

Задания к блоку 3: Профессиональный английский для письменной коммуникации

Task 1. Take a guess which figure of speech is contained in each sentence:

1. Life is a highway.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

2. Her eyes were diamonds.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

3. He is a shining star.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

4. The snow is a white blanket.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

5. She is an early bird.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

6. Her tears were a river flowing down her cheeks.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

7. The classroom was a zoo.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

8. He is a night owl.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

9. Mario is a chicken.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

10. Her eyes were fireflies.

- + metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche
- irony

11. I'm a Silicon Valley guy. I just think people from Silicon Valley can do anything.

- + metonymy
- metaphor
- synecdoche
- irony

12. Most of the successful people in Hollywood are failures as human beings.

- + metonymy
- metaphor
- synecdoche
- irony

13. The media, like anything else, can be bought. Everything, it seems, has its price. Even the free press.

- + metonymy
- metaphor
- synecdoche
- irony

14. The coast is an edgy place. Living on the coast presents certain stark realities and a wild, rare beauty.

- + metonymy
- metaphor
- synecdoche
- irony

15. I think authors can get into a lot of trouble viewing the subject matter as their turf.

- + metonymy
- methaphor
- synecdoche
- irony

16. A boy has been admitted to the hospital. The nurse says, "He's in good hands."

- + synecdoche
- methaphor
- metonymy
- irony

17. The Department of Education announced new plans for the education reform.

- + synecdoche
- methaphor
- metonymy
- irony

18. When Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral.

- + synecdoche
- methaphor
- metonymy
- irony

19. When the next generation, with its more modern ideas, became mayors and aldermen, this arrangement created some little dissatisfaction.

- + synecdoche
- methaphor
- metonymy
- irony

20. It is reported that Lady Nancy Astor once said to Winston Churchill that if he were her husband, she would poison his tea. In response, Churchill allegedly said, "Madam, if I were your husband, I'd drink it."

- + irony
- methaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

21. Sweden's Icehotel, built of snow and ice, contains fire alarms.

- + irony
- methaphor

- metonymy
- synecdoche

22. Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia is the official name for fear of long words.

- + irony
- methaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

23. Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury is considered an anti-censorship novel, and it is one of the most consistently banned books in the United States.

- + irony
- methaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

24. A retired CEO of the Crayola company suffered from colorblindness.

- + irony
- methaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

25. Many people claimed and/or believed that the Titanic was an “unsinkable” ship.

- + irony
- methaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

26. There is a hangover remedy entitled “hair of the dog that bit you” that involves consuming more alcohol.

- + irony
- methaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

27. George H.W. Bush reportedly stated, “I have opinions of my own, strong opinions, but I don’t always agree with them.”

- + irony
- methaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

Task 2. Read the text and do the exercises:

The meaning of city

Nowadays in architecture the word «City» has lost its traditional meaning because of many factors.

- The impossibility to identify the city with his citizens, historically typical in the European cities, as a result of the globalization process and the rapid changes at social dynamics. In the past the term «city» was strictly connected with the people that lived inside, and expressed too the character of the citizens through architecture as a unique subject.

- The difficulty to define the limits of the city extension, one time clearly expressed by walls that divided the different situation of the inner city and the outside with his land use for agricultural uses. Today many theories consider the territory as a unique element and the concept of «City» is substituted by words as «Landscape» or «Territory». This condition allows agricultural and urban systems to live together in different way.

- The need to make the infrastructural system more efficient, to allow people to move easily and quickly in large areas has transformed the way to perceive, making everything present in the same urban scene with the some effect of a crazy remote control of a TV. Public spaces are still not considered to connect dynamically the different plan of the city but are considered local static part of a specific part.

- The use of the term «city» is used to identify urban areas from 5-10 thousands to 15-20 millions of inhabitants, making city a generic term without a unique and clear meaning. The increasingly complexity of land development dynamics, the increasing number of actors involved in the transformation process, as political or economic subjects, and the use of application models offered by urban planners and sociologists have substituted in most of his competences the architect that now cannot control the strategies of urban development. Only urban shape still remains a specific element of the architectural discipline for the urban problems.

