# МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ КАФЕДРА ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ТА СЛОВ'ЯНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

#### І.Б. Коротяєва

# МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ» ЧАСТИНА І СПЕЦІАЛЬНІСТЬ 014 СЕРЕДНЯ ОСВІТА (МОВА ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА))

Для студентів-магістрантів філологічного факультету спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова та література (англійська))

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Методичні вказівки містять основні теми і плани практичних занять із курсу «Практика усного та писемного мовлення»; завдання і питання для самоконтролю, самостійної роботи студентів, подано список рекомендованої літератури та основні тематичні поняття. Методичні вказівки включають рекомендації щодо підготовки проектів та презентацій англійською мовою, написання анотацій, тез та наукових доповідей англійською мовою. Додаються приклади комплексних контрольних завдань та додатки, в яких представлені автентичні англомовні матеріали з тем, що вивчаються протягом першого семестру магістратури.

Призначається студентам-магістрантам мовних спеціальностей (денної та заочної форми навчання), аспірантам, викладачам англійської мови.

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#### ВСТУП

Методичні вказівки містять рекомендації до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного мовлення», що є одним із головних спеціалізованих курсів для підготовки студентів рівня вищої освіти «Магістр», спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Мова та література (англійська)). Мета навчальної дисципліни - формування у студентів міжкультурної іншомовної комунікативної компетенції, а також професійної компетенції шляхом ознайомлення їх з різними методами і прийомами навчання англійської мови та залучення до виконання професійно орієнтованих завдань. На практичних заняттях з даної студенти-магістранти вдосконалюють мовленнєві навички та вміння у чотирьох видах мовленнєвої діяльності: аудіюванні, говорінні, читанні та письмі. Студентимагістранти повинні демонструвати впевненість і позитивну мотивацію у користуванні англійською мовою; усвідомлювати роль викладача іноземної мови як у вузівському, так і у зовнішньому оточенні

Методичні вказівки містять перелік тем програми першого семестру з даної дисципліни. До кожної теми формулюються цілі та питання для опрацювання, визначаються практичні завдання для самоконтролю та самостійної роботи, пропонується базова та література. додаткова Подаються приклади комплексних Додатки містять контрольних завдань. сучасні автентичні англомовні матеріали з окремих тем першого семестру для опрацювання як на практичних заняттях, так і під час самостійної роботи студентів. Підсумковою формою контролю в першому семестрі є залік, який передбачає виконання студентами таких завдань: 1) складання письмової анотації англійською мовою статті наукового характеру; 2) лексико-граматичні тести; 3) бесіда за запропонованою темою (або професійно орієнтованою ситуацією) в межах програми.

#### РОЗДІЛ І. ІНСТРУКТИВНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

#### Part I. Education and Employment. Choosing a career

#### Практичні заняття №1-2

## **Tema 1: New challenges in education. Language education in the European context**

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних та соціокультурних знань в рамках заданої теми; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, лінгвокраїнознавчі, соціокультурні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі.

Обладнання: аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали

#### План практичних занять 1-2:

- 1. Higher education in modern society.
- 2. Bologna Process. Credit-module system of higher education.
- 3. Problems of the system of higher education in Ukraine.
- 4. Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment.
- 5. European Language Portfolio.

#### Література:

1. Возна М. О. Підручник англійської мови для 4-го курсу / М. О. Возна. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2012. – С. 33-41.

- 2. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2017. 256 с.
- 3. Програма з англійської мови для університетів / інститутів (п'ятирічний курс навчання) : Проект / Колектив авт..: С. Ю. Ніколаєва, М. І. Соловей (керівники) та ін.: Київ. держ. лінгв. ун-т та ін. К.: The British Council, 2001. 246 с.
- 4. Разом до успіху: Інноваційні навчально-методичні матеріали з дисципліни «Англійська мова» для студентів і викладачів вищих навчальних закладів / за ред. : Ольги Кульчицької, Якова Бистрова. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2012. С. 10-17.
- 5. Advanced Expert / Jan Bell, Roger Gower. Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2008. p.p. 7-22.
- Evans Virginia. Upstream proficiency. Student's book / Virginia Evans, Lenny Dooley. – Published by Express Publishing Liberty House, New Greenham Park, Newbury, Berkshire RG19 6HW. 2002. – p.p. 27-46.
- 7. Language Leader (Advanced) / Ian Lebeau, Gareth Rees.— Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2010. p.p. 6-15.

#### Додаткова література:

- 1. Гапонів А.Б. Лінгвокраїнознавство. Англомовні країни. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2005. 464 с.
- 2. Кнодель Л. В. Англійська мова для магістрів : [навч. посіб.] / Л. В. Кнодель. К.: «Паливода А. В.», 2010. 336 с.
- 3. America in close-up. Eckhard Fiedler, Reimer Jansen, Mil Norman-Risch. Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2011. 278 p.
- 4. Britain. The country and its people: an introduction for learners of English. James O'Driscoll. Oxford University Press, Oxford ELT, 2009. 224 p.
- 5. Evans V. Successful writing. Proficiency / Express Publishing, 2000. 164 p.

- 6. From Linguistic Diversity to Plurilingual Education: Guide for the development of language education policies in Europe (main Version, 2010). Council of Europe <a href="www.coe.int./lang">www.coe.int./lang</a>.
- 7. Swales John M. Academic Writing for Graduate Students: Essential Tasks and Skills 3rd Edition. University of Michigan Press ELT; 3rd edition (July 9, 2012). 432 p.
- 8. The Common European Framework of Reference: The Globalisation of Language Education Policy (Languages for Intercultural Communication and Education Book 23) / Multilingual Matters; 1 edition (June 6, 2012). 281 p.
- 9. Winkler Anthony C. Writing the research paper. A handbook. Glendale Community College, Emeritus, 2012. 360 p.
- 10. Yachontova T.V. English Academic Writing. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2012. 220 с.

- 1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.
- 2. Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, творів та складання анотацій.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks)

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) What kind of document is "Common European Framework of Reference for Languages"?
- 2) Define CEFR Levels of the English language knowledge. What are their salient characteristics?
- 3) What is the structure and functions of the European Language Portfolio?
- 4) Analyze the pros and cons of joining the Bologna process for Ukrainian students.

5) What is understood by "credits" in the system of higher education?

- 2. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за однією з тем:
  - 1) Language education in the European context.
  - 2) Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.
  - 3) European Language Portfolio.
  - 4) Bologna process in the system of higher education.
- 3. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті: Listen to the text **Choosing Between a College or a University**. Then answer the questions and do the tasks below.
  - 1) Words university and college are Latin borrowings. What other Latin proverbs, sayings, songs related to academic sphere do you know?
  - 2) Get some information on the differences in the higher education systems of GB and the USA.
  - 3) Explain the difference between undergraduate and graduate studies (USA). What are the British equivalents for the US terms undergraduate student, graduate student?
  - 4) Speak on the systems of university degrees in GB, the USA and Ukraine.
- 4. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:
  - 1) Problems of the system of higher education in Ukraine.
  - 2) Problems I face at my department.
  - 3) The best class I have ever attended.
  - 4) Which is the best way of getting knowledge attending classes or self-education?
  - 5) Academic cheating: Is it that dangerous?
  - 6) Other.
- 5. Виконайте завдання з домашнього читання (книга для читання за вибором згідно запропонованого списку).

#### Практичні заняття №3-4

#### **Тема 2: Choosing a career. Education and employment.**

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних та соціокультурних знань в рамках заданої теми; оволодіти новою тематичною лексикою; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, лінгвокраїнознавчі, соціокультурні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі

Обладнання: аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали

#### План практичних занять 3-4:

- 1. Job, profession, occupation, employment.
- 2. Career choice.
- 3. The best-paying and prestigious jobs in the United States (Europe) and Ukraine.
- 4. Labour and employment market in modern society.
- 5. Applying for a job. Curriculum Vitae. Covering letter.
- 6. Workplace and professional skills.

#### Література:

- 1. Аракин В.Д. Практический курс английского языка. 5 курс: Учеб. для высш. учеб. заведений / В.Д.Аракин, Г.Б.Антрушина, Е.П.Кириллова. М.: ВЛАДОС, 2012. С. 13-40.
- 2. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2017. 256 с.

- 3. Програма з англійської мови для університетів / інститутів (п'ятирічний курс навчання) : Проект / Колектив авт..: С. Ю. Ніколаєва, М. І. Соловей (керівники) та ін.: Київ. держ. лінгв, ун-т та ін. К.: The British Council, 2001. 246 с.
- 4. Разом до успіху: Інноваційні навчально-методичні матеріали з дисципліни «Англійська мова» для студентів і викладачів вищих навчальних закладів / за ред. : Ольги Кульчицької, Якова Бистрова. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2012. С. 19-35.
- 5. Advanced Expert / Jan Bell, Roger Gower. Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2008. p.p. 7-22.
- Evans Virginia. Upstream proficiency. Student's book / Virginia Evans, Lenny Dooley. – Published by Express Publishing Liberty House, New Greenham Park, Newbury, Berkshire RG19 6HW. 2002. – p.p. 191-212.
- 7. Language Leader (Advanced) / Ian Lebeau, Gareth Rees.— Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2010. p.p. 10-15.

#### Додаткова література:

- 1. Гапонів А.Б. Лінгвокраїнознавство. Англомовні країни. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2005. 464 с.
- 2. Кнодель Л. В. Англійська мова для магістрів : [навч. посіб.] / Л. В. Кнодель. К.: «Паливода А. В.», 2010. 336 с.
- 3. America in close-up. Eckhard Fiedler, Reimer Jansen, Mil Norman-Risch. Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2011. 278 p.
- 4. Britain. The country and its people: an introduction for learners of English. James O'Driscoll. Oxford University Press, Oxford ELT, 2009. 224 p.
- 5. Evans V. Successful writing. Proficiency / Express Publishing, 2000. 164 p.
- 6. Swales John M. Academic Writing for Graduate Students: Essential Tasks and Skills 3rd Edition. University of Michigan Press ELT; 3rd edition (July 9, 2012). 432 p.

- 7. Winkler Anthony C. Writing the research paper. A handbook. Glendale Community College, Emeritus, 2012. 360 p.
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- 1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.
- 2. Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, творів та складання анотацій.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks)

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю:

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) What are the top 10 steps for choosing a career?
- 2) Describe a procedure of applying for a job. Is there a standard format for CV/résumés in Ukraine?
- 3) How do you usually find out about jobs and vacancies in your country?
- 4) What recommendations can you give to be successful in a job interview?

- 1. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за однією з тем:
  - 1) The most successful careers in modern society.
  - 2) The best- and the worst-paying in Ukraine (Europe, USA).
  - 3) Internships and exchange programmes for Ukrainian university students (post-graduates).
- 2. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті: Listen to the text **Choosing a Career**. Then answer the questions and do the tasks below.

- 1) What does the speaker imply by 'career', 'job', 'work', and 'calling'? Comment on his words 'writing wasn't working'.
- 2) He says his qualifications didn't give him the foundations for his career and on graduation he ended up drifting into shop work. Is it a typical situation?
- 3) Why did the speaker quit his job at the university library? Compare the situation he describes with that in Ukraine.
- 4) Define 'fluke'.
- 5) The speaker seems to be in constant search of the right thing to do in life. Is it a typical situation?
- 3. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:
  - 1) Why do you study languages?
  - 2) Would you enter another department if you had a chance to do it?
  - 3) Being a career person.
  - 4) What does it take to make a career?
  - 5) Other.
- 4. Виконайте завдання з домашнього читання (книга для читання за вибором згідно запропонованого списку).

#### Практичні заняття №5-7

## Teма 3: Teacher's Profession in modern society. What makes a good language teacher

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних та соціокультурних знань в рамках заданої теми; оволодіти новою тематичною лексикою; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, лінгвокраїнознавчі, соціокультурні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі.

Обладнання: аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали

#### План практичних занять 5-7:

- 1. Teaching career: pros and cons.
- 2. The personality of a teacher.
- 3. Qualities one should possess to be a teacher.
- 4. Qualities of a good language teacher.
- 5. Roles of an EL teacher.
- 6. The relationship between teacher and students (pupils).
- 7. School reforms in modern society.

#### Література:

- 1. Аракин В.Д. Практический курс английского языка. 5 курс: Учеб. для высш. учеб. заведений / В.Д.Аракин, Г.Б.Антрушина, Е.П.Кириллова. М.: ВЛАДОС, 2012. С. 13-40, 219-226.
- 2. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів. Вінниця: Нова Книга. 2017. 256 с.

- 3. Програма з англійської мови для університетів / інститутів (п'ятирічний курс навчання) : Проект / Колектив авт..: С. Ю. Ніколаєва, М. І. Соловей (керівники) та ін.: Київ. держ. лінгв. ун-т та ін. К.: The British Council, 2001. 246 с.
- 4. Разом до успіху: Інноваційні навчально-методичні матеріали з дисципліни «Англійська мова» для студентів і викладачів вищих навчальних закладів / за ред. : Ольги Кульчицької, Якова Бистрова. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2012. С. 18-35.
- 5. Advanced Expert / Jan Bell, Roger Gower. Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2008. p.p. 7-22.
- 6. Evans Virginia. Upstream proficiency. Student's book / Virginia Evans, Lenny Dooley. Published by Express Publishing Liberty House, New Greenham Park, Newbury, Berkshire RG19 6HW. 2002. p.p. 27-46, 191-212.
- 7. Headway. Student's book. Advanced. John and Liz Soars. Oxford University Press, 2008. p.p. 6-22.
- 8. Language Leader (Advanced) / Ian Lebeau, Gareth Rees.— Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2010. p.p. 6-15.

#### Додаткова література:

- 1. Гапонів А.Б. Лінгвокраїнознавство. Англомовні країни. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2005. 464 с.
- 2. Кнодель Л. В. Англійська мова для магістрів : [навч. посіб.] / Л. В. Кнодель. К.: «Паливода А. В.», 2009. 336 с.
- 3. America in close-up. Eckhard Fiedler, Reimer Jansen, Mil Norman-Risch. Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2011. 278 p.
- 4. Britain. The country and its people: an introduction for learners of English. James O'Driscoll. Oxford University Press, Oxford ELT, 2009. 224 p.
- Harmer Jeremy. The Practice of English Language Teaching (Longman Handbooks for Language Teaching) / Jeremy Harmer. – Pearson Longman; 5th Revised edition, 2015. – 446 p.

- 6. Yachontova T.V. English Academic Writing. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2012. 220 с.
- 7. Evans V. Successful writing. Proficiency / Express Publishing, 2000. 164 p.

- 1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.
- 2. Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, творів та складання анотацій.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks)

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю:

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) Would you like to be an English language teacher (explain your choice)?
- 2) Do you know anyone who likes being a teacher? Provide examples.
- 3) Teachers seem to be underpaid everywhere. Why?
- 4) Make up a list of ten essential qualities to be a successful language teacher.
- 5) Do you think that only certain types of personality make ideal teachers?
- 6) What do you think is the best explanation of personality: that it is basically fixed, or that it develops and changes?
- 7) What do you think of the view that we exhibit different aspects of our personalities in different situations, e.g. teaching different age groups?
- 8) Do you think that a good teacher is the one who has an inborn gift for teaching or can the skill of teaching be taught?
- 9) What school reforms are being introduced in Ukrainian secondary school at present?

- 1. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за однією з тем:
  - 1) Teacher's profession in Ukraine.
  - 2) The personality of a teacher.
  - 3) Teacher autonomy and teacher development.
  - 4) In-service training for English language teachers.
- 2. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті.
- 3. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:
  - 1) What makes a good language teacher?
  - 2) The pros and cons of the teacher career.
  - 3) Teaching foreign languages. What should it be like?
  - 4) Other.
- 4. Виконайте завдання з домашнього читання (книга для читання за вибором згідно запропонованого списку).

#### Практичні заняття №8-9

## Teма 4: Teacher training in Ukraine, Great Britain, USA. Teaching practice in secondary comprehensive school

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних та соціокультурних знань в рамках заданої теми; оволодіти новою тематичною лексикою; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, лінгвокраїнознавчі, соціокультурні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі.

Обладнання: аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали

#### План практичних занять 8-9:

- 1. The system of teacher training in higher education of Ukraine.
- 2. Teacher training in Great Britain (USA).
- 3. Comparative analysis.
- 4. The place of teaching practice in the teacher training system.
- 5. Extra-curricular (out-of-class) activities at school.
- 6. My last school practice.

#### Література:

- 1. Аракин В.Д. Практический курс английского языка. 5 курс: Учеб. для высш. учеб. заведений / В.Д.Аракин, Г.Б.Антрушина, Е.П.Кириллова. М.: ВЛАДОС, 2012. С. 13-40, 219-226.
- 2. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів. Вінниця: Нова Книга. 2017. 256 с.

- 3. Програма з англійської мови для університетів / інститутів (п'ятирічний курс навчання) : Проект / Колектив авт..: С. Ю. Ніколаєва, М. І. Соловей (керівники) та ін.: Київ. держ. лінгв. ун-т та ін. К.: The British Council, 2001. 246 с.
- 4. Разом до успіху: Інноваційні навчально-методичні матеріали з дисципліни «Англійська мова» для студентів і викладачів вищих навчальних закладів / за ред. : Ольги Кульчицької, Якова Бистрова. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2012. С. 18-35.
- 5. Advanced Expert / Jan Bell, Roger Gower. Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2008. p.p. 7-22.
- 6. Evans Virginia. Upstream proficiency. Student's book / Virginia Evans, Lenny Dooley. Published by Express Publishing Liberty House, New Greenham Park, Newbury, Berkshire RG19 6HW. 2002. p.p. 27-46, 191-212.
- 7. Headway. Student's book. Advanced. John and Liz Soars. Oxford University Press, 2008. p.p. 6-22.
- 8. Language Leader (Advanced) / Ian Lebeau, Gareth Rees.— Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2010. p.p. 6-15.

