

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка

В.І. Кулак, Т.В. Литньова

**ІНСТРУКТИВНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З
ОБОВ'ЯЗКОВОЇ ОСВІТНЬОЇ КОМПОНЕНТИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»
для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

Галузь знань	<i>01 Освіта/Педагогіка</i>
Спеціальність	<i>016 Спеціальна освіта</i>
Предметна спеціальність	-
Спеціалізація	<i>016.01 Логопедія</i>
Освітня програма	<i>Спеціальна освіта (логопедія)</i>
Факультет	<i>Соціально-психологічний</i>

Житомир
Вид-во ЖДУ ім. Івана Франка
2025

УДК 81'243:378.22(072)

К 91

*Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою
Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка
(протокол № 4 від 03.03.2025)*

Рецензенти:

Ірина КРУКОВСЬКА – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри природничих та соціально-гуманітарних дисциплін Житомирського медичного інституту Житомирської обласної ради.

Сніжана КУБРАК – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов Поліського національного університету.

Валентина ПАПІЖУК – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри міжкультурної комунікації та іншомовної освіти Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка.

Кулак В. І., Литньова Т. В.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до практичних занять з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти освітньої програми Спеціальна освіта (логопедія). Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2025. 50 с.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали містять тексти і завдання, необхідні для проведення практичних занять з освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів освітньої програми Спеціальна освіта (логопедія) соціально-психологічного факультету. Вони розроблені відповідно до тем, передбачених робочою програмою на II семестр, і спрямовані на оволодіння професійною термінологією та розвиток іншомовної комунікативної компетентності студентів, здатних брати участь у професійному спілкуванні.

Розраховані на студентів денної та заочної форми навчання.

УДК 81'243:378.22(072)

К 91

© Кулак В.І., Литньова Т.В., 2025

© Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2025

CONTENTS

ПЕРЕДМОВА	4
UNIT 1. Travelling.....	5
UNIT 2. Holiday Heaven.....	9
UNIT 3. Different Jobs. Rising Stars	13
UNIT 4. Hard Work. Job Interview	17
UNIT 5. Leisure Time	21
UNIT 6. Reality TV. Box Office	25
UNIT 7. Fashion Victim. At the Mall	29
UNIT 8. Voice Problems. Understanding and Managing Vocal Health	33
UNIT 9. Auditory-Oral Education: Developing Listening and Speaking Skills	37
UNIT 10. Stuttering: Understanding and Supporting Fluency	41
UNIT 11. Dyslexia: Understanding and Supporting Reading Challenges	45
REFERENCES	49

ПЕРЕДМОВА

У сучасних умовах глобалізації та інтеграції професійна підготовка фахівців у сфері спеціальної освіти, зокрема логопедії, потребує високого рівня володіння іноземною мовою як засобом професійного спілкування та інструментом для здобуття і передачі знань у міжнародному науковому просторі. Англійська мова відіграє ключову роль у забезпеченні ефективної комунікації, оскільки вона є домінуючою мовою міжнародного наукового дискурсу.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали створені з метою формування і вдосконалення професійно орієнтованих іншомовних компетентностей у студентів, які навчаються за освітньою програмою «Спеціальна освіта (логопедія)». Зміст матеріалів узгоджений із робочою програмою освітньої компоненти на II семестр та охоплює актуальні теми, що сприяють поглибленню знань у галузі логопедії, засвоєнню спеціальної термінології, розвитку мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь професійного спілкування англійською мовою.

Особливістю інструктивно-методичних матеріалів є їх практична спрямованість, що реалізується через тексти, адаптовані до професійного контексту, та систему вправ, які забезпечують розвиток як загальних, так і фахових комунікативних умінь. Запропоновані завдання стимулюють активну мовленнєву діяльність студентів, сприяють формуванню навичок роботи з науковою літературою англійською мовою, а також розвитку критичного мислення та аналітичних здібностей.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали адресовано студентам закладів вищої освіти, викладачам іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням, а також усім, хто прагне підвищити рівень іншомовної компетентності у сфері спеціальної освіти.

Unit 1

"Travelling"

1. Answer the questions:

1. Why do people travel?
2. What is your favourite way to travel (plane, train, car, etc.)? Why?
3. What are some benefits of traveling?
4. What is the most exciting trip you have ever had?
5. How do you prepare for a trip?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What is happening in this picture?
- Where do you think these people are going?
- What items do you see that are important for traveling?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Ticket
2. Destination
3. Boarding pass
4. Travel agency
5. Itinerary
6. Sightseeing
7. Souvenir
8. Luggage
9. Passport
10. Backpack

Meanings:

- A. A small memory gift bought during a trip.
- B. A document needed for international travel.
- C. A piece of paper or electronic document that lets you travel by plane, train, or bus.
- D. A detailed plan of your trip, including times and places.
- E. A place you are traveling to.
- F. Bags or suitcases carried during a trip.
- G. A card or document that allows you to enter a plane or ship.
- H. Walking or traveling to see famous places and attractions.
- I. A small bag often carried on your back during trips.
- J. A company that helps people plan trips.

4. Read the text:

Travelling – A World of Adventure

Travelling is one of the best ways to explore the world and learn about new cultures. Whether you travel by plane, train, car, or even on foot, every trip can be an adventure. People travel for many reasons: to relax, discover new places, or visit friends and family.

One important part of traveling is choosing your destination. This is the place you want to visit. Before traveling, you need to plan your trip carefully. Many people create an itinerary to organize their time and decide what places to visit. If you're traveling abroad, don't forget your passport!

When visiting a new place, sightseeing is a popular activity. Tourists often take pictures of famous landmarks and buy souvenirs to remember their trip. Some travellers pack lightly and only carry a backpack, while others take larger luggage with all the items, they need for their journey.

Traveling can be exciting, but it also has challenges. Long flights, delayed trains, or lost luggage can make the experience stressful. However, the memories and experiences you gain are worth it.

Whether you're hiking in the mountains, relaxing on a beach, or exploring a busy city, traveling helps you grow and opens your mind to new possibilities.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a document that allows you to travel to another country.
2. If you want to visit many famous places, you can go _____.
3. Before going on a trip, it's a good idea to create an _____.
4. People buy _____ to remember their travels.
5. _____ is the place you plan to visit during your trip.
6. A _____ is something you need to get on a plane or a train.
7. When traveling, it's important to pack your _____ carefully.
8. Some people carry a _____ on short trips instead of large luggage.
9. _____ are companies that help you plan vacations.
10. Traveling is a great way to explore the _____.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text about traveling:

1. Traveling is only for relaxing and having fun.
2. An itinerary helps travellers organize their trip.
3. A passport is necessary for traveling to another country.
4. Souvenirs are items people buy to remember their trip.
5. Traveling has no challenges or problems.
6. Sightseeing means visiting famous places and landmarks.
7. Packing lightly means taking a lot of luggage with you.
8. A backpack is often used for short trips.
9. Travel agencies organize trips for travellers.
10. Traveling helps people learn about new cultures.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

What is an itinerary?

- A. A gift you buy during a trip
- B. A plan for your trip
- C. A backpack for short trips
- D. A document needed for traveling

What is sightseeing?

- A. Relaxing on the beach
- B. Visiting famous places and attractions
- C. Packing your luggage
- D. Traveling with a backpack

What should you not forget when traveling abroad?

- A. Your ticket

- B. Your luggage
- C. Your passport
- D. Your backpack

What does a travel agency do?

- A. It helps travellers plan trips.
- B. It sells souvenirs.
- C. It provides boarding passes.
- D. It organizes sightseeing tours.

Why is traveling important?

- A. It is stressful and difficult.
- B. It opens your mind to new possibilities.
- C. It is only for relaxing.
- D. It makes packing easier.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. travel / People / different / for / reasons.
2. your / destination / is / trip / the place / for / you plan.
3. visit / Souvenirs / to remember / their trip / people / buy.
4. helps / grow / Traveling / people / and / new cultures / about / learn.
5. carry / Travelers / backpacks / short trips / often / during.
6. itinerary / organize / trip / An / helps / a / your.
7. sightseeing / popular / activity / is / Visiting / a / landmarks.
8. necessary / A / is / passport / country / for / traveling / to another.
9. tickets / and / Passengers / boarding passes / before / need / traveling.
10. memories / Traveling / creates / unforgettable.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

destination, sightseeing, souvenir, itinerary, luggage, passport, travel agency, boarding pass, backpack, ticket.

