

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ ТА
САМОКОНТРОЛЮ З ОСВІТНЬОЇ КОМПОНЕНТИ
«КОМУНІКАТИВНІ СТРАТЕГІЇ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)» ДЛЯ
ПІДГОТОВКИ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ДРУГОГО (МАГІСТЕРСЬКОГО)
РІВНЯ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ**

Укладач: кандидат філологічних наук, доцент
Світлана ВИСКУШЕНКО
Розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні кафедри
англійської філології та перекладу
Протокол від «13» червня 2024 р. № 15
Завідувач кафедри _____ Наталія БОРИСЕНКО

Житомир 2024

В 84

УДК 811.11:81'25

Рекомендовано до друку рішенням вченої ради
Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка
від 25 червня 2024 року (Протокол № 11)

Рецензенти:

Кришталюк Ганна – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри германських мов і зарубіжної літератури Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка;

Талавіра Наталія – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри германської філології та методики викладання іноземних мов Ніжинського державного університету імені Миколи Гоголя;

Савчук Інна – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри міжкультурної комунікації та іншомовної освіти Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка.

Вискушенко Світлана

В 84 Тестові завдання для самостійної роботи та самоконтролю з освітньої компоненти «Комунікативні стратегії (англійська мова)» для підготовки здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти. Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2024. 30 с.

Тестові завдання для самостійної роботи та самоконтролю з освітньої компоненти «Комунікативні стратегії (англійська мова)» для підготовки здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти відповідають освітньо-професійній програмі «Англійська і німецька мови та літератури (переклад включно)».

© Вискушенко С. А.
© Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка

ЗМІСТ

Передмова	4
Part 1. Choose the correct preposition or postposition	5
Part 2. Fill in the correct word or word-combination that suits the context	10
Part III. Read or listen to the text and choose the most suitable answer	17
SUPPLEMENT	26
Рекомендована література	30

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Тестові завдання для самостійної роботи та самоконтролю з освітньої компоненти «Комунікативні стратегії (англійська мова)» розроблено для підготовки магістрів з метою надати ефективні інструменти для вдосконалення комунікативних навичок, необхідних у сучасному глобалізованому світі.

Комунікативні стратегії є важливим елементом професійної діяльності в різних сферах, де знання англійської мови є ключовим фактором успіху. Володіння мовою на високому рівні передбачає не лише здатність висловлювати свої думки, але й уміння ефективно взаємодіяти з іншими, розуміти культурні відмінності та застосовувати різні стратегії спілкування в залежності від ситуації. Тестові завдання розроблені таким чином, щоб можна було самостійно перевірити свої знання, виявити слабкі сторони та систематично працювати над їх усуненням. Тести мають складність різного рівня, що надає змогу поступово підвищувати рівень комунікативної компетентності. Завдання відповідають вимогам навчальної програми та забезпечують систематичне повторення і закріплення матеріалу.

Part I. Choose the correct preposition or postposition:

1. Travellers are struggling to cope ___ frightening circumstances and conditions that leave them tired and stressed.

- a) to
- b) at
- c) with
- d) off

2. ___ a small scale, Kyiv has started a massive beautification drive within the last few decades.

- a) in
- b) at
- c) out
- d) on

3. A megacity denotes bony kids playing half-naked ___ the mud and well-heeled people browsing in pricey boutiques.

- a) in
- b) at
- c) on
- d) about

4. A great amount of people flee ___ the megacities because live there is generally better.

- a) with
- b) to
- c) at
- d) on

5. The disparity ___ salaries between foreigners and locals continues to drive a wedge between the communities.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) in
- d) for

6. Tokyo's urban look is enlivened ___ park land and commons.

- a) on
- b) at

- c) by
- d) with

7. They have more ____ common with one another than you think.

- a) in
- b) with
- c) at
- d) from

8. Hurry up! You'll be late ____ work if you miss the bus.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) for
- d) with

9. Much of the area has been drained ____ agricultural use.

- a) of
- b) for
- c) after
- d) with

10. Ukraine is also a major industrial country rich ____ natural resources.

- a) by
- b) in
- c) on
- d) without

11. Hungarian words are as common on city streets here as goulash and bograch are ____ local menus.

- a) in
- b) with
- c) on
- d) of

12. Art schools, thousands of artistic creating in all possible styles attest ____ a high level of cultural development.

- a) with
- b) to
- c) on
- d) in

13. The baggage loaders, water tankers, galley loaders and the ground power unit were all busy ____ their routine operations.