#### Додаткова література:

- 1. Гапонів А.Б. Лінгвокраїнознавство. Англомовні країни. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2005. 464 с.
- 2. Кнодель Л. В. Англійська мова для магістрів : [навч. посіб.] / Л. В. Кнодель. К.: «Паливода А. В.», 2009. 336 с.
- 3. America in close-up. Eckhard Fiedler, Reimer Jansen, Mil Norman-Risch. Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2011. 278 p.
- 4. Britain. The country and its people: an introduction for learners of English. James O'Driscoll. Oxford University Press, Oxford ELT, 2009. 224 p.
- 5. Evans V. Successful writing. Proficiency / Express Publishing, 2000. 164 p.

- 6. Harmer Jeremy. The Practice of English Language Teaching (Longman Handbooks for Language Teaching) / Jeremy Harmer. Pearson Longman; 5th Revised edition, 2015. 446 p.
- 7. Swales John M. Academic Writing for Graduate Students: Essential Tasks and Skills 3rd Edition. University of Michigan Press ELT; 3rd edition (July 9, 2012). 432 p.
- 8. Yachontova T.V. English Academic Writing. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2012. 220 с.

- 1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.
- 2. Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, творів та складання анотацій.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks)

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю:

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) Are you well equipped for teaching profession? Give your arguments.
- 2) What would you like to change in the system of teacher training?
- 3) What are your general impressions of the latest school practice?
- 4) What out-of-class activities did you organize during your last school practice?
- 5) Give a brief characteristic of your class and pupils.
- 6) Analyze your problems and difficulties in the period of school practice.
- 7) Make up a list of classroom English you used during school practice.

- 8) Analyze the situations for problem-solving activity (Аракин В.Д., С. 219-226).
- 9) How do you think teachers can improve classroom management and encourage better learning? Areas you might consider are:
- the teacher's responses to students' inappropriate behaviour;
- the effect of penalties to the fixed rules;
- how to make the English lesson as attractive and stimulating as possible.

- 1. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за однією з тем:
  - 1) Teacher training in Ukraine (Great Britain, USA).
  - 2) In-service training for English language teachers.
  - 3) My last school practice.
  - 4) Problem behavior and what to do about it.
- 2. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті.
- 3. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:
  - 1) Current changes in the system of teacher training in Ukrainian universities.
  - 2) My last teaching practice.
  - 3) The best English lesson I have observed.
  - 4) The problems of a young inexperienced teacher at school.
  - 5) How to make the English lesson as successful and stimulating as possible.
- 4. Виконайте завдання з домашнього читання (книга для читання за вибором згідно запропонованого списку).

#### Part II. Research activities

#### Практичні заняття №10-11

## Teма 5: Typical guidelines as expected of academic papers in Ukraine.

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних, методичних та лінгводидактичних знань в рамках заданої теми; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, філологічні, психолого-педагогічні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі; вдосконалювати навички та вміння написання анотацій, тез та лоповілей.

Обладнання: аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали

#### План практичних занять 10-11:

- 1. Dissertation as part of BA and MA degrees.
- 2. The structure of the research paper (dissertation).
- 3. The scientific language and clichés of academic (research) papers; scientific terminology.
- 4. Requirements and academic standards of the bibliography clearance
- 5. Summary (outline) of the academic paper.

#### Література:

1. Бахов І. С. English for Post-Graduate Students. Англійська мова для аспірантів та здобувачів : Навч. посіб. для студ. вищ. навч закл. / І. С. Бахов. – К. : ДП «Видавничий дім «Персонал», 2010. – 276 с.

- 2. Возна М. О. Підручник англійської мови для 4-го курсу / М. О. Возна. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2008. С. 73-94.
- 3. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2017. 256 с.
- 4. Кнодель Л. В. Англійська мова для магістрів : [навч. посіб.] / Л. В. Кнодель. К.: «Паливода А. В.», 2010. 336 с.
- 5. Програма з англійської мови для університетів / інститутів (п'ятирічний курс навчання) : Проект / Колектив авт..: С. Ю. Ніколаєва, М. І. Соловей (керівники) та ін.: Київ. держ. лінгв. ун-т та ін. К.: The British Council, 2001. 246 с.
- 6. Advanced Expert / Jan Bell, Roger Gower. Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2008. 207 p.
- 7. Brown, Douglas H. Principles of language learning and teaching / H. Douglas Brown, 5th ed. Pearson Education ESL; 5 edition (June 1, 2006). 410 p.
- 8. Evans V. Successful writing. Proficiency / Express Publishing, 2000. 164 p.
- 9. Harmer Jeremy. The Practice of English Language Teaching (Longman Handbooks for Language Teaching) / Jeremy Harmer. Pearson Longman; 5th Revised edition, 2015. 446 p.
- 10. Language Leader (Advanced) / Ian Lebeau, Gareth Rees.— Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2010. 194 p.
- Winkler Anthony C. Writing the research paper. A handbook / Anthony C.Winkler, Jo Ray McCuen-Metherell. – Glendale Community College, Emeritus, 2012. – 360 p.
- 12. Yachontova T.V. English Academic Writing. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2012. 220 с.

1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.

- 2. Вивчення тематичного словника.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, складання анотацій, тез та доповідей.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks).

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) What kinds of student academic works can you name? Why, in most cases, is an academic work part of getting a higher education degree?
- 2) What is the difference between a Master's and a PhD degree in English-speaking countries and Ukraine? Is there a direct match between academic degrees in England or the USA and Ukraine?
- 3) What is the procedure for getting a Bachelor's degree in Ukraine?
- 4) What are the two principal components of an Ukrainian dissertation?
- 5) By whom and how is the topic of a student's academic research determined?
- 6) What is the difference between the subject area of research and its specific topic?
- 7) What kinds of research material are usually used in linguistics or translation studies, dissertations and theses?
- 8) What is the basic structure of a dissertation?
- 9) Why is it important to read as much academic literature on the subject of the research as possible?
- 10) What kinds of research methodology for linguistics, translation studies, methods of teaching foreign languages do you know?
- 11) What practical value could a student's academic work have?
- 12) Why is it important to prove the-hypothesis that introduces research? What are the possible outcomes in this respect?

- 13) Why should a candidate for a degree clearly see the potential future directions of research?
- 14) How is the bibliography usually structured? Are there any strict requirements to its listing?

- 1. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за однією з тем:
  - 1) Requirements to academic (research) papers in Ukraine (Europe, USA).
  - 2) Scientific method and research methodology.
  - 3) Pure and applied sciences.
- 2. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті.
- 3. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:
  - 1) Typical guidelines as expected of academic papers in Ukraine.
  - 2) The difference between "thesis" and "dissertation".
  - 3) Plagiarism in student's academic work. The difference between creative use of existing knowledge and copying for the sake of getting a good mark.
  - 4) Other.
- 4. Складіть анотацію до курсової роботи з теоретичного курсу англійської мови за зразком. Обсяг -2-3 сторінки (A4, шрифт Times New Roman -14 пт, міжрядковий інтервал -1,5).

#### Практичні заняття №12-13

#### Tема 6: Student's research work.

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних, методичних та лінгводидактичних знань в рамках заданої теми; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, філологічні, психолого-педагогічні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі; вдосконалювати навички та вміння написання анотацій, тез та лоповілей.

Обладнання: аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали

#### План практичних занять 12-13:

- 1. Research work in Donbas State Pedagogical University.
- 2. Students' scientific societies and clubs.
- 3. The post-graduate course programs.
- 4. Exchange programs for Master's degree students and post-graduates in Europe and USA.

#### Література:

- 1. Бахов І. С. English for Post-Graduate Students. Англійська мова для аспірантів та здобувачів : Навч. посіб. для студ. вищ. навч закл. / І. С. Бахов. К. : ДП «Видавничий дім «Персонал», 2010. 276 с.
- 2. Возна М. О. Підручник англійської мови для 4-го курсу / М. О. Возна. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2008. С. 73-94.
- 3. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів. Вінниця: Нова Книга. 2017. 256 с.

- 4. Кнодель Л. В. Англійська мова для магістрів : [навч. посіб.] / Л. В. Кнодель. К.: «Паливода А. В.», 2010. 336 с.
- 5. Програма з англійської мови для університетів / інститутів (п'ятирічний курс навчання) : Проект / Колектив авт..: С. Ю. Ніколаєва, М. І. Соловей (керівники) та ін.: Київ. держ. лінгв. ун-т та ін. К.: The British Council, 2001. 246 с.
- 6. Advanced Expert / Jan Bell, Roger Gower. Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2008. 207 p.
- 7. Brown, Douglas H. Principles of language learning and teaching / H. Douglas Brown, 5th ed. Pearson Education ESL; 5 edition (June 1, 2006). 410 p.
- 8. Evans V. Successful writing. Proficiency / Express Publishing, 2000. 164 p.
- 9. Harmer Jeremy. The Practice of English Language Teaching (Longman Handbooks for Language Teaching) / Jeremy Harmer. Pearson Longman; 5th Revised edition, 2015. 446 p.
- 10. Language Leader (Advanced) / Ian Lebeau, Gareth Rees.— Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2010. 194 p.
- Winkler Anthony C. Writing the research paper. A handbook / Anthony C.Winkler, Jo Ray McCuen-Metherell. – Glendale Community College, Emeritus, 2012. – 360 p.
- 12. Yachontova T.V. English Academic Writing. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2012. 220 с.

- 1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.
- 2. Вивчення тематичного словника.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, складання анотацій, тез та доповідей.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks).

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю:

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) How does Donbas State Pedagogical University integrate education with research?
- 2) Why is research activity a necessity for university students?
- 3) What scientific programs are being realized at our university at present?
- 4) Are you a member of any scientific society or club? What scientific activities are you engaged in? Who is your scientific supervisor?
- 5) What postgraduate course programs are provided for the students of the Philology Department?
- 6) What qualifying exams do postgraduate students take at the end of the course?

- 1. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за однією з тем:
  - 1) Research work in Donbas State Pedagogical University.
  - 2) Students' research activities at the Philology Department.
  - 3) Exchange programs for Master's degree students and post-graduates in Europe and USA.
- 2. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті.
- 3. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:
  - 1) Research activities for philology students.
  - 2) Students' scientific societies and clubs at the Philology Department.
  - 3) Other.
- 4. Складіть анотацію англійською мовою до наукової статті методичного, лінгводидактичного, філологічного або психолого-педагогічного характеру за зразком. Обсяг 2 сторінки (A4, шрифт Times New Roman 14 пт, міжрядковий інтервал 1,5).

#### Практичне заняття №14

#### **Тема 7: Scientific communication**

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних, соціокультурних, методичних та лінгводидактичних знань в рамках заданої теми; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, філологічні, психолого-педагогічні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі; вдосконалювати навички та вміння написання анотацій, тез та доповідей.

**Обладнання:** аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали.

#### План практичного заняття 14:

- 1. Communication in modern world.
- 2. Scientific research and communication.
- 3. Scientific conference and symposia.
- 4. How to prepare a scientific work for publication.

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- 11. Harmer Jeremy. The Practice of English Language Teaching (Longman Handbooks for Language Teaching) / Jeremy Harmer. Pearson Longman; 5th Revised edition, 2015. 446 p.
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- Winkler Anthony C. Writing the research paper. A handbook / Anthony C.Winkler, Jo Ray McCuen-Metherell. – Glendale Community College, Emeritus, 2012. – 360 p.
- 14. Yachontova T.V. English Academic Writing. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2012. 220 с.

- 1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.
- 2. Вивчення тематичного словника.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, складання анотацій, тез та доповідей.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks)

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю:

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) What modern means of communication do you know?
- 2) Why is communication essential for scientific research?
- 3) What are different opportunities to share and exchange opinions and information?
- 4) What scientific, linguistic and methodological journals are available for philology students?
- 5) What scientific and methodological seminars (workshops) have you attended recently?
- 6) Make up a list of the guidelines and requirements for publishing a paper in an international journal.
- 7) Do you have any publications in the collections of scientific papers or scientific journals?

- 1. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за темою:
  - 1) My recent investigation in the field of linguistics (methods of teaching foreign languages).
- 2. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті.
- 3. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:
  - 1) Scientific research and scientific communication.
  - 2) How to prepare a scientific paper for publication.
  - 3) Other.

4. Складіть англійською мовою тези наукової доповіді для участі в науково-методичному семінарі на філологічному факультеті за темою наукового дослідження. Обсяг – 3-4 сторінки (A4, шрифт Times New Roman – 14 пт, міжрядковий інтервал – 1,5).

#### Практичне заняття №15

#### **Тема 8: Conferences and meetings**

Мета: поглиблювати іншомовні мовленнєві навички та вміння в процесі подальшого засвоєння лінгвістичних, соціокультурних, методичних та лінгводидактичних знань в рамках заданої теми; удосконалювати здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу; формувати уміння застосовувати отримані мовні, філологічні, психолого-педагогічні та методичні знання в інтегративному комплексі; вдосконалювати навички та вміння написання анотацій, тез та наукових доповідей.

Обладнання: аутентичні та вітчизняні підручники англійської мови, методичні розробки, дидактичний матеріал, проектор, мультимедійні засоби, відеоматеріали

#### План практичного заняття 15:

- 1. Organizing conferences and meetings.
- 2. Actual conduct of scientific conferences and meetings.
- 3. Annual scientific conferences in Donbas State Pedagogical University.
- 4. How to take part in international meetings.

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- 3. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів. Вінниця: Нова Книга. 2017. 256 с.

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- 11. Harmer Jeremy. The Practice of English Language Teaching (Longman Handbooks for Language Teaching) / Jeremy Harmer. Pearson Longman; 5th Revised edition, 2015. 446 p.
- 12. Language Leader (Advanced) / Ian Lebeau, Gareth Rees.— Pearson Education Limited (Longman), 2010. 194 p.
- Winkler Anthony C. Writing the research paper. A handbook / Anthony C.Winkler, Jo Ray McCuen-Metherell. – Glendale Community College, Emeritus, 2012. – 360 p.
- 14. Yachontova T.V. English Academic Writing. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2012. 220 с.

- 1. Виконання мовних та мовленнєвих вправ, запропонованих в підручниках та методичних розробках.
- 2. Вивчення тематичного словника.
- 3. Написання академічних есе, складання анотацій, тез та доповідей.
- 4. Виконання тестових завдань (Coursebooks, Workbooks).

#### Завдання і питання для самоконтролю:

Give answers to the following questions:

- 1) Who is responsible for organizing scientific conferences and meetings?
- 2) What is the procedure of registration for those who want to take part in the scientific conference?
- 3) Who is usually elected to conduct a scientific conference or meeting? What are the chief functions of the chairman (chairperson)?
- 4) What does the program of a scientific conference or symposium normally include? Does it follow a set pattern?
- 5) Speak about the conclusion of a scientific, cultural or political conference.
- 6) Make up a list of bits of advice for a beginner to take part in international meetings.

- 1. Підготуйте проект, реферат або презентацію за однією з тем:
  - 1) My participation in scientific conferences.
  - 2) Recent scientific conference (round-table talks) in Ukraine on the problems of teaching foreign languages.
- 2. Виконайте лабораторну роботу (Listening Comprehension) у лінгафонному кабінеті.
- 3. Напишіть академічне есе на одну із запропонованих тем:

- 1) Students' scientific conferences at the Philology Department of Donbas State Pedagogical University.
- 2) How to take part in international conferences and meetings.
- 3) Other.
- 4. Підготуйте доповідь англійською мовою для участі у студентській науково-практичній конференції з проблем сучасної лінгвістики, лінгводидактики, методики викладання іноземних мов. Обсяг 5-6 сторінок (A4, шрифт Times New Roman 14 пт, міжрядковий інтервал 1,5).

#### РОЗДІЛ ІІ. МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО САМОСТІЙНОГО ВИВЧЕННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

## I. Методичні рекомендації щодо підготовки проектів та презентацій англійською мовою

#### **GUIDELINES FOR WRITING PROJECT PROPOSALS**

A proposal is an offer to do something or a suggestion that something be done. The writer's purpose is to persuade readers to improve or to alter existing conditions or to support a plan for solving a problem, a suggestion for further research.

#### **Important Considerations for a Proposal:**

- **1. Audience:** The audience for a proposal is multiple and may involve many levels of technical understanding. Generally, the audience is composed of decision-makers who are busy but interested and who appreciate a clearly written, detailed, and thoughtful proposal.
- **2. Tone:** Your tone should be confident but not strident, encouraging but not overly friendly, moderately formal but not stiff. Do not hesitate to offer suggestions, but do not complain or insult anyone in the process. Define jargon as necessary, but do not condescend to readers (assume they are intelligent and generally well informed). Focus on a problem or a need rather than upon who has created that problem or why.
- **3. Purpose/Aim:** A proposal should aim to (1) define a problem (which can include a lack) of some sort, and (2) offer an answer, which can be a detailed solution, a hypothetical plan, or just a thoughtful suggestion for further evaluation and research.
- **4. Content:** You must research your proposal. This might involve (1) interviewing people, (2) gathering written information from interviewees or from reference sources, and (3) making detailed observations of your own about an existing condition.
- 5. **Language/Diction:** Use clear, active language and embed details into your sentences. Avoid rhetorical flourishes, but do not make the language overly simple either.

- **6. Structure/Form:** Format is more important to a proposal than to a formal argument or even an editorial. In order to ensure readability, proposals of the most varied kinds can include the following:
  - explicit title & careful layout;
  - bulleted items in paragraphs;
  - explicit subheadings;
  - an introduction, body, and conclusion.

## Other Tips

**1. Title:** Be as specific as possible here (this is also true for subject lines in memos). The title serves to state the problem (thesis) of the proposal. Say what you need to, but do not make it too long. Do not be catchy, as with titles for essays or editorials.

Centre titles and subheadings, use wide margins, number pages, double-space typeface.

