

UNIT 1. Задания к блоку: Академический английский для письменной коммуникации

Task 1. Choose from the possible definitions below a definition for the English word «essay»:

- (-) *n.* 1. A story of events, experiences, or the like, the act or process of narrating (*Macquarie Dictionary 1183*).
- (-) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of books and writings, esp. those classed as literature: literary history (*Macquarie Dictionary 1035*).
- (+) *n.* 1. a short literary composition on a particular subject (*Macquarie Dictionary 595*).

Task 2. Choose the right word to complete the sentences:

1. which are essential when taking up employment abroad.

(+) I think there are three things

(-) because that way

(-) Finally

(-) Firstly

2. , you have to be culturally sensitive

(-) I think there are three things

(-) because that way

(-) Finally

(+) Firstly

3. It's no good thinking that you are going to behave in exactly the same way at work as you did in your home country,.... you'll just irritate people and you won't work so effectively.

(?) I think there are three things

(+) because that way

(-) Finally

(-) Firstly

4. I come from Hungary where bosses and managers tend to make decisions and staff have to accept them.

(+) To take a personal example

(-) because that way

(-) Finally

(-) Firstly

5. if you're a manager, it's no use being autocratic in the United States, where there's a culture of discussing and consulting before making decisions.

(-) To take a personal example

(-) because that way

(+) However

(-) Firstly

6. it's worth learning the language well, both written and spoken. If you don't, you'll have problems doing your job, however skilled you are

(-) To take a personal example

(-) because that way

(+) Secondly

(-) Firstly

7., people will misunderstand you and they'll get impatient with you.

(-) To take a personal example

(-) because that way

(+) You see

(-) Firstly

8. ... there's no point in telling people how you do things in your country all the time

(-) To take a personal example

(-) because that way

(+) Finally

(-) Firstly

9. You have to fit into their context and understand things from their point of view.
.... you'll have much less difficulty in achieving success.

(+) If you bear those things in mind

(-) because that way

(+) Finally

(-) Firstly

10. After weeks of arguing, they managed to taking the job, although she didn't really want to relocate

(+) talk someone into

(-) catch on

(-) fall short of

(-) go about

11. He the offer of promotion because he didn't want to

(+) turned down

(-) catch on

(-) fall short of

(-) go about

12. How do you making sales forecasts? Do you just pull a number out of the air, or are you more methodical?

(-) turned down

(-) catch on

(-) fall short of

(+) go about

13. I'm afraid the meeting expectations, we expected to solve everything and we managed to solve almost nothing.

(-) turned down

(-) catch on

(+) fell short of

(-) go about

14. I'm quite confident our investment will as long as interest rates remain low.

(-) turned down

(-) catch on

(-) fall short of

(+) pay off

15. We had a visit from an... young executive from Boston, who suggested a joint venture to us.

(-) up-and-coming

(-) catch on

(-) fall short of

(+) pay off

16. Who would want to buy that design? It's so strange I doubt if it will ever....

(-) up-and-coming

(+) catch on

(-) fall short of

(-) pay off

Task 3. Read the article and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and phrases from the list:

a. but b. Finally c. Firstly d. For example e. However

f. In conclusion g. Also h. What is more i. On the other hand

The Pros and the Cons of Using the Internet

Advertisements for the Internet promise you a world of information, entertainment, on-line shopping and e-mail services. (1)...., the real world of the Internet may not be as perfect as those advertisements suggest.

Using the Internet offers many advantages. (2)...., all of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day or night. It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to

travel to libraries in dozens of countries. (3)...., on-line shopping makes it possible to search through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. By joining a newsgroup or a chat group, you can share your hobbies and special interests, and perhaps make friends all over the world. (4)...., e-mail is popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation.

(5)...., the Internet has several disadvantages. (6)...., with so much information available, finding what you want can take you hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive, (7)...., they make downloading slow and boring. (8)...., there is too much advertising instead of real information. As for Internet friendship, sitting at home in front of a computer making “chat friends” is not the same as actually meeting people.

(9)...., the Internet obviously has both good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problem which still exists can be solved. Whether we like it or not, the Internet is here to stay, so we have to make the best possible use of it.

1- e 2 – d 3 – g 4 – b 5 – i 6 – c 7 – a 8 – h 9 – f

Task 4. Put the passages of the explanation essay titled *What is a tutorial?* in the correct order:

What is a tutorial?

a. So, tutorial is an interesting phenomenon. Both students and teachers find it useful for successful educational process. You will learn more about it later on.

b. First, students attend lectures within their chosen fields of study. These lectures take place in large halls with seating for up to 300 or even 1000 students. Students must listen carefully and take notes while the lecturer is speaking. Students do not usually interrupt the lecturer in order to clarify something they do not understand or did not hear. After the lecture, students should review their notes and prepare for their Tutorial. It will be held in the same week as the lecture, but with fewer students. The tutor or instructor will not usually be the same person who gave the lecture in the hall. While students attend their tutorials, the tutor will point out important, relevant issues or points were made at the lecture. They may also ask for students' input in the form of a discussion or prepared paper. During the tutorial a student is allowed to ask questions, to speak and indeed, all times they are required to speak whether they are prepared or unprepared. Following the tutorial students will have time to prepare assignments that may have to be submitted to their lecturer or/and their tutor.

c. Tutorials occur in all Western university systems. The term tutorial derives from tutor which means instructor. A tutorial comprises an instructor and a group of

students. It used to mean a small group of students, but today, there may be as many as 60 or 70 in a group or as few as eight or ten. So, what is a tutorial and what does it have to do with you, the student?

