

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка

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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
З ОBOB'ЯЗKOBІ ОСВІТНЬОЇ КОМПОНЕНТИ
“ІНОЗЕМНА MOBA ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ”
для здобувачів вищої освіти
першого (бакалаврського) рівня
освітньої програми “Інформаційні системи та технології”**

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У методичних рекомендаціях викладено мету, завдання та зміст вивчення дисципліни, вказано основні види навчальної діяльності під час організації самостійної роботи з курсу «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням».

Рекомендовано для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти освітньої програми «Інформаційні системи та технології».

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Вступ

Методичні рекомендації до самостійної роботи студентів є важливою складовою освітнього процесу у закладах вищої освіти та спрямовані на розвиток професійних компетентностей здобувачів вищої освіти за освітньою програмою «Інформаційні системи та технології». Самостійна робота виступає ефективним інструментом формування навичок аналізу, критичного мислення, опрацювання спеціалізованої інформації та застосування здобутих знань на практиці.

Ці методичні матеріали покликані забезпечити студентів структурованим і доступним змістом, що сприятиме кращому засвоєнню навчального матеріалу з фахових дисциплін, розвитку навичок професійної комунікації англійською мовою, а також формуванню міждисциплінарного мислення, необхідного для майбутніх фахівців у галузі інформаційних технологій.

Рекомендації містять навчальні тексти, граматичні вправи, запитання для самоконтролю, а також творчі завдання, які стимулюють студентів до активного пізнання та практичного застосування знань у сфері ІТ. Завдяки цьому студент зможе самостійно розширювати свій словниковий запас, вдосконалювати граматику та готуватися до практичних і підсумкових занять.

Очікується, що запропоновані матеріали сприятимуть підвищенню якості підготовки студентів, а також їх готовності до професійної діяльності в умовах стрімкого розвитку цифрових технологій.

Extraordinary Schools. Grammar Revision. Present Perfect

Around the world, there are many extraordinary schools that offer unique approaches to education. Some schools are located in remote villages or even deep in the mountains, while others use experimental teaching methods that focus on creativity, critical thinking, or emotional intelligence. What makes these schools “extraordinary” is not only their location or design but also the way they help students grow and learn.

Over the past few decades, educators have created schools that challenge traditional learning. For example, the Green School in Bali has used bamboo architecture and sustainability principles to teach students about the environment. In Finland, schools have introduced integrated subjects and little to no homework, helping students to feel less stressed and more motivated. These models have gained global attention and inspired reforms in many countries.

Many students who have attended such schools have reported positive experiences. They have worked on real-life projects, participated in community initiatives, and developed leadership skills. Some schools have even included yoga, gardening, or coding in their daily routines. Thanks to these experiences, students have become more open-minded, responsible, and socially aware.

The present perfect tense is often used to describe life experiences, changes over time, or actions that have an impact on the present. In this topic, it helps describe what schools have done and how students have benefited. For example: “This school has changed the way children learn,” or “Students have worked on international projects.”

Завдання:

1. Випишіть 5 речень з тексту, де вжито Present Perfect. Поясніть, чому цей час вжито саме там.
2. Напишіть короткий опис (5–6 речень) незвичайної школи, яку ви вигадали. Використайте принаймні 3 речення в Present Perfect.

3. Поясніть значення таких слів із тексту:

- sustainability
- reforms
- inspired
- remote
- impact

Ideal Home. Grammar Revision

Everyone has their own idea of an ideal home. For some, it is a modern apartment in a big city; for others, it is a cozy cottage in the countryside. What makes a home ideal depends on personal preferences, lifestyle, and even culture. Some people dream of smart homes with the latest technology, while others prefer a quiet space filled with books, art, and nature.

An ideal home usually reflects the personality of the people who live in it. A creative person might decorate their home with bright colors and handmade objects. Someone who loves cooking may have a spacious kitchen. Families often need several bedrooms, while single people may prefer open-plan studios. In recent years, many people have started working from home, so a comfortable workspace has become a priority.

The grammar revision for this topic includes using correct verb tenses and structures when describing homes. We often use present simple for general truths (“My home has two bedrooms”) and past simple for previous living experiences (“I lived in a flat before”). We may also use modal verbs to describe preferences or necessities: “I would like a garden,” “My home should be warm and quiet.”

Your ideal home should not only be beautiful but also practical. It should support your daily habits, give you comfort, and provide a sense of belonging. Whether it’s big or small, traditional or modern, what matters most is how you feel when you’re there.

Завдання:

1. Опишіть ваш ідеальний дім (7–8 речень). Використовуйте конструкції з “would like”, “should”, “have to”.

