus

The country is proud of its unique nature. About 40% of the country is covered with forests. There are over 20,000 rivers and over 10,000 lakes. Belarusians are environmentally conscious. 4 parks, 2 reserves, 97 sanctuaries and more than 255 hunting grounds are located in Belarus. 4 Belarusian sites are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Belarus is a great place for outdoor activities. Ecotourism and agritourism, the national cuisine and hotel services offer comfort and a warm welcome is guaranteed by the traditional hospitality of the population. In Belarus you can celebrate Christmas twice and welcome the New Year in between. Welcome to Belarus! Part of this unique channel is located in Belarus and a part is located in Poland. Crossing the in-

terstate border, kayaking or by boat is considered quite an adventure by the locals. In addition, since October 2016 you do not need a visa for doing this. The channel connects seven lakes and is ideal for those who prefer recreational activities.

Nalibokskaya Puscha is a real mystical place. According to tradition, a church once located here sank and a lake with a surprisingly smooth coastline appeared in its place. They say that in the quiet of the night over the water, you can hear the sound of bells. The Lavrishevsky monastery that was built side by side, on the left bank of the Neman, suddenly appeared on the right bank of the river. Did you know there is also a famous Naliboksky alcoholic beverage?U

Moors occupy about 60% of Berezinsky Reserve. Thousands of tourists come here every year to see how the lady's slipper orchids blossom and the iridescent colors of marshy meadows. Locals say that in the Berezinsky Reserve frogs croak in synchronous collaboration. Worth checking out!

Text № 14.

The Constitution of Belarus

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus is the basic law of the country. The Constitution of the sovereign Republic of Belarus was adopted on 15 March 1994. Since then, this document has been amended several times. The constitutional system of the Republic of Belarus is a system of mature public relations, which defines the responsibilities of governmental and public institutions, the principles of their interaction and the basic rights and liberties of the citizens. Equal rights are guaranteed for all. The Constitution emphasizes that no ideology of any political party, religious or other kind of public association or social group can be promoted to the rank of national and mandatory for all. The President of the Republic of Belarus is the Head of State, the guarantor of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the rights and liberties of man and citizen.

The President's responsibility is to take measures aimed at protecting the sovereignty of the State, its national security and territorial integrity. One of the main functions vested with the President is to ensure economic and political stability in the State.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus – Parliament – consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic. Any citizen of the Republic of Belarus who has reached the age of 21 may become a deputy of the House of Representatives. The government – the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus – is the central body of state administration in Belarus.

Text № 15.

Welcome to Belarus

With its rich and complicated history of the Belarusian nation includes not only citizens of the Republic of Belarus, but also multiple groups of Belarusians, who live practically on all continents of the planet. There are around 12 million Belarusians in the world, including 4 million Belarusians outside Belarus. Several migration waves can be distinguished in the history of Belarusian diaspora. First, a certain number Belarus and Kyrgyzstan sign an agreement on the Republic of Belarus' accession to WTO BELARUS • FACTS • 2007 46 of Belarusians became foreigners without having to leave their place of residence, as borders of the Belarusian state were reformed and areas with rather compact Belarusian communities became part of the neighbouring states – the Podlaska province in Poland, Vilnius province in Lithuania as well as part of Latgale in Latvia and several districts in the Smolensk region of the Russian Federation. Many Belarusians were forced to leave the country as a result of tense historic events in late XIX – early XX centuries. They settled down in the far reaches of Russia, including Siberia, as well as various countries of Europe, North and South America. During the Soviet times Belarusians gradually propagated across various regions of the Soviet Union, using unexplored lands (plough lands in Kazakhstan). In the 1990s a new migration wave took Belarusians primarily to Israel, the USA, Canada and Australia. At present the largest Belarusian diasporas live in Russia (over 1 million), the United States of America (up to 500,000), Ukraine (around 400,000), Poland (up to 400,000), Kazakhstan (112,000), Canada (100,000), Latvia (100,000), Lithuania (55,000), Estonia (around 25,000). Around 140,000 Jews of Belarusian origin live in Israel. The number of Belarusians living in the CIS and Baltic states de-

creases while more Belarusians leave for Europe and North America. Before the early 1990s there were Belarusian organizations in the USA, Canada, Poland, the UK, and Argentina. Over the last 15 years a lot of new Belarusian associations have been established abroad – in the CIS and Baltic states, Germany, Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, France, the Czech Republic, and Sweden. A kind of a colony of Belarusians was set up in the town of South River in the USA. Temples have been built to offer divine service in Belarusian in Canada, the USA, and other countries, Belarusian-language periodicals are printed, cultural and educational organizations have been established. Instruction in Belarusian is available in many educational establishments in Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine and Latvia. Monuments have been erected to Francysk Skorina in Kaliningrad (Russia), Maksim Bogdanovich in Yaroslavl (Russia), Kastus Kalinovsky in Šalčininkai (Lithuania). The Belarusian Government pays much attention to cooperation with Belarusian diasporas. A bill “Compatriots Abroad” is being prepared to legislate mechanisms to protect rights of Belarusians across the globe, secure their links to the historic homeland. Belarus finances printing of Belarusian literature and textbooks to be distributed abroad, helps Belarusian diasporas in arranging cultural and educational events, periodically holds world congresses of Belarusians. Delivering precise and genuine information about Belarus to compatriots abroad is an important task of the government. The Belarusian-language newspaper Golas Radzimy is printed. Russian and Belarusian broadcasts by the international satellite channel Belarus-TV are available in the near and far abroad.

Text № 16.

Sport in the USA

Sport plays a very important role in American life. Most of them do sport in childhood, in colleges and even older people go in for sport regularly.

The most popular kinds of sport in the USA are swimming, tennis, squash, bowling and others. The four major kinds are hockey, football, baseball and basketball. The choice and the variety of sport can be explained by the size of the country and the variety of its climate. For example in southern states such sports as windsurfing, swim-

ming, racing and baseball are popular, while in northern states skiing and skating are widely spread.

American schools, colleges and universities have sports teams and hold different competitions. They have all conditions and equipment for doing sport professionally. So sportsmen and those students who are fond of sport can get an education in this or that college and combine studies with doing sport. There are no special universities or colleges devoted to sport only. Every year schools and colleges take part in the national kinds of sports competitions. The students, who want to be in good shape, go jogging in the morning and cycle.

Americans win many gold medals in the Olympic Games and are famous for their success in various international competitions.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It occupies northern part of North American continent and borders on the United States in the south and in the northwest. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The climate of *Canada* is rather cold: winters are usually long and snowy and summers in Northern *Canada* are short and cool. Summers in Southern *Canada* are longer and warmer. *Canada* is mostly covered by forests which are one of the most important resources of the country.

Canada is divided into ten provinces. The biggest provinces are Quebec (which is the largest province of *Canada*), British Columbia and Ontario.

The capital of *Canada*, Ottawa, is situated in Ontario. It is mainly a government city but it also has a lot of places of interest such as The Chateau Laurier, Notre Dame Cathedral and the Parliament Buildings which are the symbol of Ottawa.

English and French are the two official languages of the country. English is the first language for most Canadians, but in Quebec province French is the main language.

The flag of *Canada* has two red vertical stripes and a big middle white vertical stripe with a red maple leaf in the centre. *Canada* is a member of the Commonwealth. It is a confederation with parliamentary democracy. Queen Elizabeth II is not only the

Queen of Great Britain, but of *Canada* as well. Every Canadian province has its own government.

Canada has numerous cities and towns. Montreal which is situated in the province of Quebec is the largest city in Canada. It is divided into two parts: the English part and the French part. The heart of Montreal offers some excellent restaurants, shops and a lot of leisure activities.

Toronto, which is the capital of the province of Ontario, is the second largest city in *Canada*, it is an international commercial and business centre and it has always been an artistic and cultural centre as well. The CN Tower, the world's tallest free-standing building, is the symbol of Toronto.

Niagara Falls is the most beautiful city in Canada. Tourists from all over the world come here to enjoy the view of the Canadian Falls or the Horseshoe. The city is a big entertaining centre with a lot of bars, restaurants, small shops, hotels and a big casino.

Text № 17.

Being American

The United States is a society of immigrants. It is probably the most multicultural and multinational country in the world. In the 19th century it was called a "melting pot", however, nowadays such terms as a "salad bowl" or a "pizza" characterize it much better. It means that all ingredients (nations, ethnic groups, peoples) are mixed and separated at a time. It is evident, that in this case the problem of the national American character seems to be rather complicated. Nevertheless, it is essential to try to determine certain features of this mysterious character in order to understand the American world better and through this understanding evaluate native culture.

The problem of national character is quite interesting and disputable itself. Many schools of thoughts still claim that it does not exist. Though plenty of different sources - international jokes, national classical literature, folklore and national language itself - prove the opposite. For example, if to consider international jokes, which place members of different societies into a range of the same situations and describe certain features to a particular representative, the Americans are usually shown

as greedy, practical, not really intelligent individuals, very proud of their being the Americans. These are for sure stereotypical features and they should be taken into account very carefully. Still, national language seems to be even expository in this case. For example, if to compare the Russian and the American (or American English) languages, the latter is evidently more informal, because of the pronoun "you", which is used in reference both to familiar and unknown people. Then, it is interesting that "I" is always capital in the American language and that is a symbol of individualism. It is possible to continue this list endlessly, because language actually forms the national character. However, it is possible to try to identify American values and ideals.

If to consider the American worldview, one of the major values seems to be freedom. The Americans consider their society to be the freest and the best in the world. They regard it as a haven for those who long for opportunities and freedom. They proudly state that even nowadays there are thousands of immigrants, who dream of entering their country, expecting to have a chance to start a new, better life. This value has developed historically through wars and struggle, revolutions and slaughter. It is the first right, mentioned in the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights and the most precious one. However, no doubt, that absolute freedom is impossible and it remains merely an unapproachable ideal. In reality some social groups and individuals are not as free as others. Based on religious, sex, national or age differences, discrimination still exists. That means that the value of freedom is for sure one of the most significant components of the American national character, however, it is rather subjective and stereotypic in reality.

