

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА

КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ВОЛОДИМИР ЄРШОВ, ЮЛІЯ НІДЗЕЛЬСЬКА

**Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до самостійної роботи
з модуля «Людина й соціум: комунікація в умовах
глобалізації» освітньої компоненти «Комунікативні
стратегії (англійська мова)»**

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Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до самостійної роботи з модуля «Людина й соціум: комунікація в умовах глобалізації» освітньої компоненти «Комунікативні стратегії (англійська мова)»// Автори Єршов Володимир Олегович, Нідзельська Юлія Михайлівна. Житомир, 2025. 27 с.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до самостійної роботи укладено для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 03 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 035 Філологія освітньої програми «Англійська і німецька мови та літератури (переклад включно)». Матеріали мають на меті ознайомити здобувачів із завданнями, які пропонуються для розгляду під час самостійної роботи, запитання до текстів, пошук синонімів та антонімів, пошук дефініцій представлених понять, правдиві та неправдиві твердження щодо текстів, підготовку презентацій

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Програма вивчення освітньої компоненти “Комунікативні стратегії (англійська мова)” для підготовки здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти відповідає освітньо-професійній програмі Англійська і німецька мови та літератури (переклад включно).

Предмет: лексико-граматичні, фонетичні, орфоепічні, комунікативні та соціокультурні норми сучасної англійської мови, необхідні для забезпечення уміння ефективно й гнучко використовувати іноземну мову в різноманітних ситуаціях навчально-академічного, професійного та соціального спілкування.

Програма навчальної дисципліни складається з таких модулів:

Модуль 1. Людина й соціум: запорука успішного спілкування.

Модуль 2. Людина й соціум: соціальна комунікація в реаліях інформаційного суспільства.

Модуль 3. Людина й соціум: комунікація в умовах глобалізації.

1. Мета, завдання та результати навчання

1.1. Мета вивчення освітньої компоненти: формування комплексу компетенцій, пов’язаних із вільним володінням англійською мовою.

1.2. Основними завданнями вивчення освітньої компоненти є:

- озброїти здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти необхідними знаннями для вільного володіння першою іноземною мовою (англійською);
- ознайомити здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти з орфоепічними, лексичними, граматичними та соціокультурними нормами іноземної мови (англійської);
- навчити правильно реалізувати ці норми в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності та в різних комунікативних ситуаціях;
- сформуванню високий та достатній рівні мовної, мовленнєвої та лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенцій.

Модуль 3. Людина й соціум: комунікація в умовах глобалізації.

Тема 1. Вербальна та невербальна комунікація. Тема 2. Емоційний інтелект як здатність керувати емоціями під час спілкування. Тема 3. Сучасна міжкультурна комунікація. Тема 4. Комунікація під час подорожей.

Тема 1. Вербальна та невербальна комунікація.

Read the article “How 'non-verbal communication' is going digital” by Joanna York.

Інтернет ресурс [9], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. The experts say non-verbal cues carry a lot of meaning for both parties.
2. Eye contact especially is negatively connected with likeability, social presence or any interpersonal attraction.
3. The parts of the non-verbal communication have never existed outside face-to-face interaction.
4. Turning your camera on can be viewed as the question of politeness.
5. The use of the clear photo of your face with an open expression, instead of an empty avatar photo on a chat channel, cannot assist in building affinity.
6. The distance from your camera and the ability to have eye contact influence upon how likeable people are perceived to be.
7. Even the small gestures can have the great influence.
8. In the new world the employees can struggle to decode each other.
9. Good non-verbal communication denotes being willing to share something of yourself.
10. Modern society is not moving more online and away from offline communication.