- a) of
- b) after
- c) with
- d) in front of

14. She reached down to pat a bomb dog, then greeted a guard standing ____ the checkpoint.

- a) of
- b) after
- c) down
- d) at

15. From the spectators' terrace ____ the roof of a pierhead she could see the planes landing.

- a) down
- b) on
- c) below
- d) in

16. Accuracy ____ your declaration may be verified through questioning and physical search.

- a) on
- b) of
- c) from
- d) with

17. Ukraine's water supply comes directly ____ the Carpathians.

- a) from
- b) in
- c) below
- d) down

18. Why don't you stay ____ a spa hotel for a couple of weeks?

- a) on
- b) at
- c) near
- d) off

19. There are also more than 5000 smaller islands around the coast ____ the two main islands.

- a) of
- b) in
- c) below
- d) above

20. We may leave our valuables _____ the deposit box.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) near
- d) next to

21. Does the restaurant cater _____ special diets here?

- a) above
- b) in
- c) with
- d) for

22. In many cases the reservation land was ____ poor quality.

- a) out
- b) of
- c) in
- d) without

23. Later Americans have switched _____ to the concept of the “salad bowl”.

- a) away
- b) out
- c) off
- d) over

24. I must submit ____ inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, sound recordings etc.

- a) in
- b) for
- c) without
- d) of

25. Dutch immigrants moved ____ the lower Hudson River Valley in what is now New York State.

- a) into
- b) with
- c) above
- d) away

26. The growing population of that city spilled ____ beyond the borders of the original settlement.

- a) out
- b) of
- c) with
- d) on

27. Most people flee ____ the cities because live there is in general better.

- a) to
- b) with
- c) in
- d) at

28. The government wished to limit congestion ____ the roads.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) at
- d) for

29. Midwesterners are praised _____ being open, friendly, and straightforward.

- a) as
- b) by
- c) above
- d) towards

30. Their politics tend to be cautious, but the caution is sometimes peppered protest.

- a) with
- b) by;
- c) onto;
- d) across

Part II. Fill in the correct word or word-combination that suits the context:

1. Having spent approximately 2 hours in the car in a _____, he was furious.

- a) lush
- b) sewage disposal
- c) traffic jam
- d) boutique

2. They made it clear that this very subject of discussion is the ____ .

- a) square peg in a round hole
- b) city hall
- c) no-go area
- d) over the hill

3. Her _____ to her grandparents is but natural.

- a) reversal
- b) urging
- c) laundry
- d) attachment

4. The public is concerned about the high _____ within the globe.

- a) issues
- b) crime rate
- c) car stall
- d) commute to work

5. Japan has the longest _____ in the world.

- a) pollution
- b) life conditions
- c) live expectancy
- d) haze

6. The apartment was separated by a _____ from other flats.

- a) club class
- b) bull market
- c) star attraction
- d) party wall

7. London has loads of galleries, museums and _____ .

- a) exhibitions

- b) artists
- c) movements
- d) trends

8. They were looking for a man who would be ____ .

- a) at close quarters
- b) Jack of all trades
- c) a nine days' wonder
- d) a blind alley

9. If she gets this job, she'll be _____.

- a) a city slicker
- b) living on an easy street
- c) bar none
- d) off the wall