Practicality is the next characteristic feature of the American nation. Historians explain it by the permanent need of survival in the wilderness, settlers faced on the new continent. Robust individualists had more chances to succeed. It was diligence and practicality that have become extremely important ever since. The Americans believe that work is the only way to achieve their ambitious goals. Materialistic values seem to be more important for them than the spiritual ones, because the latter do not have visual incarnation and, therefore, cannot be palpable.

Individualism has strong roots both in the American history and in its philosophy. It determines all aspects of American life, being the most important cultural peculiarity. Individualism means self - reliance, economic self - sufficiency, self - assurance, self - help etc. Individualism persists even in huge complicated corporations, where each person is more or less independent, responsible for his work and encouraged to display initiative. The Americans seem to be extremely concerned about time; time is money for them. They are unable to be busy with several matters at a time; it is a result - oriented nation. American culture is very high - contextual, always in need of words and explanations. That is the reason for the existence of such a great amount of how-to-do books and self-study benefits. Individualism is impossible without competition; American society seems to be based on it.

Text № 18.

American national character

The most striking value of American society is an enormous feeling of patriotism. Though America is a multicultural country and each ethnic group tries to preserve its national identity, American citizens are really proud to be Americans, they believe their country to be blessed by God. This feeling is very special; it is a certain attachment to the nation, to the idea of freedom and happiness rather than love to the motherland itself. American patriotism is sometimes associated with vanity, pride and excessive self - esteem, may be, it is true.

It is essential to mention several main features of a typical American personality. It is, first of all, straightforwardness. Unlike the Russians, who like complicated declarations of their thoughts and feelings, the Americans would speak frankly and straightforwardly, trying to avoid unnecessary introductions. Secondly, the Americans seem to be extremely open-minded and usually sincere. For example, in a hospital a patient would be at once frankly informed about their state, whether it is satisfactory or dreadful. Other person's time and space are highly valued and their personality is strictly respected. At last, it is necessary to state, that the Americans are very active. They cannot stand wasting time. Their lives are closely connected with

work; moreover, the majority of Americans prefer active holidays and entertainment to staying at home with the TV switched on like the Russians do.

Sports have an immense popularity in America. It is business, entertainment and escapism at a time. It is a fundamental part of the American national character. Professional sportsmen are national heroes, symbols of success and prosperity; they are wealthy and physically fit, therefore, they are considered to embody the American Dream. Unlike the Russian tradition the Americans are inspired by winning, rather than by the game itself; *"never be willing to be second best"*[1, p.248] - that is the slogan. Whether they are fans or players, the Americans seem to go mad about baseball, football and hockey.

It is necessary to mention Americans' attitude to church and religion, as an integral part of the culture. America in general, surprisingly enough, is quite religious, unlike other western societies. A great amount of church buildings, representing an astonishing variety of faiths can be seen in the streets. Religion in the United States is rather peculiar; it is somehow closer to general public. A typical American citizen appears to be wearing a T-shirt "Jesus Saves" and it is quite common. A vast majority of Americans believe in God, or at least they say so. A typical American family goes to church every Sunday morning, prays before meals and reads Bible. Even young people seem to be interested in church affairs. The most striking thing about American protestant churches is that under the same roof people pray, play basketball, have dinner and sing patriotic songs - that is a great cultural shock for a new-comer, who is used to little old ladies in Russian churches always muttering and grumbling as if they knew how it is really appropriate to speak to God.

At last, if to consider American national character several words should be said about American ethics in general. First of all, it is relativism in everything; the American culture does not accept any absolute standards. Secondly, it is naturalism, as a consequence of relativism.

Text № 19.

Ecological problems

In recent years the number of environmental problems has increased greatly. One of the most dangerous problems for our planet is global warming which means that most climates all over the world are changing and getting warmer. It happens because we burn too much petrol resources, such as oil and coal, and the Earth heats up. This process can cause melting of the polar ice and the sea level rising in the future. If the climate changes there will be floods, heavy storms or severe droughts in different areas of the world. Cutting down on exhaust fumes from vehicles could help solve this serious problem.

Our planet is overpopulated, that's why we are using up our natural resources – they are not endless. So the scientists have started looking for some alternate forms of energy such as water, wind, sunlight and even tides. These resources are clean, natural and unlimited. I'm glad that modern automobile industries make hybrids which use electric or solar energy instead of petrol. It would definitely help protect our environment from pollution.

There are different kinds of environmental pollution: air pollution, water pollution, land pollution. Sadly, not all human beings realize or admit that we are the ones who cause these problems and we should be the first to stop them and protect our environment. Because of the industrial revolution the air is polluted with awful chemicals; seas and oceans are poisoned with oil spills. Many rare species of flora and fauna are threatened with extinction.

We should be proud to live on our wonderful planet and understand that the consequences of pollution might be terrible and affect us and our children later. We should start recycling things made of glass, paper, plastic and aluminium. We should stop smoking and plant as many trees as we can because they can give us more oxygen. We need to drive less and use public transport in order to reduce fuel burning. We are responsible for the situation.

Text № 20.

Teenage problems

It has never been easy to be a teenager. I believe that the teenage period is the most important one in our life. It is the time when we receive our education and try to learn the right from the wrong.

Teenage hormones make young people more sensitive and emotional than usual. They feel quite miserable, hurt and rejected when they split up with their friends. Young boys and girls often suffer from depressions. Moreover, they constantly have serious arguments with their overprotective parents who try to control everything their children do and do not allow everything they want. Strong parents' pressure to do well in school can also be really annoying for teens.

Teens often face a lot of problems in their relations with parents, teachers and friends. Sometimes they are teased or bullied by their elder brothers or other peers. They also need to be free and independent, so they can feel ashamed while going shopping with their mothers, for example. Some young people get jealous when their friends own a more expensive smart-phone model or a more fashionable piece of clothes.

There are young people who join teenage groups or gangs in order to express their individuality, to increase their self-esteem and to feel accepted and secure. However some subcultures are quite aggressive and opposed to the normal standards in our society. In many gangs teens start using drugs or alcoholic drinks and committing crimes.

One of the main problems among teenage girls is their worry about the body image. They compare themselves with other beautiful and fit girls in their class or even some celebrities and they strongly wish to look like them. This unhealthy self-esteem leads to serious eating disorders and such illnesses as anorexia and bulimia. Girls refuse to eat food in order to change their body shape and to become skinny and then gradually they can't eat at all.

Most teenagers don't know how to cope with their problems because they don't feel like sharing their emotions and discussing them with their parents or friends. Young people are usually afraid of disapproval and misunderstanding. In this case it may be

useful to consult a professional psychologist who can offer some good advice and probably give a helping hand.

Text № 21.

Generation gap

All people have problems. Some people have a lot of problems, others have one or two. And no matter how old you are, you will still face difficulties in your life. We can solve some problems but some problems are very hard to solve. There are a lot of teenagers in our country. A teenager is a person from thirteen to nineteen years of age. And young people here face as many difficulties as grown-up people do. There are problems, which are common for all young people. These are spending your free time, choosing a good friend, how to deal with your parents and the classmates, finding your place in this world, first love and relations with beloved, choosing where to study after finishing school, alcohol and drugs.

One of the most important problems is “a generation gap” – the problem of fathers and sons. Teens usually want to be independent and show this to our parents. And this is kind of depressing when our parents try to control everything we do. Our parents usually don’t understand the clothes that we wear and the music that we listen to. We have different tastes. They often treat us like small children. And this is rather difficult to start listening to each other and understanding each other. Some teens even begin drinking alcohol or smoking just to show they are grown-ups. That is really stupid, I must say. I don’t like smoking. You must have to be a grown-up inside and a cigarette or a bottle of beer won’t help here. This won’t help you look cool. These bad habits cause health problems in future (for girls specially). It is a problem to get a good education as well. It is expensive to get a good education nowadays. I think it is difficult to learn a subject well, for example, without additional classes. And you can’t enter a university without good knowledge.

As for the problem of friendship, I always remember a good proverb, “A friend in need is a friend indeed.” I like this one because it shows what a true friend must be. I like honest people. And, of course, I want to have a friend who will always listen to

me and understand me. One of the most serious problems nowadays is taking drugs and AIDS. The problem of free time is also very important: where to go, what to do in free time. Every teen must find a hobby or just go in for sports. Not just wander in the street without an aim. There is also a problem of having extra (pocket) money to go out with friends, to make presents to your friends, to buy clothes that you really like. We make mistakes but only those who do nothing make no mistakes. The best way to solve them is to be yourself and be responsible for your life.

Text № 22.

US government

Political System of the USA: The United States is a republic with three levels of government. The primary political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The U.S. Constitution's framers created a complex structure that has changed over generations to reflect the changing needs of American society.

The US political system, which is based on the goals of liberty, justice, and general benefit, is a unique combination of tradition and modern principles. The U.S. political system includes a tripartite structure of government, characterized by the separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

In this article, we will look into the historical background, the structure of government, constitutional structure, elections and political parties, federalism, checks and balances, and prominent political figures in the political system of the USA.

The idealistic visions of the late 18th-century Founding Fathers characterize the historical context of the American political system. The United States Constitution was drafted in 1787 and created a unique structure based on Enlightenment ideas, including the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances.

The preservation of individual liberty was further strengthened in 1791 with the passage of the Bill of Rights. Over the decades, the political system has evolved through important occasions such as the Civil Rights Movement. It showed a dedication to democratic values. The political system of the USA is characterized by a clearly defined three-branch system of government: the legislative, executive, and judicial. The

United States Constitution sets up a tripartite framework that attempts to maintain a separation of powers and keep no branch from controlling the others. Below is an overview of every branch:

Executive Branch

- The executive branch, which is headed by the president, is responsible for carrying out and maintaining legal requirements.
- As Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the President is chosen every four years.
- The Vice President and the President's Cabinet, which is made up of appointed officials in control of several government agencies, are additional members of the executive branch.