10. Homework:

1. Write a short story (150-200 words) about your dream trip. Include at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - Why do people enjoy traveling?
 - What are some things you should always take with you on a trip?

Unit 2

"Holiday Heaven"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is your dream holiday destination?
2. Do you prefer beach holidays, city holidays, or mountain holidays? Why?
3. What activities do you usually do on holiday?
4. What makes a holiday "perfect" for you?
5. Have you ever had a holiday that went wrong? What happened?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- Describe the place.
- What kind of holiday is this?
- What activities can people do here?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Resort
2. All-inclusive
3. Destination
4. Relaxation
5. Excursion
6. Spa
7. Souvenir
8. Luxury
9. Adventure
10. Accommodation

Meanings:

- A. A trip or tour to explore a specific place or attraction.
- B. The act of resting and feeling calm.
- C. A place to stay during a holiday, like a hotel or guesthouse.
- D. A high level of comfort and quality, often expensive.
- E. A place designed for tourists with many facilities, like pools, restaurants, and activities.
- F. Everything (meals, drinks, activities) included in the price of a holiday.
- G. A place where you can receive massages, beauty treatments, and relax.
- H. An exciting or unusual experience, often involving physical activity.
- I. A memory gift bought during a holiday.
- J. The place you plan to visit on holiday.

4. Read the text:

Holiday Heaven – Finding Your Perfect Escape

Everyone dreams of the perfect holiday, a time to relax, explore, and escape the stress of daily life. For some, a perfect holiday means lying on a sandy beach with a cold drink, while others prefer hiking in the mountains or exploring a new city.

Luxury resorts are a popular choice for those who enjoy comfort and convenience. Many of these resorts offer all-inclusive packages, where guests can enjoy unlimited food, drinks, and activities. If you're looking for relaxation, a spa holiday might be your dream escape. Spas offer massages, yoga classes, and beauty treatments to help you recharge.

For more adventurous travellers, an excursion to a jungle, a mountain climb, or a safari could be the ultimate holiday experience. These trips combine excitement with the chance to discover new cultures and natural wonders.

No matter where you go, don't forget to bring back a souvenir to remember your holiday. Whether it's a small gift, a postcard, or a local handicraft, it will always remind you of the wonderful memories you created.

Choosing the right accommodation is also important. Some people prefer simple guesthouses, while others enjoy the luxury of five-star hotels. Whatever you choose, make sure it fits your holiday style.

The best holidays are those where you can truly relax, have fun, and experience something new. Whether it's a short weekend trip or a long getaway, holidays give us the chance to enjoy life and create unforgettable memories.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a place designed for tourists with many facilities like pools and restaurants.
2. If your holiday includes all meals, drinks, and activities, it is called _____.
3. A _____ is a small gift or memory item you bring home from a trip.
4. People often go to a _____ to get massages and feel relaxed.
5. An _____ is a short trip to explore a specific place or attraction.
6. People looking for _____ holidays enjoy comfort and high-quality service.
7. _____ is the act of resting and feeling calm on holiday.
8. A _____ is where you stay during your holiday, like a hotel or a villa.
9. _____ holidays are for those who enjoy hiking, safaris, or exciting trips.
10. A _____ is the place you plan to visit during your holiday.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text about holiday heaven:

1. All-inclusive holidays only include accommodation.
2. A spa holiday is perfect for people who want relaxation.
3. Souvenirs are only for adventurous travellers.
4. Luxury resorts are popular because they offer comfort and convenience.
5. Guesthouses are a type of accommodation.
6. Excursions often involve exploring specific places or attractions.
7. Holidays are only about relaxing and not about creating memories.
8. A jungle safari is an example of an adventurous holiday.
9. A postcard is an example of a souvenir.
10. The best holidays are those where you feel relaxed and have fun.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

What is an all-inclusive holiday?

- A. A holiday where you organize everything yourself.
- B. A holiday that includes meals, drinks, and activities.
- C. A holiday where you stay in a guesthouse.
- D. A holiday that only includes excursions.

What can you do at a spa?

- A. Go hiking in the mountains.
- B. Enjoy massages and beauty treatments.
- C. Explore new cultures.
- D. Buy souvenirs.

What is a luxury resort?

- A. A place where you stay in a simple guesthouse.
- B. A resort that offers high-quality comfort and services.
- C. A type of adventurous excursion.
- D. A souvenir shop.

What is an excursion?

- A. A relaxing day at the spa.
- B. A short trip to explore a specific place.
- C. A type of accommodation.
- D. A souvenir from a holiday.

Why do people enjoy holidays?

- A. They help people escape daily stress and have fun.
- B. They are always short and inexpensive.
- C. They are the same as normal daily life.
- D. They don't create any memories.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. is / A / place / resort / designed / tourists / for.
2. holidays / Spa / offer / massages / and / relaxation.
3. bring / Travelers / home / often / a souvenir / from / a trip.
4. hiking / Adventure / can / include / or safaris.
5. perfect / A / helps / holiday / escape / life / daily.
6. guesthouses / Some / travellers / simple / prefer / others / enjoy / while / luxury.
7. activities / Excursions / involve / specific / visiting / places.
8. create / Holidays / wonderful / memories / often.
9. comfort / Luxury / holidays / are / about / and / quality.
10. all-inclusive / Meals / include / holidays / and / activities / drinks.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

resort, spa, destination, excursion, relaxation, all-inclusive, souvenir, luxury, adventure, accommodation.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about your dream holiday in a "holiday heaven." Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - Why are holidays important for people?
 - What kind of holiday would you recommend to someone who loves adventure?

Unit 3

"Different Jobs. Rising Stars"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What job do you dream of having in the future? Why?
2. What qualities do you think are important for being successful in a job?
3. Do you know anyone who is very successful in their career? What do they do?
4. Which jobs are the most challenging, in your opinion?
5. If you could try any job for one day, what would it be?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What jobs do you see in the picture?
- What tools or equipment do these people use?
- Which of these jobs do you think is the most exciting? Why?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Profession
2. Career
3. Talent
4. Promotion
5. Entrepreneur
6. Internship
7. Skill
8. Ambition
9. Teamwork
10. Role

Meanings:

- A. A natural ability to do something well.
- B. A paid or unpaid position for gaining work experience.
- C. The work someone does over a long period of time in one area.
- D. The specific tasks or responsibilities of a job.
- E. A job that requires special education or training.
- F. The desire or determination to achieve something.
- G. The ability to work well with others in a group.
- H. A person who starts and runs their own business.
- I. A reward or higher position given at work for good performance.
- J. The ability to do something well, usually gained through practice.

4. Read the text:

Different Jobs, Rising Stars

In today's world, there are countless jobs that allow people to follow their passions and build successful careers. From teachers shaping the next generation to entrepreneurs starting their own companies, each profession plays an important role in society.

Many young people dream of becoming "rising stars" in their fields. For some, this means being recognized for their talent in creative industries like music, acting, or art. Others aim to achieve success in traditional professions like medicine, law, or education.

Becoming successful in any job requires certain skills and qualities. For example, good communication, problem-solving, and teamwork are essential in almost every profession. Ambition and hard work are also important for reaching goals and earning promotions.

For those just starting out, internships are a great way to gain experience and develop new skills. Interns often work alongside professionals, learning about their roles and responsibilities. This helps them decide if a certain career is the right fit for them.

Some people choose to start their own businesses. Entrepreneurs need creativity, leadership, and a strong work ethic to turn their ideas into reality. While running a business can be challenging, it can also be incredibly rewarding.