10. In the last few years Odesa has fundamentally ____ the face.

- a) abhorred
- b) fueled
- c) accessed
- d) altered

11. This is a clear case of ____ - call the police.

- a) shoplifting
- b) shopping spree
- c) bar code
- d) brick wall

12. The ____ inhabitants of the city mainly live in respectable neighbourhoods.

- a) household
- b) well-heeled
- c) rural
- d) evicted

13. The Royal Greenwich Observatory is the _____ of the Prime Meridian.

- a) the main thing
- b) defining point
- c) the mainland
- d) international land boundary

14. Planes can't use diesel as fuel as it comes from _____.

- a) vapour
- b) cash
- c) raw material
- d) crude oil

15. The clock was expensive as it was encrusted with _____ metals and stones.

- a) big
- b) precious
- c) new
- d) old

16. They reported he had seized narcotics and _____ to use them during a check.

- a) boxes
- b) instructions
- c) appliances
- d) rules

17. The red jungle _____ is the ancestor of the domestic chicken.

- a) fowl
- b) animal
- c) parrot
- d) lizards

18. New England boasts a cluster of _____ universities.

- a) top-ranking
- b) minor
- c) rare
- d) secondary

19. Las Vegas is renowned as one of the world's centers for _____.

- a) agriculture
- b) gambling
- c) education
- d) building

20. The South has become a _____ for retirees from other US regions and from Canada.

- a) place

- b) motivation
- c) valley
- d) mecca

21. The _____ of your visa may be up to 28 days.

- a) period
- b) duration
- c). cost
- d) termination

22. They kept on firing at the plane until they ran out of ____.

- a) products
- b) water
- c) ammunition
- d) goods

23. He is a specialist in the design of printed matter, anything that is _____ by the airlines.

- a) advised
- b) published
- c) found
- d) invented

24. Passengers are forced into _____ while traveling in overcrowded transport.

- a) crummy land lines
- b) overnight solutions
- c) reliable service
- d) intolerable conditions

25. They made it clear that this particular subject is the _____ .

- a) square peg in a round hole
- b) city hall
- c) no-go area
- d) over the hill

26. The future of the world is a ____, if we do not change our attitude to the environment.

- a) litany
- b) train-wreck

- c) mentor
- d) hurdle

27. Perhaps they never learned how to work in ___ conditions in the first place.

- a) adverse
- b) ditch
- c) melamine
- d) factoid

28. Language is frequently manipulated for the purpose of ____ .

- a) rest
- b) deception
- c) background
- d) loss

29. She does not try to ____ her CV.

- a) airbrush
- b) stress
- c) benefit
- d) outrage

30. For years the workers have had to _____ low wages and terrible working conditions.

- a) to poop out
- b) to tolerate
- c) to shirk
- d) bustle about

31. Dad's kind of down _____ at the moment – why don't you buy him something to cheer him up?!

- a) at hots
- b) at nuts
- c) in the clutter
- d) in the dumps)

32. The natural reaction of most of us is_____.

- a) to be on the rocks
- b) to settle the score
- c) to buy into

d) to break into

33. Discussion with teachers and ____ improves cognitive ability.

- a) sheer
- b) hub
- c) penalty
- d) peers

34. She was dependent on me, she was ____ and needy, and she didn't have a strong support system.

- a) revolving
- b) image
- c) clingy
- d) gilded

35. Few had ever seen Tom, though tales of his strength, and his generous gifts spread _____.

- a) wall-to-wall
- b) off and on
- c) all over creation
- d) cut and run

36. An open and welcoming culture has developed there, where ____ are greeted with open arms.

- a) tourists
- b) patriots
- c) enemies
- d) workers

37. The story of the American people is a story of immigration and _____.

- a) racing
- b) sameness
- c) diversity
- d) accident

38. There is an extra ____ for fragile equipment.

- a) charge
- b) change
- c) rate

d) gates

39. The company's _____ for loss and damage to baggage is limited.

a) liability

b) smuggling

c) system

d) treatment

40. The woman is hoping to _____.

a) have a crush on

b) find Mr. Right

c) make eyes at

d) find love rat

Part III. Read or listen to the text and choose the most suitable answer:

TEXT 1. "Career Prospects"

1. What are career prospects primarily concerned with?
 - A. Job opportunities, growth, and development in a specific field or industry.
 - B. Leisure activities and hobbies.
 - C. Personal relationships and social status.
 - D. Physical fitness and health.