Answer the following questions:

1. Are the ways we communicate online and offline changing?
2. Do the employees usually have the natural understanding of the non-verbal cues when they communicate in person?
3. What is of great importance if you wish to influence people in a positive way (in the opinion of Mi Ridell) ?
4. What did the survey of 200 executives (in 2022) show? What about you? When do you switch off your camera during your zoom meetings? How often does it happen?
5. What components of in-person tacit communication have made their way into the digital realm?
6. Is the isolation thriving in the new world? Are there pluses or minuses in this process?
7. Is it of importance to be sure that camera is at the right height and to sprinkle a few positive emojis in a group chat?

8. Are you developing the ability to read into other's non-verbal cues in the digital space?
9. Can the well-timed emoji or gif in a group chat have a powerful impact on others? Can it build the friendly or inclusive atmosphere?
10. Do people always have eye contact during the communication? What can it mean if the person avoids looking directly into the eyes of the interlocutor?

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

The importance of eye contact in the effective communication

Use of gestures in the different cultures.

The voice still matters in the interaction.

The significance of active listening.

The importance of the short report today.

Non-verbal communication is considered to be the two-fold concept nowadays.

Give the synonyms to the following words:

cues, to influence, passion, compassion, engagement, trustworthy, tacitly, inherent, to thrive.

Read the article “What to do with your hands when speaking in public” by Jena McGregor and Shelly Tan. Интернет ресурс [8], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. One of the typical advice for effective public speaking is not to use the hands too much.
2. It is easy for some people to make a decision how to use right gestures which can reinforce their verbal messages.
3. Any gesture can provide proof that a person has nothing to hide.
4. One of the least known no-nos is to avoid pointing.
5. It is important to mix up the length of the sentences, the tone of their voice, also, the volume of the words for the speech writers.
6. It is known that the women's voices can stimulate parts of the brain of men which is used to decipher music.
7. If a person stands behind a big furniture piece, it can help him or her to feel safer.
8. If a person who gives a presentation makes hidden gestures, it is considered to be the mistake.
9. It is a great idea to hide your own hands away from the podium.
10. Barack Obama and Bill Clinton usually held their hands in front of their midsection with the fingertips and thumbs touching in a diamond shape with their fingers pointed down.

11. The gesture which is known as "spider hands" does not seem tense.
12. There exists the risk of the unintended meaning of the gesture use.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it so important to keep gestures to a minimum?
2. What did the consultant V. Van Edwards find out after her analysis of TED talks ?
3. What did she say about the use of hand gestures by the charismatic leaders?
4. What is the probable drawback of getting too choreographed with your own gestures?
5. Do any instances exist when the pre-planned descriptive gestures can really help?
6. Which gestures should be used for the description of small or big things?
7. What gestures should be used if a person says a number below 5?
8. What is the signal which means that a person has got nothing to harm you?
9. What kind of the baseball reference is mentioned in the article?
10. What gestures should be used in order to emphasize the key issues?
11. What is the opinion of Van Edwards about the thumb-on-fist gesture of Barack Obama?
12. What gestures do the CEOs sometimes use when they can imagine themselves in that same rare air as a president of America?
13. Does it happen in life that a person does exactly what he or she should not?
14. What serves as the reset button of sorts? Is it really effective, in your view?
15. Is it desirable to spend too much time clasping his/her hands in front of the groin area?
16. What does it mean if a woman uses a very repetitive gesture?
17. What can people do during their presentations without even without their noticing it?
18. What are the examples of the common blunders during giving presentations?
19. What should be our hands in Barnett's opinion?
20. What were the typical gestures of the person who was considered cold by his team?
21. Who mentioned the gesture "fig leaf" in the analyzed article? What is it?
22. What do you know about the repetitive patterns in the speeches?
23. What distracts the listeners from the speech and presentations most of all, in your view?

24. Do you hold your hands behind your back while speaking?
25. What are the memes on the net which are closely connected with Angela Merkel?
26. How often does any of your friends use Angela Merkel's signature gesture in the daily life?
27. What part of the female anatomy as a gesture is mentioned in that article?