Legislative Branch

- The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two chambers that together form the legislative branch, sometimes known as Congress.
- Legislation, budget approval, and representing the interests of the American people fall under the authority of Congress.
- Representatives are elected to two-year terms, and senators are elected to six-year terms.

Judicial Branch or the Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court, the highest court in the country, is in command of the judicial branch.
- The Supreme Court reviews cases, interprets legislation, and certifies laws' constitutionality in cooperation with subordinate federal courts.
- The Supreme Court's lifetime appointments of justices ensure their independence from political interference.

The system of checks and balances that keeps each branch from growing too powerful is a compliment to the division of powers. Each branch has a certain amount of influence over the others. This structural design, which maintains democratic values and encourages accountability, is essential to the stability and efficiency of the American political system.

Text № 23.

Renewable energy

How much does a mile of travel or a movie weigh? Such an odd-sounding question isn't about distance or time; instead, it points to the inescapable reality that every product and service begins with, and is sustained by, extracting minerals from the earth.

For everything built or fabricated, one can trace a straight line back upstream to where people use heavy equipment (in some countries, just shovels) to extract materials from the earth. It is obvious that there is a measurable weight in the materials used to build bridges, skyscrapers, and cars. Less obvious is the weight of materials needed to produce energy. Different forms of energy involve radically different types and quantities of energy-harvesting machines and therefore different kinds and quantities of materials.

Whether it's liquids extracted from the earth to power an internal combustion engine or solids used to build batteries, any significant increase in materials used per mile will add up because Americans alone drive some 3 trillion road-miles a year. The same is true for delivering kilowatt-hours and all other energy uses. The upstream nature of the underlying minerals and materials needed for civilization has always been important. It is critical now that governments around the world are rushing to embrace renewable energy.

All machines wear out, and there is nothing actually renewable about green machines, since one must engage in continual extraction of materials to build new ones and replace those that wear out. All this requires mining, processing, transportation, and, ultimately, the disposing of millions of tons of materials, much of it functionally or economically unrecyclable.

Assuring access to the minerals that undergird society is a very old concern, one that is woven through history and has even precipitated wars. In the modern era, U.S. policies to address mineral dependencies date to 1922, when Congress, in the aftermath of World War I, developed a list of 42 "strategic and critical materials" for the technologies and machines important to the military at that time.

Next came the Strategic Materials Act of 1939, renewed and modified several times since, incorporating ideas to encourage domestic mining and create stockpiles of strategically critical minerals for military equipment.

Over the past century, there have been two significant developments. First, the U.S. has not expanded domestic mining, and, in most cases, the country's production of nearly all minerals has declined. Second, the demand for minerals has dramatically increased. These two intersecting trends have led to significant transformations in supply-chain dependencies. Imports today account for 100% of some 17 critical minerals, and, for 29 others, net imports account for more than half of demand.

Text № 24.

Global warming

Our planet is facing a very serious environmental crisis today. It is called global warming. And it is the result of man's intervention with our nature.

Power stations, cars, factories and plants produce an enormous amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) nowadays. Cement production and burning of carbon-based fuels have boosted its concentration in the atmosphere,

If warming continues, the sea levels are expected to rise much more. Floods, storms and hurricanes are likely to become stronger. All the cities near the sea-shore will be leading to global warming. Perfume sprays and carbons used in refrigerators also contribute to global warming. Trees and plants are able to change carbon dioxide back to vital oxygen. However humankind is rapidly cutting down trees in the Amazon rainforests. That is why the amount of carbon dioxide in the air is constantly increasing.

Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas, it allows infrared radiation from the sun to enter the atmosphere on the Earth and not to leave it. This process causes the surface to heat up. Scientists discovered that the polar ice caps and glaciers around the world were melting. It creates more water and raises sea levels. In many parts of our planet, from North Pole to South Pole, there are intense floods on land near the coast. In

general, the world's climate is changing: warm areas are suffering from severe winters, and cold areas are getting warmer.

Besides, some infectious diseases (malaria, for example) can become common with increasing temperatures. And our crops will be infected with diseases too. So it's a common concern of humankind to save our planet. There are many possible ways to make our climate stable and safe: increasing forestlands, vehicle fuel economy, using of wind and solar power and many others.

Text № 25.

British parliamentary system

The United Kingdom is a state with a constitutional monarchy and it is governed within a parliamentary democracy. The head of the state is the monarch who is a hereditary member of the Royal Family, and the head of the government is the prime-minister. In practice, the monarch takes little part in the government's work, he or she just gets weekly oral reports from the prime-minister. The UK has a devolved system of government. The executive power is exercised by the British government, as well as the devolved governments of the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly. The most important departments in the government are the Treasury, the Home Office, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The treasury is responsible for raising of all taxes and the general management of the economy. The Home Office is responsible for criminal matters, policing, and immigration. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is responsible for all international relationships.

The legislative body for the UK and British overseas territories is introduced by the Parliament of the UK, as well as the Scottish Parliament, Welsh and Northern Ireland Assemblies. The UK Parliament consists of two legislative parliamentary bodies, the House of Lords (the upper chamber) and the House of Commons (the lower chamber). All legislation has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament. The House of Commons consists of democratically elected Members of Parliament from different political parties, while most members of the House of Lords are hereditary peers. General elections are held every five years.

The UK judiciary power is independent of the legislative and executive powers. The highest court is the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

The British parliamentary system is a multi-party system. Each of the United Kingdom parliaments or assemblies has elected political parties. The major parties in England are the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal Democratic parties. Meanwhile the dominant party in Scotland is the Scottish National Party.

The United Kingdom has no written constitution. It is not codified and is made up of constitutional conventions and acts of Parliament.

Text № 26.

American cultural values

Every people and a person who has grown up in a specifically developed cultural society have certain values and priorities. Standards of conduct, moral and aesthetic ideals, political and social development, patriotism, religion, constitutional rights and duties all affect the lives of a large number of people. But not all live by the same rules, because many people's views on life may not coincide. Most countries have common human values, but everyone understands them in different ways.

For America, an important aspect of their development is history. America is the land of immigrants, they came there to separate from Britain and become independent. Freedom and independence are the most important achievements of Americans. The Constitution protects the rights of every person. Americans will prefer to release several guilty people to freedom than to imprison one innocent person.

Americans value equality, and here there has been religious intervention. People believe that God created everyone equal, and therefore everything that the country gives to its citizens must also be shared equally. Although some think that their future depends on the social class, on the level of the family in which they were born, and do not share the concept of equality.

Family is another important value in America. Americans create all conditions to ensure that every member of the family is happy. In America, it is permissible to argue

with the elders and have their own opinion, thereby contributing to the formation of the individual.

Education in America is very high. In children from a small age, they bring up the love of learning as a guarantee of success. Students and schoolchildren are offered an independent choice of subjects, which will become their further guides to their careers. In America, there are many training programs and courses.

2. РАЗДЕЛ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ

2.1. Формы контроля работы студентов

Контроль знаний, навыков и умений студентов осуществляется в устной и письменной форме с учетом пройденных тем. Формы контроля работы студентов:

1. Лексико-грамматические тесты.
2. Контроль понимания прочитанного (прослушанного).
3. Письменные переводы.
4. Презентации, доклады и рефераты.
5. Дискуссии, круглые столы.

Текущий контроль: посещаемость занятий, активная работа на практических занятиях, выполнение лексико-грамматических тестов.

Промежуточный контроль: написание лексико-грамматических тестов и устный опрос после освоения учебного материала по теме.

Аттестация проводится в 1 семестре – зачет для очной формы обучения и зачет для заочной формы обучения. Экзамен-2семестр для очной и 3 семестр для заочной формы обучения.

Письменная часть экзамена: Письменный перевод оригинального текста по специальности со словарем на русский (белорусский) язык в соответствии со стилистическими нормами. Время выполнения перевода – 45 минут. Форма контроля – чтение текста на иностранном языке вслух (выборочно) и проверка выполненного перевода.

Устная часть экзамена:

1. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме
2. Беседа на иностранном языке по тематике, связанной со специальностью.

2.2. Варианты контрольных тестов

Итоговый тест за 1 семестр

American pop and R&B singer Chris Brown may only be eighteen years old but he's already topping music charts, releasing great records, and picking up nominations at high-class awards ceremonies. With several hit singles, two popular albums, and even a couple of acting parts already under his belt, Chris is very much a rising star. Surprisingly, his success story began at an ordinary roadside service station when Chris was just thirteen.

Chris was born Christopher Maurice Brown on May 5, 1989, and raised in the small town of Tappahannock in the state of Virginia. His parents were fond of music and the family home was alive with the sound of artists like Michael Jackson, Stevie Wonder, and Aretha Franklin. From an early age Chris would sing along to songs and practice his dance moves around the house.

Before discovering his solo vocal talents, Chris dreamed of becoming a rapper like his favorite hip-hop idols Run DMC and Rakim. It wasn't until he was eleven that Chris began to realize that he possessed a gift for singing. Encouraged by his enthusiastic mother, he continued to practice in his spare time.

Two years later, when Chris was thirteen, something amazing happened. A local production team of talent scouts called in at the roadside service station where his father was working. When he found out that they were in search of promising young rappers and singers, he put his son's name forward and soon Chris was performing for industry professionals.

With his destiny decided, Chris left school and moved to New York to find a manager and a recording contract. The transition from small-town family life to the hustle and bustle of the Big Apple must've been difficult for Chris, but after two years he finally signed to Jive Records and began recording. His self-titled debut album, "Chris Brown", was released in November 2005 and was produced by some of the biggest names in the industry, including Dr. Dre and Scott Storch.

Chris' innocent good looks and outstanding singing ability made him an instant crowd-pleaser. The debut album sold over 150,000 copies in its first week and the first single from it, "Run It!" featuring Juelz Santana, went straight to No.1 in the US charts. This success was followed by several other top 20 hits including "Yo (Excuse Me Miss)" and "Gimme That".

This explosive debut put Chris on the map and kick-started two hectic years for the young star. As well as continuing to sing, Chris co-produced his own music videos, won several top awards, and received Grammy nominations for Best New Artist and Best R&B Contemporary Album. He also co-headlined the extravagant 28-city Up Close and Personal Tour with Ne-Yo in 2006.