You will learn more about it later on.

- (-) a, b, c
- (-) b, a, c
- (+) c, b, a

Task 5. Choose the correct plan for paragraph organization:

- (+) 1. Introduction 2. Definition of a term 3. Sequenced explanation 4. Conclusion
- (-) 1. Definition of a term 2. Sequenced explanation 3. Introduction 4. Conclusion
- (-) 1. Sequenced explanation 2. Conclusion 3. Introduction 4. Definition of a term

Task 6. Read the text about paragraph organization and chose the right order of the sentences used in any paragraph:

A paragraph in English is like a little essay all on its own. It has an introduction, a body and a conclusion. The introduction is the topic or initial sentence, the body is made up of sentences which provide concrete, supporting evidence of the topic or about the topic and the conclusion is the last sentence of the paragraph. Other terminology that may be clearer is theme for sentence 1, support for other sentences and rheme for the last. The theme is all the information up to the first verb, the support is just what it says support (props up, verifies, holds up, gives meaning to the first sentence), and the rheme is where new information is allowed to be introduced.

- (-) a. 1. Support sentences. 2. Theme / topic sentence. 3. Rheme / concluding sentence.
- (+) b. 1. Theme / topic sentence. 2. Support sentences 3. Rheme / concluding sentence.
- (-) c. 1. Rheme / concluding sentence. 2. Support sentences. 3. Theme / topic sentence.

Task 7. The scientific texts also may vary according to their purpose. Read the following texts and choose the right type of them:

Text 1. Breast cancer, or breast cancer, is one of the diseases that currently causes the most deaths in the world, mainly due to the scarce prevention prevailing in certain geographical areas and socioeconomic sectors, as well as the complete ignorance of the mechanisms of action of the disease, which makes it difficult to combat. "Recent studies give us a promising line of research to elucidate the

mechanism of reproduction of cancer cells in breast cancer. This is research carried out by the Barcelona Biomedical Research Institute, in collaboration with the University of Rovira and several hospitals, who discovered that abnormal mammary cells (cancer cells) need a supply of external fats, that is, they need to collect fats from the outside to be transferred within themselves, in order to continue their proliferation, which gives doctors and scientists a new line of research to discover methods to combat this deadly disease.

(+) essay-type scientific text

(−) scientific report

(−) Sample math science text

Text 2.

Recent studies have revealed similar genetic mechanisms that correspond to the development and evolution of limbs in humans and other mammals, from analogous mechanisms in the evolution of body parts such as the gills of cartilaginous fish, such as sharks, rays and manta rays. stripes, from where the upper extremities that we now have as arms would evolve.

This is revealed by a study carried out by the University of Cambridge, which shows that our limbs possibly evolved from a structure in our ancestors, similar to the gill arches of cartilaginous fish.

(−) essay-type scientific text

(+) scientific report

(−) Sample math science text

Text 3.

Leonardo de Pisa, also known as Fibonacci, was an Italian mathematician who became famous by spreading in Europe the numbering system that uses positional notation of base ten, or decimal, and a digit of null value (zero) that we use in the present. He devised a sequence of numbers which bears his name (Fibonacci sequence or Fibonacci sequence). This consists of a very simple sequence, in it each term is the sum of the previous two.

It begins with the number 1, and continues as follows:

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89 ...

In these numbers, the quotient of two consecutive numbers in the series are close to what is called “golden ratio” or “divine proportion”, that is, the number ϕ of value $(1 + \text{root of } 5) / 2 = 1.61803 \dots$

(-) essay-type scientific text

(-) scientific report

(+) Sample math science text

Task 8. Read the article from *The Economist* and define the features of scientific article characterizing it (there should be 7 of them):

“The safety and stability of the capital has a direct impact on the overall work of the party and government.” So Xi Jinping, China’s leader, reminded officials in February, as he urged them to pay particular attention to keeping Beijing free of covid-19. For most of the past eight weeks, city officials have had reason to feel chuffed, with no new cases involving local transmission (and usually only a handful at most every day elsewhere in China). Indeed, life had returned almost to normal in the capital, except for the rarity of foreign faces - the country’s borders remain shut to most non-citizens. Then the mood in Beijing suddenly changed.

Officials confirmed an outbreak of new infections on June 11th, concentrated in Fengtai, a south-western district. The number of cases in the city climbed steeply each following day. By the time *The Economist* went to press, 158 people in Beijing had been confirmed to have the disease. Many of them had visited or worked in Xinfadi, a sprawling wholesale market that is the single largest source of the city’s fresh fruit, vegetables, meat and seafood. The discovery of the coronavirus on a board on which salmon had been chopped prompted speculation by officials that the imported fish was a possible source. Many scientists deem this unlikely.