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

the nonverbal highlighter; the universal recommendations; reinforcing the verbal messages; the presentation coaches; the charismatic leaders; the outstretched gestures; "strike zone"; unwelcoming or off-putting; "Clinton thumb"; somebody's groin area; repetitive gestures; slicing the air; to decipher music; metronome-like gestures; clicking the pen's top; open gestures; evolutionary underpinnings; the female anatomy.

Read the blog "Using nonverbal communication for greater influence".

Интернет ресурс [13], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. A recent study says that 86% of emotional meaning can be carried with a help of nonverbal channels.
2. From this research one can learn how important the nonverbal element of the conversation effectively influences other people.
3. People never use nonverbal communication if they want to shape impressions of themselves.
4. Eye contact usually does not enhance persuasion.
5. The key influencers do not command more space in comparison with the lesser influencers.
6. The particular postures can communicate emotions.
7. Smiles do not convey sincerity.
8. The smiling servers receive higher tips. job applicants who smile are rated more favorably.
9. The smiling job seekers are rated higher.
10. Gestures of the people never exemplify.

11. People's gestures are able to keep the eyes from glazing over.

Answer the following questions:

1. In what way does nonverbal communication convey the particular meaning in regards to impact?
2. When do the people usually assign more weight to the nonverbal cues?
3. What kind of the experiment does the well-known *The European Journal of Social Psychology* report on?
4. What do the results of this experiment tell about?
5. What is the correlation between the duration of the gaze and the dominance in the communication?
6. Should a person be conscious of how well he or she look into other people's eyes during a conversation?
7. What special zones are the spaces divided into?
8. What does the Business Insider report about?
9. In what way are the artificial smiles created? Is it always easy to decode it?
10. Under what circumstances do the person's gestures become more animated?
11. What can be the sign that the interlocutor does not have own emotional investment in the issues?
12. What can gestures transform dull verbal communication into?
13. What do the gestures control? What can they achieve that the words cannot?
14. Should a person put the hands into pockets during a conversation?
15. What can be the aim of a person's watching video replays of own presentation?
16. What exactly can a person's body say during the conversation?
17. What is your opinion concerning the correlation between the body language and the very content of the speech of a person? Bring the examples to illustrate that.
18. What can it lead to if the speaker seems to be too wooden?
19. What can it lead to if the interlocutor seems to be too overly-dramatic?
20. Why do you think the people prefer not to show their emotions in public?

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

1. *Making eye contact as the means of conveying real interest.*
2. *The peculiarities of taking up space.*
3. *The vital importance of smiling in the communication.*
4. *The specificity of hand gestures use in communication.*
5. *The type of communication which matches for improved influence.*
6. *Active listening. Is it the art or the inborn capacity?*
7. *People who are reserved are usually great leaders.*

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

proxemics; power poses; fake smiles; the pace of exchange; a person's body's chemistry; dominance or submission; the direct correlation; the gazing; effective panhandlers; the immediacy; the persuasion; greater compliance; the gaze aversion; the nonverbal cues; rapport and the credibility; the model behavior; the contradictory messages.

Тема 2. Емоційний інтелект як здатність керувати емоціями під час спілкування

Read the article “Why emotional intelligence is important in leadership” by Lauren Landry.

Інтернет ресурс [11], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. Emotional intelligence is considered one of the most sought-after interpersonal skills in the workplace.
2. EI as a term was first coined in 1990 by these scientists John Mayer and Peter Salovey.
3. Goleman highlighted the importance of emotional intelligence in medicine.
4. EQ has evolved into a must-have skill over the years.
5. If you communicate with empathy, you cannot support your team.
6. Self-management refers to the person's capability to hide your own emotions in the stressful settings.
7. The leaders who lack self-management tend not to have a harder time keeping the impulses under control.
8. Social awareness cannot describe your capability to recognize the emotions of other people.

9. Relationship management refers to the people's your ability to influence upon, to mentor others, to dissolve the conflicts.