No matter what career path you choose, finding a job that matches your interests and strengths is the key to success. With the right attitude and determination, anyone can become a "rising star" in their chosen field.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a paid or unpaid position for gaining work experience.
2. Good _____ is necessary for working well in a group.
3. A _____ is a person who starts and runs their own business.
4. People who are hardworking and _____ often achieve their goals.
5. A _____ is a job that requires special education or training.
6. _____ is a natural ability to do something well, such as singing or acting.
7. An employee may receive a _____ as a reward for excellent work.
8. _____ are specific abilities that are developed through practice.
9. Each job has specific _____ or tasks that must be done.
10. Many young people dream of becoming " _____ " in their chosen field.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Every profession plays an important role in society.
2. Rising stars are only found in creative industries like acting or music.
3. Teamwork and communication are important for many jobs.
4. Ambition and hard work are not necessary for success.
5. Internships help young people gain work experience.
6. Entrepreneurs need creativity and leadership to start a business.
7. Running a business is always easy and stress-free.
8. People should choose jobs that match their interests and strengths.
9. Promotions are given to employees for excellent performance.
10. The text encourages finding a career that suits your talents and passions.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

What does the text say about teamwork?

- A. It is not needed in most professions.
- B. It is important for working well with others.
- C. It is only needed for creative jobs.
- D. It is a natural talent.

What is an internship?

- A. A person who starts their own business.
- B. A paid or unpaid position for gaining experience.
- C. A promotion given to employees.
- D. A long-term career in one profession.

What do entrepreneurs do?

- A. Work as interns to gain experience.

- B. Start and run their own businesses.
- C. Receive promotions in traditional jobs.
- D. Learn skills by working with a team.

Why are internships useful?

- A. They help people decide if a career is right for them.
- B. They guarantee a promotion at work.
- C. They are only for rising stars.
- D. They replace the need for education.

What is the key to becoming a rising star?

- A. Having a natural talent for business.
- B. Choosing a job that matches your interests and strengths.
- C. Focusing only on creative industries.
- D. Avoiding internships and promotions.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. plays / Each / profession / an important role / in / society.
2. teamwork / Successful / jobs / require / and communication.
3. People / choose / should / that / match / their / careers / interests.
4. running / own / Entrepreneurs / their / start / businesses.
5. natural / Talent / is / a / ability / to / do / something well.
6. skills / Internships / help / develop / new / young people.
7. achieve / Ambition / people / hardworking / and / help / goals.
8. "Rising stars" / fields / in / their / are recognized / for / success.
9. each / Responsibilities / include / job's / specific / tasks.
10. rewards / Promotions / are / employees / for / good / work.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

profession, career, talent, entrepreneur, internship, ambition, teamwork, skill, promotion, role.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about a "rising star" in a profession of your choice. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - What skills are most important for success in the modern world?
 - What job would you recommend to someone who loves working in a team?

Unit 4

"Hard Work. Job Interview"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What does "hard work" mean to you?
2. Why is hard work important in achieving career goals?
3. Have you ever worked hard to achieve something? What was it?
4. What is a job interview, and why is it important?
5. What questions do you think are usually asked in a job interview?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What do you think is happening in this picture?
- How do you think the candidate is feeling?
- What advice would you give to someone preparing for this situation?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Resume
2. Experience
3. Qualifications
4. Strengths
5. Weaknesses
6. Employer
7. Candidate
8. Interviewer
9. Hard work
10. Preparation

Meanings:

- A. The person who is applying for a job.
- B. A document that shows your education, skills, and work history.
- C. A person who hires employees for a company.
- D. Skills, degrees, or knowledge needed for a job.
- E. Personal qualities or abilities that make you good at something.
- F. Tasks or efforts that require a lot of time and energy to complete.
- G. Areas where someone needs to improve.
- H. The process of getting ready for something important.
- I. Knowledge or practice gained from doing something in the past.
- J. A person who asks questions in a job interview.

4. Read the text:

Hard Work and Job Interviews

Hard work is an important quality that employers look for in potential employees. It shows that a person is dedicated, reliable, and willing to go the extra mile to achieve their goals. Whether you are preparing for a new job or working to improve your current skills, hard work is the key to success.

One important step in finding a job is the job interview. A job interview is a formal meeting between a candidate and an employer. It is a chance for the candidate to show their skills, qualifications, and personality, and for the employer to decide if they are the right person for the job.

To succeed in a job interview, preparation is essential. Candidates should review common interview questions, practice their answers, and learn about the company they are applying to. It is also important to prepare a resume that highlights your experience, strengths, and achievements.

During an interview, candidates are often asked about their strengths and weaknesses. Employers want to know what makes you a good fit for the job and how you handle challenges. For example, you might say that your strength is being a team player, while your weakness is needing more time to improve your time management skills.

In addition to answering questions, candidates should ask questions about the company and the job. This shows that they are interested and motivated. At the end of the interview, always thank the interviewer for their time and express your enthusiasm for the opportunity.

Hard work and preparation can make a big difference in your job search. Remember, every interview is a chance to learn and grow, even if you don't get the job right away.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a meeting where a candidate and an employer discuss a job.
2. Candidates should prepare a _____ to show their qualifications and experience.
3. Employers look for _____ in employees to know they will work hard.
4. It is important to talk about both your _____ and _____ during an interview.
5. Candidates should ask _____ about the job to show they are interested.
6. _____ is the effort and dedication needed to achieve success.
7. _____ helps candidates get ready for interviews and improves their confidence.
8. An _____ is the person who asks questions during an interview.
9. Candidates should thank the _____ at the end of an interview.
10. Practicing your answers to common _____ questions can help you perform better.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Employers don't care about hard work in a candidate.
2. A job interview is a meeting between a candidate and an employer.
3. Preparation is not important for job interviews.
4. A resume includes a candidate's experience and achievements.
5. Candidates should avoid talking about their weaknesses in an interview.
6. Asking questions about the job shows interest and motivation.
7. Hard work is only needed after you get the job.
8. Candidates should always thank the interviewer at the end of the interview.
9. Employers use interviews to find the right person for the job.
10. Every interview is an opportunity to learn and grow.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

What is hard work?

- A. Avoiding challenges at work.
- B. Dedication and effort to achieve goals.
- C. Writing a resume.
- D. Being unprepared for a job interview.

What is a resume?

- A. A list of questions for an interview.
- B. A document showing your skills and experience.

- C. A summary of an employer's qualities.
- D. A document about the company's history.

Why is preparation important for a job interview?

- A. It helps candidates feel confident and ready.
- B. It shows employers you are hardworking.
- C. It is only necessary for some jobs.
- D. It guarantees you will get the job.

What should candidates do at the end of an interview?

- A. Talk about their weaknesses.
- B. Leave without saying anything.
- C. Thank the interviewer for their time.
- D. Ask about the salary immediately.

What is a common question in job interviews?

- A. What is your favourite colour?
- B. What are your strengths and weaknesses?
- C. How many interviews have you done?
- D. Do you like the company's logo?

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. work / Employers / hard / value / in / employees.
2. important / is / Preparation / interviews / for / job.
3. A / shows / your / resume / experience / and / qualifications.
4. should / Candidates / their / strengths / weaknesses / and / discuss.
5. a / interview / is / job / opportunity / A / to learn / new things.
6. company / learn / about / the / before / interview / you / the.
7. shows / Asking / questions / interest / job / about / the.
8. confidence / Hard / preparation / builds / work / and.
9. important / Thanking / interviewer / is / the.
10. a / Employers / right / find / candidate / interview / during.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

resume, strengths, weaknesses, hard work, preparation, employer, candidate, job interview, interviewer, experience.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about your first job interview. Include at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - What do you think is the most difficult part of a job interview?
 - How can preparation help you feel confident during an interview?

Unit 5

"Leisure Time"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What do you usually do in your leisure time?
2. Do you prefer spending your free time alone or with friends? Why?
3. What hobbies or activities help you relax?
4. How often do you try new activities in your free time?
5. Why is leisure time important for people?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What activities are shown in the picture?
- Which of these activities do you enjoy doing in your free time?
- Which activity do you think is the most relaxing?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Hobby
2. Relaxation
3. Entertainment
4. Recreation
5. Socialize
6. Pastime
7. Exercise
8. Meditation
9. Outdoors
10. Indoor activities

Meanings:

- A. Activities done outside, such as hiking or cycling.
- B. To spend time with friends or meet new people.
- C. Activities you enjoy doing in your free time, such as painting or collecting stamps.
- D. A way of relaxing and clearing your mind, often by sitting quietly.
- E. Physical activity that helps you stay healthy, like running or yoga.
- F. Enjoyable activities that keep you entertained, like watching movies or playing games.
- G. Activities done inside, such as cooking or reading.
- H. The process of resting and feeling calm.
- I. Activities done for fun and relaxation during free time.
- J. Things done to relax or refresh your body and mind.