After the long summer tour, Chris headed for the recording studio to begin work on his second album with top producers, including Timbaland, Kanye West, and William. Following a delay to the release date, the new album, entitled "Exclusive" finally came out in November 2007. In a statement for MTV News Chris said the new album had a couple of songs for an older audience, although he still wanted his music to appeal to younger fans too. The new record has spawned two No.1 singles - "Wall to Wall" and "Kiss Kiss".

Aside from reaching musical heights, Chris is also working hard on his acting career. So far he has appeared in numerous television productions in the US and has made his 2007 big-screen debut in films like "Stomp the Yard" and "This Christmas".

Despite the hype surrounding his sudden rise to fame, in many ways Chris is still like any other teenager; he likes fashionable clothes and listening to his favorite CDs. In spite of all his musical commitments and international tour dates his parents have persuaded Chris to continue his education and still make sure he does his homework on time!

Упражнения

1. Выберите правильный вариант:

- 1) Chris' hometown Tappahannock is in the American state of...
 - a) Nevada
 - b) Virginia
 - c) Ohio
- 2) When he was a kid, Chris dreamed of becoming...
 - a) an R&B singer
 - b) an astronaut
 - c) a rapper
- 3) Chris discovered his talent for singing when he was...
 - a) eleven years old
 - b) twelve years old
 - c) fifteen years old
- 4) The big break that helped Chris to start his music career came when...
 - a) a producer from a local label saw him performing in a school talent show
 - b) talent scouts enquired about singers at a service station where his father worked
 - c) he came second in the popular American TV show "Pop Idol"
- 5) During the two years following the success of his debut album, Chris...
 - a) continued to sing, made several music videos, and won some music awards
 - b) took a break to record his next studio album
 - c) went on a tiring worldwide promotional tour and then took a long holiday
- 6) So far Chris has appeared in two big-screen films - ...
 - a) "The Nightmare Before Christmas" and "The Full 9 Yards"
 - b) "Santa Claus the Movie" and "The Magic Garden"
 - c) "This Christmas" and "Stomp the Yard"

2. Восстановите порядок слов:

- a) be / about / hip-hop / Chris / to / rap / used / crazy / and.
- b) enthusiastic mother / by / young / his / singer / the / encouraged / was.
- c) hit / with / his / music fans / instant / debut / was / an / album.

- d) already / had / several / has / singles / Chris / hit.
- e) 2007 / finally / new / the / released / in / album / was.
- f) his / is / career / hard / Chris / working / acting / on.

3. Соедините слова с их переводом:

ordinary	поощрять, поддерживать
to possess	невинный, чистый, непорочный to encourage обладать
enthusiastic	убеждать
innocent	выдающийся
outstanding	восторженный, увлеченный
delay	обычный, заурядный
to persuade	задержка, проволочка

4. Переведите на английский язык:

- a) В детстве Крис мечтал стать рэпером, как его любимые кумиры хип-хопа
..... .
- b) Крис бросил школу и переехал в Нью-Йорк, чтобы найти себе менеджера.
..... .
- c) После длительного летнего турне Крис направился в студию, чтобы работать над своим новым альбомом.
- d) После небольшой задержки новый альбом вышел в ноябре 2007.
- e) Помимо музыкальных проектов Крис также занят своей актерской карьерой.
- f) Как любому другому подростку, Крису нравится носить модную одежду и слушать свои любимые диски.

Итоговый тест за 2 семестр

Pete Wentz is the primary lyricist, bassist, and backing vocalist for the Chicago-based pop-punk band Fall Out Boy. Aside from his musical talent and success with FOB, Wentz knows how to act, write, and do business. He has become a popular celebrity both on TV and in the tabloid press - attracting attention for his clothes (or lack of them!), his personal admissions, and more recently his relationship with pop sensation Ashlee Simpson.

Peter Lewis Kingston Wentz III came into the world on June 5, 1979 in the Chicago suburb of Wilmette in the state of Illinois. As a kid Wentz had two loves - music and soccer. He adored the British group The Smiths and started playing the piano at an early age. He later took up the bass when he was 14 because he wanted to be in a punk band. While attending New Trier High School and North Shire Country Day School, Wentz became an all-state soccer player.

However, Wentz had other things than studying on his mind and regularly played truant from school. Not knowing what to do, his parents sent him to a boot camp for 8 weeks in the hope that he would learn some discipline. Wentz despised the camp and in the harsh army-style atmosphere learned to hide his feelings. Later, song-writing and music became his outlet for these pent-up emotions and he was able to write personal lyrics that resonated with fans.

After finishing high school in 1997, Wentz attended DePaul University where he majored in political science. However, his desire to focus on his music career led him to drop out just one semester before he was due to graduate.

In the late 90s Wentz was heavily involved in the Chicago hardcore punk scene and became a well-known local musician, playing in several different bands simultaneously. He sang vocals for a band called Arma Angelus and that's where he met guitarist Joe Trohmand. The two musicians later recruited Patrick Stump (vocals, guitar) and Andy Hurley (drums) and founded Fall Out Boy in 2001. As the new band gained popularity, Wentz and the others devoted more and more time to it.

FOB's mainstream success came with the release of their album "From Under the Cork Tree" - for which Wentz penned all the lyrics. During the making of the al-

bum Wentz overdosed on the anxiety drug Ativan and subsequently spent a week in hospital recovering. Following the apparent suicide attempt, he talked in interviews about the pressure he had been under and admitted to suffering from bouts of manic-depression. The album includes a song entitled "7 Minutes in Heaven (Ativan Halen)" about his near-death experience.

Following his recovery and the success of 2005, Wentz stepped into the media spotlight and became the face of the emerging pop-punk scene that was sweeping America and Europe. He gave interviews and began to appear on the covers of magazines with his trademark look of tight jeans, hoodie, and eyeliner. In early 2006 naked photos of Wentz were leaked onto the LiveJournal internet community causing a scandal. More recently paparazzi cameras have been focusing on Wentz and his sweetheart Ashlee Simpson - the celebrity couple are now a popular news item.

Away from the hype, Wentz likes to write. He has already written one book based on his childhood nightmares and insomnia entitled "The Boy with the Thorn in His Side" and is currently co-writing another book with friend William Beckett from The Academy Is...

Wentz also owns several businesses including Clandestine Industries - a clothing company, Decaydance Records - which has signed up-and-coming bands like Panic! At the Disco, Bartskull Films - a film production company, and Angels & Kings - a New York bar/club opened last summer with members of The Academy is... and Gym Class Heroes.

Упражнения

1. Выберите правильный вариант:

- 1) Pete was born in a suburb of Chicago called...
 - a) Green Oaks
 - b) Wilmette
 - c) Lakeside

2) As a kid Pete loved the British group...

a) The Rolling Stones

b) The Who

c) The Smiths

3) When he was still at school, Pete was an all-state...

a) American football player

b) English football (soccer) player

c) basketball player

4) To teach Pete some discipline, his parents sent him to...

a) fight in the American army

b) West Point Military School

c) a tough army-style boot camp

5) Pete Wentz and Joe Trohmand formed Fall Out Boy...

a) in 1999

b) in 2001

c) while they were still studying at high school

6) On the mainstream hit album "From Under the Cork Tree", Pete...

a) wrote the lyrics to all the tracks

b) designed all the artwork for the album cover and booklet

c) played solo guitar and keyboard

2. Соедините слова с их переводом

suburb

общность, сообщество

to adore

набирать, нанимать на работу

to involve

страдать

to recruit	впоследствии, позднее, потом
subsequently	обожать, почитать
pressure	окраина, пригород
to suffer	вовлекать, втягивать
community	давление

3. Восстановите порядок слов

- a) fourteen / took / bass / Pete / up / he / when / the / was.
- b) high / from / played / Pete / school / truant / often.
- c) Political Science / out / but / dropped / at / in / then / university / Pete / majored.
- d) hospital / Wentz / and / an / overdose / spent / week / in / a / subsequently / took.
- e) face / became / he / of / the / the / emerging / genre / new / pop-punk.
- f) Ashlee Simpson / are / in / always / Pete / the / spotlight / media / girlfriend / and.

4. Переведите на английский язык:

- a) В детстве Пит любил две вещи – музыку и футбол.
- b) Пит играет на пианино с раннего возраста.
- c) В строгой атмосфере учебного лагеря Пит научился скрывать свои эмоции.
- d) В конце 90-х годов Пит играл в нескольких группах одновременно.
- e) Пит признает, что он периодически страдает от депрессии.
- f) Пит написал книгу, которая основана на его детских кошмарах

2.3. Перечень вопросов к экзамену

1. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Великобритания. Национальная культура и ценности».
2. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «США. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль».
3. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Республика Беларусь. Национальная культура и ценности».
4. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Республика Беларусь. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль».
5. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Технический прогресс и экологическая культура».
6. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Здоровый образ жизни».
7. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Великобритания. Национальные праздники и традиции».
8. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «США. Национальные праздники и традиции».
9. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Великобритания. Национальный характер и идентичность США».
10. Мини-презентация (2 мин.) на английском языке по теме «Великобритания. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль».