10. The leaders set the tone of their company.

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you need to consider the emotional element, if you aspire to be a leader? If you do, explain why.
2. Do you highly appreciate emotional intelligence in your groupmates or coworkers?
3. Do you manage your emotions easily or not in the stressful situations? Can you say that everybody has his/her own trick how to stay emotionally stable?
4. Is that an easy task to identify the emotions of the people beside you?
5. In what way is it possible to bring out the best in other people?
6. What can be the possible results of the communication with empathy mentioned in this text? Do you agree with it?
7. Does your close friend have a harder time keeping the impulses in check?

8. What four main competencies is the EI usually broken down into?

9. Who is viewed as better performer by their bosses according to the given text?

10. What are the possible consequences of the unaddressed conflict in the company?

11. What is said to be one of the easy ways of assessing the self-awareness of a person?

12. What is of great importance to keep your team happy? Are you good at avoiding any conflicts in the professional activity?

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

entry-level requirements; tough conversations; treatment; sought-after interpersonal skills; empathy; self-management; individual performance; automatic reaction; insights; dynamics; morale; a higher turnover rate; the unaddressed conflict; the outbursts; a must-have skill; survey; self-awareness; the peers; relationship management; the job satisfaction.

Give the synonyms to the following items:

to maintain the positive outlook; tough; effectively communicate; to strive to do something; to bring out something; to evaluate the performance; misunderstandings; the deeper dive into; own behavior; strengths; to be prone to something; to entail; appropriately; intentionally.

Read the article “Stressed or sad? Four ways to cope with difficult emotions” by Juli Fraga and Hilary Jacobs Hendel.

Интернет ресурс [10], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. Our life can evoke some painful emotions every day.
2. News concerning the war can bring out satisfaction.
3. The climate change disasters can evoke fear.
4. The misunderstandings at the working place can evoke anger.
5. To defend against our pain is the same as to process it.
6. People ought to strive for their deep breathing.
7. The inhibitory emotions often prime us to take adaptive actions.
8. Curiosity is able to activate the cortical or subcortical areas of the person’s brain.
9. Some questions can invite us to see the situations in a different light.
10. Some people are able to escape stress.

Answer the following questions:

- 1 What can be improved if we know how to handle our emotions?
2. What are we told to do if we have our negative emotions?
3. What were the patients told to do if they felt sadness and guilt?
4. Have you ever noticed in what way your own emotions show up in your body?
5. What can help people to avert the dangerous things?
6. What is happening to our shoulders when we feel such an emotion as anxiety?
7. What is considered to be of vital importance for our personal growth and healing?
8. What is the exercise that usually takes practice?
9. What is the stomach compared to while exercising?
10. What should a person do after he or she notices shallow breathing?
11. What is able to reduce the symptoms of several chronic health problems?
12. When can a person suppress the inhibitory emotions by becoming very anxious?
13. How may a person feel if his/her partner makes the snappy remarks?
14. What is considered the byproduct of mankind?
15. Under what conditions can it be difficult for a person to practice self-compassion?
16. How often do you have self-critical thoughts? Is it difficult to deal with them?
- 17 What is your own reaction to your negative and positive emotions?

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

Greeting own emotions with curiosity.

The significance of replacing self-criticism with compassion.

Naming the particular emotions. The aim of it.

The role of self-compassion in our mental health.

Angriness is the path to successful career.

Mindfulness is the main principle of our existence.

All the humans deserve only kindness in life.

The recipe for dealing with the most difficult emotions.

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

emotional armor; anxiety; well-being; learning mindfulness; the box breathing; the affect labeling;

core emotions; inhibitory emotions; the self-compassion; the self-critical thoughts; the deep breathing; the paced breathing; the irritable bowel syndrome; the empathy.

Read the article “Beliefs about Emotions Influence How People Feel, Act and Relate to Others by Francine Russo.