4. Read the text:

Leisure Time – A Key to a Balanced Life

Leisure time is an important part of our daily lives. It allows us to relax, recharge, and enjoy activities that make us happy. Whether it's spending time outdoors, pursuing a hobby, or socializing with friends, leisure time helps us stay healthy and balanced.

For some people, leisure time means quiet activities like reading a book, meditating, or gardening. These activities help reduce stress and improve mental health. Others prefer more active forms of recreation, such as playing sports, going for a run, or taking a yoga class. Exercise is not only good for your body but also helps you feel more energetic and positive.

Entertainment is another popular way to spend free time. Watching movies, playing video games, or going to concerts are great ways to relax and have fun. Many people also use their leisure time to socialize with friends or family, which strengthens relationships and creates happy memories.

Finding a balance between work and leisure is essential. Too much work can lead to burnout, while too much free time can make people feel bored or unmotivated. By using leisure time wisely, we can improve our mood, develop new skills, and enjoy life to the fullest.

No matter how you choose to spend your leisure time, the most important thing is to do something that brings you joy and relaxation. After all, life is not just about working—it's also about living!

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is an activity you enjoy doing regularly in your free time.
2. People use _____ to rest, feel calm, and reduce stress.
3. Playing video games and watching movies are examples of _____.
4. _____ activities, such as hiking or cycling, take place outside.
5. _____ is a way of calming the mind and improving focus.
6. Some people prefer _____ activities like cooking or reading at home.
7. _____ is good for both physical and mental health.
8. Spending time with friends and family is a way to _____.
9. Finding a balance between work and _____ is important for a healthy life.
10. _____ is the time you use for fun, relaxation, or hobbies.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Leisure time helps people feel balanced and healthy.
2. Reading a book is an example of an active form of recreation.
3. Exercise is only good for physical health.
4. Socializing with friends can improve relationships and create happy memories.
5. Watching movies is an example of a recreational activity.
6. Too much leisure time can make people feel bored or unmotivated.
7. Meditation is a form of entertainment.
8. People should find a balance between work and leisure.
9. Entertainment is the only way to spend leisure time.
10. Leisure time should bring joy and relaxation.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

What is leisure time?

- A. Time spent working.
- B. Time used for relaxing and enjoying activities.
- C. Time used only for socializing with friends.
- D. Time spent exercising.

What is an example of a quiet leisure activity?

- A. Playing football.
- B. Watching movies.
- C. Reading a book.
- D. Hiking in the mountains.

Why is exercise a good way to spend leisure time?

- A. It helps you feel bored.

- B. It improves physical and mental health.
- C. It creates stress and tension.
- D. It is only useful for losing weight.

What is an example of an outdoor activity?

- A. Reading a book.
- B. Gardening.
- C. Playing video games.
- D. Cycling.

Why is finding a balance between work and leisure important?

- A. It prevents burnout and boredom.
- B. It makes you work harder.
- C. It helps you avoid exercise.
- D. It reduces free time.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. time / is / important / Leisure / part / of / life.
2. hobbies / People / enjoy / their / in / free time.
3. socializing / builds / Spending / strong / time / relationships.
4. can / reduce / Relaxation / and / improve / stress / health.
5. like / activities / Gardening / and / reading / relaxing / are.
6. important / It / balance / to / is / find / a / between / work and leisure.
7. fun / Watching / a / movies / great / way / is / to relax.
8. can / hobbies / Learning / new / be / rewarding / and fun.
9. People / outdoors / cycling / enjoy / and / hiking / often.
10. exercise / good / is / for / both / health / physical / and mental.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

hobby, relaxation, entertainment, socialize, exercise, recreation, outdoors, balance, meditation, pastime.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about your favourite leisure activity. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - Why is leisure time important for your well-being?
 - What new leisure activity would you like to try in the future?

Unit 6

"Reality TV. Box Office"

1. Answer the questions:

1. Do you enjoy watching reality TV? Why or why not?
2. What are some popular reality TV shows you know?
3. What types of movies are usually successful at the box office?
4. How do you decide which movie to watch at the cinema?
5. Do you think reality TV and movies are good ways to entertain people? Why?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What do you think is happening in these pictures?
- What do you think makes reality TV shows popular?
- Why do you think people line up to watch movies in the cinema?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Genre
2. Reality TV
3. Box office
4. Audience
5. Ratings
6. Contestant
7. Script
8. Episode
9. Blockbuster
10. Producer

Meanings:

- A. A type or category of movies, TV shows, or books (e.g., comedy, drama, action).
- B. A television show featuring real people in unscripted situations.
- C. A person who competes in a game or reality TV show.
- D. A single part of a series of TV shows.
- E. A person who manages and finances the making of a movie or TV show.
- F. A very successful and popular movie.
- G. The place where tickets for movies are sold.
- H. The people who watch movies or TV shows.
- I. A document with the dialogue and actions of actors in a movie or show.
- J. Measurements of how many people watch or like a show.

4. Read the text:

Reality TV and Box Office Hits – The Power of Entertainment

Entertainment comes in many forms, but two of the most popular are reality TV and movies. Reality TV shows have become a global phenomenon, with millions of viewers tuning in every week. These shows feature real people in unscripted situations, such as competitions, survival challenges, or family dramas. Audiences love reality TV because it feels authentic and often includes relatable emotions and conflicts.

On the other hand, movies continue to dominate the box office, with blockbuster hits earning billions of dollars worldwide. Popular movie genres like action, comedy, and drama attract large audiences. The box office is a measure of a movie's success, as it shows how many people buy tickets to see the film.

Reality TV and movies share some similarities. Both rely on engaging content to attract viewers, and both are influenced by ratings. High ratings mean more viewers, which often leads to higher profits. However, they are different in how they are created. While movies are carefully scripted and produced, reality TV shows are mostly unscripted and focus on real-life moments.

Producers in both industries work hard to create content that captures the audience's attention. Reality TV producers often create dramatic situations to make the shows more

exciting, while movie producers invest in special effects and talented actors to bring their stories to life.

Whether you enjoy watching the latest blockbuster at the cinema or following a reality TV competition, it's clear that both forms of entertainment play an important role in modern culture.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. _____ is a type of TV show that features real people in unscripted situations.
2. A _____ is a category of movies or TV shows, such as comedy or drama.
3. The _____ is where people buy tickets to watch a movie.
4. _____ are measurements of how many people watch a TV show or movie.
5. A _____ is a very successful movie that earns a lot of money.
6. A _____ is a person who competes in a reality TV show.
7. Each part of a TV series is called an _____.
8. A movie's _____ contains all the dialogue and actions for the actors.
9. The _____ are the people who watch movies or TV shows.
10. A _____ creates and finances movies or TV shows.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Reality TV is popular because it features real people in unscripted situations.
2. Movies are rarely popular at the box office.
3. Reality TV and movies both rely on ratings to measure success.
4. Blockbusters are low-budget films that don't make much money.
5. Movie producers and reality TV producers work to engage the audience.
6. Movies are usually unscripted, like reality TV shows.
7. Genres include categories like comedy, action, and drama.
8. The box office measures how many tickets are sold for a movie.
9. Reality TV producers often create dramatic situations to attract viewers.
10. Both movies and reality TV are important forms of entertainment.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

What is reality TV?

- A. A movie about real-life events.
- B. A show with real people in unscripted situations.
- C. A type of action movie.
- D. A comedy show.

What does the box office measure?

- A. How many awards a movie wins.
- B. How much money a movie earns from ticket sales.
- C. How many episodes a TV show has.
- D. How popular a movie script is.

What is a blockbuster?

- A. A movie that earns a lot of money and becomes very popular.
- B. A low-budget film with no audience.
- C. A type of reality TV show.
- D. A comedy genre.

What do producers do?

- A. Write the dialogue for a movie.
- B. Act in reality TV shows.
- C. Manage and finance movies and TV shows.
- D. Measure ratings for movies.

Why do audiences enjoy reality TV?