2. Випишіть з тексту 5 прикметників, що описують житло. Напишіть до кожного по реченню.

3. Перекладіть українською:

- A cozy cottage in the countryside
- A spacious kitchen
- A home that reflects personality
- Smart home
- Provide a sense of belonging

Sell and Tell. Grammar: Reported Speech – Sentences and Questions

In today’s world of fast communication, it is important to be able to share what others have said. This skill, known as reported speech, is used in personal conversations, business meetings, journalism, and psychology. Instead of quoting someone’s exact words, we usually report the content of what was said. For example, instead of: “I feel happy,” we say: “She said she felt happy.”

In reported speech, we typically shift verb tenses back into the past. Present becomes past: “I work here” → “He said he worked there.” Past becomes past perfect: “I visited Paris” → “She said she had visited Paris.” This change is called backshifting, and it helps place the speaker’s words in the correct time frame.

We also need to change pronouns and time expressions. “I” becomes “he” or “she”; “my” becomes “his” or “her”; “today” becomes “that day,” and “now” becomes “then.” These changes are essential to keep the meaning clear and avoid confusion.

Reporting questions is slightly different. Yes/no questions are reported using if or whether: “Do you like it?” → “He asked if I liked it.” For wh-questions, we keep the question word and follow standard word order: “Where are you from?” → “She

asked where I was from.” Note that reported questions are not written as questions.

In sales and marketing, reported speech is often used when discussing customer feedback or sharing a client’s opinion. For example, “The customer said the product was easy to use.” In psychology or counseling, professionals report patients’ experiences: “He explained that he had felt anxious for weeks.”

Mastering reported speech is essential for summarizing conversations, giving feedback, or writing formal reports. It requires good grammar awareness and attention to detail.

Завдання:

1. Перепишіть ці речення у непрякій мові:
 - “I want to buy this phone,” she said.
 - “Did you call the client?” he asked.
 - “We are launching a new app tomorrow,” the manager said.
 - “Where do you live?” he asked.
 - “I have never done this before,” she said.
2. Знайдіть у тексті 3 приклади з backshifting. Поясніть, як змінився час дієслова.
3. Дайте коротку письмову відповідь (4–5 речень) на запитання:
У яких професійних ситуаціях вам доведеться використовувати непряму мову?

What’s the Right Job for You?

Choosing the right career is one of the most important life decisions. Your job affects your lifestyle, financial well-being, and happiness. The best way to find the right job is to understand yourself: your skills, values, and interests. Some people are good at working with others, while others prefer working independently. Some love solving problems, others enjoy creating new ideas.

Career experts recommend asking yourself a few questions: What are you

passionate about? What subjects did you enjoy in school? Do you prefer indoor or outdoor work? Do you want to help people, lead a team, or invent something new?

Another key factor is your personality. Extroverts often enjoy people-oriented jobs like teaching, sales, or event planning. Introverts may prefer research, writing, or design. If you are detail-oriented, accounting or law may suit you. If you are creative, maybe advertising or marketing is right for you.

Work environment also matters. Some prefer structured, predictable jobs in offices, while others enjoy dynamic, changing settings. Many modern jobs now offer remote work options, flexible hours, and global teams, which gives more freedom to match work with lifestyle.

You also need to consider future trends. Technology, green energy, healthcare, and education are growing industries. The more flexible and skilled you are, the more opportunities you'll have. It's important to keep learning and be ready to adapt.

Most people change careers several times. You don't need to choose one job for life. What's important is to start somewhere, learn as you go, and adjust when needed.

Завдання:

1. Заповніть таблицю (усно або письмово):

Your Skills	Your Interests	Your Ideal Job
e.g., communicating	psychology, teaching	school counselor

2. Напишіть 6–8 речень про професію, яка вам підходить.

Включіть:

- ваші навички
 - тип особистості
 - бажане робоче середовище
3. Випишіть із тексту:
 - 3 прикметники, що описують особистість
 - 3 іменники, що описують навички
 - 3 професії, які згадуються

Too Much Information! Grammar: Quantifiers

In the digital age, we are surrounded by information. Every day, we read news articles, social media posts, watch videos, and listen to podcasts. This massive amount of content can be overwhelming. While access to information is beneficial, too much information can cause confusion, stress, and even decision fatigue.

To deal with the information flow, people need to develop media literacy. This means knowing how to find trustworthy sources, compare different opinions, and filter what really matters. Unfortunately, many people read a lot of unreliable news or spend too much time scrolling without purpose. A few reliable articles are more valuable than many low-quality sources.

In English, we use quantifiers to describe the quantity of something — how much or how many. Some quantifiers are used with countable nouns (books, posts, facts), and others with uncountable nouns (information, time, news).