- 2. When necessary, **bullet** paragraphs with circles, asterisks, dashes, or numbers, etc. However, do not do this to avoid writing complete sentences.
- 3. **Introduction, main body, & conclusion**: In an introduction, you should consider, in some fashion, most of the following:
  - the subject and purpose of the proposal;
  - the potential problems of the proposal;
  - the needs of the readers;
  - the benefits of the proposal;
  - the sources used;
  - the scope.

In the body, you should consider the methods, materials, timetable, facilities, personnel, necessary research, etc. In the conclusion, you should request action, even if this is simply to think about a problem anew, and suggest some orientation toward the future.

NOTE: although many proposals use standard arrangements, each proposal depends upon its own particular level of complexity and stage of research and inquiry. Be guided by your material as much as by standard formats.

#### GUIDELINES FOR WRITING PROJECT REPORTS

The aim of the project report is to communicate the results of your project work to an audience. Your audience might already be well informed in the subject. Your trainers will not usually read your report in order to extract knowledge; instead, they will look for evidence that you understand the material and ideas your report presents. Therefore, your document should not only convey information clearly and coherently (such as numbers, facts or other data), but should also, where appropriate, detail the logical processes you relied upon (such as interpretation, analysis, or evaluation).

## **Typical Components**

- Title Page
- Summary
- Introduction
- Background
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Recommendations
- Attachments

## 1. Title Page

The essential information here is your name, the title of the project, and the date. Be aware of any other information your trainer requires. The title of a report can be a statement of the subject. An effective title is informative but reasonably short. Ornamental or misleading titles might annoy readers.

## 2. Summary

This section states the report in miniature. It summarises the whole report in one concise paragraph of about 100-200 words. It might be useful to think in terms of writing one sentence to summarise each of the traditional report divisions: objective, method, discussion and conclusions. Emphasise the objective (which states the problem) and the analysis of the results (including recommendations). Avoid the temptation to copy a whole paragraph from elsewhere in your report and make it do

double duty. Since the summary condenses and emphasises the most important elements of the whole report, you cannot write it until after you have completed the report.

#### 3. Introduction

- **3.1.** The introduction of a project report identifies the subject, the purpose (or objective), and the plan of development of the report. The subject is the 'what', the purpose is the 'why', and the plan is the 'how'. Together these acquaint the reader with the problem you are setting out to solve.
- **3.2.** State the subject and purpose as clearly and concisely as possible, usually in one sentence, called the thesis or purpose statement.
- **3.3.** Use the introduction to provide any background information that the reader will need before you can launch into the body of your paper. You may have to define the terms used in stating the subject and provide background such as theory or history of the subject.

Avoid the tendency to use the introduction merely to fill space with sweeping statements that are unrelated to the specific purpose of your report.

# 4. Background

If the introduction requires a large amount of supporting information, such as a review of literature or a description of a process, then the background material should form its own section. This section may include a review of previous research, or formulas the reader needs to understand the problem. In an academic project report, it is also the point at which you can show your comprehension of the problem.

#### 5. Discussion

- **5.1.** This section is the most important part of your report. It takes many forms and may have subheadings of its own. Its basic components are methods, findings (or results), and evaluation (or analysis). The final report should emphasise evaluation.
- **5.2.** Before you begin writing, ask the journalist's questions: Who? When? Where? What? Why? How? The last three in particular will help you focus analysis. Beyond asking these simple questions, you also need

to make decisions such as: How do you interpret the data? What is the significance of your findings?

#### 6. Conclusion

What knowledge comes out of the report? As you draw a conclusion, you need to explain it in terms of the preceding discussion. Some repetition of the most important ideas you presented there is expected, but you should avoid copying.

#### 7. Recommendations

What actions does the report call for? The recommendations should be clearly connected to the results of the rest of the report. You may need to make those connections explicit at this point — your reader should not have to guess at what you mean. This section may also include plans for how further research should proceed. In professional writing, this section often comes immediately after the introduction.

#### 8. Attachments

**8.1.** These will include references and may include appendices. Any research that you refer to

in the report must also appear in a list of references at the end of the work so that an interested reader can follow up your work.

**8.2.** Appendices may include raw data, graphs, and other quantitative materials that were part of the research, but would be distracting to the report itself. Refer to each appendix at the appropriate point (or points) in your report.

# GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING AND MAKING ORAL PRESENTATION

Oral presentations become easier with *preparation* and *practice*.

# I. It helps to know what's expected of you

Before you start researching your project, it's a good idea to agree about the following things:

- How much time do you have for your presentation?
- 1. Will you be expected to leave some time to address the questions of your trainer or classmates?

- What form is your presentation supposed to take?
- 1. Are you *expected* to read from a text? If so, are you expected to hand out copies of your text to your trainer and classmates for consideration?
  - 2. Are you *allowed* to read from a text?
  - 3. Are you *expected* to use notes?
  - 4. Are you *allowed* to use notes?
- 5. Are you *expected* to use various media—slides, an overhead projector, hand-outs—to illustrate points you are making?
- 6. If you are expected to use media, who is going to arrange for such things as a projector and slides; an overhead projector and transparencies; the reproduction and distribution of hand-outs?
- 7. Is there a particular style of oral presentation that your trainer and classmates expect? (Are you expected to engage your peers in a discussion? Or are you only responsible for conveying a certain amount of information?).
- What criteria are being used to evaluate your presentation? (Delivery? Information? Ability to field questions? etc.).

# II. Define the scope of your presentatioa

It's important to figure out how much material you actually need to have.

1. It's better to have too much material and to cut it down during your «rehearsal» sessions within a small group than to find yourself having nothing to say. BUT don't prepare a full-length essay. Remember that the good delivery of an oral presentation takes time. You want to speak slowly and clearly—you may occasionally want to repeat material for emphasis—so, in general, it will take longer to read a paper aloud than it will to read it to yourself.

## III. Organise your talk as you would an essay.

• Clear and logical organisation is even more important in presentations than it is in written papers.

• Start out with a very clear thesis statement in which you should outline your subject and the main points you will be addressing—in the order in which you will be addressing them.

# IV. Try to make use of supplementary media to illustrate or illuminate aspects of your talk.

- The use of visual or auditory material to highlight certain points in your presentation will encourage your audience to attend to and remember what you are saying.
- It will... divert your audience from *looking at you* to looking at something *else* for some of the time.
- Supplementary media can include slides, overhead projections, hand-outs, segments on videotape and so on.
- Find interesting, unexpected and unusual material—but be sure that it does have direct relevance to your topic.
- Make sure that you have the mechanics of your media worked out in advance—don't waste time trying to figure out how to use a slide projector or putting slides or overheads in upside down.
- Be sure to leave time for using the equipment and for the visual images to sink in—remember that this may take time away from your oral presentation, so adjust your visual aids—and your presentation—accordingly.

## V. Leave time to rehearse your presentation.

- It's extremely important to leave yourself sufficient time before your presentation for rehearsal. You need to know
- 1. how much to write—or how many notes to have—to fill the time;
- 2. how to hold your notes so you don't just bury your head in them and read:
  - 3. how quickly—or slowly—to talk;
  - 4. whether you need to make notes on the blackboard; etc.
  - Start out rehearing by yourself.
  - 1. Have a clock handy so that you can time yourself.

- 2. Mark places where you could expand upon points or develop more complex concepts.
- 3. If you have too much material, look to see where you can cut your notes down. Don't actually delete «superfluous» material, for you might speed up when you're nervous— you might find yourself able to cover more material than you did in rehearsal. (NOTE: One way to deal with this is to highlight central points; then, if you find you have extra time, you can make use of elaborating or supporting material.)
  - Practice the presentation at least three times.
- 1. Reading over your notes silently is not enough; you must run through the speech *out loud*.
- Be sure you know how to pronounce all the words in your paper. If you're not sure, look them up in a dictionary and make your own phonetic notation to let you know how to pronounce them.
- Say each word you're uncomfortable with 5 to 10 times to make sure you have mastered it.
  - Turn your notes into a script. For instance, note
  - 1. where you're going to be emphatic;
  - 2. where you're going to repeat points;
  - 3. where you might make a (seemingly) casual remark, etc.
- Make sure you know your material well enough to talk comfortably without depending too much on notes.
- After mastering your wording, give your presentation in front of a mirror.
- Finally, you may want to try your talk out on one of your project-team members.

# VI. It's important to feel comfortable about the way you look, and to be relaxed and confident, during your presentation.

• Make sure that you are well-rested and relatively stress-free on the day of your presentation.

## VII. Treat your presentation like a well-planned performance.

• Set the stage carefully.

- 1. Be sure you get to the class in plenty of time to see to any arrangements that need to be made (check the operating condition of VCRs, OHP, etc.).
- 2. Figure out before you start talking where you're going to situate yourself for the presentation: standing at the front of the class, sitting on a desk, etc.
- 3. Decide what you're going to do with notes: Is there a lectern? A desk? Are you going to just hold them?
  - Stay in control.
  - 1. Talk slowly.
  - 2. Talk clearly (enunciate).
  - 3. Talk loudly.
  - 4. Make eye contact.
- 5. Avoid staying in one place. Try not to simply stand or sit in one spot; it's a good idea to walk around a bit, to gesture and change the direction of your focus in order to keep all of the audience interested.
- 6. Be sensitive to your audience. If you notice that people are looking bored or distracted, change your position, the speed or volume of your voice.

# VIII. Handle questions with confidence.

- Don't panic when you're asked a question. Give it careful—but quick—consideration and answer it to the best of your ability.
- It's acceptable to tell someone that you don't understand his or her questions. (This is also a good way to stall for time.) Ask them to rephrase or clarify it—or rephrase it yourself and ask them if that is what they meant.
- It's also all right to admit that you're not sure about the answer to a question—sometimes a lively discussion can ensue if you turn the question over to the class.
  - Try to give everyone who wants to ask a question a turn.

DC After your presentation session, take time to assess your «performance» and to act positively on feedback.

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# II. Методичні рекомендації щодо підготовки доповідей, анотацій та тез англійською мовою

#### MAKING REPORTS

Reports may be formal or informal, and may be sent within the organisation or to outside organisations. They are used in every area of business and therefore have many different purposes. The function of regular routine reports is simply to provide information. Such reports are produced as a matter of course by whoever is responsible for them, and they generally have a standardised form. Other reports contain the results of investigations. They will put forward ideas and possibly make recommendations.

The planning stage is really important. At this stage you should provide answers to the seven basic questions: why? to whom? what? where? when? how long? how? Say what is meant by these questions matching the questions on the left with the information you need to answer them on the right.

Why?	a) What the audience knows about the subject, their	
	status, age, culture, specific interests- the information	
	you present should tailor their needs	
To whom?	b) the aims of your report, those evident and hidden	
What?	c) the subject matter of the report	
Where?	d) the place where the report will be delivered (a large	
	conference-hall, a small meeting room, with the help of	
	a microphone or without it, etc.)	
When?	e) the rime( the first report, the last one, after or before	
	the break, in the evening, etc.)	
How long?	f) the length of the report is determined by many	
	factors, but generally try to make your talk reasonably	
	short	
How?	g) the format, or form of the report including the use	
	of demonstration materials and handouts	

**FORMAT** 

There is no set layout for reports. Whatever the layout chosen, however, reports should always be presented schematically. They should be divided into sections and subsections which are numbered systematically under headings and subheadings. A longer report will require a more formal and detailed scheme and layout, so that the reader can find his/her way through the material.

Using sections and a numbering system in a report enables people to refer quickly and easily to specific parts in it. Generous use of space and signaling will make a report more readable. Therefore, try to:

- 1. Leave a margin each side of the page.
- 2. Leave a line between each section.
- 3. Use a consistent scheme of headings, subheadings, numbering and indentations.

The following format is common in many reports:

#### 1. Title.

This should indicate concisely the subject of the report.

#### 2. Introduction

This section is sometimes called the 'terms of reference'. It states what you are reporting on, who commissioned the report and by when it should be submitted.

Opening	Signals of the	To gain the attention of the
	start	audience or the people near you in
		the presidium
	Greetings to the	To greet the audience
	audience	
	Self-identification	To introduce yourself or to thank
		the person who introduced you
	Creating a	To attract attention, to give a smile,
	positive emotional	to tell a joke, to ask for something, to
	atmosphere	do something memorable
Stating the		To define clearly the purpose of
target		your report

Providing an	To outline the main points o	f the
overview	report	
Stating the	To inform the audience of the	ne
rules	length of the report, what action	on, if
	any, is to be taken, the time an	d the
	form of questions	

#### 3. Main part. Procedure, findings.

It could be giving information, setting out findings, putting forward ideas and arguments, etc.

#### 4. Conclusion and Recommendations.

The conclusion says what you think about the facts, how you interpret them. You will probably do some of the following :

- summarise the uisclusion in the body of the report;
- summarise findings;
- make recommendations:
- state what action should be taken as a result of your recommendations and by whom.

Note: Recommendations should only be included if have been asked to do so. They should, if possible, be practical suggestions as to what should be done.

The report should be signed with your name and title, and should be dated. The signature and the date are put either on the title page of a report or at the end of it.

#### FORMAT FOR FORMAL REPORTS

The following format is common for the longer, more formal, report:

- 1. Title page.
- 2. Terms of reference (see Introduction above).
- 3. Procedures. How you obtained your information, e.g. by interviews, questionnaires, observation, desk research, etc.
- 4. Findings. The facts you discovered from your investigation.
- 5. Conclusions and Recommendations. These are sometimes separate sections.

# **USEFULL VOCABULARY**

for writing scientific papers and reports

# A

1	наукові публікації	scientific publications
2	обзорні статті	survey articles
3	автор, співавтор	author, coauthor
4	назва статті	the title of the article (paper)
		is
5	основна частина статті	the main body of the paper
6	додаток	appendix
7	глава	chapter
8	розділ	section
9	абзац	paragraph
10	примітка, виноска	footnote
11	посилання, список	reference
	літератури	
12	підпис до малюнків	figure caption
13	написати, (відредагувати,	to write (to edit, to print, to
	надрукувати, перекласти,	translate, to publish) a paper
	видати) статтю	
14	у друці	in print
15	стаття розглядає проблему	this paper treats the problem
		of
16	подати статтю до наукового	to submit the paper to a
	журналу	scientific journal
17	Стаття описує	The article describes
18	Стаття дає опис	The article gives the
		description of
19	Стаття описує існуючу	The article depicts the present
	ситуацію в	situation in
•	•	•

20	Стаття визначила в	The article outlined up-to-
	загальних рисах сучасний	date approach to the
	підхід до проблеми	problem
21	Ця стаття обговорює деякі	The present article discusses
	аспекти	some aspects of
22	Вона надає деякі	It presents some results which
	результати, які	illustrate
	ілюструють	
23	Ця стаття має відношення	The article is concerned
	до (вона повязана з)	with (the article deals with
		)
24	У цій статті ми зробимо	In this paper we will
	спробу	attempt
25	Стаття розглядає	The paper treats the problem
	проблему	of

В

Моя робота називається	The paper is entitled
Тема моєї доповіді	The subject of my report
Мета моєї доповіді	The aim of my report
Робота є спробою показати	This work is an attempt to
/ знайти / довести /	show / to find / to prove / to
розглянути	consider that
Мета моєї доповіді —	The purpose of this report is
порівняти (визначити,	to compare (to determine, to
надати) результати	give) the results of
Ця доповідь має на меті	This report is designed to
продемонструвати (надати,	demonstrate (to give, to
визначити)	determine)
Лекція буде у вигляді	The lecture will be a brief
короткої доповіді	account of
Я думаю (вважаю,	I think (believe, suppose)
припускаю), що	that
	Тема моєї доповіді  Мета моєї доповіді  Робота є спробою показати / знайти / довести / розглянути  Мета моєї доповіді — порівняти (визначити, надати) результати  Ця доповідь має на меті продемонструвати (надати, визначити)  Лекція буде у вигляді короткої доповіді  Я думаю (вважаю,

9	Ми маємо розглянути	We must consider (discuss,
	(обговорити, порівняти,	compare, show)
	показати)	
10	Те, що я збираюсь сказати	What I mean to say (to show,
	(показати, наголосити) —	to emphasize) is
	це	
11	Проблема полягає у тому	The problem is the
		following
12	Необхідно зазначити	It should be noted
	(згадати, вказати), що	(mentioned, pointed out)
		that
13	Для початку потрібно	To begin with, one can say
	сказати, що	that
14	Наша мета — обговорити	Our aim is to discuss (to
	(показати, довести), що	show, to prove)
15	Очевидно, ясно	It is evident (unlikely, likely,
	(малоймовірно, ймовірно,	doubtful) that
	сумнівно), що	
ΪB	Це буде коротке	It will be a brief account of
	повідомлення (звіт) про	
17	Я аналізую різноманітні	I analyse various methods
	методи	of
18	Я вивчаю фактори, які $\epsilon$	I study the factors causing
	причиною	
19	Я вивчаю вплив	I study the effects
20	Дослід встановив	The experiment established
21	Я провів кілька	I carried out a number of
	експериментів з	experiments with
22	Цей дослід є спробою	This experiment is an attempt
	показати (знайти, довести,	to show (to find, to prove, to
	розглянути), що	consider) that
23	далеко від	far from

24	досі; поки що	so far
25	на користь (когось, чогось)	in favour of smb (smth)
26	На закінчення мені б	In conclusion I would like to
	хотілось згадати (додати,	mention (to add, to say) that
	сказати) про	
27	На закінчення кілька	Finally a few remarks should
	зауважень (посилань)	e made about
	потрібно зробити про	
28	Ми, зрештою, дійшли	We finally concluded that
	висновку (зробили	
	висновок), що	
29	Зрештою ми можемо	At the end we can say
	сказати (згадати,	(mention, point out) that
	зазначити), що	
30	Тут виникає запитання	At this point a question arises
	стосовно	as to
31	Із сказаного вище я бачу,	From the above I see that
	що	