- A. Because it is scripted.
- B. Because it feels authentic and relatable.
- C. Because it has special effects.
- D. Because it is only about famous actors.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

- 1. shows / Reality TV / feature / in / real people / unscripted situations.
- 2. box office / The / measures / ticket sales / for movies.
- 3. producers / create / engaging / content / Producers / to attract audiences.
- 4. are / Blockbusters / successful / movies / very.
- 5. genres / Comedy / include / drama / and action.
- 6. ratings / measure / Ratings / how popular / a show / or movie is.
- 7. audiences / love / TV / Reality / for / its drama / and authenticity.
- 8. contains / actions / script / movie / A / a / the / dialogue / and.
- 9. tickets / Box office / sell / to / moviegoers / for movies.
- 10. entertainment / Movies / both / Reality TV / modern culture / important / in / are.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

reality TV, box office, audience, ratings, genre, blockbuster, producer, contestant, episode, script.

10. Homework:

- 1. Write a short review (150-200 words) about your favourite reality TV show or a recent blockbuster movie you watched. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
- 2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - o Why do you think some movies become box office hits?
 - o Do you think reality TV shows are scripted? Why or why not?

Unit 7

"Fashion Victim. At the Mall"

1. Answer the questions:

1. How important is fashion to you? Why?
2. What is your favourite store to shop for clothes?
3. What does the term "fashion victim" mean, in your opinion?
4. Do you prefer shopping online or at the mall? Why?
5. How often do you go shopping for clothes or accessories?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What are the people doing in the picture?
- How do you think the person dressed fashionably feels?
- What kind of stores do you think are in the mall?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Fashion victim
2. Designer clothes
3. Accessories
4. Window shopping
5. Sales assistant
6. Brand
7. Discount
8. Fitting room
9. Price tag
10. Shopping spree

Meanings:

- A. Expensive clothes made by famous fashion designers.
- B. Jewellery, bags, or items added to complete an outfit.
- C. A room where you try on clothes in a store.
- D. A person who follows fashion trends but often looks silly or uncomfortable.
- E. A company name associated with specific products, like Nike or Gucci.
- F. Buying a lot of things during one shopping trip.
- G. A piece of paper attached to clothes showing how much they cost.
- H. A person who helps customers in a store.
- I. Looking at items in stores without planning to buy them.
- J. A reduction in the price of an item.

4. Read the text:

Fashion Victim or Smart Shopper?

Fashion is an important part of many people's lives. It allows us to express ourselves, show our personality, and feel confident. However, some people take their love of fashion too far and become "fashion victims." A fashion victim is someone who blindly follows every trend, even if it doesn't suit them or makes them uncomfortable.

Shopping malls are a favourite place for fashion lovers. Malls offer a wide variety of stores, from luxury brands to budget-friendly shops. People can find everything they need, from designer clothes to accessories and shoes. Many shoppers also enjoy window shopping—walking through the mall to look at items without buying them.

One of the best parts of shopping at the mall is finding discounts. A discount is a reduced price, often available during sales or special promotions. Shoppers also love going on shopping sprees, buying many items in one visit. However, it's important to shop wisely and not spend too much money on items you don't need.

When trying on clothes, many people visit the fitting rooms to see how something looks and feels before buying it. Sales assistants are always there to help customers choose the right size or find specific items.

Being fashionable doesn't mean you have to spend all your money or follow every trend. Instead, focus on finding clothes and accessories that match your personal style and make you feel comfortable. Smart shoppers know how to balance looking good and staying within their budget!

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is someone who follows fashion trends without thinking if they suit them.
2. People often try on clothes in a _____ before buying them.
3. _____ are items like bags, jewellery, or hats that complete an outfit.
4. A _____ is a person who helps customers in a store.
5. _____ means walking through stores to look at items without buying them.
6. Designer clothes are made by _____ brands and are usually very expensive.
7. Shoppers love finding a good _____ to save money on clothes.
8. A _____ shows the price of an item in a store.
9. A _____ is when someone buys many items during one shopping trip.
10. _____ is a place where people can shop, eat, and relax.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Fashion is only about following trends.
2. A fashion victim always looks good in the latest trends.
3. Shopping malls have stores for all budgets.
4. Window shopping means buying expensive clothes.
5. Discounts are reductions in price, often found during sales.
6. A shopping spree means buying a few small items.
7. Fitting rooms are used to try on clothes before purchasing.
8. Sales assistants help customers in stores.
9. Being fashionable requires spending a lot of money.
10. Smart shoppers choose items that suit their personal style and budget.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

What is a fashion victim?

- A. Someone who avoids trends completely.
- B. Someone who follows every trend, even if it doesn't suit them.
- C. A person who designs clothes.
- D. A shopper who buys cheap clothes.

What is the purpose of window shopping?

- A. To buy expensive items.
- B. To look at items without buying them.
- C. To find a sales assistant.
- D. To try on clothes in a fitting room.

What does a shopping spree mean?

- A. Buying many items in one shopping trip.
- B. Avoiding malls and shops.
- C. Finding discounts in online stores.
- D. Trying on clothes but not buying them.

What are accessories?

- A. Items like bags, hats, and jewellery that complete an outfit.
- B. The main part of an outfit, like a shirt or dress.
- C. Clothes sold at discounts.
- D. Shoes designed by famous brands.

Why is it important to be a smart shopper?

- A. To follow all the latest fashion trends.
- B. To buy only designer clothes.
- C. To find clothes that match your style and budget.
- D. To spend all your money on shopping sprees.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

- 1. trends / follows / Fashion victim / a / all / blindly.
- 2. malls / Shopping / many / stores / offer / different.
- 3. shoppers / discounts / love / finding / Smart.
- 4. clothes / Fitting / try / help / rooms / on / people.
- 5. assistants / help / Sales / customers / in / stores.
- 6. spree / bought / items / A / shopping / means / many.
- 7. accessories / outfit / an / Hats / and / complete / bags.
- 8. expensive / Designer clothes / made / brands / are / by.
- 9. mall / walk / through / Window shopping / means / a / just.
- 10. shopper / Smart / balances / budget / and / fashion.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

fashion victim, designer clothes, accessories, discount, shopping spree, fitting room, sales assistant, brand, price tag, window shopping.

10. Homework:

- 1. Write a story (150-200 words) about your last visit to a shopping mall. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
- 2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - How can people avoid becoming fashion victims?
 - What are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping at the mall?