2.4. Образец карточки к экзамену

1. Translate the text № 1 in writing:

The British parliament

The British Parliament is the oldest in the world. It originated in the 12th century as Witenagemot, the body of wise counselors whom the King needed to consult pursuing his policy. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head. The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making. It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short). Each of them represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. MPs are elected either at a general election or at a by-election following the death or retirement. Parliamentary elections are held every 5 years and it is the Prime Minister who decides on the exact day of the election. The minimum voting age is 18. And the voting is taken by secret ballot. The election campaign lasts about 3 weeks, The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his party to become the cabinet of ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area in the government. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and "shadow cabinet". The leader of the opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons. The parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government and they only meet together on symbolic occasions, such as coronation of a new monarch or the opening of the parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the one of three which has true power. The House of Commons is made up of six hundred and fifty elected members, it is presided over by the speaker, a member acceptable to the whole house. MPs sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first 2 rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties (called "front benches") the back benches belong to the rank-and-life MPs. Each session of the House of Commons lasts for 160-175 days. Parliament has intervals during his work. MPs are paid for their parliamentary work and

have to attend the sittings. As mention above, the House of Commons plays the major role in law making. The procedure is the following: a proposed law ("a bill") has to go through three stages in order to become an act of parliament, these are called "readings". The first reading is a formality and is simply the publication of the proposal. The second reading involves debate on the principles of the bill; it is examination by parliamentary committee. And the third reading is a report stage, when the work of the committee is reported on to the house. This is usually the most important stage in the process. When the bill passes through the House of Commons, it is sent to the House of Lords for discussion, when the Lords agree it, the bill is taken to the Queen for royal assent, when the Queen signs the bill, it becomes act of the Parliament and the Law of the Land. The House of Lords has more than 1000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work in the house. Members of this Upper House are not elected, they sit there because of their rank, the chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. And he sits on a special seat, called "Woolsack" The members of the House of Lords debate the bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons. Some changes may be recommended and the agreement between the two houses is reached by negotiations.

2. Speak on the topic № 1: Великобритания. Национальная культура и ценности.

2.5. Образцы текстов к экзамену

Text № 2.

The US Congress

The Congress of the US is the legislative branch of the federal government, and it is a bicameral legislature, implying that it is made up of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Capitol in Washington DC is the place where the Congress meets regularly. The Senators and the representatives are elected directly by popular vote, and the gubernatorial appointment may fill any vacancy in the Senate. The member of the Congress is affiliated either to the Democratic Party or the

Republican Party, but in some cases, there could be some members of other parties or an independent candidate. The Congress has 535 members who vote out of which 435 are representatives while 100 are senators.

The US Senate is more powerful than the House of Representatives and has distinct powers that are not shared with the House. The Senate can debate and review bills and treaties, propose legislation, and provide some oversight of the president's administration. The primary function of the Senate is to represent the interest of the state in the political process as opposed to the House of Representatives which represents the interest of the people. In the Congress, there are 100 senators at any given time and each state has two senators. The senator serves for a term of six years and can be elected over and over indefinitely. Ted Kennedy was the senator from Massachusetts from 1962 until his death in 2009.

Text № 3.

Belarusian national character

Belarusian traditions and features of the national character were formed in the course of complex history. The country was engulfed by many military conflicts, World Wars, national liberation revolts, revolutions and repressions. So our extraordinary history cultivated special character traits of our people, the main of them are tolerance and diligence.

Different from anyone else, Belarusians are able to adapt to any circumstances — not to change the circumstances but to change themselves, to accept these circumstances, to live them naturally, in harmony and even with pleasure.

The second aspect of the Belarusian character is that a Belarusian holds tight to what he has gained. He regards the external world with little trust.

At the same time, in the view of Belarusians themselves, they are loved and respected by everyone. People turn to Belarusians for help and support, because they know that a Belarusian will always be responsive and helpful. Belarusian people always enjoy receiving guests and are perfect at this. This tradition is alive today.

To sum up, Belarusian features of character are tolerance and a lack of temper. Belarusians are kind, soft, soulful, hard-working and hospitable. But at the same time they are reserved, not very jolly and rather pessimistic.

New Belarusians are rather inclined to intellectual jobs. They earn their living by using brains rather than by digging the soil. The young generation has more Belarusian identity than the Soviet generation. New Belarusians express more interest in their roots and history. Many Belarusians, both young and old, are fond of gardening very much.

Text № 4.

Political system of the Republic of Belarus

The Republic of Belarus is a unitary, democratic, social state based on the rule of law, which exercises absolute authority over its entire territory and implements an independent domestic and foreign policy.

Belarus is a presidential republic. The President of the Republic of Belarus is Head of the State, guarantor of the country's Constitution, human and citizen's rights and liberties. The President is elected by the people of the Republic of Belarus for a term of five years through a universal, free, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. Being Head of the State, the President provides for the protection of sovereignty, national security and territorial integrity of the country, ensures its political and economic stability. The President is also Head of the Executive and ensures its interaction with the legislative bodies, establishes and dissolves ministries, state committees and other central bodies of state administration.

The bicameral parliament is a representative and legislative institution of the country.

The House of Representatives of the National Assembly consists of 110 deputies elected on the basis of a universal, free, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The Council of the Republic is the House of territorial representation. Its members are elected by secret ballot at sessions of local councils of deputies. The Parliament's term of office is 4 years.

Text № 5.

Environmental problems

In recent years the number of environmental problems has increased greatly. One of the most dangerous problems for our planet is global warming which means that most climates all over the world are changing and getting warmer. It happens because we burn too much petrol resources, such as oil and coal, and the Earth heats up. This process can cause melting of the polar ice and the sea level rising in the future. If the climate changes there will be floods, heavy storms or severe droughts in different areas of the world. Cutting down on exhaust fumes from vehicles could help solve this serious problem.

Our planet is overpopulated, that's why we are using up our natural resources – they are not endless. So the scientists have started looking for some alternate forms of energy such as water, wind, sunlight and even tides. These resources are clean, natural and unlimited. I'm glad that modern automobile industries make hybrids which use electric or solar energy instead of petrol. It would definitely help protect our environment from pollution.

There are different kinds of environmental pollution: air pollution, water pollution, land pollution. Sadly, not all human beings realize or admit that we are the ones who cause these problems and we should be the first to stop them and protect our environment. Because of the industrial revolution the air is polluted with awful chemicals; seas and oceans are poisoned with oil spills. Many rare species of flora and fauna are threatened with extinction.

We should be proud to live on our wonderful planet and understand that the consequences of pollution might be terrible and affect us and our children later. We should start recycling things made of glass, paper, plastic and aluminium. We should stop smoking and plant as many trees as we can because they can give us more oxygen. We need to drive less and use public transport in order to reduce fuel burning. We are responsible for the situation.

Text № 6.

Healthy lifestyle

Today healthy lifestyle is becoming more and more popular both with the old and the young. People have become more health-conscious. They say that the greatest wealth is health. And it's so true. The healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the longer we live.

A healthy diet is an essential part of staying healthy. We know that we should not stuff ourselves with fast food, sweets, sausages, pastry and fat food. Due to medical research, this type of food shortens our life, it leads to obesity, heart and blood vessels diseases, diabetes, gastric problems and lots of other serious ailments. To prevent all these problems we should enjoy well-balanced home-made meals with a lot of organic fruits, vegetables, dairy products, grains and seafood. We are what we eat.

Keeping fit and going in for sports is also important for our health. Lack of exercise in our life is a serious problem. In big cities people spend hours sitting in front of computers, TV-sets and other gadgets. We walk less because we mainly use cars and public transport. We certainly don't have to be professional sportsmen, but we should visit fitness clubs, go jogging, walk much, swim, go cycling or roller-skating or just dance. Doctors say that regular moderate physical activity is necessary for our body because it protects us from strokes and heart diseases, flue and obesity.

We must understand the harm of bad habits for our health. Smoking, drinking or taking drugs mean serious illnesses and even death from lung cancer or liver diseases, for instance. Cigarettes kill about 3 million heavy-smokers every year. Drug addicts die very young. So I think there is no place for bad habits in a healthy way of life.

Taking a proper rest and getting enough sleep, from 8 to 10 hours daily, are also great healthy habits. Sleep is the food for our brain and the rest for our muscles. Moreover we should avoid getting nervous or worried for no reason.

Healthy way of life concerns our body, mind and soul. Healthy people live longer, they are more successful and they enjoy their life. I believe that it's not difficult at all to follow these simple rules, and they are worth it.

Text № 7.

Customs and traditions in Belarus

Belarusian life is full of customs and traditions. Ancient rituals may be seen in our customs and holidays. Like other countries Belarus has its own holidays. They are of two kinds – traditional national holidays and religious holidays. National holidays are both – a public celebration and a personal event in the family. Some holidays and traditions have a religious origin, for example Christmas and Easter. A lot of people think that New Year's Day is the most exciting time of the year for children and adults. The New Year has three marvelous aspects — both giving and receiving presents, making beautiful decorations and preparing the most wonderful food. The central decoration for New Year must be a fir-tree decorated with toys and lights. Long before New Year's Eve people begin to buy New Year's cards, toys and presents. Most families see the New Year in at home. A lot of delicious food is cooked for the night meal which usually starts at 10 o'clock. This day is a traditional family reunion day and a special day for children. We have some special holidays. For example, "Kupalle" is one of the most mysterious pagan holiday in Belarus. People light bonfires, dance and sing songs around them. Kupalle is celebrated on the 7th of July. At night, people light bonfires and perform traditional dances, sing folk songs and jump over the fire. Bathing in the river and jumping over the fire are supposed to be the acts of purification. Girls gather flowers and weave coronets which they wear during the holiday and then at dawn, they throw their coronets into the river. One of the culminating moments of the event is the search for a magic fern-flower in the forest, which is considered to be a symbol of love. Another interesting holiday is Belarusian "Kalyady". On "Kalyady" Belarusians like to visit each other, celebrate weddings and arrange fairs. Groups of merry young boys and girls in smart clothes go from house to house. Hosts and hostesses usually treat them to delicious things and thank them for well-wishing and carolsinging. The main purpose of "Kalyady" is to get rid of everything bad and to begin a new life cycle with joy and optimism. Of course it's very important to follow our grandparents' traditions, because we should know our past, our historic roots and national culture. Belarusian national culture has

always maintained (поддерживала) its national traditions, at the same time remaining an integral part of the world cultural heritage. So we are responsible for this heritage and shouldn't forget our history.

Text № 8.

Holidays in the USA

There are federal holidays in the USA when the government offices and some private businesses are closed, and American people enjoy their days off. The national favorites are Christmas and Thanksgiving Day. Christmas Day is celebrated on the 25th of December. People put up Christmas trees, decorate their homes and gardens, send greeting cards, exchange gifts and attend church services. Children wait for Santa Claus to come to their houses from the chimney and leave presents under the tree or inside their socks. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on the last Thursday of November. In 1621, after a long hungry winter and severe epidemics, the Pilgrims gathered their first bountiful harvest and they held a feast which has become a national tradition since then. Today American families gather together at their parents' places and serve a large home-cooked dinner: roast turkey with cranberry sauce, a pumpkin pie and potatoes.