C

1	на мою думку	to my mind; in my opinion
2	з точки зору	from the point of view
3	наскільки я можу судити	as far as I can judge
4	наскільки я знаю	for all I know
5	бути в злагоді, відповідати	to be in agreement with; to
	чомусь	be in line with
6	підходити	to fit into
7	відповідно	to be keeping with
8	бути правильним, дійсним	to be valid for; to be true for
9	широко застосовуватися	to be of much use, to be
		widely used in
10	за загальними відгуками	according to (by) all accounts

(little) account of smth.
smtn.
o account
fter all
attention to smb
smth)
) attention to smb
on to smb (smth)
to comparison
pence of smth.
ertain extent
great extent
s far as
by far
ar from
so far
of smb (smth)
art from
e one hand
other hand
ne head of
d the like
nater of fact
o mater
all means
no means
e meantime
and again
any price

38	нізащо; за жодних обставин	not at any price
39	з метою	on purpose to
40	покласти край	put an end
41	будь-якою ціною; щоб там	at any rate
	не було	
42	прямо пропорційно	in direct ratio
43	обернено пропорційно	in inverse ration
44	що стосується	as regards
45	у цьому відношенні	in (this) regard
46	безвідносно, не беручи до	without regard
	уваги	
47	відносно, щодо; по	with (in) regard to
	відношенню; що	
	стосуєтсья; стосовно	
48	саме такий; усе-таки; все	just the same
	одно	
49	до певної міри, у певному	in a sense
77	сенсі	in a selise
50	коротко, стисло, кількома	in a few words
50	словами	ili a iew wolus
51	іншими словами	in other words

D

1	after all	зрештою
2	after a while	через деякий час,
		незабаром
3	all but	майже, ледве не
4	all in all	цілком, загалом, повністю
5	and so forth	і так даті
6	as such	як такий, по суті
7	before long	швидко, незабаром,
		невдовзі
8	by now	до цього часу

9	by then	на той час	
10	do without	обходитись без чогось	
11	for granted	що не потребує доказу	
12	for the most part	головним чином;	
		переважно	
13	for the present	на цей раз, поки	
14	for the rest	щодо іншого, що	
		стосується	
		іншого	
15	for the time being	на деякий час, поки	
16	in a way	у деякому відношенні; у	
		певному розумінні; до	
		певної міри	
17	in / at all events	принаймні	
18	in all respects	у всіх відношеннях	
19	in as much as	оскільки, позаяк; через те	
		що	
20	in no respect	у всіх відношеннях	
21	in no time	дуже швидко, моментально	
22	in no way	жодним чином	
23	in part	частково, почасти	
24	in place of	замість	
25	in the long run	зрештою, кінець кінцем	
26	in serious / succession	безупинно, поспіль	
27	in the short run	незабаром	
28	in step	у ногу, одночасно,	
		синхронно	
29	in this way	таким чином	
30	it has nothing to do	немає нічого спільного	
31	long before	задовго до	
32	no sooner than	як тільки	
33	so long as	оскільки	

34	so much for (the theory)	це все, що стосується
		(теорії)
35	the former	перший (з двох названих)
36	the latter	останній (з двох названих)
37	all the more so	тим більше
38	thus far	дотепер
39	to some extent	до певної міри
40	unless otherwise indicated	якщо не зазначено окремо

# SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

1	What field are you working	В якій галузі ви працюєте?	
	in?		
2	I am specializing in	Я спеціалізуюсь у	
3	What problem are you	Над якою проблемою ви	
	working at?	працюєте?	
4	I am working in the field of	Я працюю в галузі	
5	I am doing a research in the	Я займаюся дослідженням	
6	I am concerned with	Я маю відношення до	
7	I am interested in	Мене цікавить	
8	I work under the guidance of	Я працюю під керівництвом	
	Professor Kostenko	професора Костенка	
9	My scientific adviser is	Мій науковий керівник —	
	Professor Savchenko.	професор Савченко	
10	My work is in a preliminary	Моя робота перебуває на	
	stage	попередній стадії	
11	The work is in the progress.	Робота виконується	
12	Such work is of considerable	$T$ ака робота виклика $\epsilon$	
	interest from the theoretical	значний інтерес з	
	point of view	теоретичної точки зору	
13	The work has been carried out	Роботу було виконано	
	according to	відповідно до	
14	Experiments (on) are very	Досліди (з ) дуже важливі	
	essential		

15	We are going to start experi-	Ми почнемо експеримент 3
	ments on	
16	We concentrated on	Ми зосередились на
17	We succeeded in obtaining	Ми досягли успіхів в
		одержанні
18	Considerable progress has	Було досягнуто значних
	been	успіхів у
	made	
19	In the «Introduction» I	У «Вступі» я пояснюю
	explain	
20	The first part of my work is	Перша частина моєї роботи
	devoted to	присвячена

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# III. Методичні рекомендації щодо реферування, анотування та рецензування тексту

Найважливішим джерелом інформації та засобом її передачі в просторі і часі  $\epsilon$  науковий документ. За своєю формою книги, журнали, статті належать до письмових наукових документів. Вони можуть бути первинними та вторинними. До первинних документів належать монографії, збірники, матеріали наукових конференцій, журнали, статті, газети та інші видання.

Реферат та анотація належать до вторинних документальних джерел наукової інформації. Це ті документи, в яких повідомляють про первинні документи. Трансформація інформації полягає у вивченні кожного первинного документа або певної їх сукупності та

в підготовці інформації, яка відображає більш суттєві елементи цих статей чи текстів.

На основі використання вторинних документів комплектуються інформативні видання: реферативні журнали, довідкова література, наукові переклади та ін. Реферати та анотації становлять основний зміст реферативних журналів.

**Реферам (abstract, synopsis, paper, essay)** (від лат. refero — повідомляю) — короткий виклад у письмовій формі або у вигляді доповіді. Серед численних різновидів рефератів виділяють спеціалізовані реферати, в яких виклад зорієнтований на спеціалістів певного фаху. Функції реферату такі:

- відповідає на питання, яка основна інформація закладена в цьому документі чи статті;
  - подає опис первинного документа;
- повідомляє про вихід та про наявність відповідних первинних документів;
  - є джерелом для збереження довідкових даних.

Реферат є також одним із самостійних засобів інформації і може бути виконаний у формі усної доповіді. За всієї різноманітності реферати мають деякі спільні риси. В рефераті не використовують докази та історичні екскурси. Матеріал подається у формі консультацій або опису фактів. Інформація викладається точно, коротко, без перекручувань та суб'єктивних оцінок. Стислість досягається в основному за рахунок використання комунікативних кліше, лексичного мінімуму, а також іноді й використання нетекстових засобів ла-конізації мови (таблиці, ілюстрації). Реферат, як правило, містить такі частини:

- бібліографічний опис первинного документа (статті, доповіді, тексту);
  - сам текст реферату;
  - довідкові дані та примітки.

Текст реферату рекомендують будувати за таким планом:

а) мета та методика вивчення;

- б) конкретні дані про предмет вивчення;
- в) часові характеристики;
- г) результати та висновки.

Заголовок реферату не повинен повторюватися в тексті, так само як і в анотації, потрібно уникати вживання зайвих слів та фраз. Приблизний обсяг реферату — 10-15 відсотків обсягу статті, але в разі потреби цей обсяг може бути більшим, ніж зазначено в нормативах.

Анотація (annotation) (від лат. annotatio — примітка) — коротка характеристика друкованого чи рукописного тексту. Анотації за своїм змістом та кінцевим призначенням можуть бути довідкові, тобто такі, що розкривають тематику документа та повідомляють деякі дані про нього, але при цьому не висловлюють критичної оцінки; рекомендовані, тобто такі, які містять оцінку документа з точки зору його значущості для певної категорії читачів.

За обсягом анотації поділяються на загальні, які характеризують документ у цілому і розраховані на широке коло читачів, та спеціалізовані, ті, які розкривають документ виключно для вузького кола фахівців. Для наших цілей найбільш цікаві загальні анотації газетних та журнальних статей. Вони можуть бути короткими (декілька фраз) та більш розгорнутими, але і в цьому разі вони подають у стислій формі лише найголовніші висновки та положення документів. В анотації вказують лише суттєві ознаки змісту статті, тобто такі, що дають змогу виявити його новизну та практичне значення, вирізнити його серед інших, близьких за тематикою та призначенням.

При написанні анотації не варто переказувати зміст статті (висновки, рекомендації, фактичний матеріал). Слід звести до мінімуму використання складних зворотів, особових та вказівних займенників. Обсяг анотації не повинен перевищувати 600 друкованих знаків. Анотація містить:

- бібліографічний опис;
- дані про автора (вчений ступінь, звання, наукова школа);

- конкретну форму анотованого документа;
- предмет викладу (тема, основні поняття, процеси, місце, час, протягом якого відбуваються ці процеси).

Інформація про зміст та характер статті є завданням не тільки анотації, а й реферату. Вимоги до змісту анотації та реферату пов'язані з різним призначенням цих документів. Анотація — це лише повідомлення про існування документа певного змісту, а в рефераті подається зміст документа з характеристикою методів дослідження, з фактичними даними та висновками. В анотуванні основне завдання полягає в умінні лаконічно узагальнити зміст документа чи статті. Реферування ж має на меті володіння майстерністю скорочення тексту первинного документа.

**Резюме** (abstract, summary) — короткий виклад найважливіших фактів (питань, проблем, досліджень), які обговорюються у статті, засоби їх вирішення (реалізації), результати досліджень, підсумки, зроблені на базі цих досліджень, і рекомендації щодо застосування того чи іншого методу (одержаних даних тощо).

Як правило, термін "abstract" застосовується, коли резюме подається до статті, а термін "summary" — коли резюме подається після статті.

## **Рецензія** (review) складається з таких розділів:

- 1. Характеристика роботи (опис того, що являє собою робота).
  - 2. Структура роботи (розділи, глави та їх зміст).
  - 3. Вихідні дані. Історична довідка.
  - 4. Основні переваги і недоліки.
  - 5. Оцінка роботи. Рекомендації. Закінчення.

Будова параграфів досить стандартна. У них використовуються прості і складні речення. Часова форма підмета, як правило, *Present Indefinite*. Переважає активний стан.

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# РОЗДІЛ III. КОМПЛЕКСНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)»

## Варіант № 1

## Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

- 1. Під час педагогічної практики я провів десять уроків англійської мови в старших класах середньої загальноосвітньої школи.
- 2. Методист з педагогічної практики був задоволений нашою ініціативою під час проведення позакласних заходів.
- 3. Після відкритого уроку ми обговорювали методи та прийоми, які вчитель використовував на уроці, та висловлювали критичні зауваження.
- 4. Змінюється роль учителя у процесі навчання іноземних мов. Учитель сприяє спілкуванню, допомагає учням досягти автономності у визначенні цілей та шляхів вивчення іноземної мови.
- 5. Нам не подобався авторитарний стиль вчителя та відсутність взаєморозуміння в класі.
- 6. Приєднання України до Болонського процесу надає нашій країні можливості поглибити стосунки з європейськими державами на шляху подальшої інтеграції до €С.

# Task 2. Insert the correct option in the space in each sentence

- 1. The ... of the Linguistics Faculty were due to meet at a reunion dinner on Friday.
  - a. members b. parents c alumni d. portraits
- 2. She was invited to join the ... of the university after many years of being a Professor.
  - a. Student Union b. Ruling Council c alumni d. graduates

- 3. The President of the United States often fondly referred to her ...
  - a. Alma Mater b. Pater Noster c Viva Voce d. Dolce Vita
- 4. It was felt that the students were simply .... and as a result unable to contribute to the running of the Department.
  - a. unemployed b. underempowered c empowered d. unempowered
- 5. The main university building was located on the central ....
  - a. building b. campus c location d. premises
- 6. The ... conference was planned for next April.
  - a. academical b. academia c academe d. academic
- 7. Oxbridge colleges mostly have historic ....
  - a. quadrants b. quadrangles c courtyards d. court buildings
- 8. They agreed to meet in the ... after the third lecture.
  - a. student union b. trade union c student body d. student representative
- 9. The fast food restaurant gave a... to every employee who passed the hygiene training course.
  - a. degree b. diploma c book d. registration
- 10. The atmosphere in the university library was undeniably ....
  - a. collegiate b. collagen c collocated d. congenital

## Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Problems of the system of Higher Education in Ukraine

# Варіант № 2

# Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

1. Комунікативний підхід до навчання іноземних мов є провідним згідно з чинною програмою у сучасній середній загальноосвітній школі.

- 2. Курсова робота присвячена проблемі використання методу проектів на уроках англійської мови в старших класах.
- 3. У вступі обґрунтовується актуальність теми дослідження; визначаються мета, завдання та методи дослідження; формулюється робоча гіпотеза.
- 4. Студенти старших курсів приймають активну участь у роботі наукових гуртків. Кожен рік вони виступають з доповідями на студентській науково-практичній конференції.
- 5. Результати науково-дослідницької роботи студентів знайшли відображення в численних публікаціях в регіональних наукових збірках.
- 6. Навчання іноземних мов передбачає практичне опанування учнями мовленнєвих умінь на рівні, достатньому для здійснення іншомовного спілкування в чотирьох видах мовленнєвої діяльності: аудіюванні, говорінні, читанні та письмі в типових ситуаціях.

# Task 2. Insert the correct option in the space in each sentence

- 1. The atmosphere in the university library was undeniably ....
  - a. collegiate b. collagen c collocated d. congenital
- 2. The student demonstration served only to ... the problem.
  - a. exasperate b. eviscerate c exacerbate d. excruciate
- 3. The visiting professor was ... to be at the pinnacle of her field.
  - a. refuted b. reputed c refused d. reputable
- 4. Many "pure scientists" scorn engineers who get... degrees.
  - a. vacation b. vacillate c variational d. vocational
- 5. His legal training enables him to demonstrate his ... at work.
  - a. certifications b. qualifications c inspirations d. accreditations
- 6. His appointment as a professor was simultaneous with his offer to take the... of General Linguistics.

- a. podium b. table c. chair d. position
- 7. She was invited to join the... of the university after many years of being a Professor.
  - a. Student Union b. Ruling Council c alumni d. graduates
- 8. The President of the United States often fondly referred to her...
  - a. Alma Mater b. Pater Noster c. Viva Voce d. Dolce Vita
- 9. The main university building was located on the central ....
  - a. building b. campus c. location d. premises
- 10. The ... conference was planned for next April.
  - a. academical b. academia c. academe d. academic

# Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

My Teaching Practice

### Варіант № 3

## Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

- 1. Аспірантура в США присуджує вчені ступені магістра й доктора в гуманітарних, точних і природничих науках.
- 2. Студенти нашої групи були присутні на відкритому уроці англійської мови в початковій школі. Вони прийняли активну участь в обговорюванні інноваційних прийомів навчання.
- 3. Використання різноманітних форм групової та парної роботи дозволяє більш ефективно формувати мовленнєві навички та вміння школярів.
- 4. Теоретична та практична значущість дипломної роботи, присвяченої нетрадиційним формам уроків іноземної мови, не викликає ніяких сумнівів.
- 5. В усіх університетах світу студенти мають можливість оволодівати знаннями з різних галузей науки згідно з обраною спеціальністю.

6. Загальноосвітні школи Великобританії, США, України працюють згідно затверджених навчальних планів та програм.

# Task 2. Use the words in the box to complete the opinions below.

w.				
	assessment	interpersonal skills	curriculum	
	dumbing down			
	elitism	plagiarism	streaming	
1.	•	nations are a much more relia	•	
2.	0 1	an excellent idea because it e		
	with a similar al	pility to work at the same pace	e.'	
3.	'The most important aspect of education is the of subjects which are taught.'			
4.	'Private education	on creates and enco h is absolutely disgusting.'	urages inequality	
5.	'Copying someo	one else's ideas,, ifications is sometimes necess		
6.				
	ispast.'	Qualifications are worth l	ess than in the	
7.		t about developing your acts.'	but	
	Task 3. Write a	nn essay on the topic:		

## Варіант № 4

## Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

1. В усіх університетах світу студенти мають можливість оволодівати знаннями з різних галузей науки згідно з обраною спеціальністю.

University students' research activities

2. Сучасні технології та методики навчання сприяють міцному засвоєнню матеріалу та визначають майбутні напрямки наукових досліджень.

- 3. У сучасній світовій освітній системі основний акцент робиться на вивченні таких предметів, як: право, бізнестехнології, фінанси, економіка, іноземні мови та менеджмент.
- 4. Згідно з вимогами та рекомендаціями Болонської системи вищої освіти всі студенти європейських університетів повинні систематично проходити уніфіковане тестування.
- 5. Цей університет один із найкращих у нашій країні, він здобув міжнародне визнання завдяки досягненням у викладанні та дослідницькій роботі.
- 6. П'ять студентів нашого факультету взяли участь у програмах обміну. Існує домовленість, що для здобуття ступеня магістра певний час вони навчатимуться за кордоном.

# Task 2. When to use a covering letter. Complete the gaps in the text with the words in the box.

convincing motivate speculative targeted vacancy vital

A covering letter should always be included when you send out a CV or an application form. It should create interest and <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the employer to get to know

more about you. There are two types of covering letter. In a <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_ covering letter, the writer is responding to a specific advertised <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_. However, in a <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_ covering letter, the writer aims at a specific employer or a number of companies or organisations he/she is interested in joining. A covering letter is <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_ if your application is speculative because the employer will only read it and look at your CV if your letter is really <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

# Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

What makes a good language teacher

## Варіант № 5

# Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

1. У професії вчителя дуже важливим  $\epsilon$  індивідуальний підхід у відношеннях з учнями.

- 2. Позакласні заходи дозволяють зробити навчально-виховний процес різноманітним та ефективним.
- 3. Вона дійсно була досвідченим педагогом, завжди могла утримувати дисципліну в класі і створювати сприятливу атмосферу під час уроку.
- 4. Використання наочності на уроках іноземної мови допомагає формувати мовленнєві навички та вміння учнів.
- 5. Коли молодий та недосвідчений вчитель приходить до школи, на нього можуть очікувати такі проблеми: перевантажений розклад, погана дисципліна на уроці та, крім того, він не має відчуття часу.
- 6. Навчальні фільми на уроках англійської мови порушують монотонний характер класної рутини і забезпечують різноманітність програми.