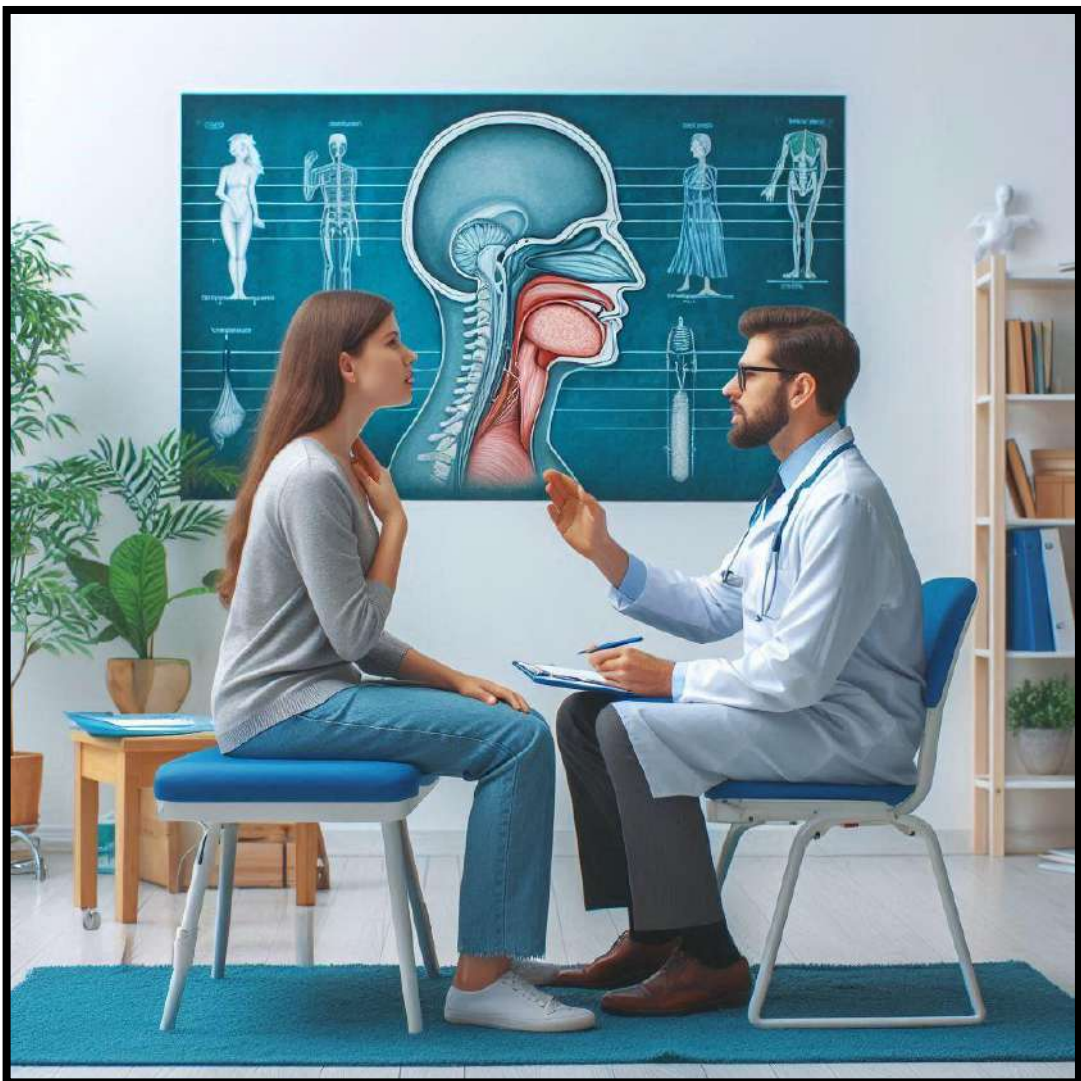
Unit 8

"Voice Problems. Understanding and Managing Vocal Health"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What do you think are the most common voice problems?
2. Why is it important to have a healthy voice?
3. How can voice problems affect someone's daily life?
4. What is the role of a speech therapist in treating voice disorders?
5. How do you care for your voice on a daily basis?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What are the people doing in the picture?
- Why do you think vocal exercises are important?
- What tools or diagrams do you think the speech therapist is using?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number:

1. Vocal cords
2. Hoarseness
3. Nodules
4. Pitch
5. Resonance
6. Dysphonia
7. Vocal hygiene
8. Speech therapist
9. Laryngitis
10. Therapy

Meanings:

- A. A health professional who helps people improve their speech and voice.
- B. The quality of sound vibrations in the throat or mouth.
- C. Rough or harsh voice quality, often caused by strain or illness.
- D. The thin bands of muscle in the larynx that produce sound when they vibrate.
- E. The practice of protecting and caring for your voice.
- F. Small growths on the vocal cords caused by overuse or strain.
- G. A treatment process for improving voice or speech disorders.
- H. Difficulty producing normal voice sounds, such as speaking softly or in a strained tone.
- I. An inflammation of the vocal cords, often causing temporary voice loss.
- J. The highness or lowness of a voice.

4. Read the text:

"Voice Problems and Vocal Health"

The voice is an essential tool for communication, especially for teachers, singers, and public speakers. However, voice problems can occur when the vocal cords are overused or not cared for properly. One common issue is **hoarseness**, which is often caused by straining the voice or speaking for long periods. Another common condition is **laryngitis**, an inflammation of the vocal cords that can lead to temporary voice loss.

Nodules are small, noncancerous growths that form on the vocal cords due to overuse. They can make the voice sound rough or weak. Speech therapists play an important role in helping people recover from such problems through **therapy** and teaching **vocal hygiene** practices.

Good **vocal hygiene** involves habits like staying hydrated, avoiding yelling, and not smoking. For example, drinking plenty of water keeps the vocal cords hydrated, while avoiding excessive throat clearing prevents irritation.

Speech therapy often includes exercises to improve **pitch**, **resonance**, and overall vocal quality. A trained **speech therapist** can also teach clients how to use their voice efficiently and prevent further damage. By practicing good habits and seeking professional help, people can maintain a healthy voice and avoid long-term problems.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. The _____ are thin bands in the larynx that vibrate to produce sound.
2. _____ is a condition where the vocal cords become inflamed.
3. A _____ is a professional who treats voice and speech disorders.
4. _____ involves practices like drinking water and avoiding yelling to protect the voice.
5. People with _____ may experience difficulty producing a clear or normal voice.
6. Small growths called _____ often form on the vocal cords due to overuse.
7. _____ is the highness or lowness of a voice.
8. _____ is a treatment process for helping people recover their voice.
9. Keeping the vocal cords hydrated is an example of good _____.
10. _____ is a rough or harsh voice quality caused by strain or illness.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Laryngitis is a permanent voice disorder.
2. Vocal hygiene includes avoiding smoking and staying hydrated.
3. Speech therapists only work with people who cannot speak at all.
4. Nodules are cancerous growths on the vocal cords.
5. Drinking water helps keep the vocal cords hydrated.
6. Hoarseness can be caused by overusing the voice.
7. Speech therapy focuses only on exercises for the vocal cords.
8. Resonance refers to the quality of sound vibrations in the throat or mouth.
9. Good vocal habits can prevent many voice problems.
10. Teachers and singers are more likely to develop voice problems.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

1. What is hoarseness?
 - A. A type of speech therapy.
 - B. A condition where the voice sounds rough or strained.
 - C. An exercise for improving resonance.
 - D. A temporary loss of pitch.
2. What is the role of a speech therapist?
 - A. To diagnose cancerous growths.
 - B. To treat voice and speech disorders.
 - C. To perform surgery on vocal cords.
 - D. To teach people how to sing.
3. What is vocal hygiene?
 - A. A tool used to clean the vocal cords.
 - B. Habits that help protect and care for the voice.
 - C. Exercises for improving vocal pitch.
 - D. A method for diagnosing voice disorders.
4. What are nodules?
 - A. Inflammation of the vocal cords.
 - B. Small growths caused by overuse of the voice.

- C. A type of speech therapy.
 - D. A tool for diagnosing voice problems.
5. Why is staying hydrated important for the voice?
- A. It helps clear the throat.
 - B. It reduces nodules on the vocal cords.
 - C. It keeps the vocal cords moist and healthy.
 - D. It prevents pitch problems.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. cords / Vocal / sound / to / vibrate / produce.
2. Speech / helps / therapists / people / recover / voice / problems.
3. hydrated / Staying / vocal / keeps / cords / the / healthy.
4. growths / Nodules / on / caused / the / overuse / by / are / vocal cords.
5. care / Vocal / involves / of / hygiene / taking / voice / your.
6. resonance / Sound / vibrations / throat / quality / refers / to / in / the.
7. people / therapy / helps / recover / Speech / from / disorders.
8. hoarseness / often / strain / caused / Voice / is / by.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

hoarseness, nodules, speech therapist, vocal hygiene, laryngitis, therapy, vocal cords, pitch, resonance, hydration.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about someone who overcame a voice problem with the help of a speech therapist. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - How can people protect their voice during a busy day?
 - What are the most common causes of voice problems?

Unit 9

"Auditory-Oral Education: Developing Listening and Speaking Skills"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about auditory-oral education?
2. Why is it important for children with hearing loss to develop listening skills?
3. What tools or technologies are used in auditory-oral education?
4. How do teachers and parents support children in this learning process?
5. What are the challenges of learning through listening and speaking?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What is happening in the picture?
- How do you think the teacher is helping the child?
- What tools or resources can you identify?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number:

1. Auditory-oral education
2. Hearing aid
3. Cochlear implant
4. Lip reading
5. Speech therapy
6. Listening skills
7. Audiologist
8. Acoustic environment
9. Visual cues
10. Sound discrimination

Meanings:

- A. A medical device that helps people with severe hearing loss perceive sounds.
- B. The process of understanding spoken language by watching lip movements.
- C. An approach to teaching children with hearing loss through listening and speaking.
- D. A small device worn in or behind the ear to amplify sound.
- E. A professional who evaluates and manages hearing problems.
- F. The ability to notice and identify differences in sounds.
- G. A supportive setting where sounds are clear and background noise is reduced.
- H. Using facial expressions, gestures, and other visual information to understand speech.
- I. The ability to focus on and understand sounds in speech.
- J. A process for improving communication skills, often including speech and listening exercises.