There are some other national holidays in the USA. The 4th of July is Independence Day which honors the adoption of the national Declaration of independence in 1776. On Veterans' Day (the 11th of November) and Memorial Day (the 30th of May) the USA honor American veterans and killed servicemen of all wars. Columbus Day is celebrated on the second Monday of October and it commemorates the landing of Christopher Columbus in the New World in 1492. Labor Day is also a federal holiday on the first Monday of September when working people hold parades to mark the end of summer. President's Day (or Washington's Birthday) is celebrated on the 22nd of February and it honors the first president of the USA.

Some American holidays are also observed in many countries of the world. Among them are St. Valentine's Day (sweethearts and lovers of all ages exchange special greeting cards "valentines" and small presents on the 14th of February to ex-

press their love and affection), Halloween (on the 31st of October Americans carve jack-o-lanterns out of pumpkins and wear scary costumes and masks to frighten off devils, ghosts and witches) and New Year's Day (the night before the 1st of January Americans stay awake and gather to watch fireworks and shoot off firecrackers, make traditional New Year's resolutions and wish each other a happy coming year).

There are some other popular American celebrations that happen every year: Easter (which falls on Sunday in March or April), Mother's Day (the second Sunday in May) and Father's Day (the third Sunday in June).

Text № 9.

British character

A nation is born from its land, its history, its art, its traditions and its institutions. These things work together to make people what they are. But above all, a nation is made up of people, and although there are things they all share, all of those people are different. We can say there is still a "British nation," and one of the most characteristic features of Englishmen is their traditions, which they respect, and which they have kept for centuries. The traditions don't only accumulate the experience and wisdom of many generations, but they bring some stability into the rapidly changing world.

The National Character exists. It is not a myth, it's a reality. But the National Character doesn't describe the character of every person, it describes the character of people of nation in general. Every person has its own character, but according to the person's belonging to some nation many traits of character are similar and these features may be explained as the national character.

As is known in Britain there exists the accepted code of behavior. This accepted code of behavior of the British people doesn't allow the straightforward expression of what they think and feel. In contrast to Russians who prefer directness, British people tend to understate things. A conversation in English is full of hints, half tones and half-statements.

British people will not particularly like to interfere in other people's affairs. They are known to have a cult of privacy. They generally tend to keep to themselves to hate to intrude in other people's privacy. For example, as a matter of fact, they don't particularly like to speak about their personal matters and interests and when they do, they always do it in an apologetic manner.

In a conversation they mostly avoid direct questions and strong dogmatic tones, because the culturally accepted code of behavior doesn't allow asking other people about their personal matters in a direct way. So we see that the British are guided by the principle of non-interfering in other people's affairs.

The British see self-possession as the highest quality of human character. They regard the free display of emotions as vulgar and antisocial. They value highly the ability to stay calm in all kinds of situations and leave things unsaid.

In one word - British are extremely reserved people. They are also considered to be industrious, polite, tradition-loving, courteous, honest, extremely nationalistic and etc. They are known to have a specific sense of humor. Their humor is delicate.

Text № 10.

Political system of the UK

The United Kingdom is a state with a constitutional monarchy and it is governed within a parliamentary democracy. The head of the state is the monarch who is a hereditary member of the Royal Family, and the head of the government is the prime-minister. In practice, the monarch takes little part in the government's work, he or she just gets weekly oral reports from the prime-minister. The UK has a devolved system of government. The executive power is exercised by the British government, as well as the devolved governments of the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly. The most important departments in the government are the Treasury, the Home Office, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The treasury is responsible for raising of all taxes and the general management of the economy. The Home Office is responsible for criminal matters, policing, and immigration. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is responsible for all international relationships.

The legislative body for the UK and British overseas territories is introduced by the Parliament of the UK, as well as the Scottish Parliament, Welsh and Northern Ireland Assemblies. The UK Parliament consists of two legislative parliamentary bodies, the House of Lords (the upper chamber) and the House of Commons (the lower chamber). All legislation has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament. The House of Commons consists of democratically elected Members of Parliament from different political parties, while most members of the House of Lords are hereditary peers. General elections are held every five years.

The UK judiciary power is independent of the legislative and executive powers. The highest court is the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

The British parliamentary system is a multi-party system. Each of the United Kingdom parliaments or assemblies has elected political parties. The major parties in England are the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal Democratic parties. Meanwhile the dominant party in Scotland is the Scottish National Party.

2.6. Методические рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы

При организации самостоятельной работы необходимо учитывать интересы и потребности обучающихся (область профессиональной и научной деятельности, участие в международных научных конференциях и семинарах и т.д.).

При изучении дисциплины используются следующие виды самостоятельной работы:

- подготовка докладов, сообщений и рефератов по пройденным темам;
- подготовка к проведению ролевых или деловых игр;
- подготовка к выполнению лексических, грамматических тестов;
- подготовка к выступлению на иностранном языке на научно-практических конференциях;
- работа с оригинальными неадаптированными специальными изданиями;
- работа с двуязычными и одноязычными словарями;

– работа с Интернет-источниками; компьютерное тестирование

2.7. Примерные задания для самостоятельной работы

Тема 1. Социально-бытовое общение. Тематический контроль: Круглый стол: Презентация рефератов: «Магазины. Покупки». Мини-конференция: «Интервью с гидом туристической фирмы». Перевод и пересказ текстов Литература 1. Доклады по теме. 2. Аутентичные профессионально-ориентированные тексты.

Тема 2. Социокультурное общение. Республика Беларусь. Тематический контроль: Круглый стол: Национальный характер и идентичность. Перевод текстов Литература: 1. Доклады по теме. 2. Аутентичные профессионально-ориентированные тексты.

Тема 3. Социокультурное общение. Великобритания. Тематический контроль: Мини-конференция: «Национальные праздники и традиции».

Перевод и пересказ текста по заданной теме. Литература: 1. Доклады по теме. 2. Аутентичные профессионально-ориентированные тексты.

Тема 4. Социокультурное общение. США. Тематический контроль: Мини-конференция: «Национальная культура и ценности». Доклады по теме. Перевод и пересказ текста по заданной теме.

Тема 5. Социально-культурное общение. Здоровый образ жизни. Тематический контроль: Круглый стол: «Проблемы правильного питания». Литература: 1. Доклады по теме. Перевод и пересказ текста по заданной теме.

Тема 6. Социально-политическое общение. Республика Беларусь. Тематический контроль: Мини-конференция: «Политическое устройство и система управления». Доклады по теме. Перевод и пересказ текста по заданной теме.

Тема 7. Социально-политическое общение. Великобритания. Тематический контроль: Круглый стол: «История английского парламента». Доклады по теме. Перевод аутентичных текстов

Тема 8. Социально-политическое общение. США. Тематический контроль: Мини конференция: «Конгресс США». Презентация рефератов: «Система сдержек и балансов». Перевод и пересказ аутентичных текстов.

2.8. Критерии оценок видов речевой деятельности

Критерии оценки рецептивных видов речевой деятельности.

Понимание основного содержания текстов. Полнота понимания: • правильность определения темы, основных действующих лиц, фактов, событий и их последовательности; • установление логической/хронологической связи между фактами/событиями; • различение основной и второстепенной информации; • оценка новизны/значимости изложенных в тексте фактов. Точность понимания: • правильность понимания лексических и грамматических средств в данном контексте; • различение фактической и оценочной информации. Глубина понимания: • понимание идеи текста, отношения автора к событиям и действующим лицам; • оценка изложенных в тексте фактов, событий, самостоятельный вывод

Критерии оценки продуктивных видов речевой деятельности. Диалогическая речь • степень реализации коммуникативной задачи; • умение инициировать и поддерживать беседу по предложенной ситуации/ теме/проблеме; • быстрота реакции; • умение выражать свое отношение/мнение; • выбор языковых и речевых средств в соответствии с ситуацией/темой/ проблемой общения; • разнообразие используемых языковых и речевых средств (в пределах продуктивного языкового минимума, определяемого программой); • использование речевых клише для оформления реплик; • лексико-грамматическая и фонетическая правильность речи; • использование компенсаторных умений в случае затруднений в общении; • количество реплик.

Монологическая речь • степень реализации коммуникативной задачи; • логичность и последовательность высказывания; • завершенность высказывания; • умение выражать свое отношение/мнение; • использование адекватных

связующих элементов; • выбор языковых и речевых средств в соответствии с ситуацией/темой/ проблемой общения; • разнообразие используемых языковых и речевых средств (в пределах продуктивного языкового минимума, определяемого программой); • лексико-грамматическая и фонетическая правильность речи; • использование компенсаторных умений в случае затруднений в общении; • беглость речи; • объем высказывания.

Критерии оценки письменной речи • соответствие письменного высказывания коммуникативной задаче; • логичность, последовательность и связность письменного высказывания; • выбор языковых и речевых средств в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей; • разнообразие используемых языковых и речевых средств (в пределах продуктивного языкового минимума, определяемого программой); • лексико-грамматическая и орфографическая правильность письменного высказывания; • объем письменного высказывания.

3. ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ

Перечень основной литературы

1. Бендецкая, М. Е. Практика письменной английской речи = Practice of written English : пособие для студентов вузов / М. Е. Бендецкая; под ред. Р. К. Фастовец. – изд. 2-е. – Минск : Тетра Системс, 2011. – 160 с.

2. Дроздов, М. В. Английский язык в средствах массовой информации: учебное пособие / М. В. Дроздов, И. Н. Кузьмич. – Минск : Издательство Гревцова, 2011. – 256 с.

3. Мисуно, Е. А. Перевод английского языка на русский : практикум : учебное пособие / Е. А. Мисуно, И. В. Шаблыгина. – 2-е изд., доп. – Минск : Аверсэв, 2013. – 256 с.