Task 2. Provide the missing verb in the expressions below:

satisfy	earn	provide	apply	house
follow	offer	act	assign	participate
1.	research	an international rep	utation for	teaching and
2.		a degree course in a science and soci	_	ience, applied
3.		someone a full and	exciting ra	nge of activities
4.		residential accomm	odation for	someone
5.		(a student) to a mer	nber of stat	f
6.		as a supervisor		
7.		in exchange scheme	es	
8.		general entrance rec	quirements	
9.		for admission		
10.		academic staff office	es, semina	r and lecture rooms

## Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Teacher training in Great Britain (USA)

## Варіант № 6

# Task 1. Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

- 1. Під час педагогічної практики я провів десять уроків англійської мови в старших класах середньої загальноосвітньої школи.
- 2. Методист з педагогічної практики був задоволений нашою ініціативою під час проведення позакласних заходів.
- 3. Після відкритого уроку ми обговорювали методи та прийоми, які вчитель використовував на уроці, та висловлювали критичні зауваження.
- 4. Змінюється роль учителя у процесі навчання іноземних мов. Учитель сприяє спілкуванню, допомагає учням досягти автономності у визначенні цілей та шляхів вивчення іноземної мови.
- 5. Нам не подобався авторитарний стиль вчителя та відсутність взаєморозуміння в класі.
- 6. Приєднання України до Болонського процесу надає нашій країні можливості поглибити стосунки з європейськими державами на шляху подальшої інтеграції до €С.

# Task 2. Insert the correct option in the space in each sentence

- 1. The ... of the Linguistics Faculty were due to meet at a reunion dinner on Friday.
  - a. members b. parents c alumni d. portraits
- 2. She was invited to join the ... of the university after many years of being a Professor.
  - a. Student Union b. Ruling Council c alumni d. graduates
- 3. The President of the United States often fondly referred to her ...
  - a. Alma Mater b. Pater Noster c Viva Voce d. Dolce Vita

- 4. It was felt that the students were simply .... and as a result unable to contribute to the running of the Department.
  - a. unemployed b. underempowered c empowered d. unempowered
- 5. The main university building was located on the central ....
  - a. building b. campus c location d. premises
- 6. The ... conference was planned for next April.
  - a. academical b. academia c academe d. academic
- 7. Oxbridge colleges mostly have historic ....
  - a. quadrants b. quadrangles c courtyards d. court buildings
- 8. They agreed to meet in the ... after the third lecture.
  - a. student union b. trade union c student body d. student representative
- 9. The fast food restaurant gave a... to every employee who passed the hygiene training course.
  - a. degree b. diploma c book d. registration
- 10. The atmosphere in the university library was undeniably ....
  - a. collegiate b. collagen c collocated d. congenital

# Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

The profession of a teacher in modern society

## Варіант № 7

## Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

- 1. Комунікативний підхід до навчання іноземних мов є провідним згідно з чинною програмою у сучасній середній загальноосвітній школі.
- 2. Курсова робота присвячена проблемі використання методу проектів на уроках англійської мови в старших класах.
- 3. У вступі обґрунтовується актуальність теми дослідження; визначаються мета, завдання та методи дослідження; формулюється робоча гіпотеза.

- 4. Студенти старших курсів приймають активну участь у роботі наукових гуртків. Кожен рік вони виступають з доповідями на студентській науково-практичній конференції.
- 5. Результати науково-дослідницької роботи студентів знайшли відображення в численних публікаціях в регіональних наукових збірках.
- 6. Навчання іноземних мов передбачає практичне опанування учнями мовленнєвих умінь на рівні, достатньому для здійснення іншомовного спілкування в чотирьох видах мовленнєвої діяльності: аудіюванні, говорінні, читанні та письмі в типових ситуаціях.

## Task 2. Insert the correct option in the space in each sentence

- 1. The atmosphere in the university library was undeniably ....
  - a. collegiate b. collagen c collocated d. congenital
- 2. The student demonstration served only to ... the problem.
  - a. exasperate b. eviscerate c exacerbate d. excruciate
- 3. The visiting professor was ... to be at the pinnacle of her field.
  - a. refuted b. reputed c refused d. reputable
- 4. Many "pure scientists" scorn engineers who get... degrees.
  - a. vacation b. vacillate c variational d. vocational
- 5. His legal training enables him to demonstrate his ... at work.
  - a. certifications b. qualifications c inspirations d. accreditations
- 6. His appointment as a professor was simultaneous with his offer to take the... of General Linguistics.
  - a. podium b. table c. chair d. position
- 7. She was invited to join the... of the university after many years of being a Professor.
  - a. Student Union b. Ruling Council c alumni d. graduates

- 8. The President of the United States often fondly referred to her...
  - a. Alma Mater b. Pater Noster c. Viva Voce d. Dolce Vita
- 9. The main university building was located on the central ....
  - a. building b. campus c. location d. premises
- 10. The ... conference was planned for next April.
  - a. academical b. academia c. academe d. academic

## Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Dissertations as part of BA and MA degrees.

### Варіант № 8

### Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

- 1. Аспірантура в США присуджує вчені ступені магістра й доктора в гуманітарних, точних і природничих науках.
- 2. Студенти нашої групи були присутні на відкритому уроці англійської мови в початковій школі. Вони прийняли активну участь в обговорюванні інноваційних прийомів навчання.
- 3. Використання різноманітних форм групової та парної роботи дозволяє більш ефективно формувати мовленнєві навички та вміння школярів.
- 4. Теоретична та практична значущість дипломної роботи, присвяченої нетрадиційним формам уроків іноземної мови, не викликає ніяких сумнівів.
- 5. В усіх університетах світу студенти мають можливість оволодівати знаннями з різних галузей науки згідно з обраною спеціальністю.
- 6. Загальноосвітні школи Великобританії, США, України працюють згідно затверджених навчальних планів та програм.

# Task 2. Use the words in the box to complete the opinions below.

	assessment	interpersonal skills	curriculum	
	dumbing dow	vn		
	elitism	plagiarism	streaming	
1.				
2.	nables students			
	with a similar	r ability to work at the same pace	e.'	
3.		portant aspect of education is the	e of	
		ch are taught.'		
4.		ation creates and enco	urages inequality	
	•	nich is absolutely disgusting.'		
5.	100	neone else's ideas,,		
		ualifications is sometimes necess	•	
5.		get good grades nowadays becau		
		Qualifications are worth	less than in the	
	past.'			
7.		not about developing your	but	
	about learnin	g facts.'		
	Task 3. Writ	e an essay on the topic:		
	European Lai	nguage Portfolio and its role in the	ne EL classroom	
	Варіант № 9	)		

- 1. В усіх університетах світу студенти мають можливість оволодівати знаннями з різних галузей науки згідно з обраною спеціальністю.
- 2. Сучасні технології та методики навчання сприяють міцному засвоєнню матеріалу та визначають майбутні напрямки наукових досліджень.
- 3. У сучасній світовій освітній системі основний акцент робиться на вивченні таких предметів, як: право, бізнестехнології, фінанси, економіка, іноземні мови та менеджмент.

- 4. Згідно з вимогами та рекомендаціями Болонської системи вищої освіти всі студенти європейських університетів повинні систематично проходити уніфіковане тестування.
- 5. Цей університет один із найкращих у нашій країні, він здобув міжнародне визнання завдяки досягненням у викладанні та дослідницькій роботі.
- 6. П'ять студентів нашого факультету взяли участь у програмах обміну. Існує домовленість, що для здобуття ступеня магістра певний час вони навчатимуться за кордоном.

### Task 2. When to use a covering letter. Complete the gaps in the text with the words in the box.

convincing motivate speculative targeted vacancy vital

A covering letter should always be included when you send out a CV or an application form. It should create interest and <code>1\_\_\_\_</code> the employer to get to know

more about you. There are two types of covering letter. In a <code>2\_\_\_\_</code> covering letter, the writer is responding to a specific advertised <code>3\_\_\_\_</code>. However, in a <code>4\_\_\_</code> covering letter, the writer aims at a specific employer or a number of companies or organisations he/she is interested in joining. A covering letter is <code>5\_\_\_\_</code> if your application is speculative because the employer will only read it and look at your CV if your letter is really <code>6\_\_\_</code>.

#### Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Credit-module system in Ukrainian universities

#### Варіант № 10

- 1. У професії вчителя дуже важливим  $\epsilon$  індивідуальний підхід у відношеннях з учнями.
- 2. Позакласні заходи дозволяють зробити навчально-виховний процес різноманітним та ефективним.

- 3. Вона дійсно була досвідченим педагогом, завжди могла утримувати дисципліну в класі і створювати сприятливу атмосферу під час уроку.
- 4. Використання наочності на уроках іноземної мови допомагає формувати мовленнєві навички та вміння учнів.
- 5. Коли молодий та недосвідчений вчитель приходить до школи, на нього можуть очікувати такі проблеми: перевантажений розклад, погана дисципліна на уроці та, крім того, він не має відчуття часу.
- 6. Навчальні фільми на уроках англійської мови порушують монотонний характер класної рутини і забезпечують різноманітність програми.

Task 2. Provide the missing verb in the expressions below:

satisfy	earn	provide	apply	house	
follow	offer	act	assign	participate	
1.	research	an international re	putation for t	teaching and	
2.		a degree course in science and so	_	ience, applied	
3.		someone a full and		0	
4.		residential accom	modation for	someone	
5.		(a student) to a me	ember of staf	f	
6.		as a supervisor			
7.		in exchange scher	nes		
8.		general entrance r	equirements		
9.		for admission			
10.		academic staff off	ices, seminar	and lecture rooms	

### Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Typical guidelines as expected of academic papers in Ukraine

#### Варіант № 11

- 1. Під час педагогічної практики я провів десять уроків англійської мови в старших класах середньої загальноосвітньої школи.
- 2. Методист з педагогічної практики був задоволений нашою ініціативою під час проведення позакласних заходів.
- 3. Після відкритого уроку ми обговорювали методи та прийоми, які вчитель використовував на уроці, та висловлювали критичні зауваження.
- 4. Змінюється роль учителя у процесі навчання іноземних мов. Учитель сприяє спілкуванню, допомагає учням досягти автономності у визначенні цілей та шляхів вивчення іноземної мови.
- 5. Нам не подобався авторитарний стиль вчителя та відсутність взаєморозуміння в класі.
- 6. Приєднання України до Болонського процесу надає нашій країні можливості поглибити стосунки з європейськими державами на шляху подальшої інтеграції до ЄС.

### Task 2. Insert the correct option in the space in each sentence

- 1. The ... of the Linguistics Faculty were due to meet at a reunion dinner on Friday.
  - a. members b. parents c alumni d. portraits
- 2. She was invited to join the ... of the university after many years of being a Professor.
  - a. Student Union b. Ruling Council c alumni d. graduates
- 3. The President of the United States often fondly referred to her ...
  - a. Alma Mater b. Pater Noster c Viva Voce d. Dolce Vita
- 4. It was felt that the students were simply .... and as a result unable to contribute to the running of the Department.

- a. unemployed b. underempowered c empowered d. unempowered
- 5. The main university building was located on the central ....
  - a. building b. campus c location d. premises
- 6. The ... conference was planned for next April.
  - a. academical b. academia c academe d. academic
- 7. Oxbridge colleges mostly have historic ....
  - a. quadrants b. quadrangles c courtyards d. court buildings
- 8. They agreed to meet in the ... after the third lecture.
  - a. student union b. trade union c student body d. student representative
- 9. The fast food restaurant gave a... to every employee who passed the hygiene training course.
  - a. degree b. diploma c book d. registration
- 10. The atmosphere in the university library was undeniably ....
  - a. collegiate b. collagen c collocated d. congenital

### Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Scientific libraries

#### Варіант № 12

- 1. Комунікативний підхід до навчання іноземних мов є провідним згідно з чинною програмою у сучасній середній загальноосвітній школі.
- 2. Курсова робота присвячена проблемі використання методу проектів на уроках англійської мови в старших класах.
- 3. У вступі обґрунтовується актуальність теми дослідження; визначаються мета, завдання та методи дослідження; формулюється робоча гіпотеза.
- 4. Студенти старших курсів приймають активну участь у роботі наукових гуртків. Кожен рік вони виступають з

- доповідями на студентській науково-практичній конференції.
- 5. Результати науково-дослідницької роботи студентів знайшли відображення в численних публікаціях в регіональних наукових збірках.
- 6. Навчання іноземних мов передбачає практичне опанування учнями мовленнєвих умінь на рівні, достатньому для здійснення іншомовного спілкування в чотирьох видах мовленнєвої діяльності: аудіюванні, говорінні, читанні та письмі в типових ситуаціях.

### Task 2. Insert the correct option in the space in each sentence

- 1. The atmosphere in the university library was undeniably ....
  - a. collegiate b. collagen c collocated d. congenital
- 2. The student demonstration served only to ... the problem.
  - a. exasperate b. eviscerate c exacerbate d. excruciate
- 3. The visiting professor was ... to be at the pinnacle of her field.
  - a. refuted b. reputed c refused d. reputable
- 4. Many "pure scientists" scorn engineers who get... degrees.
  - a. vacation b. vacillate c variational d. vocational
- 5. His legal training enables him to demonstrate his ... at work.
  - a. certifications b. qualifications c inspirations d. accreditations
- 6. His appointment as a professor was simultaneous with his offer to take the... of General Linguistics.
  - a. podium b. table c. chair d. position
- 7. She was invited to join the... of the university after many years of being a Professor.
  - a. Student Union b. Ruling Council c alumni d. graduates
- 8. The President of the United States often fondly referred to her...

- a. Alma Mater b. Pater Noster c. Viva Voce d. Dolce Vita
- 9. The main university building was located on the central ....
  - a. building b. campus c. location d. premises
- 10. The ... conference was planned for next April.
  - a. academical b. academia c. academe d. academic

#### Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Taking part in scientific conferences

#### Варіант № 13

#### Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabulary:

- 1. Аспірантура в США присуджує вчені ступені магістра й доктора в гуманітарних, точних і природничих науках.
- 2. Студенти нашої групи були присутні на відкритому уроці англійської мови в початковій школі. Вони прийняли активну участь в обговорюванні інноваційних прийомів навчання.
- 3. Використання різноманітних форм групової та парної роботи дозволяє більш ефективно формувати мовленнєві навички та вміння школярів.
- 4. Теоретична та практична значущість дипломної роботи, присвяченої нетрадиційним формам уроків іноземної мови, не викликає ніяких сумнівів.
- 5. В усіх університетах світу студенти мають можливість оволодівати знаннями з різних галузей науки згідно з обраною спеціальністю.
- 6. Загальноосвітні школи Великобританії, США, України працюють згідно затверджених навчальних планів та програм.

### Task 2. Use the words in the box to complete the opinions below.

assessment interpersonal skills curriculum dumbing down

	elitism plagiarism streaming	,
1.	Frequent examinations are a much more reliable and useful	ul way
	of measuring performance than continuous	'
2.		nts
	with a similar ability to work at the same pace.'	
3.	'The most important aspect of education is the	of
	subjects which are taught.'	
4.	'Private education creates and encourages inequ	ality
	in society, which is absolutely disgusting.'	
5.		exams,
	and buying qualifications is sometimes necessary'	
5.	'It's easier to get good grades nowadays because education	
	is Qualifications are worth less than in t	he
	past.'	
7.	1 0 1	but
	about learning facts.'	
	Table 2 Walter on some on the Assistan	
	Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:	
	New challenges in education. Computer-aided instruction	
	Варіант № 14	
	Task 1. Translate the sentences using topical vocabular	rv•
1.		-
1.		
	оволодівати знаннями з різних галузей науки згід	но з
,	обраною спеціальністю.	
2.	•	
	міцному засвоєнню матеріалу та визначають майб	утн1
	напрямки наукових досліджень.	
3.	3	цент
	робиться на вивченні таких предметів, як: право,	
	бізнес-технології, фінанси, економіка, іноземні мо	эви та
	менеджмент.	
4.	Згідно з вимогами та рекомендаціями Болонської	
	системи вищої освіти всі студенти європейських	
	університетів повинні систематично проходити	
	уніфіковане тестування.	
	- ·	

- 5. Цей університет один із найкращих у нашій країні, він здобув міжнародне визнання завдяки досягненням у викладанні та дослідницькій роботі.
- 6. П'ять студентів нашого факультету взяли участь у програмах обміну. Існує домовленість, що для здобуття ступеня магістра певний час вони навчатимуться за кордоном.

#### Task 2. Choose the right variant.

- 1. 1. The Examination Board have recently changed the ... for the Diploma in History.
  - a. brochure b. compendium c. programme d. syllabus
- 2. It should be ... that students are expected to attend classes regularly.
  - a. marked b. noted c. perceived d. reminded
- 3. The Headmaster is preparing the ... for next term.
  - a. brochure b. catalogue c. pamphlet d. timetable
- 4. During their first teacher-training year, the students often visit local schools to ... lessons.
  - a. examine b. inspect c. investigate d. observe
- 5. The school... is worn on the boys' caps.
  - a. badge b. figure c. label d. sign
- 6. Mr. Wellbred went to a school, which ... good manners and self-discipline.
  - a. blossomed b. cultivated c. harvested d. planted
- 7. There was a(n. ... against the College's new syllabuses.
  - a. bang b. outcry c. scream d. whistle
- 8. The tutorial system at Oxford and Cambridge is the ... of many universities.
  - a. envy b. jealousy c. regret d. sorrow
- 9. Miss Undecided was not sure which profession to enter, but finally ... for medicine
  - a. accepted b. chose c. opted d. selected
- 10. Comprehensive schools ... for all levels of ability.
  - a. cater b. cope c. look d. watch

#### Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:

Making a decision on a career

#### Варіант № 15

- 1. Документ «Загальноєвропейські рекомендації з мовної освіти: вивчення, викладання, оцінювання» є основним для створення єдиного освітнього простору.
- 2. Структура європейського мовного портфеля включає три складові: мовний паспорт (інформація про власника портфеля), мовна біографія (інформація про досвід вивчення мови, шкали само-/оцінювання), досьє (інформація про практичне використання мови і досвід міжкультурного спілкування.
- 3. Навчальні фільми на уроках англійської мови порушують монотонний характер класної рутини і забезпечують різноманітність програми.
- 4. Використання наочності на уроках іноземної мови допомагає формувати мовленнєві навички та вміння учнів.
- 5. Студенти нашого факультету приймають активну участь у наукових гуртках з актуальних проблем теорії і практики перекладу, порівняльної типології, країнознавства та методики викладання іноземних мов у навчальних закладах.
- 6. Структура магістерської роботи включає вступ, два розділи теоретичний і практичний, висновки, список використаної літератури, додатки та резюме.