The need of form in architecture responds to the specific needs of man to recognize places, find orientation, define relationship between artifacts and landscape, give expressions and meanings in terms of identity and collective memory to a place, and other issues relating to linguistic and formal meanings of architecture.

Form includes in its definition of the two Greek words meaning «Morté» and «Eidos» referring to the visible forms and abstract ones, created by the mind. Depending on the scale of the project, the urban form could assume one or both the meanings. If we consider the need to recognize the places and orientation, we can say that increasing the scale of the project should aim at simplifying the architecture to give an uniform character to the whole (once was the character of the city and of the community) while the smaller scale was of the complexity; for example this was expressed with the relationship between the system of walls and gates of historic cities and the system of path and open spaces included in the fronts with their high levels of complexity.

The large scale of the city is perceived, as in Lynch's theory, through the systems of mobility, where the infrastructure is the main element and architecture acts in formal terms as an element in the landscape. In the scale of the city the form which we refer is the abstract one, provided by the infrastructural system and some singular elements that we need to orient ourselves.

This kind of form is related to abstract figures as a ring road with its gates that refer to other places, or an urban grid or the underground lines. It is a conceptual form that allows our brain to elaborate the whole system.

The need of self-determination of each architectural decision makes the role of open spaces strategic to give meaning and to uniform the site.

The figures that characterize the infrastructure, as roads, nodes, or parking, must assume the character of identity that can only be expressed informal way, allowing even different uses and perceptions. It's the opposite situation that characterized open spaces and architecture in the historical city, where public space is three-dimensional, like an indoor environment where the walls are represented by two-dimensional facades from buildings.

Today the three-dimensional perception of architecture transforms the public area as two-dimensional plane, no more free and empty of meaning as in the modernist theory, but a plan equipped as an independent urban space, with proper form, as a starting condition for the architectural forms: a new morphological surface. In the morphological surface, architecture is free to impose its presence, to create relationships with other architectures.

Maybe this discounting of the utopia of the XX century filtered by the real estate conditions, is the only possibility to allow the definition of the contemporary urban shape.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions:

1. Is there the need to make the infrastructural system more efficient nowadays?
+ Yes, it is.
- No, it isn't.
2. Is the concept of «City» substituted by words as «Landscape» or «Territory»?
+ Yes, it is.
- No, it isn't.
3. Are public spaces still considered to connect dynamically the different plan of the city?
+ Yes, they are.
- No, they aren't.
4. Is the superstructure the main element of the systems of mobility?
- Yes, it is.
+ No, it isn't.
5. Does the urban form depend on the scale of the project?
- Yes, it does.
+ No, it doesn't.
6. Does form include two Roman words in its definition?
+ Yes, it does.

- No, it doesn't.

Exercise 2. Are the following statements concerning the Text true or false?

1. Nowadays in architecture the word «City» keeps its traditional meaning.

- True.

+ False.

2. The impossibility to identify the city with its citizens is a result of the rapid changes at social dynamics.

+ True.

- False.

3. Today many theories consider the territory as a unique element.

+ True.

- False.

4. It is easy to define the limits of the city extension.

- True.

- False.

5. The term «city» is used to identify urban areas from 5-10 thousands to 15-20 millions of inhabitants.

+ True.

- False.

6. In the past the term «city» was strictly connected with the people that lived outside.

+ True.

- False.

7. The term «city» expressed the character of the citizens through architecture as a unique subject.

+ True.

- False.

8. Public spaces are considered local static part of a specific part.

+ True.

- False.

Exercise 3. Choose all the statements corresponding to the main ideas of the text:

- The concept of «City» is replaced by words as «Morté» and «Eidos».

+ The term «city» is used as a (заурядный) one without a unique and clear meaning.

+ The increasingly complexity of land development dynamics, the increasing number of actors involved in the transformation process have substituted the architect in most of his competences.

- It is not a challenge to define the limits of the city development.