4. Сборники аутентичных текстов по специальностям.

Перечень дополнительной литературы

1. Dooley, J Grammarway 3 / J. Dooley, V. Evans. ExpressPublishing, 2011. –250 с.
2. The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA : World Book International. – 766 p.
3. Фастовец, Р. В. Практика английской речи = English Speech Practice: 1-й курс : учебное пособие для студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки» / Р. В. Фастовец [и др.]. – Минск : Тетра Системс, 2011. – 480 с.
4. Фастовец, Р. В. Практика английской речи = English Speech Practice: 2-й курс : учебное пособие для студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки» / Р. В. Фастовец. [и др.]. – Минск : Тетра Системс, 2011. – 400 с.
5. Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика английского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Издательство Гревцова, 2013. – 480 с.

Компьютерные средства обучения

Вид	Наименование программного продукта	назначение
Компьютерная программа	«Reward InterN@tive» Macmillan Publishers Limited	электронный учебник
Компьютерная программа	«English Platinum» ТОО «Мульти-медиа Технологии»	обучающая программа
Компьютерная программа	«Профессор Хиггинс. Английский без акцента!». НИЦ «Istrasoft»	обучающая программа
Компьютерная программа	EBC (English Business Contracts) ТОО «Медиахаус»	обучающая программа
Компьютерная программа	«LingoFox» , Hot Potatoes	инструментальная программы для создания упражнений и тестовых заданий
Интернет-сайт	www.wikipedia.org (английский язык)	энциклопедия
Интернет-сайт	www.britanica.org (английский язык)	энциклопедия Британии
Интернет-сайт	www.englishclub.net (английский язык)	обучающие тесты
Интернет-сайт	www.english-to-go.com (английский язык)	информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы
Интернет-сайт	www.globalenvision.org (английский язык)	информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы
Интернет-сайт	www.Irs.ed.uiuc.edu/Impact/ (английский язык)	информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы
Компьютерная программа	Мультимедийная презентация курса	

**ЧАСТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ИНСТИТУТ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЗНАНИЙ ИМЕНИ А.М.ШИРОКОВА»**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Ректор Института современных знаний имени А.М.Широкова

А.Л.Капилов

26.06.2023

Регистрационный № УД-02-44/уч.

3.1. Учебная программа

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (общее владение)

Учебная программа учреждения высшего образования по учебной дисциплине
для специальностей:

6-05-0215-02 «Музыкальное искусство эстрады»

6-05-0215-10 «Компьютерная музыка»

6-05-0314-03 «Социально-культурный менеджмент и коммуникации»

2023 г.

Учебная программа составлена на основе образовательных стандартов высшего образования: ОСВО 6-05-0215-02-2023, ОСВО 6-05-0215-10-2023, ОСВО 6-05-0314-03-2023 по специальностям: 6-05-0215-02 «Музыкальное искусство эстрады», 6-05-0215-10 «Компьютерная музыка», 6-05-0314-03 «Социально-культурный менеджмент и коммуникации» и учебных планов по специальностям

СОСТАВИТЕЛЬ:

В.В.Новиков, старший преподаватель кафедры межкультурной коммуникации Частного учреждения образования «Институт современных знаний имени А.М.Широкова»

РЕЦЕНЗЕНТЫ:

И.Е.Иноземцева, доцент кафедры социально-гуманитарных дисциплин и менеджмента Частного учреждения образования «Институт современных знаний имени А.М.Широкова», кандидат культурологии;

А.Г.Торжок, доцент кафедры теории и практики перевода факультета социокультурных коммуникаций Белорусского государственного университета, кандидат филологических наук, доцент

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА К УТВЕРЖДЕНИЮ:

Кафедрой межкультурной коммуникации Частного учреждения образования «Институт современных знаний имени А.М.Широкова»
(протокол № 11 от 30.05.2023);

Научно-методическим советом Частного учреждения образования «Институт современных знаний имени А.М.Широкова»
(протокол № 5 от 26.06 2023)

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Цель учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (общее владение)» – использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

Достижение цели предполагает реализацию следующих задач:

познавательной, позволяющей сформировать представление об образе мира как целостной многоуровневой системе (этнической, языковой, социокультурной и т. п.); уровне материальной и духовной культуры; системе ценностей (религиозно-философских, эстетических и нравственных); особенностях профессиональной деятельности в соизучаемых странах;

развивающей, обеспечивающей речемыслительные и коммуникативные способности, развитие памяти, внимания, воображения, формирование потребности к самостоятельной познавательной деятельности, критическому мышлению и рефлексии;

воспитательной, связанной с формированием общечеловеческих, общенациональных и личностных ценностей, таких как гуманистическое мировоззрение, уважение к другим культурам, патриотизм, нравственность, культура общения.

Иностранный язык должен выполнять ряд следующих функций: познавательную, регулятивную, ценностно-ориентационную. Это осуществляется посредством взаимосвязанного обучения всем видам речевой деятельности и овладения технологиями языкового самообразования.

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

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины студент должен:

знать:

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

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

историю и культуру стран изучаемого языка;

уметь:

вести общение социокультурного и профессионального характера;

читать и переводить литературу по специальности;

письменно выражать свои коммуникативные намерения в различных сферах;

понимать аутентичную иноязычную речь на слух;

иметь навыки:

владения стратегиями различного вида чтения и навыками восприятия речи на слух;

находить конкретную информацию в контексте;

воспринимать на слух иноязычную речь в естественном темпе.

Освоение дисциплины обеспечивает формирование следующей **универсальной** компетенции: УК-3. Осуществлять коммуникации на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и культурного взаимодействия.

На учебную дисциплину очной (дневной) формы получения высшего образования выделено всего 192 часа, из них 80 аудиторных часов практические занятия. Промежуточная аттестация – зачет, экзамен. На самостоятельную работу отведено 112 часов. На учебную дисциплину для заочной формы получения высшего образования выделено всего 192 часа, из них 20 аудиторных часов практические занятия. На самостоятельную работу отведено 172 часа.

Промежуточная аттестация – зачет, экзамен.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОГО МАТЕРИАЛА

Тема 1. Социально бытовое общение

Личностные характеристики студента. Биографические сведения, увлечения, характер, хобби. Написание резюме. Ситуации бытового общения. Путешествие: аэропорт, вокзал, гостиница, такси. Покупки. Магазины. Национальная кухня. В ресторане. У врача.

Тема 2. Социокультурное общение

Республика Беларусь. Национальная культура и ценности. Национальные традиции и праздники. Национальный характер и идентичность.

Великобритания. Национальная культура и ценности. Национальные традиции и праздники. Национальный характер и идентичность

США. Национальная культура и ценности. Национальные традиции и праздники. Национальный характер и идентичность.

Социокультурный портрет современной молодежи.

Технический прогресс и экологическая культура. Здоровый образ жизни.

Тема 3. Социально-политическое общение

Республика Беларусь. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль.

Великобритания. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль.

США. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль.

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
очная(дневная) форма получения высшего образования

Номер раздела, темы	Название раздела, темы	Количество аудиторных часов					Материальное обеспечение занятия (наглядные, методические пособия и др.)	Литература	Формы Контроля знаний
		лекции	семинарские занятия	практические занятия	лабораторные занятия	Количество часов СРС			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 семестр									
I.Модуль социального общения									
1.Социально-бытовое общение									
1.1	Личностные характеристики студента. Биографические сведения, увлечения, характер, хобби. Написание резюме			4		4		Осн. [2,3]	устный опрос
1.2	Ситуации бытового общения. Путешествие: аэропорт, вокзал, гостиница, такси			2		4		Осн. [3]	устный опрос
1.3	Ситуации бытового общения. Покупки. Магазины			2		4		Доп. [3]	устный опрос
1.4	Ситуации бытового общения. Национальная кухня. В ресторане			2		4		Доп. [3,4]	устный опрос
1.5	Ситуации бытового общения. У врача			2		2		Доп. [3]	устный опрос
2. Социокультурное общение									
2.1	Республика Беларусь. Национальная культура и ценности			6		4		Осн. [1,2]	устный опрос
2.2	Республика Беларусь. Национальные традиции и праздники			4		2		Осн. [2,3]	устный опрос
2.3	Республика Беларусь. Национальный характер и идентич-			4		4		Осн.	тест

	ность							[3]	
2.4	Великобритания. Национальная культура и ценности			6		6		Доп. [2]	устный опрос
2.5	Великобритания. Национальные традиции и праздники			4		4		Доп. [2]	устный опрос
2.6	Великобритания. Национальный характер и идентичность			4		6		Доп. [3]	тест
	Промежуточная аттестация					12			Зачет
	Итого:			40		56			
2 семестр									
2.7	США Национальная культура и ценности			4		4			
2.8	США. Национальные традиции и праздники			4		2		Осн. [3]	устный опрос
2.9	США Национальный характер и идентичность			4		2		Осн. [3]	устный опрос
2.10	Социокультурный портрет современной молодежи			4				Осн. [2]	устный опрос
2.11	Технический прогресс и экологическая культура			6				Осн. [2,3]	устный опрос
2.12	Здоровый образ жизни			6		2		Осн. [2]	устный опрос
3. Социально-политическое общение									
3.1	Республика Беларусь. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль			4		2		Осн. [1,3]	тест
3.2	Великобритания. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль			4		4		Осн. [3]	тест
3.3	США Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль			4		4		Осн. [3]	тест
	Промежуточная аттестация					36			Экзамен
	Итого:			40		56			
ВСЕГО: 192 часа				80		112			

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
(заочная форма получения высшего образования).