Task 2. Provide the missing verb in the expressions below:

satisfy	earn	provide	apply	house
follow	offer	act	assign	participate
1.	research	an international re	putation for t	eaching and
2.		a degree course in science and so	_	ence, applied
3.		someone a full an	_	_
4.		residential accom	modation for	someone
5.		(a student) to a me	ember of staff	
6.		as a supervisor		
7.		in exchange scher	nes	
8.		general entrance r	equirements	
9.		for admission		
10.		academic staff off	ices, seminar	and lecture rooms

# **Task 3. Write an essay on the topic:** Scientific communication

### ДОДАТОК A. BOLOGNA PROCESS AND CREDIT-TRANSFER SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

#### **Essential vocabulary**

# Study the following words and word-combinations. Translate them into Ukrainian:

- 1. Bologna record
- 2. European Community
- 3. European Union
- 4. European higher education area or European space for higher education
- 5. Global competitiveness of European higher education
- 6. A clearly defined common goal
- 7. Specified objectives
- 8. To enhance the employability and mobility of citizens
- 9. To create convergence
- 10. Diversification of higher education
- 11. Common framework of readable and comparable degrees
- 12. European dimension in quality assurance
- 13. Elimination of remaining obstacles
- 14. Two main cycles: undergraduate and graduate
- 15. Establishment of a system of credits (ECTS-system)
- 16. ECTS-compatible credit systems
- 17. Promotion of European cooperation
- 18. Magna Charta Universitatum
- 19. Far-reaching cooperation
- 20. A trustee of the European humanist freedom
- 21. To preserve freedom in research and teaching
- 22. Recruitment of teachers
- 23. Mutual exchange of information and documentation
- 24. To encourage mobility among teachers and students
- 25. A general policy of equivalent status, titles, examinations and award of scholarships

26. To express the universities unanimous desire freely determined and declared

Task 1. Comment on the following abbreviations: what do they stand for?

EU	EC	ECTS	CRE
WTO	GATS		

# Task 2. Read and translate the following text about the Bologna process.

The purpose of the **Bologna process** (or **Bologna accord**) is to create a European higher education area by making academic degree standards more comparable and compatible throughout Europe. It is named after the place it was proposed, the University of Bologna, with the signing in 1999 of the Bologna declaration by Ministers of Education from 29 European countries in the Italian city of Bologna.

Before the signing of the Bologna declaration, the Magna Charta Universitatum had been issued at a meeting of university rectors celebrating the  $900^{th}$  anniversary of the University of Bologna - and thus of European universities - in 1998.

One year before the Bologna declaration, the education ministers of France, Germany, Italy and the UK signed the Sorbonne Declaration in Paris in 1998, committing themselves to "harmonising the architecture of the European Higher Education system". French officials, in particular, as a result often refer to the La Sorbonne/Bologna process.

The Bologna process was a major reform created with the claimed goal of providing agreement on many key education issues. These include: public responsibility for higher education and research, higher education governance, the social dimension of higher education and research, and the values and roles of higher education and research. In modern globalized and increasingly complex societies, the demands on qualification needs continue to rise.

With the Bologna process implementation, higher education systems in European countries are to be organized in such a way that:

- it is easy move from one country to be other (within the European Higher Education Area) for the purpose of further study or employment;
- the attractiveness of European higher education is increased so many people from non-European countries also come to study and/ or work in Europe;
- the European Higher Education Area provides Europe with a broad, high quality and advanced knowledge base. This will ensure the further development of Europe as a stable, peaceful and tolerant community benefiting from a cutting-edge European Research Area;
- there will also be a great convergence between the U.S. and European systems, as European higher education adopts aspects of the American system.

There is much skepticism and criticism of the Bologna process now taken up as a project by the European Union - from the side of professional academics. Dr Chris Lorenz of the Free University, Amsterdam, has argued that "the basic idea behind all education EU-planning is economic: the basic idea is the enlargement of scale of the European system of higher education, in order to enhance its competitiveness by cutting down costs. Therefore a European-wide standardization of the values produced in each of the national higher educational system is called for. Just as the World Trade Organization and GATS propose educational reforms that would effectively erode all effective forms of democratic politic control over higher education, "it is obvious that the economic view on higher education development as formulated by the EU Declarations is similar to and compatible with the view developed by the WTO and by GATS\*."

(From Wikipedia 2007)

\* The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is a treaty of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

# Task 3. Find in the text above words and expressions that correspond to the following:

Співставний і сумісний, підписати декларацію, ректор університету, гармонізація побудови систем вищої освіти в Європі, підвищення конкурентоздатності, збільшення масштабу, зближення систем навчання, науковці, декларована мета, управління вищою освітою, високі кваліфікаційні вимоги, подальше навчання, толерантна спільнота, найновіші досягнення в наукових дослідженнях.

Answer the following questions to the above text:

- 1. What was the claimed goal of the Bologna process?
- 2. What might be the actual reasons behind it?
- 3. What is the origin of the name of this process?
- 4. What are the obvious advantages of the conformity of all European educational systems when the Bologna process objectives are implemented?
- 5. How is the Bologna process associated with current globalisation of life on our planet?

#### Task 4. Translate the following text into English:

Вища освіта України беззаперечно і однозначно визначила, як основний напрям своєї діяльності, інтеграцію в єдиний європейський освітній простір. Болонський процес спрямований на перетворення Європи на найбільш конкурентоспроможний і розвинутий освітній простір у світі. Болонською декларацією, яку підписали більшість європейських міністрів освіти у червні 1999 року, передбачено реалізацію багатьох ідей і проектів. Передусім, це: формування єдиного відкритого простору вищої впровадження кредитних технологій навчання на базі європейської системи трансферу кредитів; стимулювання мобільності студентів і викладачів у межах європейського регіону; прийняття системи "бакалавр-магістр"; освітньо-кваліфікаційних рівнів європейської співпраці у сфері контролю за якістю вищої освіти тощо. Приєднання України до цього процесу надає нашій країні можливості поглибити стосунки з європейськими державами на шляху подальшої інтеграції до ЄС.

(С. М. Гончаров, В. С. Мошинський "Вища освіта України і Болонський процес")

# Task 5. Study the following text. Be ready to discuss the chief principles of the Bologna declaration

## The Bologna Declaration on the European space for higher education: an explanation

The Bologna Declaration: an explanation
The Bologna Declaration is a pledge by 29 countries to
reform the structures of their higher education systems in a
convergent way

The Declaration is a **key document** which marks a **turning point** in the development of European higher education.

- It was **signed by 29 countries** which "undertake to attain the Declaration's objectives" and to that end "engage in coordinating [their] policies".
- It is a **commitment freely taken** by each signatory country to reform its own higher education system or systems in order to create overall convergence at European level. The Bologna Declaration is not a reform imposed upon national governments or higher education institutions. Any pressure individual countries and higher education institutions may feel from the Bologna process could only result from their ignoring increasingly common features or staying outside the mainstream of change.
- The Bologna process aims at creating convergence and, thus, is not a path towards the "standardisation" or "uniformisation" of

- European higher education. The fundamental principles of autonomy and diversity are respected.
- The Declaration reflects a search for a common European answer to common European problems. The process originates from the recognition that in spite of their valuable differences, European higher education systems are facing common internal and external challenges related to the growth and diversification of higher education, the employability of graduates, the shortage of skills in key areas, the expansion of private and transnational education, etc. The Declaration recognises the value of coordinated reforms, compatible systems and common action.

The Bologna Declaration is not just a political statement, but a binding commitment to an action programme

The **action programme** set out in the Declaration is based on a clearly defined common goal, a deadline and a set of specified objectives:

- a clearly defined common goal: to create a European space for higher education in order to enhance the employability and mobility of citizens and to increase the international competitiveness of European higher education;
- a *deadline*: the European space for higher education should be completed in 2010;
- a set of *specified objectives*:
  - o the adoption of a **common framework of readable** and **comparable degrees**, "also through the implementation of the Diploma Supplement";
  - the introduction of undergraduate and postgraduate levels in all countries, with first degrees no shorter than 3 years and relevant to the labour market;

- ECTS-compatible credit systems also covering lifelong learning activities;
- a European dimension in quality assurance, with comparable criteria and methods;
- o the elimination of remaining obstacles to the free mobility of students (as well as trainees and graduates) and teachers (as well as researchers and higher education administrators).

# The Bologna Declaration and global competitiveness of European higher education

- Next to the need to "achieve greater compatibility and comparability in the systems of higher education" (mainly an intra-European issue), the Declaration wants "in particular" to increase "the international competitiveness of the European system of higher education". It says that the "vitality and efficiency of any civilisation can be measured by the appeal its culture has for other countries". The signatory countries explicitly express their goal to "ensure that the European higher education system acquires a worldwide degree of attractiveness equal to [Europe's] extraordinary cultural and scientific traditions".
- On these "external" issues, the Bologna Declaration is genuinely opening up new avenues. In stressing so explicitly the need for European higher education as a (cohesive) system to become more attractive to students from other world regions, it provides one more reason for moving in the direction of a coherent European system and implicitly invites European institutions to compete more resolutely than in the past for students, influence, prestige and money in the worldwide competition of universities.

# From Declaration to implementation: an organised follow-up structure and process

- The 29 signatory countries committed to attain the Declaration's objectives will "pursue the ways of intergovernmental cooperation", in collaboration with higher education institutions and associations.
- Ministers have agreed to meet again in Prague in May 2001, together with representatives from European higher education institutions and associations, in order to assess progress achieved and to agree on new steps to be taken.
- They have also established a specific follow-up structure with
   a mandate to prepare the Prague Conference and to facilitate
   and coordinate the action needed to advance the goals of the
   Bologna Declaration. The follow-up structure is based on:
  - a "consultative group" consisting of representatives of all signatory countries;
  - a smaller "follow-up group" comprising the countries successively holding the EU Presidency in the 2 years from Bologna to Prague (Finland, Portugal, France, Sweden), the Czech Republic, the European Commission, CRE and the Confederation;
  - in addition, since new political decisions may need to be taken in the process towards Prague, the follow-up to the Bologna Declaration will be on the agenda of meetings of EU education ministers.
- Follow-up work is in progress at the European, national and institutional level. The Declaration states that the process of establishing a European space for higher education requires constant support, supervision and adaptation to continuously changing needs.

- A series of surveys and studies are in progress at the initiative of the group of national contact persons of the signatory countries, the EU Presidency, the European Commission and higher education associations and networks. They deal with transnational education, accreditation, credit systems, quality assurance, etc., and serve as preparatory steps for the next stages in the process.
- Signatory countries are considering or planning legislative reforms and/or governmental action in relevant areas of their higher education systems; convergent reforms have already been introduced or are in progress in several European countries. They signal a move towards shorter studies, 2-tier degree structures, credit systems, external evaluation, more autonomy coupled with more accountability. Another trend is towards the blurring of boundaries between the different constituent sub-sectors of higher education.
- Individual universities as well as higher education consortia, networks and associations are studying and discussing the implications of the Bologna process in their particular country, subject area, or type of institution.

The Bologna Declaration invites the higher education community to contribute to the success of the process of reform and convergence

• The Declaration acknowledges the crucial role of the higher education community for the success of the Bologna process. It says that inter-governmental cooperation should be "together with non-governmental European organisations with competencies in higher education". Governments also "expect

universities to again respond positively and to contribute actively to the success of (their) endeavour". It is therefore clear that *higher education institutions have a unique opportunity to shape their own European future* and to play a crucial role in the development and implementation of the Bologna process.

- The Declaration specifically recognises the fundamental values and the diversity of European higher education:
  - it clearly acknowledges the necessary independence and autonomy of universities;
  - o it explicitly refers to the fundamental principles laid down in the *Magna Charta Universitatum* signed (also in Bologna) in 1988;
  - o it stresses the need to achieve a common space for higher education within the framework of the *diversity* of cultures, languages and educational systems.
- In order to respond to the invitation contained in the Bologna Declaration, the higher education community needs to be able to tell Ministers in a convincing way what kind of European space for higher education it wants and is willing to promote. Universities and other institutions of higher education can choose to be actors, rather than objects, of this essential process of change. They may in particular:
  - profile their own curricula, in accordance with the emerging post-Bologna environment, in particular through the introduction of bachelor courses in systems where they have not traditionally existed, and through the creation of master courses meeting the needs of mobile postgraduate students from around the world;

- activate their networks in key areas such as joint curriculum development, joint ventures overseas or worldwide mobility schemes;
- contribute individually and collectively to the next steps in the process.
- The Confederation of EU Rectors' Conferences and the Association of European Universities (CRE) plan to organise a convention of European universities and other institutions of higher education a few weeks before the Prague meeting. This convention should provide an opportunity for the higher education community to discuss the main issues at stake and to produce a communication to Ministers on what higher education expects from the Prague meeting.

29 February 2000

Joint declaration of the European Ministers of Education convened in Bologna on the 19th of June 1999

The European process, thanks to the extraordinary achievements of the last few years, has become an increasingly concrete and relevant reality for the Union and its citizens. Enlargement prospects together with deepening relations with other European countries, provide even wider dimensions to that reality. Meanwhile, we are witnessing a growing awareness in large parts of the political and academic world and in public opinion of the need to establish a more complete and far-reaching

Europe, in particular building upon and strengthening its intellectual, cultural, social and scientific and technological dimensions. A Europe of Knowledge is now widely recognised as an irreplaceable factor for social and human growth and as an indispensable component to consolidate and enrich the European citizenship, capable of giving its citizens the necessary competencies to face the challenges of the new millennium, together with an awareness of shared values and belonging to a common social and cultural space.

The importance of education and educational co-operation in the development and strengthening of stable, peaceful and democratic societies is universally acknowledged as paramount, the more so in view of the situation in South East Europe.

The Sorbonne declaration of 25th of May 1998, which was underpinned by these considerations, stressed the universities' central role in developing European cultural dimensions. It emphasised the creation of the European area of higher education as a key way to promote citizens' mobility and employability and the Continent's overall development.

Several European countries have accepted the invitation to commit themselves to achieving the objectives set out in the declaration, by signing it or expressing their agreement in principle. The direction taken by several higher education reforms launched in the meantime in Europe has proved many Governments' determination to act.

European higher education institutions, for their part, have accepted the challenge and taken up a main role in constructing the European area of higher education, also in the wake of the fundamental principles laid down in the Bologna Magna Charta Universitatum of 1988. This is of the highest importance, given that Universities' independence and autonomy ensure that higher education and research systems continuously adapt to changing needs, society's demands and advances in scientific knowledge.

The course has been set in the right direction and with meaningful purpose. The achievement of greater compatibility and comparability of the systems of higher education nevertheless requires continual momentum in order to be fully accomplished. We need to support it through promoting concrete measures to achieve tangible forward steps. The 18th June meeting saw participation by authoritative experts and scholars from all our countries and provides us with very useful suggestions on the initiatives to be taken.

We must in particular look at the objective of increasing the international competitiveness of the European system of higher education. The vitality and efficiency of any civilisation can be measured by the

appeal that its culture has for other countries. We need to ensure that the European higher education system acquires a world-wide degree of attraction equal to our extraordinary cultural and scientific traditions.

While affirming our support to the general principles laid down in the Sorbonne declaration, we engage in co-ordinating our policies to reach in the short term, and in any case within the first decade of the third millennium, the following objectives, which we consider to be of primary relevance in order to establish the European area of higher education and to promote the European system of higher education world-wide:

- Adoption of a system of easily readable and comparable degrees, also through the implementation of the Diploma Supplement, in order to promote European citizens employability and the international competitiveness of the European higher education system;
- Adoption of a system essentially based on two main cycles, undergraduate and graduate. Access to the second cycle shall require successful completion of first cycle studies, lasting a minimum of three years. The degree awarded after the first cycle shall also be relevant to the European labour market as an appropriate level of qualification. The second cycle should lead to the master and/or doctorate degree as in many European countries;
- Establishment of a system of credits such as in the ECTS system as a proper means of promoting the most widespread student mobility. Credits could also be acquired in non-higher education contexts, including lifelong learning, provided they are recognised by the receiving universities concerned;
- Promotion of mobility by overcoming obstacles to the effective exercise of free movement with particular attention to:

- for students, access to study and training opportunities and to related services;
- for teachers, researchers and administrative staff, recognition and valorisation of periods spent in a European context researching, teaching and training, without prejudicing their statutory rights;
- Promotion of European co-operation in quality assurance with a view to developing comparable criteria and methodologies;
- Promotion of the necessary European dimensions in higher education, particularly with regards to curricular development, inter-institutional co-operation, mobility schemes and integrated programmes of study, training and research.

We hereby undertake to attain these objectives — within the framework of our institutional competencies and taking full respect of the diversity of cultures, languages, national education systems and of University autonomy — to consolidate the European area of higher education. To that end, we will pursue the ways of intergovernmental cooperation, together with those of non governmental European organisations with competence on higher education.