2. Which of the following significantly influences career prospects?
 - A. Personal preferences.
 - B. Current job market, economic conditions, technological advancements, and industry trends.
 - C. Weather conditions.
 - D. Fashion trends.

3. How has the rise of automation and artificial intelligence affected career prospects?
 - A. It has decreased the need for tech-savvy professionals.
 - B. It has increased the demand for professionals in fields like data science, cybersecurity, and software development.
 - C. It has eliminated the need for traditional education.
 - D. It has had no impact on career prospects.

4. What role does education and skillset play in career prospects?
 - A. They are irrelevant to career prospects.
 - B. They only matter in the technology sector.
 - C. They open doors to better job opportunities and higher earning potential.
 - D. They guarantee job security.

5. Why is continuous learning important for career prospects?
 - A. To stay entertained.
 - B. To keep up with industry changes and maintain a competitive edge.
 - C. To avoid boredom.
 - D. To fulfill government requirements.

6. How can networking impact career prospects?
 - A. It can lead to job referrals, mentorship opportunities, and insights into industry developments.
 - B. It is only useful for making friends.

- C. It has no impact on career prospects.
 - D. It is a waste of time.
7. What are two important considerations when evaluating career prospects?
- A. Fashion trends and diet.
 - B. Work-life balance and job satisfaction.
 - C. Personal hobbies and travel plans.
 - D. Social media presence and popularity.
8. How does geographical location affect career prospects?
- A. It does not affect career prospects.
 - B. Certain regions offer more opportunities in specific industries due to local economic conditions, industry presence, and government policies.
 - C. It only matters for remote work.
 - D. It is irrelevant in the digital age.
9. Which areas are mentioned as examples of regions that provide abundant opportunities in specific industries?
- A. Rural areas.
 - B. Silicon Valley and New York City.
 - C. Small towns.
 - D. Suburban neighborhoods.
10. What is essential for making informed decisions about career paths?
- A. Following popular trends.
 - B. Understanding how job market, education and skills, networking, work-life balance, and geographical location align with individual goals and values.
 - C. Relying solely on luck.
 - D. Ignoring industry trends and focusing only on current job satisfaction.

TEXT 2. “Public Speaking” (See supplement)

1. What is the core benefit of public speaking?
- A. It boosts physical health.
 - B. It ensures effective communication.
 - C. It guarantees financial success.
 - D. It improves memory.
2. How does public speaking contribute to personal development?
- A. By providing entertainment.
 - B. By fostering confidence.

- C. By ensuring financial stability.
- D. By improving handwriting.

3. Why is public speaking considered a significant asset in the professional realm?

- A. It replaces the need for written communication.
- B. It allows individuals to avoid confrontations.
- C. It is a key component of leadership and management roles.
- D. It eliminates the need for team collaboration.

4. How does public speaking help in career advancement?

- A. By guaranteeing a promotion.
- B. By making candidates look attractive.
- C. By setting candidates apart from their peers.
- D. By allowing individuals to work independently.

5. Which historical figures are mentioned as examples of using public speaking to drive social change?

- A. Albert Einstein and Isaac Newton.
- B. Martin Luther King Jr., Nelson Mandela, and Malala Yousafzai.
- C. Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- D. Abraham Lincoln and George Washington.

6. What skill is developed through the preparation of a speech?

- A. Physical endurance.
- B. Multitasking.
- C. Critical thinking and organization.
- D. Artistic creativity.

7. How does public speaking promote engagement and interaction?

- A. By allowing speakers to connect with their audience and respond to their needs.
- B. By encouraging speakers to speak continuously without breaks.
- C. By focusing solely on the speaker's opinions.
- D. By minimizing audience participation.

8. What is a common fear that public speaking helps to reduce?

- A. Fear of heights.
- B. Fear of flying.
- C. Fear of public speaking.
- D. Fear of animals.

9. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of public speaking mentioned in the text?
- A. Enhancing communication.
 - B. Building confidence.
 - C. Improving physical strength.
 - D. Driving social change.

10. What is the overall conclusion about the importance of public speaking?
- A. It is an overrated skill.
 - B. It is a multifaceted skill that benefits individuals and society.
 - C. It is only useful in academic settings.
 - D. It is unnecessary in the modern world.

TEXT 3. “Verbal and Nonverbal Communication” (See supplement)

1. What does verbal communication primarily involve?

- A. Body language
- B. Use of words
- C. Facial expressions
- D. Gestures

2. Which element of verbal communication can convey emotions and attitudes?

- A. Facial expressions
- B. Gestures
- C. Tone of voice
- D. Eye contact

3. Why is vocabulary important in verbal communication?

- A. It helps in avoiding physical contact.
- B. It ensures clarity and avoids misunderstandings.
- C. It enhances non-verbal cues.
- D. It influences body posture.

4. What is a key aspect of non-verbal communication?

- A. Written language
- B. Vocabulary
- C. Body language
- D. Tone of voice

5. Which of the following is a universal indicator of emotions in non-verbal communication?

- A. Gestures
- B. Facial expressions
- C. Vocabulary
- D. Written language

6. How can maintaining appropriate eye contact impact communication?

- A. It demonstrates disinterest.
- B. It suggests dishonesty.
- C. It indicates confidence and engagement.
- D. It shows discomfort.

7. What can open body language indicate?

- A. Defensiveness
- B. Disinterest
- C. Openness and attentiveness
- D. Confusion

8. How can gestures affect communication?

- A. They can enhance written communication.
- B. They have no impact on communication.
- C. They can emphasize points and convey enthusiasm.
- D. They replace the need for verbal communication.

9. What does the physical distance between communicators indicate?

- A. The level of intimacy or formality
- B. The clarity of the message
- C. The vocabulary being used
- D. The volume of the conversation

10. How are verbal and non-verbal communication interdependent?

- A. Non-verbal cues often contradict verbal messages.
- B. Verbal messages do not need non-verbal cues.
- C. Non-verbal cues provide context and additional meaning to verbal messages.
- D. Non-verbal communication is always less important than verbal communication.

TEXT 4. “Big Education Publisher to End Printed Textbooks” (URL: breakingnewsenglish.com)

1. What is Pearson's new primary focus for their learning resources?
 - A. Printed textbooks
 - B. Digital first
 - C. Both printed and digital
 - D. Audiobooks

2. According to Pearson's CEO John Fallon, what has the company reached in terms of digital sales?
 - A. A decline
 - B. A stagnation point
 - C. The digital tipping point
 - D. A peak in printed textbook sales

3. What percentage of Pearson's annual revenues now comes from digital sales?
 - A. Less than 25%
 - B. Over 50%
 - C. Around 75%
 - D. 100%

4. John Fallon compared the transition to digital with changes in which other industries?
 - A. Agriculture and pharmaceuticals
 - B. Newspapers, music, and broadcast
 - C. Automotive and construction
 - D. Fashion and retail

5. What is a significant advantage of digital books mentioned by Pearson?
 - A. They are cheaper to print
 - B. They can be continually updated
 - C. They take up more physical space
 - D. They are easier to lose

6. How often did Pearson revise their printed course books under their old business model?
 - A. Every year
 - B. Every five years
 - C. Every three years

D. Every decade

7. For how long did Pearson's old business model dominate the industry?

A. Over a decade

B. Over two decades

C. Over three decades

D. Over four decades

8. According to John Fallon, how does a digital environment improve learning?

A) By reducing costs

B) By enabling engagement and sharing in a more effective way

C) By increasing isolation

D) By providing more printed materials

9. To which generation does Pearson believe digital books will appeal?

A. Baby Boomers

B. Generation X

C. The "Netflix and Spotify generation"

D. The Silent Generation

10. What concern do textbook writers have about the shift to digital products?

A. They will have less creative control

B. They will earn less from their books

C. Their books will be harder to update

D. Their books will be more expensive to produce

TEXT 5. "Dating Apps Are Becoming Less Popular" (URL: breakingnewsenglish.com)