4. Read the text:

"Auditory-Oral Education: Learning to Listen and Speak"

Auditory-oral education is an approach that helps children with hearing loss develop **listening** and **speaking skills**. This method focuses on using residual hearing, hearing aids, or **cochlear implants** to help children perceive sounds and communicate effectively. The goal is to prepare children to participate in mainstream schools and communities.

One of the key tools in auditory-oral education is the **hearing aid**, which amplifies sounds and makes speech easier to hear. For children with severe hearing loss, a **cochlear implant** may be used to bypass damaged parts of the ear and send signals directly to the brain. These devices, along with **speech therapy**, help children improve their understanding of spoken language.

Teachers and **audiologists** play an essential role in this process. They create a supportive **acoustic environment** where children can practice listening and speaking. **Visual cues** like gestures and lip reading are also used to support communication, especially in noisy environments.

Developing **sound discrimination** is another important skill. For example, children learn to distinguish between similar sounds like "p" and "b" or "cat" and "cap." With practice and guidance, they gain the confidence to communicate effectively in everyday life.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. _____ is an approach that focuses on teaching children with hearing loss to listen and speak.
2. A _____ is a small device that amplifies sounds for people with hearing loss.
3. A _____ is a device that sends sound signals directly to the brain.
4. _____ refers to understanding spoken language by watching lip movements.
5. _____ involves focusing on and understanding different sounds in speech.
6. A supportive _____ reduces background noise to help children hear better.
7. _____ are gestures or facial expressions used to understand speech.
8. A _____ is a professional who helps manage hearing and communication issues.
9. _____ helps children improve their speech and listening abilities.
10. Developing _____ helps children recognize differences between similar sounds.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Auditory-oral education teaches children to rely only on sign language.
2. A cochlear implant amplifies sounds for people with mild hearing loss.
3. Speech therapy is a key part of auditory-oral education.
4. Audiologists only work with adults, not children.
5. Visual cues like gestures and lip movements can help children understand speech.
6. Sound discrimination involves recognizing differences in similar sounds.
7. Auditory-oral education does not use any technology or devices.
8. A supportive acoustic environment helps children hear better.
9. Teachers and audiologists are essential in auditory-oral education.
10. Children in auditory-oral education learn to communicate through listening and speaking.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

1. What is auditory-oral education?
 - A. Teaching children sign language.
 - B. Helping children communicate through listening and speaking.
 - C. Using only visual cues to communicate.
 - D. A process that focuses only on lip reading.
2. What is the purpose of a cochlear implant?
 - A. To amplify sounds for people with mild hearing loss.
 - B. To help people with severe hearing loss by sending sound signals to the brain.
 - C. To replace the inner ear entirely.
 - D. To improve lip-reading skills.
3. What is sound discrimination?
 - A. Using gestures to understand speech.
 - B. The ability to recognize differences between similar sounds.
 - C. Creating a supportive acoustic environment.
 - D. Relying on visual cues for communication.

4. Why are audiologists important in auditory-oral education?
 - A. They perform surgeries to correct hearing problems.
 - B. They diagnose and manage hearing loss and support communication development.
 - C. They teach children to use sign language.
 - D. They create educational materials for teachers.
5. What is the goal of auditory-oral education?
 - A. To teach children sign language for communication.
 - B. To prepare children to communicate through listening and speaking.
 - C. To help children avoid using hearing devices.
 - D. To eliminate the need for speech therapy.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. education / Auditory-oral / speaking / skills / teaches / and / listening.
2. helps / Hearing / loss / people / aids / with / hearing.
3. therapy / Speech / improve / helps / children's / skills.
4. Visual / like / lip / help / cues / reading / speech / understanding.
5. create / Teachers / environments / supportive / learning / for / children.
6. Audiologists / role / in / play / education / an / auditory-oral / important.
7. implant / signals / A / sound / sends / brain / cochlear / to / the.
8. discrimination / important / Listening / sound / includes / skills.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

auditory-oral education, hearing aid, cochlear implant, speech therapy, audiologist, listening skills, visual cues, sound discrimination, acoustic environment, lip reading.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about a child learning to communicate through auditory-oral education. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - What are the benefits of auditory-oral education for children with hearing loss?
 - How can parents and teachers create a supportive learning environment?

Unit 10

"Stuttering: Understanding and Supporting Fluency"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about stuttering?
2. How can stuttering affect a person's daily life?
3. What are some common causes of stuttering?
4. How can speech therapy help people who stutter?
5. Why is it important to be patient when speaking with someone who stutters?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What is happening in the picture?
- How do you think the therapist is helping the child?
- Why are tools like flashcards and diagrams important in speech therapy?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number:

1. Stuttering
2. Fluency
3. Speech therapy
4. Repetition
5. Block
6. Secondary behaviours
7. Prolongation
8. Trigger
9. Confidence
10. Speech mechanism

Meanings:

- A. A hesitation or pause during speaking when no sound comes out.
- B. Smooth, uninterrupted flow of speech.
- C. Repeating sounds, syllables, or words when speaking.
- D. A treatment process to help improve speaking abilities.
- E. Extra movements, such as blinking or tapping, used to cope with stuttering.
- F. Extending or lengthening a sound when speaking.
- G. The system of organs (tongue, lips, vocal cords) used for speaking.
- H. An event or situation that makes stuttering worse.
- I. A speech disorder where the flow of speech is disrupted.
- J. A feeling of self-assurance or trust in one's abilities.

4. Read the text:

"Understanding Stuttering"

Stuttering is a speech disorder that affects the **fluency** of speech. It is characterized by **repetitions** (repeating sounds or words), **prolongations** (stretching out sounds), and **blocks** (pauses when no sound comes out). For many people who stutter, speaking can be a challenge, especially in stressful or high-pressure situations.

In addition to these primary behaviours, people who stutter often develop **secondary behaviours**, such as blinking, tapping, or avoiding eye contact. These actions are attempts to cope with stuttering but do not address the underlying issue.

The causes of stuttering are not fully understood, but research suggests that a combination of genetic, neurological, and environmental factors may play a role. For example, certain **triggers**, like speaking in front of an audience or feeling rushed, can make stuttering worse.

Speech therapy is one of the most effective treatments for stuttering. A **speech therapist** can teach strategies to improve **fluency**, manage anxiety, and build **confidence**. For example, they might use techniques like slowing down speech, practicing deep breathing, or using specific exercises to strengthen the **speech mechanism**.

It's important to remember that stuttering does not define a person's intelligence or abilities. With the right support and understanding, people who stutter can communicate effectively and achieve their goals.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. _____ is a speech disorder where the flow of speech is disrupted.
2. A _____ is a hesitation during speech where no sound is produced.
3. _____ involves repeating sounds, syllables, or words.
4. _____ refers to the smooth flow of speech.
5. People who stutter often develop _____, such as blinking or tapping, to cope.
6. _____ is a therapy designed to help improve speaking skills.
7. Stretching out sounds during speech is called _____.
8. A _____ is an event or situation that makes stuttering worse.
9. Building _____ can help people who stutter feel more comfortable speaking.
10. The _____ includes the tongue, lips, and vocal cords used for speech.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Stuttering is caused only by stress.
2. Repetitions, blocks, and prolongations are primary behaviours of stuttering.
3. Secondary behaviours like blinking or tapping help stop stuttering completely.
4. A combination of factors, including genetics, can cause stuttering.
5. Speech therapy focuses only on improving fluency.
6. Triggers like speaking in public can make stuttering worse.
7. Stuttering affects a person's intelligence.
8. Building confidence is important for people who stutter.
9. The speech mechanism includes organs like the tongue and vocal cords.
10. People who stutter can achieve their goals with the right support.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

1. What is stuttering?
 - A. A neurological disease.
 - B. A speech disorder that disrupts the flow of speech.
 - C. A condition that affects only children.
 - D. A genetic condition that cannot be treated.
2. What is a block in speech?
 - A. Repeating sounds or words.
 - B. Stretching out sounds during speech.
 - C. A pause where no sound is produced.
 - D. Using gestures to support communication.
3. What are secondary behaviours?
 - A. Exercises for improving fluency.
 - B. Movements like blinking or tapping used to cope with stuttering.