We expect Universities again to respond promptly and positively and to contribute actively to the success of our endeavour.

Convinced that the establishment of the European area of higher education requires constant support, supervision and adaptation to the continuously evolving needs, we decide to meet again within two years in order to assess the progress achieved and the new steps to be taken.

#### Signed by:

Austria, Belgium (French community), Belgium (Flemish community), Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland,

Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, United Kingdom.

Task 6. After reading activity: Find in the text its heading ideas and present them in the form of clear-cut statements.

Task 7. Summarize the content of the official document (Magna Charta Universitatum) accentuating the major problems touched in it.

#### Magna Charta Universitatum

Bologna, Italy September 18, 1988

**PREAMBLE** 

The undersigned Rectors of European Universities, gathered in Bologna for the ninth centenary of the oldest University in Europe, four years before the definitive abolition of boundaries between the countries of the European Community; looking forward to far-reaching co-operation between all European nations and believing that peoples and States should become more than ever aware of the part that universities will be called upon to play in a changing and increasingly international society, Consider:

- 1) that at the approaching end of this millenium the future of mankind depends, largely on cultural, scientific and technical development; and that this is built up in centres of culture, knowledge and research as represented by true universities;
- 2) that the universities' task of spreading knowledge among the younger generations implies that, in today's world, they must also serve society as a whole; and that the cultural, social and economic future of society requires, in particular, a considerable investment in continuing education;
- 3) that universities must give future generations education and training that will teach them, and through them others, to respect the great

harmonies of their natural environment and of life itself The undersigned Rectors of European universities proclaim to all States and to the conscience of all nations the fundamental principles which must, now and always, support the vocation of universities.

#### FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

- 1. The university is an autonomous institution at the heart of societies differently organized because of geography and historical heritage; it produces, examines, appraises and hands down culture by research and teaching. To meet the needs of the world around it, its research and teaching must be morally and intellectually independent of all political authority and intellectually independent of all political authority and economic power.
- 2. Teaching and research in universities must be inseparable if their tuition is not to lag behind changing needs, the demands of society, and advances in scientific knowledge.
- 3. Freedom in research and training is the fundamental principle of university life, and governments and universities, each as far as in them lies, must ensure respect for this fundamental requirement. Rejecting intolerance and always open to dialogue, the university is an ideal meeting-ground for teachers capable of imparting their knowledge and well equipped to develop it by research and innovation and students entitled, able and willing to enrich their minds with that knowledge.
- 4. A university is the trustee of the European humanist tradition; its constant care is to attain universal knowledge; to fulfil its vocation it transcends geographical and political frontiers, and affirms the vital need for different cultures to know and influence each other.

#### THE MEANS

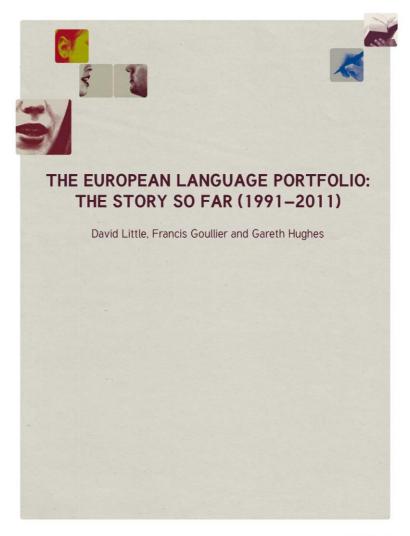
To attain these goals by following such principles calls for effective means, suitable to present conditions.

1. To preserve freedom in research and teaching, the instruments appropriate to realize that freedom must be made available to all members of the university community.

- 2. Recruitment of teachers, and regulation of their status, must obey the principle that research is inseparable from teaching.
- 3. Each university must with due allowance for particular circumstances ensure that its students' freedoms are safeguarded and that they enjoy conditions in which they can acquire the culture and training which it is their purpose to possess.
- 4. Universities particularly in Europe regard the mutual exchange of information and documentation, and frequent joint projects for the advancement of learning, as essential to the steady progress of knowledge. Therefore, as in the earliest years of their history, they encourage mobility among teachers and students; furthermore, they considere a general policy of equivalent status, titles, examinations(without prejudice to national diplomas) and award of scholarships essential to the fulfillment of their mission in the conditions prevailing today.

The undersigned Rectors, on behalf of their Universities, undertake to do everything in their power to encourage each State, as well as the supranational organizations concerned, to mould their policy sedulously on this Magna Charta, which expresses the universities' unanimous desire freely determined and declared.

### ДОДАТОК В. EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PORTFOLIO





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#### **Executive summary**

5

The ELP was first proposed at the Rüschlikon Symposium in 1991 together with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The CEFR provides tools for the development of language curricula, programmes of teaching and learning, textbooks, and assessment instruments. The ELP is designed to mediate to learners, teachers and schools, and other stakeholders the ethos that underpins the CEFR: respect for linguistic and cultural diversity, mutual understanding beyond national, institutional and social boundaries, the promotion of plurilingual and intercultural education, and the development of the autonomy of the individual citizen.

In 1997 the Council of Europe published the second draft of the CEFR together with a collection of preliminary studies that explored how the ELP might be implemented in different domains of language learning. From 1998 to 2000 ELP pilot projects were conducted in 15 Council of Europe member states and by three INGOs. In 2000 the then Education Committee of the Council of Europe established the ELP Validation Committee with a mandate to receive draft ELPs and determine whether or not they were in conformity with the ELP Principles and Guidelines, also established by the Education Committee.

In 2001, the European Year of Languages, the ELP was launched at the first European ELP Seminar, held in Coimbra, Portugal. By December 2010, 118 ELPs had been validated from 32 Council of Europe member states and 6 INGOs/international consortia (a complete list is appended to this document). ELPs have been designed and implemented for all educational domains: primary, lower and upper secondary, vocational, adult, further and tertiary. In his report for 2007, the Rapporteur General estimated that 2.5 million individual ELPs had been produced/distributed. Although 584,000 learners were estimated to be using an ELP, however, the average number of copies in use per validated ELP model was only 6,600: evidence that sustained use of the ELP on a large scale in individual member states remained elusive.

The reports prepared by the Rapporteur General, the impact study carried out on behalf of the Validation Committee, and the eight European ELP Seminars held between 2001 and 2009 confirm that the ELP has proved itself an innovative and practical tool. It embodies a set of principles – reflective learning, self-assessment, learner autonomy, plurilingualism, intercultural learning – which stimulate good practice in a multitude of educational contexts and help to develop skills of life-long learning. These principles challenge traditional beliefs and practices, however, and this helps to explain why the adoption and implementation of the ELP has still not reached the levels hoped for when it was first launched.

While celebrating the ELP's success, it is important to recognise that Europe's linguistic fabric has changed beyond recognition since the ELP was first conceived in the early 1990s. At that time the emphasis was still mainly on second and foreign language learning, as the ELP Principles and Guidelines remind us. Now, largely as a result of new waves of migration, "natural" plurilingualism has become an increasingly common phenomenon in many European societies, and this challenges us to find new ways of extending the reach of the principles that underlie the ELP. It seems appropriate, for example, to adopt a portfolio approach to the development of competence in the language of schooling, whether or not it is the individual learner's home language, and to focus more closely on languages learnt outside school. This does not necessarily mean expanding the scope of the ELP as such, for to do so would risk making it unwieldy. Finding a solution to this challenge is one of the tasks that confront the Languages in/for Education project, which seeks to promote plurilingual and intercultural education for all.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PORTFOLIO / PORTFOLIO EUROPÉEN DES LANGUES Council of Europe / Conseil de l'Europe In April 2011 the validation and accreditation of ELPs was replaced by an online registration process based on the principle of self-declaration. The website designed for this purpose provides step-be-step instructions on how to develop an ELP using generic elements developed by the Validation Committee. These generic elements were shaped by the accumulated good practice of the past ten years. They should allow educational authorities, institutions and organisations to assemble their own high-quality ELPs without committing themselves to a major developmental effort. The registration process is managed and monitored by the secretariat of the Language Policy Division.

The European Centre for Modern Languages (ECML), a Council of Europe institution based in Graz, Austria, functions as a catalyst for reform in the teaching and learning of languages. The ECML's second medium-term programme (2004–2007) included two projects focused on the ELP. Imple – ELP implementation support designed a web site to support ELP implementation projects, and ELP-TT – Training teachers to use the European Language Portfolio developed a kit of ELP-related training materials, trialled the materials at a central workshop, and used them selectively at national training events in 17 ECML member states. The ECML's third medium-term programme (2008–2011) included three ELP projects. ELP-TT2 extended the work of ELP-TT, contributing to training events in 10 further ECML member states; ELP-WSU – The ELP in whole-school use coordinated projects in 10 ECML member states; and ELP-TT3 developed a new platform to support ELP implementation.

The number of validated ELPs confirms the success of the ELP project at European level, as does the general growth of interest in self-assessment, learner autonomy and reflective language learning. What is more, the ECML's ELP-WSU project confirms that, when it is used on a whole-school basis, to support the learning of all second and foreign languages in the curriculum and to stimulate reflection on the language of schooling and other languages taught or present in the school, the ELP goes a long way towards achieving the core language education goals of the Languages in/for Education project. The development of new ELPs and the revision of existing models will continue; the registration process will capture this ongoing work and make it available to the international community; and the ECML will continue to provide support for ELP implementation in all educational sectors. It is for the Languages in/for Education project to explore ways of extending the ELP's pedagogical principles and procedures into new areas of language education.

David Little, Francis Goullier and Gareth Hughes February 2011

> EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PORTFOLIO / PORTFOLIO EUROPÉEN DES LANGUES Council of Europe / Conseil de l'Europe

#### 1 What is the European Language Portfolio and where did it come from?

#### 1.1 Description

The Council of Europe's European Language Portfolio (ELP) has three obligatory components:

- a language passport, which summarises the owner's linguistic identity by briefly recording second/foreign languages (L2s) learnt, formal language qualifications achieved, significant experiences of L2 use, and the owner's assessment of his/her current proficiency in the L2s he/she knows:
- a language biography, which is used to set language learning targets, monitor progress, and record and reflect on specially important language learning and intercultural experiences;
- a dossier, which can serve both a process and a display function, being used to store work in progress but also to present a selection of work that in the owner's judgement best represents his/her L2 proficiency.

#### 1.2 Functions

The ELP has a reporting and a pedagogical function. In its reporting function it supplements the certificates and diplomas that are awarded on the basis of formal examinations by presenting additional information about the owner's language learning experience and concrete evidence of his/her L2 proficiency and achievements. In addition, it allows the owner to document language learning that has taken place outside as well as inside formal education. In its pedagogical function the ELP is designed to promote plurilingualism, raise cultural awareness, make the language learning process more transparent to the owner, and foster the development of learner autonomy. The reporting and pedagogical functions merge in the ongoing process of self-assessment that is fundamental to effective ELP use.

#### 1.3 Origins

Although its essential shape was determined by the Council of Europe's modern languages project Language learning for European citizenship (1989–96), the ELP bears the unmitstable mark of earlier Council of Europe projects. Its reporting function arises from the concerns that animated attempts in the 1970s to develop a European unit/credit system for L2 learning by adults (e.g., Council for Cultural Cooperation, 1979); while its pedagogical function reflects the Council of Europe's commitment to cultural exchange and the ideals of lifelong learning and learner autonomy (see especially Holec 1979).

The decisive impetus to develop the ELP came from the Rüschlikon Symposium of 1991 ("Transparency and coherence in language learning in Europe"), hosted by the Federal Swiss authorities in collaboration with the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Directors of Education. In its conclusions the symposium recommended that the Council for Cultural Cooperation should promote the development of a Common European Framework of reference for language learning and set up a working party to consider possible forms and functions of a European Language Portfolio. The purpose of what was to become the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR; Council of Europe 2001) would be to "promote and facilitate cooperation among educational institutions in different countries; provide a sound basis for the mutual recognition of language qualifications; [and] assist learners, teachers, course designers, examining bodies and educational administrators to situate and coordinate their efforts" (Council of the coordinate their efforts of Council of the coordinate of the coordinate their efforts of Council of the coordinate their efforts of the coordinate th

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PORTFOLIO / PORTFOLIO EUROPÉEN DES LANGUES Council of Europe / Conseil de l'Europe cil for Cultural Cooperation 1992: 37). The ELP "should contain a section in which formal qualifications are related to a common European scale, another in which the learner him/herself keeps a personal record of language learning experiences and possibly a third which contains examples of work done. Where appropriate entries should be situated within the Common Framework" (ibid.: 40).

The terms of this latter recommendation clearly anticipate the ELP's tripartite structure and the relation between the ELP and the CEFR. As we have seen, using the ELP necessarily engages the owner in self-assessment; and the basis for self-assessment is provided by the common reference levels of the CEFR. These define L2 proficiency in relation to five communicative activities at six levels. The communicative activities are LISTENING, READING, SPOKEN NITERACTION, SPOKEN PRODUCTION and WRITING; the six levels are A1 and A2 (Basic User), B1 and B2 (Independent User), C1 and C2 (Proficient User). The "can do" descriptors that define the common reference levels were arrived at on the basis of empirical research funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (see North 2000, Schneider & North 2000). The overall scheme is summarised in the so-called self-assessment grid (Council of Europe 2001: 26–27; Appendix 1).

The project Language learning for European citizenship produced two drafts of the CEFR (Council for Cultural Cooperation 1996a, 1996b) and a set of proposals for the development of ELPs for different categories of language learner (Council for Cultural Cooperation 1997a). The final report on the project included the recommendations that the CEFR should be piloted and the ELP further developed and introduced "at first on an experimental basis, to be followed by its evaluation and finalisation in time for large-scale launching in the European Year of Languages to be planned for 2001" (Council for Cultural Cooperation 1997b: 73).

#### 2 The pilot projects (1998-2000)

#### 2.1 Scope

Between 1998 and 2000 versions of the ELP were developed and piloted in fifteen member states of the Council of Europe: Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom; also in private language schools under the auspices of EAQUALS (European Association for Quality Language Services) and in universities in various countries under the auspices of CercleS (Confédération Européenne des Centres de Language de l'Education Supérieure) and the European Language Council. Between them the pilot projects covered all educational sectors: primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, vocational, university, adult. In some cases they focussed on particular issues, for example, the introduction of foreign languages into the lower grades of primary school, the need to integrate large numbers of immigrant pupils in mainstream schooling, the use of a portfolio approach to language learning as a tool for whole-school curriculum development, or the particular language problems and needs that arise in the border areas of nation states.

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## ДОДАТОК C. COMMON EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK OF REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGES





# COMMON EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK OF REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGES: LEARNING, TEACHING, ASSESSMENT

Language Policy Unit, Strasbourg www.coe.int/lang-CEFR

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#### PREFATORY NOTE

This restructured version of the Common European Framework of reference for language learning, teaching and assessment represents the latest stage in a process which has been actively pursued since 1971 and owes much to the collaboration of many members of the teaching profession across Europe and beyond.

The Council of Europe therefore acknowledges with gratitude the contribution made by:

- The Project Group Language Learning for European Citizenship, representing all member countries of the Council for Cultural Co-operation with Canada as a participating observer, for their general oversight of its development.
- The Working Party set up by the Project Group, with twenty representatives from member countries representing the different professional interests concerned, as well as representatives of the European Commission and its LINGUA programme, for their invaluable advice and supervision of the project;
- The Authoring Group set up by the Working Party, consisting of Dr. J.L.M. Trim (Project Director), Professor D. Coste (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Fontenay/Saint Cloud, CREDIF, France), Dr. B. North (Eurocentres Foundation, Switzerland) together with Mr. J. Sheils (Secretariat). The Council of Europe expresses its thanks to the institutions mentioned for making it possible for the experts concerned to contribute to this important work.
- The Swiss National Science Foundation for their support of the work by Dr B. North and Professor G. Schneider (University of Fribourg) to develop and scale descriptors of language proficiency for the Common Reference Levels.
- The Eurocentres Foundation for making available their experience in defining and scaling levels of language proficiency.
- The U. S. National Foreign Languages Center for providing Mellon Fellowships to Dr Trim and Dr North which facilitated their contribution.
- The many colleagues and institutions across Europe, who responded, often with great care
  and in concrete detail, to the request for feedback on earlier drafts.

The feedback received has been taken into account in revising the Framework and User Guides prior to their adoption on a Europe-wide basis. This revision was carried out by Dr J.L.M. Trim and Dr B. North.

#### NOTES FOR THE USER

The aim of these notes is to help you to use the Common European Framework for language learning, teaching and assessment more effectively, either as a language learner or as a member of one of the professions concerned with language teaching and assessment. They will not be concerned with specific ways in which teachers, examiners, textbook writers, teacher trainers, educational administrators, etc. may use the Framework. These are the subject of special guidance addressed to the particular category of user concerned, contained in a fuller User Guide available from the Council of Europe, which can also be consulted on its website. These notes are meant as a first introduction to the Framework for all its users.

You may, of course, use the Framework document in any way you wish, as with any other publication. Indeed, we hope that some readers may be stimulated to use it in ways we have not foreseen. However, it has been written with two main aims in mind:

- To encourage practitioners of all kinds in the language field, including language learners themselves, to reflect on such questions as:
  - · what do we actually do when we speak (or write) to each other?
  - · what enables us to act in this way?
  - how much of this do we need to learn when we try to use a new language?
  - how do we set our objectives and mark our progress along the path from total ignorance to effective mastery?
  - · how does language learning take place?
  - · what can we do to help ourselves and other people to learn a language better?
- To make it easier for practitioners to tell each other and their clientèle what they wish to help learners to achieve, and how they attempt to do so.

One thing should be made clear right away. We have NOT set out to tell practitioners what to do, or how to do it. We are raising questions, not answering them. It is not the function of the Common European Framework to lay down the objectives that users should pursue or the methods they should employ.