Номер раздела, темы	Название раздела, темы	Количество аудиторных часов					Материальное обеспечение занятия (наглядные, методические пособия и др.)	Литература	Формы Контроля знаний
		лекции	семинарские занятия	практические занятия	лабораторные занятия	Количество часов СРС			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 семестр									
I.Модуль социального общения									
1.Социально-бытовое общение									
1.1	Ситуации бытового общения. Путешествие: аэропорт, вокзал, гостиница, такси			2		12		Осн. [3]	устный опрос
1.2	Ситуации бытового общения. Национальная кухня. В ресторане			2		12		Доп. [3,4]	устный опрос
2. Социокультурное общение									
2.1	Республика Беларусь. Национальная культура и ценности			2		14		Осн. [1,2]	устный опрос
2.2	Великобритания. Национальная культура и ценности			2		14		Доп. [2]	устный опрос
2.3	США Национальная культура и ценности			2		16		Доп. [3]	тест
	Промежуточная аттестация					12			Зачет
	Итого:			10		80			
2 семестр									
2.4	Социокультурный портрет современной молодежи			2		10		Осн. [2]	устный опрос

2.5	Здоровый образ жизни			2		10		Осн. [2]	устный опрос
3.Социально-политическое общение									
3.1	Республика Беларусь. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль			2		14		Осн. [1,3]	тест
3.2	Великобритания. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль			2		12		Осн. [3]	тест
3.3	США Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль			2		10		Осн. [3]	тест
	Итого:			10		56			
3 семестр									
	Промежуточная аттестация					36			Экзамен
	ВСЕГО: 192 часа			20		172			

ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

3.2. Перечень основной литературы

1. Бендецкая, М. Е. Практика письменной английской речи = Practice of written English: пособие для студентов вузов / М. Е. Бендецкая; под редакцией Р. К. Фастовец. – изд. 2-е. – Минск : Тетра Системс, 2011. – 160 с.
2. Дроздов, М. В. Английский язык в средствах массовой информации: учебное пособие / М. В. Дроздов, И. Н. Кузьмич. – Минск : Издательство Гревцова, 2011. – 256 с.
3. Мисуно, Е. А. Перевод английского языка на русский: практикум: учебное пособие / Е. А. Мисуно, И. В. Шаблыгина. – 2-е изд., доп. – Минск : Аверсэв, 2013. – 256 с.
4. Сборники аутентичных текстов по специальностям

3.3. Перечень дополнительной литературы

5. Dooley, J Grammarway 3 / J. Dooley, V. Evans. ExpressPublishing, 2011.- 250 с.
6. The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA: World Book International. – 766 p.
7. Фастовец, Р. В. Практика английской речи = English Speech Practice: 1-й курс: учебное пособие для студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки» / Р. В. Фастовец [и др.]. – Минск : Тетра Системс, 2011. - 480 с.
8. Фастовец, Р. В. Практика английской речи = English Speech Practice: 2-й курс: учебное пособие для студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки» / Р. В. Фастовец. [и др.]. – Минск : Тетра Системс, 2011.– 400 с.
9. Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика английского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Издательство Гревцова, 2013. – 480 с.

Компьютерные средства обучения:

Вид	Наименование программного продукта	назначение
Компьютерная программа	«Reward InterN@tive» Macmillan Publishers Limited	электронный учебник
Компьютерная программа	«English Platinum» ТОО «Мульти-медиа Технологии»	обучающая программа
Компьютерная программа	«Профессор Хиггинс. Английский без акцента!». НИЦ «Istrasoft»	обучающая программа
Компьютерная программа	EBC (English Business Contracts) ТОО «Медиахаус»	обучающая программа
Компьютерная программа	«LingoFox» , Hot Potatoes	инструментальная программы для создания упражнений и тестовых заданий
Интернет-сайт	www.wikipedia.org (английский язык)	энциклопедия
Интернет-сайт	www.britanica.org (английский язык)	энциклопедия Британии
Интернет-сайт	www.englishclub.net (английский язык)	обучающие тесты
Интернет-сайт	www.english-to-go.com (английский язык)	информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы
Интернет-сайт	www.globalenvision.org (английский язык)	информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы
Интернет-сайт	www.Irs.ed.uiuc.edu/Impact/ (английский язык)	информационный сайт для самостоятельной работы
Компьютерная программа	Мультимедийная презентация курса	

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

очная (дневная) форма получения высшего образования

№ п/п	Название раз-дела, темы	Кол-во часов на СРС	Задание	Форма выполнения	Цель и задача СРС
1.	Социально-бытовое общение	18	Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика английского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Издательство Гревцова, 2013. – 480 с. Гл.1, с.6-11, упр. 1-22 Составление резюме	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Формирование интереса к учебно-познавательной деятельности
2.	Социокультурное общение Республика Беларусь	10	Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика английского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Издательство Гревцова, 2013. – 480 с. Гл.3, с.34-38	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Формирование интереса к учебно-познавательной деятельности
3.	Социокультурное общение Великобритания	16	The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA: World Book International. – 766 p. Гл.6	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Формирование интереса к учебно-познавательной деятельности
4.	Промежуточная аттестация	12			Зачет
5.	Социокультурное общение США	8	The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA: World Book International. – 766 p. Гл.8	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда
6.	Социокультурное общение Здоровый образ жизни	2	Фастовец, Р. В. Практика английской речи = English Speech Practice: 1-й курс: учебное пособие для студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки» / Р. В. Фастовец [и	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда

			др.]. - Минск: Тетра Системс, 2011-480 с. Гл.4, с.52-61		
7.	Социально-политическое общение Республика Беларусь	2	Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика английского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Издательство Гревцова, 2013. – 480 с. Гл.3, с.46-52	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда
8.	Социально-политическое общение Великобритания	4	The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA: World Book International. – 766 p. Гл.6	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда
9.	Социально-политическое общение США	4	The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA: World Book International. – 766 p. Гл.8	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Развитие познавательных способностей и освоение приемов процесса познания
	Промежуточная аттестация	36			Экзамен

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

(заочная форма получения высшего образования)

№ п/п	Название раз- дела, темы	Кол-во часов на СРС	Задание	Форма вы- полнения	Цель и задача СРС
1.	Социально- бытовое обще- ние	24	Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика ан- глийского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Изда- тельство Грев- цова, 2013. – 480 с. Гл.1, с.6-11, упр. 1-22 Составление ре- зюме.	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Формирование интереса к учебно- познаватель- ной деятельно- сти
2.	Социокуль- турное обще- ние Республика Бе- ларусь	14	Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика ан- глийского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Изда- тельство Грев- цова, 2013. – 480 с. Гл.3, с.34-38	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Формирование интереса к учебно- познаватель- ной деятельно- сти
3.	Социокультур- ное общение Великобрита- ния	14	The World Ency- clopedia (Interna- tional). M. Vol- ume 13. – USA: World Book In- ternational. – 766 р. Гл.6	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Формирование интереса к учебно- познаватель- ной деятельно- сти
4.	Социокультур- ное общение США	16	The World Ency- clopedia (Interna- tional). M. Vol- ume 13. – USA: World Book In- ternational. – 766 р. Гл.8	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение ос- новам само- стоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда
5.	Промежуточ- ная аттестация	12			Зачет

6.	Социокультурное общение Социокультурный портрет современной молодежи	10	Фастовец, Р. В. Практика английской речи = English Speech Practice: 1-й курс: учебное пособие для студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки» / Р. В. Фастовец [и др.]. - Минск: Тетра Системс, 2011. - 480 с. Гл.4, с.52-61	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда
7.	Социокультурное общение Здоровый образ жизни	10	Фастовец, Р. В. Практика английской речи = English Speech Practice: 1-й курс: учебное пособие для студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки» / Р. В. Фастовец [и др.]. - Минск: Тетра Системс, 2011. - 480 с. Гл.4, с.52-61	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда
8.	Социально-политическое общение Республика Беларусь	14	Хведченя, Л. В. Грамматика английского языка / Л. В. Хведченя. – Минск: Издательство Гревцова, 2013. – 480 с. Гл.3, с.46-52	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда
9.	Социально-политическое общение Великобритания	12	The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA: World Book International. – 766 p. Гл.6	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Обучение основам самостоятельного планирования и организации собственного учебного труда

10.	Социально-политическое общение США. Политическое устройство и социально-политический профиль.	10	The World Encyclopedia (International). M. Volume 13. – USA: World Book International. – 766 p. Гл.8	Подготовка и выполнение практических заданий	Развитие познавательных способностей и освоение приемов процесса познания
11.	Промежуточная аттестация	36			Экзамен

Перечень используемых средств диагностики результатов учебной деятельности

Для диагностики результатов учебной деятельности используются: выполнение заданий, направленных на совершенствование грамматических навыков и развитие речевых умений, выполнение индивидуальных и групповых заданий, выполнение грамматических тестов, устный опрос

ПРОТОКОЛ СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Название дисциплины, с которой требуется согласование	Название кафедры	Предложения об изменениях в содержании учебной программы по изучаемой учебной дисциплине	Решение, принятое кафедрой, разработавшей учебную программу (с указанием даты и номера протокола)

ДОПОЛНЕНИЯ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ К УЧЕБНОЙ ПРОГРАММЕ на 20___/20___ учебный год

№№ пп	Дополнения и изменения	Основание

Учебная программа пересмотрена и одобрена на заседании кафедры межкультурной коммуникации (протокол № ____ от ____ . 20 ____)

Заведующий кафедрой

(степень, звание)

(подпись)

(И.О.Фамилия)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Декан факультета

(степень, звание)

(подпись)

(И.О.Фамилия)

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение.....	3
1. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ.....	7
1.1. Содержание учебного материала.....	7
1.2. Методические рекомендации по проведению практических занятий	8
1.3. Тексты для перевода и пересказа.....	11
2. РАЗДЕЛ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ.....	41
2.1. Формы контроля работы студентов.....	41
2.2. Варианты контрольных тестов.....	42
2.3. Перечень вопросов к экзамену.....	50
2.4. Образец карточки к экзамену.....	51
2.5. Образцы текстов к экзамену	52
2.6. Методические рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы студентов ..	61
2.7. Примерные задания для самостоятельной работы.....	62
2.8. Критерии оценок видов речевой деятельности.....	63
3. ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ.....	65
3.1. Учебная программа дисциплины.....	68
3.2. Перечень основной литературы.....	77
3.3. Перечень дополнительной литературы	77

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