1. For how long have smartphones played a significant role in romance, love, and dating?

A. Five years

B. Nearly two decades

C. One decade

D. Three decades

2. What have dozens of apps been created for?

A. Playing games

B. Making it easier to meet a partner

- C. Shopping online
- D. Learning new languages

3. What is happening to dating app companies according to the text?

- A. They are becoming more profitable
- B. They seem to be in trouble
- C. They are expanding rapidly
- D. They are receiving more investments

4. How much market value have the world's two largest dating app companies lost since 2021?

- A. \$20 billion
- B. \$10 billion
- C. \$40 billion
- D. \$50 billion

5. What is one reason for the decline in dating app company profits?

- A. Increased competition from new dating apps
- B. Fewer young people are paying to use the apps
- C. A decrease in smartphone usage
- D. High advertising costs

6. What do dating app companies rely on to make a profit?

- A. Donations
- B. Advertising
- C. Subscriptions
- D. Sponsorships

7. What platforms are young people choosing instead of dating apps?

- A. Facebook and Instagram
- B. Snapchat and TikTok
- C. LinkedIn and Twitter
- D. WhatsApp and YouTube

8. According to NBC News, what percentage of couples were predicted to meet online by 2040?

- A. 50 per cent
- B. 60 per cent
- C. 70 per cent

D. 80 per cent

9. What percentage of adults under 30 in the United States use dating apps today?

A. Over half

B. About a third

C. Less than a quarter

D. Exactly 60 per cent

10. How do young people interviewed by The New York Times view dating apps?

A. As essential tools for finding partners

B. As casual use, like a game

C. As expensive but necessary

D. As outdated and irrelevant

SUPPLEMENT

TEXT 1. Career Prospects

Career prospects are a critical consideration for individuals entering the workforce or contemplating a career change. They encompass the potential for job opportunities, growth, and development within a specific field or industry. Understanding and evaluating career prospects is essential for making informed decisions that align with one's skills, interests, and long-term goals.

One of the primary factors influencing career prospects is the current job market. Economic conditions, technological advancements, and industry trends play significant roles in shaping the demand for various professions. For instance, the rise of automation and artificial intelligence has led to a growing need for tech-savvy professionals in fields such as data science, cybersecurity, and software development. Conversely, some traditional roles may see a decline in demand as technology evolves. Staying informed about these trends can help individuals choose careers with robust and future-proof prospects. Education and skillset are also crucial determinants of career prospects. Higher educational qualifications and specialized skills often open doors to better job opportunities and higher earning potential. Continuous learning and professional development are essential in keeping up with industry changes and maintaining a competitive edge. Certifications, workshops, and advanced degrees can enhance one's qualifications and make them more attractive to employers. Networking plays a vital role in career prospects. Building a strong professional network can lead to job referrals, mentorship opportunities, and insights into industry developments. Engaging in industry conferences, joining professional associations, and leveraging platforms like LinkedIn can help individuals expand their network and uncover new opportunities. Networking is not just about meeting people but also about building meaningful relationships that can support career growth. Work-life balance and job satisfaction are increasingly important considerations in evaluating career prospects. A career that offers growth opportunities but demands excessive work hours may lead to burnout and dissatisfaction. Conversely, a career that provides a healthy work-life balance can contribute to long-term job satisfaction and overall well-being. It's essential to consider personal values and lifestyle preferences when assessing career prospects. Geographical location can also impact career prospects. Certain regions may offer more opportunities in specific industries due to local economic conditions, industry presence, and government policies. For example, technology hubs like Silicon Valley or financial centers like New York City provide abundant opportunities for professionals in those fields. Being willing to relocate or explore remote work options can broaden career prospects significantly.