- C. Techniques taught by speech therapists.
 - D. Ways to prevent stuttering altogether.
4. How does speech therapy help?
 - A. By curing stuttering completely.
 - B. By improving fluency and building confidence.
 - C. By avoiding stressful speaking situations.
 - D. By eliminating the need to practice speaking.
 5. Why is confidence important for people who stutter?
 - A. It prevents stuttering from happening.
 - B. It helps them feel more comfortable speaking.
 - C. It replaces the need for speech therapy.
 - D. It eliminates secondary behaviours like blinking.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. affects / fluency / Stuttering / speech / of / the.
2. Speech / helps / improve / therapy / fluency / and / confidence.
3. Prolongations / involve / sounds / stretching / out / during / speech.
4. Triggers / situations / stressful / include / public speaking / or.
5. cope / Secondary / behaviours / with / are / attempts / to / stuttering.
6. Mechanism / The / speech / vocal cords / and / lips / includes / tongue.
7. manage / strategies / anxiety / teaches / Speech / therapy / to.
8. intelligence / not / does / define / Stuttering / a / person's.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

stuttering, fluency, speech therapy, block, repetition, prolongation, secondary behaviours, trigger, confidence, speech mechanism.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about a person who overcame challenges with stuttering through speech therapy. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - How can teachers and parents support children who stutter?
 - Why is patience important when speaking with someone who stutters?

Unit 11

"Dyslexia: Understanding and Supporting Reading Challenges"

1. Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about dyslexia?
2. How can dyslexia affect a person's ability to read and write?
3. Why is early support important for people with dyslexia?
4. What strategies can help someone with dyslexia improve their reading skills?
5. How can teachers and parents help children with dyslexia succeed in school?

2. What do you see in the picture?



- What is the teacher doing to help the student?
- What tools or resources do you notice in the picture?
- Why do you think phonics and charts are helpful for learning to read?

3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number:

1. Dyslexia
2. Phonics
3. Decoding
4. Reading comprehension
5. Word recognition
6. Learning disability
7. Multisensory learning
8. Intervention
9. Processing speed
10. Supportive environment

Meanings:

- A. A method of teaching reading by linking sounds to letters or groups of letters.
- B. A specific learning difficulty that affects reading, writing, and spelling.
- C. The ability to read a word and know its meaning quickly.
- D. Understanding and interpreting the meaning of what is read.
- E. Using multiple senses (sight, touch, sound) to support learning.
- F. Extra help or strategies designed to improve learning outcomes.
- G. The speed at which a person can process information.
- H. A condition that makes learning certain skills more difficult than usual.
- I. The ability to break down words into sounds to read them.
- J. A safe and encouraging place to learn and practice skills.

4. Read the text:

"What are Dyslexia?"

Dyslexia is a **learning disability** that affects a person's ability to read, write, and spell. People with dyslexia often struggle with **decoding**, which is the ability to break words into sounds and read them. This can make it difficult to **recognize words** quickly and understand the meaning of what they are reading (**reading comprehension**).

Although dyslexia do not affect intelligence, it can make learning in school more challenging. People with dyslexia often benefit from **multisensory learning**, which involves using sight, sound, and touch to improve reading and writing skills. For example, students might trace letters while saying their sounds aloud or use colourful charts to connect sounds to words.

Early **intervention** is key to helping children with dyslexia succeed. Teachers and parents can create a **supportive environment** by being patient, using phonics-based teaching methods, and providing extra time for reading tasks. Tools like audiobooks and reading apps can also help improve **processing speed** and build confidence.

With the right support, people with dyslexia can overcome many challenges and develop strong reading and writing skills. The most important thing is to focus on their strengths and encourage a positive attitude toward learning.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. _____ is a learning disability that affects reading, writing, and spelling.
2. _____ involves linking sounds to letters or groups of letters to teach reading.
3. People with dyslexia often have difficulty with _____, or breaking words into sounds.
4. _____ refers to the ability to understand the meaning of what is read.
5. _____ is an approach that uses sight, touch, and sound to improve learning.
6. _____ is extra help or strategies designed to improve learning outcomes.
7. A _____ is a safe and encouraging place to practice new skills.
8. _____ allows students to recognize words quickly and understand them.
9. Tools like audiobooks can help improve _____ for students with dyslexia.
10. Early _____ is important to help children with dyslexia succeed in school.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text:

1. Dyslexia affects a person's intelligence.
2. Decoding is the ability to break words into sounds and read them.
3. Reading comprehension refers to understanding what you have read.
4. Multisensory learning is not helpful for people with dyslexia.
5. Early intervention can help children with dyslexia improve their skills.
6. A supportive environment includes patience and encouragement.
7. Dyslexia is a learning disability that only affects writing, not reading.
8. Audiobooks can help students with dyslexia understand stories.
9. Phonics is not an effective teaching method for dyslexia.
10. With the right support, people with dyslexia can succeed.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text:

1. What are dyslexia?
 - A. A type of physical disability.
 - B. A condition that affects intelligence.
 - C. A learning disability that affects reading and writing.
 - D. A speech disorder.
2. What is decoding?
 - A. Using sight and touch to learn.
 - B. Understanding the meaning of a text.
 - C. Breaking words into sounds to read them.
 - D. Reading words quickly without hesitation.
3. What is multisensory learning?
 - A. A method that focuses only on phonics.
 - B. Learning by using sight, sound, and touch together.
 - C. A technique to improve processing speed.
 - D. Reading comprehension strategies.

4. Why is early intervention important for dyslexia?
 - A. It cures dyslexia completely.
 - B. It helps children develop skills before challenges become overwhelming.
 - C. It replaces the need for phonics-based teaching.
 - D. It eliminates the need for audiobooks or reading apps.
5. How can teachers create a supportive environment?
 - A. By giving students more reading assignments.
 - B. By using patience, encouragement, and phonics-based methods.
 - C. By avoiding multisensory learning techniques.
 - D. By expecting students to read quickly without support.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences:

1. decoding / sounds / break / into / Readers / words / during.
2. Dyslexia / affects / spelling / writing / and / reading.
3. Learning / multiple / sight / uses / Multisensory / senses / like.
4. skills / improve / Interventions / reading / early / can.
5. environment / includes / supportive / encouragement / patience / A / and.
6. methods / Phonics-based / help / reading / improve.
7. Audiobooks / tools / are / useful / for / students / dyslexia / with.
8. Success / support / can / strong / lead / reading / to.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

dyslexia, decoding, phonics, multisensory learning, reading comprehension, intervention, supportive environment, processing speed, word recognition, confidence.

10. Homework:

1. Write a story (150-200 words) about a student overcoming challenges with dyslexia and improving their reading skills. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.
2. Reflect on the following questions in 3-4 sentences:
 - How can multisensory learning techniques support students with dyslexia?
 - Why is it important for parents and teachers to focus on the strengths of children with dyslexia?

REFERENCES

1. Іванченко Л. М. Основи логопедії: теорія та практика. 2020. Освіта України. 180 с.
2. Шевчук Н. О. Корекція мовлення у дітей дошкільного віку. 2021. Педагогіка. 200 с.
3. Бойко Т. І. Логопедичні технології: сучасні підходи. 2019. Академія. 190 с.
4. Коваленко О. С. Діагностика мовленнєвих порушень у школярів. 2018. Професіонал. 210 с.
5. Гнатюк В. П. Методика розвитку мовлення дітей з порушеннями слуху. 2022. Вища школа. 220 с.
6. Мельник Т. В. Логопедія в початковій школі: методичний посібник. 2023. Освіта. 240 с.
7. Кузьменко Л. О. Артикуляційна гімнастика для дітей. 2020. Простір. 160 с.
8. Романенко О. В. Корекційна педагогіка та логопедія: інтегративний підхід. 2021. Наука. 200 с.

Навчальне видання

КУЛАК Владислав Ігорович
ЛИТНЬОВА Тамара Вікторівна

**Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до практичних занять
з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти
«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»
для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти (Освітня програма Спеціальна освіта (логопедія))