This does not mean that the Council of Europe is indifferent to these issues. Indeed, a great deal of thought and work has been put into the principles and practice of language learning, teaching and assessment over the years by colleagues in our member countries working together in the Council of Europe's Modern Languages Projects. You will find the basic principles and their practical consequences set out in Chapter 1. You will see that the Council is concerned to improve the quality of communication among Europeans of different language and cultural backgrounds. This is because better communication leads to freer mobility and more direct contact, which in turn leads to better understanding and closer co-operation. The Council also supports methods of learning and teaching

which help young people and indeed older learners to build up the attitudes, knowledge and skills they need to become more independent in thought and action, and also more responsible and cooperative in relation to other people. In this way the work contributes to the promotion of democratic citizenship.

Given these fundamental aims, the Council encourages all those concerned with the organisation of language learning to base their work on the needs, motivations, characteristics and resources of learners. This means answering questions such as:

- · What will I earners need to do with the language?
- · What do they need to learn in order to be able to use the language to achieve those ends?
- · What makes them want to learn?
- . What sort of people are they (age, sex, social and educational background, etc.)
- · What knowledge, skills and experiences do their teachers possess?
- What access do they have to course books, works of reference (dictionaries, grammars, etc.), audio-visual aids, computer hard - and software, etc.?
- · How much time can they afford (or are willing, or able) to spend?

On the basis of this analysis of the learning/teaching situation, it is seen as fundamentally important to define, clearly and explicitly, objectives which are at once worthwhile in terms of learner needs and realistic in terms of their characteristics and resources. Many parties are concerned with organised language learning, not only the teachers and learners in the classroom, but also educational authorities, examiners, textbook writers and publishers, etc. If they agree on objectives, they can work coherently, even if quite separately, to help learners achieve them. They are also in a position to make their own objectives and methods clear and explicit for the benefit of those who use the products of their work.

As explained in Chapter 1, it is for this purpose that the Common European Framework of reference has been developed. To perform its function it must satisfy certain criteria. It must be comprehensive, transparent and coherent.

These criteria are also set out and explained in Chapter 1. A further word may be useful in respect of 'comprehensive'. This means simply that you should find in it all you need to describe your objectives, methods and products. The scheme of parameters, categories and examples explained in Chapter 2 (most compactly in the boxed text at the beginning) and presented in some detail in Chapters 4 and 5 is intended to give a clear picture of the competences (knowledge, skills, attitudes) which language users build up in the course of their experience of language use and which enable them to meet the challenges of communication across language and cultural boundaries (i.e. to carry out communicative tasks and activities in the various contexts of social life with their conditions and constraints). The common reference levels introduced in Chapter 3 offer a means to map progress as learners build up their proficiency across the parameters of the descriptive scheme.

On the assumption that the aim of language teaching is to make learners competent and proficient in the language concerned, the scheme should enable you to define and describe your objectives clearly and comprehensively. You may well find that this scheme contains more than you yourself need. From Chapter 4 onwards you will find sets of questions at the end of each section, which invite you to consider whether the section is relevant to your objectives and concerns, and if so how. You may decide that it is not relevant, perhaps because it is not appropriate to the learners you have in mind, or that, while it would be useful to them, it is not a priority given limited time and other resources. In that case you can ignore the section. If however it is relevant (and perhaps seeing it in context may draw it to your attention), Chapters 4 and 5 of the Framework will supply names for major parameters and categories for your use, with some examples.

Neither the categories nor the examples claim to be exhaustive. If you want to describe a specialised area, you may well need to sub-categorise further than the present classification goes. The examples are suggestive only. You may well wish to keep some, reject others and add some of your own. You should feel quite free to do so, since it must be for you to decide on your objectives and your product. Remember that what you find unnecessary has its place in the Framework because someone else, with a different background, working in a different situation and responsible for a different set of learners, may find it essential. In the case of 'conditions and constraints' for instance, a school teacher may find it quite unnecessary to take noise levels into account, but a teacher of airline pilots who fails to train them to recognise digits 100 % in appallingly noisy ground-to-air communication may condemn them and their passengers to death! On the other hand, the additional categories and exponents you find it necessary to add may well be found useful by other users. For this reason, the taxonomic scheme presented in Chapters 4 and 5 of the Framework is not seen as a closed system, but one which is open to further development in the light of experience.

This principle also applies to the description of levels of proficiency. Chapter 3 explains clearly that the number of levels which a particular user wishes to distinguish is determined by the reason for making the distinction, the use to be made of the resulting information. Levels, like entities, should not be multiplied beyond necessity! The 'hypertext' branching principle, set out in section 3.4, enables practitioners to establish broad- or narrow-band levels in accordance with their need to make finer or coarser distinctions among a population of learners. It is also, of course, possible (even usual) to distinguish between objectives in terms of levels, and the achievement of those objectives in terms of grades.

The six-level frame used throughout is based on the normal practice of a number of public examining bodies. The descriptors proposed are based on those which "have been found transparent, useful and relevant by groups of non-native and native-speaker teachers from a variety of educational sectors with very different profiles in terms of linguistic training and teaching experience" (p. 30). They are nevertheless presented as recommendations and are not in any way mandatory, "as a basis for reflection, discussion and further action... The aim of the examples is to

open new possibilities, not to pre-empt decisions" (ibid). It is already clear, however, that a set of common reference levels as a calibrating instrument is particularly welcomed by practitioners of all kinds who, as in many other fields, find it advantageous to work with stable, accepted standards of measurement and format.

As a user, you are invited to use the scaling system and associated descriptors critically. The Modern Languages Section of the Council of Europe will be glad to receive a report of your experience in putting them into use. Please note also that scales are provided not only for a global proficiency, but for many of the parameters of language proficiency detailed in Chapters 4 and 5. This makes it possible to specify differentiated profiles for particular learners or groups of learners.

In Chapter 6, attention turns to questions of method. How is a new language acquired or learnt? What can we do to facilitate that learning or acquisition process? Here again, the aim of the Framework is not to prescribe or even recommend a particular method, but to present options, inviting you to reflect on your current practice, to take decisions accordingly and to describe what you actually do. Of course, when considering your aims and objectives we would encourage you to take into consideration the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers, but the aim of the Framework is to assist you in your own decision-taking. Chapter 7 is devoted to a closer examination of the role of tasks in language learning and teaching, as one of the main areas of advance in recent years.

Chapter 8 discusses the principles of curriculum design involving the differentiation of language learning objectives, especially in the context of building an individual's plurilingual and pluricultural competence in order to deal with the communicative challenges posed by living in a multilingual and multicultural Europe. The chapter deserves close study by those who are devising curricula covering a number of languages and considering the options open to them in seeking the best way to distribute resources for various categories of learners.

Chapter 9 passes finally to questions of assessment, explaining the relevance of the Framework to the assessment of language proficiency and achievement, and then with assessment criteria and different approaches to the assessment process.

The appendices deal with some further aspects of scaling which interested users may find useful. Appendix A deals with some general and theoretical concerns for the benefit of users who wish to develop scales specifically geared to a particular population of learners. Appendix B gives information concerning the Swiss project which developed the scaling descriptors used in this Framework. Appendices C and D present scales developed by other agencies, namely the DIALANG Language Assessment System and the 'Can-do' scales of the Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE).

### SYNOPSIS

Chapter 1 defines the aims, objectives and functions of the proposed Framework in the light of the overall language policy of the Council of Europe and in particular the promotion of plurilingualism in response to European linguistic and cultural diversity. It then sets out the criteria which the Framework should satisfy

Chapter 2 explains the approach adopted. The descriptive scheme is based on an analysis of language use in terms of the strategies used by learners to activate general and communicative competences in order to carry out the activities and processes involved in the production and reception of texts and the construction of discourse dealing with particular themes, which enable them to fulfil the tasks facing them under the given conditions and constraints in the situations which arise in the various domains of social existence. The words underlined designate the parameters for the description of language use and the user/learner's ability to use language.

Chapter 3 introduces the common reference levels. Progress in language learning with regard to the parameters of the descriptive scheme can be calibrated in terms of a flexible series of levels of attainment defined by appropriate descriptors. This apparatus should be rich enough to accommodate the full range of learner needs and thus the objectives pursued by different providers, or required of candidates for language qualifications.

Chapter 4 establishes in some (but not exhaustive or definitive) detail the categories (scaled where possible) needed for the description of language use and the language user/learner according to the parameters identified, covering in turn: the domains and situations providing the context for language use; the themes, tasks and purposes of communication; communicative activities, strategies and processes; and text; especially in relation to activities and media.

Chapter 5 categorises in detail the user/learner's general and communicative competences, scaled where possible.

Chapter 6 considers the processes of language learning and teaching, dealing with the relation between acquisition and learning and with the nature and development of plurilingual competence, as well as with methodological options of a general or more specific kind, in relation to the categories set out in Chapters 3 & 4.

Chapter 7 examines in greater detail the role of tasks in language learning and teaching

Chapter 8 is concerned with the implications of linguistic diversification for curriculum design and considers such issues as: plurilingualism and pluriculturalism; differentiated learning objectives; principles of curriculum design; curricular scenarios, life-long language learning; modularity and partial competences.

Chapter 9 discusses the various purposes of assessment and corresponding assessment types, in the light of the need to reconcile the competing criteria of comprehensiveness, precision and operational feasibility. The General Bibliography contains a selection of books and articles which users of the Framework may wish to consult in order to go into greater depth with regard to the

issues raised. The bibliography contains relevant Council of Europe documents as well as works published elsewhere.

Appendix A discusses development of descriptors of language proficiency. Methods of and criteria for, scaling and the requirements for formulating descriptors for the parameters and categories presented elsewhere, are explained.

Appendix B gives an overview of the project in Switzerland which developed and scaled the illustrative descriptors. The illustrative scales in the text are listed with page references.

Appendix C contains the descriptors for self-assessment at series of levels adopted by the DIALANG Project of the European Commission for use on the Internet.

Appendix D contains the "Can Do" descriptors at the series of levels developed by the Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE)

# 1 The Common European Framework in its political and educational context

### 1.1 What is the Common European Framework?

The Common European Framework provides a common basis for the elaboration of language syllabuses, curriculum guidelines, examinations, textbooks, etc. across Europe. It describes in a comprehensive way what language learners have to learn to do in order to use a language for communication and what knowledge and skills they have to develop so as to be able to act effectively. The description also covers the cultural context in which language is set. The Framework also defines levels of proficiency which allow learners' progress to be measured at each stage of learning and on a life-long basis.

The Common European Framework is intended to overcome the barriers to communication among professionals working in the field of modern languages arising from the different educational systems in Europe. It provides the means for educational administrators, course designers, teachers, teacher trainers, examining bodies, etc., to reflect on their current practice, with a view to situating and co-ordinating their efforts and to ensuring that they meet the real needs of the learners for whom they are responsible.

By providing a common basis for the explicit description of objectives, content and methods, the Framework will enhance the transparency of courses, syllabuses and qualifications, thus promoting international co-operation in the field of modern languages. The provision of objective criteria for describing language proficiency will facilitate the mutual recognition of qualifications gained in different learning contexts, and accordingly will aid European mobility.

The taxonomic nature of the Framework inevitably means trying to handle the great complexity of human language by breaking language competence down into separate components. This confronts us with psychological and pedagogical problems of some depth. Communication calls upon the whole human being. The competences separated and classified below interact in complex ways in the development of each unique human personality. As a social agent, each individual forms relationships with a widening cluster of overlapping social groups, which together define identity. In an intercultural approach, it is a central objective of language education to promote the favourable development of the learner's whole personality and sense of identity in response to the enriching experience of otherness in language and culture. It must be left to teachers and the learners themselves to reintegrate the many parts into a healthily developing whole.

The Framework includes the description of 'partial' qualifications, appropriate when only a more restricted knowledge of a language is required (e.g. for understanding rather than speaking), or when a limited amount of time is available for the learning of a third or fourth language and more useful results can perhaps be attained by aiming

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at, say, recognition rather than recall skills. Giving formal recognition to such abilities will help to promote plurilingualism through the learning of a wider variety of European languages.

### 1.2 The aims and objectives of Council of Europe language policy

CEF serves the overall aim of the Council of Europe as defined in Recommendations R (82) 18 and R (98) 6 of the Committee of Ministers: 'to achieve greater unity among its members' and to pursue this aim 'by the adoption of common action in the cultural field'.

The work of the Council for Cultural Co-operation of the Council of Europe with regard to modern languages, organised since its foundation in a series of medium-term projects. has derived its coherence and continuity from adherence to three basic principles set down in the preamble to Recommendation R (82) 18 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

- that the rich heritage of diverse languages and cultures in Europe is a valuable common resource to be protected and developed, and that a major educational effort is needed to convert that diversity from a barrier to communication into a source of mutual enrichment and understanding:
- that it is only through a better knowledge of European modern languages
  that it will be possible to facilitate communication and interaction among
  Europeans of different mother tongues in order to promote European mobility, mutual understanding and co-operation, and overcome prejudice and discrimination:
- that member states, when adopting or developing national policies in the field of modern language learning and teaching, may achieve greater convergence at the European level by means of appropriate arrangements for ongoing co-operation and co-ordination of policies.

In the pursuit of these principles, the Committee of Ministers called upon member governments

(F14) To promote the national and international collaboration of governmental and non-governmental institutions engaged in the development of methods of teaching and evaluation in the field of modern language learning and in the production and use of materials, including institutions engaged in the production and use of multi-media materials.

(F17) To take such steps as are necessary to complete the establishment of an effective European system of information exchange covering all aspects of language learning, teaching and research, and making full use of information technology.

Consequently, the activities of the CDCC (Council for Cultural Co-operation), its Committee for Education and its Modern Languages Section, have been concerned to encourage, support and co-ordinate the efforts of member governments and non-governmental institutions to improve language learning in accordance with these funda-

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mental principles and in particular the steps which they take to implement the general measures set out in the Appendix to R(82)18:

#### A. General measures

- To ensure, as far as possible, that all sections of their populations have access
  to effective means of acquiring a knowledge of the languages of other
  member states (or of other communities within their own country) as well as
  the skills in the use of those languages that will enable them to satisfy their
  communicative needs and in particular:
  - 1.1 to deal with the business of everyday life in another country, and to help foreigners staying in their own country to do so;
  - 1.2 to exchange information and ideas with young people and adults who speak a different language and to communicate their thoughts and feelings to them;
  - 1.3 to achieve a wider and deeper understanding of the way of life and forms of thought of other peoples and of their cultural heritage.
- To promote, encourage and support the efforts of teachers and learners at all levels to apply in their own situation the principles of the construction of language-learning systems (as these are progressively developed within the Council of Europe 'Modern languages' programme):
  - 2.1 by basing language teaching and learning on the needs, motivations, characteristics and resources of learners;
  - 2.2 by defining worthwhile and realistic objectives as explicitly as possible;
  - 2.3 by developing appropriate methods and materials;
  - 2.4 by developing suitable forms and instruments for the evaluating of learning programmes.
- To promote research and development programmes leading to the introduction, at all educational levels, of methods and materials best suited to enabling different classes and types of student to acquire a communicative proficiency appropriate to their specific needs.

The preamble to R(98)6 reaffirms the political objectives of its actions in the field of modern languages:

- To equip all Europeans for the challenges of intensified international mobility and closer co-operation not only in education, culture and science but also in trade and industry.
- To promote mutual understanding and tolerance, respect for identities and cultural diversity through more effective international communication.
- To maintain and further develop the richness and diversity of European cultural life through greater mutual knowledge of national and regional languages, including those less widely taught.
- To meet the needs of a multilingual and multicultural Europe by appreciably developing the ability of Europeans to communicate with each other across linguistic and cultural boundaries, which requires a sustained, lifelong effort to be encouraged, put on an organised footing and financed at all levels of education by the competent bodies.

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 To avert the dangers that might result from the marginalisation of those lacking the skills necessary to communicate in an interactive Europe.

Particular urgency was attached to these objectives by the First Summit of Heads of State, which identified xenophobia and ultra-nationalist backlashes as a primary obstacle to European mobility and integration, and as a major threat to European stability and to the healthy functioning of democracy. The second summit made preparation for democratic citizenship a priority educational objective, thus giving added importance to a further objective pursued in recent projects, namely:

To promote methods of modern language teaching which will strengthen independence of thought, judgement and action, combined with social skills and responsibility.

In the light of these objectives, the Committee of Ministers stressed 'the political importance at the present time and in the future of developing specific fields of action, such as strategies for diversifying and intensifying language learning in order to promote plurilingualism in a pan-European context' and drew attention to the value of further developing educational links and exchanges and of exploiting the full potential of new communication and information technologies.

## 1.3 What is 'plurilingualism'?

In recent years, the concept of plurilingualism has grown in importance in the Council of Europe's approach to language learning. Plurilingualism differs from multilingualism, which is the knowledge of a number of languages, or the co-existence of different languages in a given society. Multilingualism may be attained by simply diversifying the languages on offer in a particular school or educational system, or by encouraging pupils to learn more than one foreign language, or reducing the dominant position of English in international communication. Beyond this, the plurilingual approach emphasises the fact that as an individual person's experience of language in its cultural contexts expands, from the language of the home to that of society at large and then to the languages of other peoples (whether learnt at school or college, or by direct experience), he or she does not keep these languages and cultures in strictly separated mental compartments, but rather builds up a communicative competence to which all knowledge and experience of language contributes and in which languages interrelate and interact. In different situations, a person can call flexibly upon different parts of this competence to achieve effective communication with a particular interlocutor. For instance, partners may switch from one language or dialect to another, exploiting the ability of each to express themselves in one language and to understand the other; or a person may call upon the knowledge of a number of languages to make sense of a text, written or even spoken, in a previously 'unknown' language, recognising words from a common international store in a new guise. Those with some knowledge, even slight, may use it to help those with none to communicate by mediating between individuals with no common language. In the absence of a mediator, such individuals may nevertheless achieve some degree of communication by bringing the whole of their linguistic equipment into play,

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# Для нотаток