In conclusion, career prospects are shaped by a variety of factors, including the job market, education and skills, networking, work-life balance, and geographical location. Making informed decisions about career paths requires a thorough understanding of these factors and how they align with individual goals and values. By staying informed and proactive, individuals can navigate the evolving job landscape and secure fulfilling and sustainable careers.

TEXT 2. Public Speaking

Public speaking is a crucial skill that transcends personal, professional, and societal boundaries, playing an essential role in various facets of life. Its importance cannot be overstated, as it facilitates effective communication, fosters confidence, enhances career prospects, and drives social change. At its core, public speaking is about effective communication. It allows individuals to convey their ideas clearly and persuasively to a wide audience. This skill is invaluable in numerous contexts, whether delivering a presentation at work, speaking at a community event, or participating in academic discussions. Effective public speaking helps ensure that the message is understood, remembered, and acted upon. This clarity of communication is vital in avoiding misunderstandings and ensuring that the intended message is conveyed accurately.

Moreover, public speaking fosters confidence. Standing in front of an audience and articulating one's thoughts can be intimidating, but mastering this art boosts self-esteem and reduces the fear of speaking in public. This newfound confidence often spills over into other areas of life, enhancing overall self-assurance. It empowers individuals to voice their opinions, stand up for their beliefs, and engage more actively in conversations and decision-making processes. In the professional realm, public speaking is a significant asset. It is a key component of leadership and management roles, where the ability to inspire, motivate, and guide teams is essential. Effective public speakers are often perceived as leaders because they can articulate a vision and influence others. Furthermore, public speaking skills can lead to career advancement. Many job roles require presentations, negotiations, and effective communication with clients and stakeholders. Being proficient in public speaking can set candidates apart from their peers, opening doors to new opportunities and career growth. Public speaking also drives social change. Throughout history, influential speeches have sparked movements, inspired revolutions, and brought about significant societal shifts. Figures like Martin Luther King Jr., Nelson Mandela, and Malala Yousafzai have utilized the power of public speaking to challenge injustices and rally people to a cause. Their words have transcended time, continuing to inspire and mobilize individuals towards positive

change. In this way, public speaking can be a powerful tool for advocacy and activism, amplifying voices that might otherwise go unheard.

Additionally, public speaking promotes critical thinking and organization skills. Preparing a speech requires careful planning, research, and structuring of ideas. This process helps individuals develop their ability to analyze information, form coherent arguments, and present them logically. These skills are beneficial not only in public speaking but also in everyday problem-solving and decision-making. Public speaking also encourages engagement and interaction. It creates a platform for dialogue, allowing speakers to connect with their audience, understand their perspectives, and respond to their needs. This interactive element fosters a sense of community and shared understanding, which is essential in both personal and professional relationships.

In conclusion, the importance of public speaking lies in its ability to enhance communication, build confidence, advance careers, drive social change, and develop critical thinking skills. It is a multifaceted skill that benefits individuals and society as a whole. Whether in the context of personal growth, professional development, or societal impact, public speaking remains a vital and empowering tool. Investing time and effort into developing this skill can yield significant rewards, opening up new possibilities and enriching various aspects of life.

TEXT 3. Verbal and Nonverbal Communication

Verbal and non-verbal communication are two fundamental aspects of human interaction that play crucial roles in conveying messages, emotions, and intentions. Understanding the nuances of both forms of communication is essential for effective interpersonal relationships, whether in personal, academic, or professional settings.

Verbal Communication: Verbal communication involves the use of words to convey messages. It is the primary means of communication for most people and includes spoken and written language. Effective verbal communication requires clarity, coherence, and an understanding of the audience. This form of communication is essential for expressing ideas, sharing information, and building relationships.

Key elements of verbal communication include:

1. **Tone of Voice:** The tone can convey emotions and attitudes. A friendly tone can foster a positive interaction, while a harsh tone can create tension.
2. **Vocabulary:** Choosing the right words is crucial for clarity and avoiding misunderstandings. Tailoring vocabulary to the audience's level of understanding is also important.

3. **Pace and Volume:** Speaking too quickly or too slowly can hinder understanding. Similarly, the volume should be appropriate for the setting and audience.