Интернет ресурс [7], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. Our emotions and beliefs profoundly affect our life and relations.
2. The scale IBAE usually focuses on more subjective variations.
3. The psychologist Jennifer Veilleux considers the questionnaire IBAE helpful in therapy.
4. People who assume that they are able to modify their own emotions can experience greater well-being.
5. The effective approach is accepting your own emotions without judging them.
6. In the survey Mexicans valued richness most.
7. Parents from China ranked hard-working first.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the journal which devoted its entire issue to the everyday beliefs about human emotions?
2. Who considers there is the growing awareness of how depressed so many of us are?
3. What kind of strategy can a person use when he or she feels sadness?
4. How can the students with low grades reduce their sadness?
5. Who showed that accepting person’s negative emotions could lead to better mental health?
6. How did the people who kept their daily diary feel later?

7. Is it better to think about your emotions as friends or enemies?
8. Who showed less physiological reactivity during the stressful situation?
9. What are the results of the recent survey? What do you think of the findings?
10. How did the Indian parents rate happiness in comparison with the American ones?

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

1. *Take happiness.*
2. *We should accept any emotions.*
3. *Physiological reactivity during stress.*
3. *Keeping a diary is a way to a good mental health among teenagers.*
4. *Our childhood is a happy time.*
5. *Parents' priority is their child happiness and carelessness.*
6. *The roots of all the psychological problems are in our childhood.*
7. *Financial stability is happiness in life.*
8. *Only family gives happiness.*
9. *Unmarried people cannot be happy.*
10. *Travelling is happiness.*

Give the explanations of the following words or word-combinations:

emotion-regulation strategies; the entire issue; growing awareness; the cutting-edge theorizing; controllability of emotions; emotion-regulation strategy; to affect profoundly; the self-report scales; the cognitive reappraisal; the reframing; advancement of a coworker; the greater seniority; the controllable emotions; the pervasive assumption; the uncontrollable emotions; excoriate somebody; to be magnified by something.

Тема 3. Сучасна міжкультурна комунікація.

Read the article “The American tradition of multiculturalism” by Eugene Volokh.

Інтернет ресурс [6], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. Some things that are labeled “multiculturalism” are mainly negative.
2. However, America is not founded on its own sort of multiculturalism.
3. The post–Civil War amendments were not aimed at homogenizing the American nation to some extent.
4. Sometimes the religious freedom in America has included religious tolerance.
5. Catholicism is said to be incompatible with majority American culture.
6. Parental rights are absolute as they remain powerful protectors for immigrant cultures.
7. *Meyer v. Nebraska* struck down a law which banned the private schools from teaching the children the foreign language in 1923.
8. Religious tolerance has not let people live, be free, and pursue happiness in the USA.
9. The federalism and religious diversity never produce a range of options.
10. Experience with different cultures within this country helps us deal with different cultures outside it.
11. Multiculturalism is able to create domestic tension.

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you agree with the fact that today many people discuss the notion of “multiculturalism” a lot?
2. Are we able to imagine bad versions of the multiculturalism?
3. What contemplates a country with a range of religious views and religious cultures?
4. What exactly were the post–Civil War amendments aimed at?
5. Can the people who come to the USA live near others from the old country, speak their own language, celebrate their festivals?
6. Are the people who come to America able to start up businesses that cater to their fellow immigrants?
7. What could the legal system that was more dictatorial and less free-market do?
8. When have the Parental rights been expressly recognized by the Supreme Court in America?
9. What is the known old joke mentioned in this article?
10. Should the people of the USA properly calibrate our own tolerance for multiculturalism?
11. Should the citizens of the country accommodate the religious or cultural objections to generally applicable laws or not?
12. Should they think about which forms of toleration, accommodation, and embrace of differing cultural values are beneficial for America?