+ Urban shape still remains a specific element of the architectural discipline for the urban problems.

+ The need of self-determination of each architectural decision makes the role of open spaces strategic to give meaning and to uniform the site.

Task 3. Study the text and choose the sentence containing the structure of the abstract of thesis:

Abstract of Thesis Example

Before writing the research paper, it's very important to make prewriting, the draft, and then revising, editing and publishing the abstract of thesis. It requires careful cogitation of the paper's actuality, its purposes, tasks, hypothesis, theoretical and methodological base, innovations, and ways of analysis, evaluation and implementation.

My research topic is **“Computer Development on the Base of Nanotechnologies”**.

Actuality. Nanotechnologies' development, creating new materials and devices and their application in engineering, science, medicine, electronics, and energy production is the problem belonging to hi-tech technologies. Nanotechnology, dealing with molecular manufacturing, requires a combination of chemical and mechanical principles in unfamiliar applications. Transistor miniaturization is one of the trends of the scientific research. A transistor consisting of a molecule has recently been created in China.

Purposes:

1. Research of two complementary approaches to fabrication of NEMS systems.
2. Studying of top-down framework integration.

Tasks:

1. Transistor consisting of a molecule: modern applications and future development
2. Transistors consisting of a molecule: prospects of batch production

Hypothesis:

Development miniaturization of electronics will be successful on the conditions of transistors application consisting of a molecule on the base of top-down framework integration.

Theoretical and Methodological Base:

Top-down design by Harlan Mills – structured programming, Niklaus Wirth – Pascal programming language. Foresight Institute: application of top-down and bottom-up terms in order to distinguish between molecular and conventional manufacturing. Hans Dubois: contemporary problems. Top-down and bottom-up approaches in software development process: structured programming, software engineering, and object-oriented parsing. Top-down and bottom-up approaches in nanotechnologies: molecular components, nanoscale devices development; top-down framework integration.

Innovation:

1. Complementary approaches to fabrication of NEMS systems: theoretical research and practical application.
2. Top-down framework integration.
3. Transistors consisting of a molecule: their application.

Evaluation and Implementation:

Methods of statistic research, validity of experiments. Transistors consisting of a molecule: implementation and manufacturing.

- Abstract of thesis considers the paper's purposes and tasks.

+ Abstract of thesis requires careful cogitation of the paper's actuality, its purposes, tasks, hypothesis, theoretical and methodological base, innovations, and ways of analysis, evaluation and implementation.

Task 4. Read the text and decide whether the sentences are true or false:

Choosing and Limiting a Subject

After you have explored your thoughts and experiences, use the following guidelines to help you choose one idea as a subject.

Guidelines for Choosing a Subject

Choose a subject you would like to know more about, that would interest your audience and can be adequately covered in a research paper of about 2,000 words (or 7 typed pages), on which there is likely to be sufficient information in the library.

When you are satisfied that you can find enough information, your next step is to limit your subject and give it a clear focus. The subject of black holes in space, for example, is broad enough to fill a whole book.

Within that subject, though, there are more specific subjects such as "how Einstein's work predicted the possibility of black holes"; "how black holes are created"; or "how instruments are used to search for black holes." One way to limit your subject is to ask yourself a series of "what about" questions. Each question helps you focus on a more specific aspect of a broad subject. The following model shows how to use "what about" questions to narrow down the broad subject of computers.

Example: Limiting a subject

BROAD SUBJECT: computers

FIRST QUESTION: What about computers?

MORE LIMITED: How computers help people with disabilities?

SECOND QUESTION: What about computers and people with disabilities?

MORE LIMITED: How computers help people with disabilities in language, vision, and motion

THIRD QUESTION: What about computers' helping with language, vision, and motion?

SUITABLE LIMITED: Recent developments and successes in computers' helping people with disabilities in language, vision, and motion.