Officials describe the situation as “grim” and say the city is now in “wartime mode”. Two officials in Fengtai have been sacked “for misconduct in office during epidemic prevention and control”. The manager of the market has also been dismissed. The surrounding neighbourhood and dozens of others have been designated “high” or “medium” risk, meaning their residents are not allowed to leave the city. Other Beijingers will only be allowed to go elsewhere after securing a negative test result for the coronavirus. A massive campaign has been launched to trace and test the 356,000 people who, officials say, have been to the market since May 30th, have had close contact with someone who has gone there, or live nearby.

Officials are trying to show that they are responding decisively, while not appearing to panic. On June 16th, at a press conference held to announce the government’s response, officials who attended did not wear face masks. They spoke of “restrictions” and avoided the word “lockdown”.

But it feels like one. Many flights to and from Beijing, as well as many train and bus services, have been cancelled. Schools and universities, which had only recently started to reopen, have been ordered to shut down again. Businesses,

including shops and restaurants, may remain open, but must step up precautions. People have been urged to work from home.

Smaller clusters have emerged in other parts of the country and have been met with similarly decisive countermeasures. But the stakes are higher in Beijing, because of its symbolic importance. A failure to control an outbreak in the capital would undermine the government's efforts to portray its success in combating covid-19 as evidence of China's political superiority.

Many of Beijing's 21m people, like others elsewhere in China, appear confident in the government. "Dammit!" blurts a Mr. Li, a shopkeeper in Chaoyang, a district in eastern Beijing. "I really thought we had made it through. It's awful!" he says. But he says he accepts the need for new restrictions and that he believes they will succeed. If normal life is severely disrupted for long, however, patience may wear thin among those who have suffered blows to their livelihoods or education. That may have been on Mr. Xi's mind when he stressed stability. Officials will go all out in their efforts to crush this outbreak, not least to keep him happy.

(The Economist. Fighting the pandemic "It's Back: An Outbreak of Covid-19 in the Capital is causing Alarm", June 20th 2020 p. 24)

- (+) relevant
- (+) logical
- (-) formal in style
- (+) has evidence/statistics,
- (+) has references,
- (+) impersonal
- (-) in-depth analysis,
- (+) a lot of details
- (+) understandable

Task 9. Answer the following questions on the basis of the previous text:

1. Are any assumptions being made in this text?

- (+) Yes
- (-) No

2. Do these assumptions seem reasonable in this context?

- (+) Yes
- (-) No

3. Are any generalisations being made?

- (+) Yes
- (-) No

4. Are there any suitable examples?

- (+) Yes
- (-) No

5. Are there claims which are not based on authority for support?

(-) Yes

(+) No

6. Is anything being used out of context in the text?

(-) Yes

(+) No

7. Is there anything problematic in the text?

(+) Yes

(-) No

Task 10.

**a. A review b. A report c. An essay d. A competition entry e. A proposal
f. An annotated bibliography g. An article**

Text 1. It is usually written for a teacher and may be written as a follow-up to a class activity. It should be well organized, with an introduction, clear development and an appropriate conclusion. The main purpose of the task is the development of an argument and/or discussion of issues surrounding a certain topic. Candidates will usually be expected to give reasons for their opinions.

Text 2.

It is usually written for a superior (e.g. a boss or college principal) or a peer group (e.g. club members or colleagues). Candidates will be expected to give some factual information and make suggestions or recommendations. A report should be clearly organized and may include headings. Students need to be taught a report format, with the use of headings where appropriate. They should also work on specific vocabulary areas such as transport, leisure and entertainment, and learn how to make suggestions and recommendations.

Text 3.

It is written for a superior (e.g. a boss or college principal) or a peer group (e.g. club members or colleagues). Candidates will be expected to make one or more suggestions, supported by some factual information, in order to persuade the reader of a course of action. A proposal should be clearly organized and may include headings. Proposals are often structured in a similar way to reports and should be clearly organized under headings.

Text 4.

It is usually written for an English-language magazine, newspaper or website. The main purpose is to describe and express a personal opinion about something which

the writer has experienced (e.g. a film, a holiday, a product, a website, etc.) and to give the reader a clear impression of what the item discussed is like. Description and explanation are key functions for this task, and a review will normally include a recommendation to the reader.

Text 5.

It is usually written for an English-language magazine or newspaper, and the reader is assumed to have similar interests to the writer. The main purpose is to interest and engage the reader, so there should be some opinion or comment.

Text 6.

It is written for a judge or panel of judges. Candidates will usually be expected to nominate somebody for something or propose themselves for selection for something (e.g. a grant to study). A competition entry will include some degree of persuasion and give reason(s) why the candidate's choice is best.

Text 7.

It is a short summary of several sources, usually books or articles. For each source, the writer begins with full publication information. Then the writer summarizes the source. The summary can be as long or as short as the prompt dictates.

1 – c 2 – b 3 – e 4 – a 5 – g 6 – d 7 - f