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

the military draft; lobbying for something; the belief system; religious accommodation; the secularism; deliberate persecution; applicable laws; to be dictatorial; parental-rights cases; religious-separatist cultures; religious-conservative cultures; child rearing; the restrictions; the free-speech rights, the political-participation rights, the economic rights; the homogeneous enclaves.

Give the synonym to the following phrases:

to start up business; to strike down the restrictions; to be aimed at suppressing smth.; a ban on smth.; to rely heavily on; to be burdensome; suppress the cultures; to be coupled with smth.; to undermine the culture; to cater to smb.; to convey the culture to smb.; a pool of citizens; unalloyed benefits; to condemn smth.; to embrace values; to sacrifice smth.

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

1. *Multiculturalism can increase/decrease minority members' happiness.*
2. *Multiculturalism is a real engine of the search for truth in the world.*
3. *Multiculturalism can often be viewed as the reliable source of the valuable citizens.*
4. *Multiculturalism brings benefits to mankind.*
5. *Multiculturalism is a mother of the sins in the whole world.*
6. *Multiculturalism is the effective tool to deal with a multicultural world.*

Read the article “Five stereotypes about poor families and education” by Valerie Strauss.

Интернет ресурс [14], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. The long history of psycho-social research details our human tendency to imagine own cultural groups as diverse.
2. Our stereotyping is not shown to be the necessary human response in the face of limited context-specific knowledge.

3. The woman's typical opinion about men might not prove to be the over-generalization in most of the cases.
4. The very *content* of the stereotypes is totally organic.
5. Few people in America consider that poor people are poor because of their deficiencies.
6. There are the stereotypes about poor people in this country that suggest that poor people are inattentive and ineffective parents.
7. Parents who do not attend parent-teacher conferences and they are from poor families cannot become the targets of stereotyping by the educators according to Jervis (2006).
8. More well-to-do parents might be pardoned for their missing some structured opportunities for family involvement.
9. Lack of the sort of involvement into school activities of the parents from the poor families cannot be interpreted as the sign of disinterest in the child's schooling.
10. One significant step is to nudge ourselves to deny some of the common stereotypes that exist concerning the poor.
11. A number of the existing stereotypes about the poor people are not plain inaccurate.

Answer the following questions:

1. Are the stereotypes the result of our being taught what to think about the poor?
2. What questions does the author of the article put when she teaches the class?
3. Why are our notions of family involvement limited in scope?
4. What kind of the home-based strategies do the parents from the disadvantaged families engage in?
5. What kinds of the significant class-specific barriers to the children's school involvement do the low-income parents usually experience?
6. Does the evidence exist that attitudes about value of education in the poor communities differ much from those ones in wealthy communities?
7. Do the children from the disadvantaged families experience their schools as inequitable?

8. What may be the poor immigrant families not informed in comparison with their richer counterparts about?
9. Is it the common stereotype in the USA that mainly poor people of color have got weak work ethics?
10. Are the alcohol consumption and addiction are related to income? In what way?
11. What does criticizing a person's language mean?
12. Why do the teachers assume that language is a marker of intelligence? What assumptions is this particularly stereotype built upon?
13. What have the studies shown concerning the reading skills of working-class children?
14. Are such variations of English as "standard" English the indicators of the deficient cultures?
15. Do the people from the low-income communities communicate with the same sophistication as their richer peers?
16. What is the first reaction of the author when she hears that poor children watch TV at higher rates in comparison with their richer peers?
17. Do the stereotypes and biases play an important role?

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

1. Well-known stereotypes about the disadvantaged and their education.
2. Who values the education? The poor or the rich?
3. All the poor people are so lazy.
4. Today the poor people are the worst communicators.
- 5 The poor people are ineffective parents indeed.
6. The children from poor families are motivated to achieve better study performance in comparison with the rich children.
7. The students from the poor families are unlikely to build the successful career.