Non-Verbal Communication: Non-verbal communication encompasses all the ways we convey messages without using words. This includes body language, facial expressions, gestures, posture, eye contact, and even physical appearance. Non-verbal cues can reinforce or contradict what is being said verbally, making it a powerful component of communication.

Key elements of non-verbal communication include:

1. **Body Language:** Open body language, such as uncrossed arms and legs, can indicate openness and attentiveness, while closed body language can suggest defensiveness or disinterest.
2. **Facial Expressions:** Facial expressions are universal indicators of emotions. A smile can signify friendliness and approval, while a frown can indicate displeasure or confusion.
3. **Gestures:** Gestures can emphasize points and convey enthusiasm. However, excessive or inappropriate gestures can be distracting or convey unintended messages.
4. **Eye Contact:** Maintaining appropriate eye contact demonstrates confidence and engagement. Avoiding eye contact can suggest discomfort or dishonesty.
5. **Proximity:** The physical distance between communicators can indicate the level of intimacy or formality. Standing too close or too far can affect the comfort and perception of the interaction.

Both verbal and non-verbal communication are interdependent. Non-verbal cues often provide context and additional meaning to verbal messages. For example, a statement made with a smile and direct eye contact is perceived differently than the same statement made with a frown and crossed arms. Effective communicators are adept at both sending and interpreting verbal and non-verbal signals. They understand that non-verbal cues can sometimes speak louder than words and can significantly impact the message being conveyed. By honing skills in both verbal and non-verbal communication, individuals can improve their ability to connect with others, resolve conflicts, and convey their messages more effectively.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Основна:

1. Возна М. О. Англійська мова для старших курсів: підручник. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2017. 256 с.
2. Кларк Б. Contemporary English Through Fiction and Fact: навчальний посібник для студентів старших курсів. Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2007. 356 с.
3. Подкоритова О. П. Навчально-методичний посібник з домашнього читання до роману О. Хакслі («Жовтий Кром»). Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ, 2007. 320 с.
4. Подкоритова О.П. Навчально-методичний посібник з риторики. Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2006. 264 с.
5. Pilbeam A. Working Across Cultures. Market Leader. Pearson Education Limited, 2013. 98 p.

Додаткова:

1. Сингаївська А. В., Гаращук Л. А. Уільям Сомерсет Моем. Вибрані твори : навчальний посібник. Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2006. 288 с.
2. Сингаївська А. В., Омецинська О. В. П. Дж. Вудгауз. Вправний Джівз. Книга 1. Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2008. 308 с.
3. Black. M., McNorto M., Malderez A., Parker S. Speaking Advanced. Oxford University Press, 1997. 102 p.
4. Evans V. Successful Writing: Proficiency. Express Publishing, 1998. 160 p.
5. Evans V., Dooley J. Upstream. Proficiency C2. Express Publishing, 2006. 276 p.
6. Evans V., Dooley J. Upstream. Advanced. Express Publishing. 2003. 253 p.
7. Evans V., Scott S. Listening and Speaking Skills. For the revised Cambridge Proficiency Exam. Express Publishing. 2002. 65 p.
8. Wyatt R. Check your English Vocabulary for TOEFL. Electronic edition. London: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 2012. 127 p.

Інтернет ресурси:

1. Бібліотека Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка. URL: http://irbis.zu.edu.ua/cgi-bin/irbis64r_11/cgiirbis_64.exe
2. Бібліотека українських підручників. URL: <http://pidruchniki.ws/>.
3. BBC News. Режим доступу: www.bbc.co.uk
4. Breaking News English. URL: <https://breakingnewsenglish.com>
5. Cambridge Dictionary. URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/>
6. ESOL Courses. URL: www.esolcourses.com
7. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. URL: <https://www.ldoceonline.com>
8. Macmillan Dictionary. URL: <https://www.macmillandictionary.com>
9. Merriam-Webster Dictionary. URL: <https://www.merriam-webster.com>
10. TED: Ideas worth spreading. URL: <http://www.ted.com/>