- + Choose a subject you would like to know more about, that would interest your audience and can be covered in a research paper of about 2, 000 words.
- + When you are satisfied that you can find enough information, your next step is to broaden your subject and give it a clear focus.
- The subject of black holes in space, for example, is narrow enough.
- + Within that subject, there are more specific subjects.
- + The way to limit your subject is to ask yourself a series of “what about” questions.
- Each question helps you focus on a broader aspect of a specific subject.

Task 5. Study the text and decide which of the strategies referring to analyzing is right?

Analyzing

Suppose you wanted to know how the car works. How would you find out? You would probably open the hood and start looking at the different parts of the engine to see what they are and what they do. Breaking something down in its various parts is usually the best way to understand it – whether it is a car, a story, or an idea. When you carry out the process systematically, you are analyzing.

As you prepare to write a research paper, stop to analyze your subject. Ask yourself how you can break it down into smaller parts. To open your mind and help you analyze the subject try a cluster. Once you have identified the major parts of a subject, you can use them to limit the subject and also to point out the specific directions for your research.

- When you carry out the process occasionally, you are analyzing. As you prepare to write a research paper, stop to analyze your subject. Ask yourself how you can make it coherent. To open your mind and help you analyze the subject try a brainstorm. Once you have identified the major parts of a subject, you can use them to limit the subject and also to point out the specific directions for your research.

+ When you carry out the process systematically, you are analyzing. As you prepare to write a research paper, stop to analyze your subject. Ask yourself how you can break it down into smaller parts. To open your mind and help you analyze the subject try a cluster. Once you have identified the major parts of a subject, you can use them to limit the subject and also to point out the specific directions for your research.

Task 6. Study the text and choose all the right sentences, defining the steps

for gathering information.

Steps for Gathering Information

1. Begin by consulting a general reference work such as an encyclopedia or handbook to gain an overview of your subject. Also make a note of any sources that are listed at the end of articles.
2. Use the subject cards in the card catalogue to find books on your subject.
3. Consult the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature to find magazine articles on your subject.
4. Use a newspaper index to identify news articles.
5. Make a list of all available sources on your subject. For each book, record or author, title, copyright year, name and location of the publisher, and the call number. If your source is a magazine or a newspaper, record the name and the date of the publication, the author, the title, and the location (section and page numbers) of the article.
6. Assign each source a number to identify it in your notes

+ Begin by consulting a general reference work.

- Begin by interviewing people.

+ Use the subject cards in the card catalogue to find books on your subject.

+ Consult the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature to find magazine articles on your subject.

+ Use a newspaper index to identify news articles.

- Make a list of all unavailable sources for each book.

- Do not use numbers in your notes.

Task 7. Study the text and find all the right variants, referring to the process of evaluating sources.

Evaluating Sources

In the process of reviewing sources for up-to-date material, accuracy and objectivity is an essential part of your research. If a book has an old publication date, for example, it may be missing critical new information. If the author is biased – has a strong leaning toward one viewpoint because of emotion or self-interest – then the book or article may have only information that supports the author's viewpoint. The checklists can help evaluating sources.

Model: Checklists for Evaluating Books and Articles

1. Who is the author? What is his or her credo? You can find it by reading the book jacket or by reading about the author in a biographical reference book. In the article you can find this information in a note at the beginning or end of the article.
2. Is there anything in the author's background that might suggest a biased viewpoint?
3. What is the publication date? If the subject requires the most up-to-date information, such as recent medical findings, then avoid books that are more than a few years old.
4. Check the table of contents and the index. Is there information on your limited subject in the book?
5. After using checklist to evaluate books or articles, use only those sources you can rely on for accuracy and objectivity

+ Reviewing sources provides accuracy and objectivity as an essential part of your research.

- If a book has an old publication date, for example, it can still contain some important facts or ideas and be useful in anyway.

+ If the author is biased – has a strong leaning toward one viewpoint – then the book or article may have only information that supports the author's viewpoint.

+ The checklists can help evaluating sources.

Task 8. Read the text and find the answer to the question: What are the purposes of note-taking?

