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Національний авіаційний університет

ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

Практикум для студентів спеціальності 035 «Філологія»

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Практика усного та писемного мовлення (англійська мова): практикум / уклад. Л.О. Гастинщикова, О.В. Шванова. — К.: HAY, 2018.-72c.

Практикум містить тексти та вправи, спрямовані на розвиток усного та писемного мовлення з тем «Погода», «Послуги», «Покупки». Укладено відповідно до програми дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного мовлення (англійська мова)».

Для студентів спеціальності 035 «Філологія».

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ВСТУП

Пропонований практикум – це навчальне видання з виконання практичних вправ та завдань, що сприяють розвитку усного та писемного мовлення англійською мовою з розмовних тем "Weather», "Everyday Services», "Shops and Shopping» та засвоєнню набутих знань, умінь і навичок. Практикум укладений відповідно до програми дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного мовлення (англійська мова)» для студентів 1 курсу спеціальності 035 «Філологія» та спеціалізації 035.04 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)». Рекомендований до використання як основний навчальний матеріал для вивчення розмовних тем за Модулем 2 «Клімат. Погода», Модулем 3 «Послуги», Модулем 4 «Покупки». Автентичні цікаві статті з періодичних та навчальних видань Інтернет-ресурсів. Практикум містить цікаві творчі завдання, систему мовних і мовленнєвих вправ і завдань, тематичний словничок, забезпечує розвиток навичок усного підготовного і непідготовного мовлення, писемного мовлення, сприяють швидкому опануванню і закріпленню лексичного матеріалу у межах зазначених вище тем та формують фахову компетенцію майбутніх перекладачів.

Мета практикуму – навчити студентів грамотно та впевнено висловлюватись англійською мовою на пропоновану тематику, удосконалювати навички академічного писемного мовлення та розвивати фахову компетенцію майбутніх перекладачів.

TEMA 1. WEATHER

Text 1.1

WEATHER

(by Mike Rayner)

Read the article. Choose the best suitable heading from the list (A-E) to each part (1-4). There is one extra heading which you don't need to use.

A	What causes changes in the weather?	
В	Climate change	
С	Can we predict the weather?	
D	The effects of weather	
Е	Extreme weather	

It's hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world – it affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our national characteristics. A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, while extreme weather can destroy homes and threaten lives.

1	Headline:

Palm trees bent double in hurricane force winds, cars stranded in snow drifts, people navigating small boats down flooded city streets – images we are all familiar with from news reports of severe weather spells. But many of the effects of the weather are less newsworthy.

"I'm feeling a bit under the weather" is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods. Studies have shown that changeable weather can make it hard to concentrate, cloudy skies slow down reflexes, and high humidity with hot, dry winds makes many people irritable and snappy.

Some suggest that the weather also leaves its mark on character, giving people from the same region similar temperaments, although it seems that economic, political and social factors are likely to have a much stronger effect than the weather.

2	Headline:

If you live in a place like Britain, where the weather seems to change daily if not hourly, you could be forgiven for thinking that the weather is random. In fact the weather is controlled by systems which move around areas of the globe. In the UK the weather depends on depressions, often called "lows", and anticyclones, also known as "highs". These systems start in

the Atlantic Ocean, and make their way across the British Isles from the west to the east. Highs bring sunny weather, while lows bring rain and wind.

The weather systems in tropical climates are very different from those in mid and high latitudes. Tropical storms develop from depressions, and often build into cyclones, violent storms featuring hurricanes and torrential rain.

In modern times, human activity seems to be altering weather patterns. Gases produced by heavy industry change the temperature of the Earth's surface, and affect cloud formation. Some researchers say that factories in Europe and North America may have been one of the causes of the droughts in Africa in the 1980s.

3	Headline:

The human race has always tried to guess the weather, especially in areas of the world where there are frequent changes. Traditional rhymes point to early attempts to identify weather patterns, popular poems include: "Red sky at night, shepherds' delight". "Red sky in the morning, shepherds' warning". "Ash leaf before the oak, then we will have a summer soak". "Oak leaf before the ash, the summer comes without a splash". "Flies will swarm before a storm". "Rain before 7, clear by 11".

Two other popular traditional ways of forecasting the weather used pine cones and seaweed. When the air has a high level of humidity there is a higher chance of rain, when the humidity is low, there is more chance of fine weather. Pine cones and seaweed react to changes in humidity – pines cones open, and seaweed feels dry when the humidity is low, while high humidity has the opposite effect.

While folk wisdom can still provide a guide to help forecast weather, today's methods of prediction increasingly rely on technology. Satellites, balloons, ships, aircraft and weather centres with sensitive monitoring equipment, send data to computers. The data is then processed, and the weather predicted. However, even this system cannot predict weather for longer than about week.

A recent study by an Australian psychologist suggests that certain people may have a special gift for predicting the weather. However, it is possible that these people would use their talent in another way, since the same group had considerable success in forecasting changes in another chaotic system – the stock market.

It appears that a study of weather patterns may also enable scientists to predict the outbreak of disease. An Ebola epidemic in Uganda in the year 2000 came after the same rare weather conditions that had been present before an outbreak 6 years earlier. Efforts to limit the spread of airborne diseases such as foot and mouth, are also strongly dependent on favourable wind conditions.

4	Headline:

Although people in Britain often moan about the weather, we should spare a thought for the inhabitants of parts of the world where extreme weather regularly wreaks havoc on the environment and population. Sandstorms, tornadoes, blizzards and flashfloods regularly kill thousands of people and leave many others homeless.

While most of us try to avoid extreme weather, some adventurous souls actively seek out places where extreme weather conditions exist. Sports such as surfing, kiteboarding, ice-climbing and white-water rafting are becoming increasingly popular with people seeking relief from the monotony of daily routine. Extreme sports are about exhilaration, skill and danger, and often harness the weather to provide adrenaline addicts with their kicks.

Even more extraordinary are storm-chasers – weather enthusiasts who risk their lives following tornadoes and thunderstorms at high speed to witness the damage they cause at close hand.

Vocabulary notes:

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depressions, "lows" – циклони
anticyclones, "highs" – антициклони
latitude – широта
alter – змінювати
ash – ясен
oak – дуб
pinecone – соснова шишка
airborne diseases – захворювання, що передаються повітряно-крапельним шляхом
havoc – спустошення, руйнування
harness – підкоряти, приборкувати
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Answer the following questions:

- 1. According to scientific studies, what effects can the weather have on people?
- 2. What causes changes in the weather in the British Isles?
- 3. What effect has human activity in Europe and North America had on Africa, according to some researchers?
- 4. How can pine cones and seaweed help us predict the weather?
- 5. How reliable is technology in predicting the weather?
- 6. What did a recent study by an Australian psychologist suggest?

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Навчальне видання

ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

Практикум для студентів спеціальності 035 «Філологія»

Укладачі: ГАСТИНЩИКОВА Любов Олександрівна ШВАНОВА Оксана Володимирівна