8. The rich children always waste their money.
9. All the stereotypes are untrue.
10. Getting familiar with the particular group can easily ruin all the stereotypes.
11. The stereotypes vs. the prejudices. What is the greater evil?
12. Ethnic stereotypes are ruinous within the international communication.
13. The peculiarities of the professional stereotypes within the international communication.
14. Stereotypes are often formed at early age.

Тема 4. Комунікація під час подорожей.

Read the article “People, planet and progress: transforming the future of travel and people flows”

Інтернет ресурс [12], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. People today do not travel within or across countries.
2. The number of international travelers peaked at about 1.5 billion before the pandemic.
3. The changes in the demographics within the national borders influence the places which people tend to leave.
4. The flow of people can make important and lasting contributions.
5. The movement brings new perspectives as well.
6. A number of destinations do not see any unbalanced gains because of the unplanned shifts in the number of people.
7. The benefits cannot be noticed in the areas with a high influx of people.
8. The movement of people at scale usually do not increase the demand for services or goods.
9. Economist Impact does not try to understand in what way the destinations can balance the benefits and costs of people flows.

10. The movement can transform the communities.

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think of the influence of the travelling upon the economic, social or environmental consequences?
2. Which economic outcomes, in your opinion, are most influenced by the process of travelling?
3. What are the most popular destination in your native country?
4. What are the typical barriers in communication while travelling?
5. What are the most typical results of people flows?
6. What do the tourists bring to the places of interest? Is it the positive influence solely?
7. The tourists need only comfortable places for living, do not they?
8. Do the businesses always flourish in the places which are viewed as the tourists' destinations?
9. Should the visits to the sights cost a big sum of money?
10. Do the destinations see unbalanced gains because of the unplanned shifts in the number of coming people?

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

at the unprecedented scale; people flows; environmental outcomes; to showcase; convene the executives; ignite deeper discussions; to quantify the impact of; to mitigate the potential harms; the future intervention and innovations; the stakeholders from government; interactive peer-to-peer roundtable discussions; to be moderated by; "what if " scenarios; to be allied to; to test supply chains; the critical services.

Give the synonyms to the following words or word-combinations:

to flourish; ignite; peer-to-peer discussions; to speed the flow of information; to disrupt the travel sector; high-energy discussion; to transform the community; the research report; to recover or to soar; to increase the demand; the travel sector leaders; policymakers; the benefits and costs.

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

Travel influence upon the city infrastructure.

The economic outcomes of the travelling.

The social outcomes of the travelling.

The environmental outcomes of the travelling.

The possible changes of the travel pattern in ten or thirty years.

The biggest probable challenges of travelling.

Read the article “Why travel should be considered an essential human activity” by Eric Weiner.

Интернет ресурс [5], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. There exists a long list of the countries where American passports are not welcome.
2. Travel is in the genes of Americans.
3. People exactly are not an adaptive species.
4. The feeling of hope does not lie in the very nature of travel.
5. Travelling never entails wishful thinking.
6. Nowadays it is too late to embrace the fundamental values of the sustainable tourism.

Answer the following questions:

1. What about you? Can you tolerate the periods of forced sedentariness?
2. What does Canadian Traveller magazine declare? What is your opinion about it?
3. What exactly is the U.S. Travel Association launching?
4. What is the initiative’s goal of the national campaign “Let’s Go There” ?
5. What did Paris-based journalist Joelle Diderich tell after canceling 5 trips?
6. Is James Hopkins the Christian or Muslim?
7. Why did James Hopkins look dejected?
8. Is it an easy task to change one’s own habits?
9. What is your opinion concerning the trip that goes exactly as it is planned?
10. Is travelling such an essential thing as the people’s hugs?
11. What would you like to visit Zanzibar or the new campground down the road? What is your dream destination?
12. Where is the traveler James Oglethorpe glad to sit still for a short period of time?
13. Do you consider the travel to be stumbling across the new way of looking at different things?
14. Why is it necessary to travel far away?
15. Who observed Walden Pond so thoroughly?
16. What special places do you miss?
17. Did anybody predict the end of travelling by plane after the well-known attacks of September 11?