Summarizing

The research guide questions you developed earlier will help you locate relevant information in each source. As you take notes on that information, keep the following goals in mind. The purposes of note-taking are to summarize main points in your own words and record quotations that you might use in your research paper. Here is an example of note card with summarizing about Stephen Hawking, the world's greatest theoretical physicist, a man with disabilities caused by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a fatal nerve disease that strips its victims of the ability to walk, talk, and eventually move even a finger.

Model: Taking Notes and Summarizing

TOPIC: Speech loss SOURCE NUMBER: 10

- Stephen Hawking, famous British physicist,
- disease amyotrophic lateral sclerosis = limits talking and eventually all movement

QUOTATION:

- “But Hawking keeps right on thinking and communicating from within his bodily prison, and for that both he and the world can thank the advances of computer technology and bionic medicine.”

PARAPHRASE:

- with thumb, more cursor to find letters and words on screen to form sentence
- with thumb presses button and voice synthesizer “says” sentence

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Choose the right variant:

- + The purpose of note-taking is to summarize main points in your own words.
- The purposes of note-taking are to write the synopsis and the abstract.

Task 9. Study the text and answer the question: What do you need to help you sort your note cards into categories?

Organizing your Notes

The working thesis statement and your guide questions are all you need to help you sort your note cards into categories. Notice, for example, that the following categories on the subject of computers’ helping people with disabilities are directly related to the questions that guided the research. Some questions have been left out, however, to control the length of the paper.

- + The thesis statement and guide questions help you sort your note cards into categories.
- Abstract of thesis writing is all you need to help you sort your note cards into categories.

Task 10. Study the text and define the true or the false statements

Outlining

Your final prewriting step is to organize your notes into an outline. As the basis of your outline, use the categories into which you grouped your notes. Then look over your notes to determine the overall organization of the paper. If your subject is historical event, chronological order may be appropriate. If you intend to describe something, spatial order may be suitable. However, the two most common methods of organizing research papers are order of importance and development order.

Plan the outline of your research paper by deciding on a method of organization and by assigning your categories accordingly, using Roman numerals. Below is the model of the outline for the paper on computers and disabled people. Notice the parallel phrasing. Each group of subtopics is phrased in parallel form.

Model: Outlining

WORKING THESIS STATEMENT
MAIN TOPIC
SUBTOPICS
SUPPORTING DETAILS

- + An outline organization of your notes is the final prewriting step.
- The basis of your outline, is a note of grouped categories.
- The look of the paper determines the language of notes.
- + If your subject is historical event, the order of facts may be important
- If you want to describe something, use Roman letters.
- + The two most common methods of organizing research papers are order of importance and development order.
- + Roman numerals are used for category assignment.

Task 11. Choose the right variant of structuring the research paper:

- + Title, introduction, body, borrowed words in quotation marks, borrowed facts cited with notes, conclusion, and works cited.
- Title, introduction, thesis statement, body, borrowed words in quotation
- Marks, body, borrowed words in quotation marks, borrowed facts cited with notes, conclusion, and works cited.

Task 12. Study the text and choose all the strategies to citing sources:

Using and Citing Sources

The ideas and the words of authors are protected by copyrights. Using borrowed words, ideas, and facts is called plagiarism. Therefore, in research papers, one has to provide parenthetical notes, footnotes, or endnotes. In addition, a list of works cited, similar to bibliography, must appear at the end of your paper.

Parenthetical citations appear within parentheses directly following the borrowed

material in the paper itself. Footnotes appear at the bottom of page. Endnotes appear on a separate sheet at the end of the paper, after the conclusion but before the works with cited page or bibliography.

Citing Sources:

1. Cite the source of a direct quotation. Use direct quotations when the original wording makes the point more clearly.
2. Cite the sources of ideas you gained from your research, even when you express the ideas in your own words.
3. Cite the sources of figures and statistics that you use.
4. Do not cite sources that are common knowledge

+ Use direct quotations when the original makes the point more clearly.

- Cite the source of indirect quotation.

+ Even when you express the ideas in your own words - cite their sources gained from your research.

- Do not cite the sources of data that you use.

- Cite the sources that are common knowledge.