18. What do you know about the influence of mass tourism on our planet?
19. Why do we tolerate any inconvenience of body scans during travelling by plane?
20. What should guide our future journeys or trips?
21. Do we have to spend our money in such ways to support local population?
22. What is the whole point of getting out there, in your view?
23. What is considered the benefits in the opinion of Pauline Frommer?

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

1. *People of our planet are an adaptive species.*
2. *Travelling. Rational or irrational activity?*
3. *Travel is the real food for our soul.*
4. *We are creators of the unique places.*
10. *Everybody should go off the beaten path.*
11. *Travelling in the off-season is great for our planet.*
12. *Even mere thinking about a pleasant experience is itself pleasant.*
13. *Anticipation of travel is much better than travel itself.*
14. *Travel is a real gift for mankind.*
15. *Many people do not like plotting their trips.*

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

self-delusion; idle wanderlust; the actual itineraries; idle wanderlust; cost-benefit analysis; the essential industry; the far-flung locations; the incarnate beings; pleasurable experience; to be absolutely captivating.

Read the article “Travelling and communication skills” by Ayesha Imran.

Интернет ресурс [1], proceed to the tasks:

True or false statements:

1. Travel is the only means of exploration.
2. Travel can serve as the powerful tool for the development of a person.
3. Travelling can expose us to a tapestry of diverse cultural norms and perspectives.
4. Travelling has got the ability to improve the communication skills.
5. Visiting other countries can heighten our sensitivity to nonverbal cues.

6. Thanks to travelling we can become better communicators today.
7. We are unable to shape our communication skills toward fluency during travelling.
8. The bargaining at the market is the lesson in effective communication.
9. The seeking directions in a new place and sharing a meal with your new friends can develop your effective communication.
10. Human empathy flourishes through the universal language of the interaction between people.

Answer the following questions:

1. Does travel have the ability to enhance the communication skills of people?
2. What opportunities does immersing ourselves in new environments offer?
3. Is it an easy task to bridge language barriers between people?
4. When are we able to unlock the hidden potential within us?
5. Do you try to push the boundaries of your comfort zones?
6. Does travel teach you to listen carefully?
7. What real-world situations are mentioned in the text in which the effective communication is of importance?
8. Do you believe that visiting interesting places can build any meaningful connections?
9. Does engaging with people from different backgrounds develop your open-mindedness?
10. Whom can we call the compassionate communicators?

Prepare the presentation on the following topic:

1. *Travelling always refines the ability to effectively convey our emotions.*
2. *Travelling is the guarantee of great communication abilities.*
3. *Art of the effective communication.*
4. *A person control over his/her emotions in other countries is of great importance.*
5. *The best way to master a foreign language is to live in the other country.*
6. *Travelling is the most effective tool to dispel the deeply rooted ethnic stereotypes.*

7. *The best trip in my life.*
8. *The worst country I have ever been to.*
9. *Is overpacking always worse than under packing?*
10. *The more countries the person visits, the more tolerant he/she becomes.*
11. *East or west, home is best.*
12. *National cuisines are the gifts for the travelers.*
13. *Globalization means the total the loss of the ethnic cultures.*
14. *Leaving our comfort zone is a must.*
15. *Many countries, many customs and challenges.*
16. *Travelling is the real treatment from all the disease.*
17. *Travel is the wasting both time and money.*
18. *A way out of depression is the world round journey.*
19. *Business trips are the perfect combination of work and leisure.*
20. *Remote working from the seashore. Pluses and Minuses.*

Give the explanation of the following words or word-combinations:

comfort zones; the journey of self-discovery; transformative impact of our journey; open-mindedness; fostering empathy; intricacies of the globalized world; expanding the horizons; embrace the wonders of something; the catalyst for a person's growth; to venture into the world; the cultural sensitivity; packing somebody's curiosity.

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