- Much and little are used with uncountable nouns:

There isn't much time left.

She reads little news online.

- Many and few are used with countable nouns:

There are many websites on this topic.

Few people check the sources they read.

- A lot of, plenty of, and some can be used with both:

I have a lot of information to share.

There are a lot of articles on the subject.

Learning how to use quantifiers helps us speak and write more precisely. In professional communication, it's important to express amounts correctly. For example, when giving a report or writing an academic paper, you may need to say: "Many respondents said they felt confused," or "There was little evidence to support the claim."

Managing the flow of information is a key skill for students and professionals. It helps you stay focused, think critically, and make better decisions.

Завдання:

1. Випишіть 8 прикладів з тексту з різними квантифікаторами. Вкажіть, чи іменник після них є злічуваним чи незлічуваним.
2. Заповніть пропуски правильними квантифікаторами:
 - There is ____ information in this article.
 - We received ____ emails today.
 - She spends ____ time on research.
 - ____ websites are not reliable.
3. Напишіть короткий текст (5–6 речень) про те, як ви отримуєте інформацію (новини, навчальні ресурси тощо). Використайте принаймні 3 різні квантифікатори.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology, or ICT, plays a vital role in modern life. It includes all technologies used to handle communications, such as the internet, computers, mobile phones, and software that allows people to interact and share information. ICT is present in every sector: education, healthcare, business, government, and entertainment.

One of the most important benefits of ICT is the speed and ease of communication. People can send emails, join video calls, or share documents across the world in seconds. In education, ICT helps students access online courses, digital libraries, and interactive platforms. Teachers can give lessons remotely and assess students using online tools.

In business, ICT improves efficiency and productivity. Companies use software to manage their operations, communicate with clients, and analyze data. Cloud computing allows employees to store and access files from anywhere. E-commerce platforms enable companies to sell products globally without physical stores.

However, ICT also presents some challenges. Cybersecurity is a growing concern. Personal data can be hacked, and information can be misused. Another issue

is the digital divide — the gap between those who have access to technology and those who don't. Some people, especially in rural areas or developing countries, still lack internet access or basic digital skills.

Despite these issues, ICT continues to develop and transform the way we live and work. Artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and blockchain are all part of the future of ICT. As technology evolves, digital literacy will become even more important. People will need to adapt quickly and learn how to use new tools safely and effectively.

Завдання:

1. Знайдіть в тексті приклади використання ICT у:
 - освіті
 - бізнесі
 - повсякденному житті
2. Випишіть з тексту 5 нових слів, пов'язаних з ІКТ. Напишіть їх значення англійською або українською.
3. Напишіть коротке есе (6–8 речень) на тему: How ICT is changing education. Використайте приклади з тексту та власну думку.

Recent Developments in IT

Information Technology (IT) is one of the fastest-growing fields in the world. Every year, new tools, applications, and systems appear, changing how people live and work. In recent years, several key developments have had a major impact on society and business.

One major trend is cloud computing. Instead of storing data on local computers, people and companies use cloud services like Google Drive or Microsoft OneDrive. Cloud storage is convenient, accessible from anywhere, and allows collaboration in real time.

Another development is Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI systems can analyze large amounts of data, learn from it, and make decisions. AI is used in healthcare (e.g.,

for diagnosis), business (e.g., for customer service chatbots), and even in education (e.g., language learning apps).

Big Data is another important trend. Companies collect enormous amounts of information about customers, markets, and products. Analyzing this data helps businesses understand behavior and improve services. This also raises questions about privacy and data protection.

Cybersecurity has become more important than ever. As people store more personal and business data online, the risk of cyberattacks increases. Companies are investing in secure systems and hiring cybersecurity experts to protect information from hackers.

Finally, remote work and hybrid working models have grown rapidly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Video conferencing tools, cloud collaboration platforms, and mobile devices now allow people to work from almost anywhere.

These IT developments affect nearly every industry. From banking to education, from entertainment to healthcare — digital transformation is happening everywhere. That's why digital skills are essential in today's job market.

Завдання:

1. Випишіть з тексту 5 IT-технологій або термінів. Дайте коротке пояснення кожного.
2. Визначте, які переваги та ризики мають нові технології. Напишіть по 3 пункти для кожної категорії.
3. Напишіть 6–8 речень про те, як нові IT-розробки впливають на ваше навчання або роботу.

ICT Systems

An ICT system is a combination of people, hardware, software, data, and procedures that work together to collect, process, store, and distribute information. These systems are everywhere — in schools, hospitals, businesses, banks, and even at

home.

The hardware part of an ICT system includes devices like computers, tablets, servers, routers, and smartphones. Software includes programs and operating systems that allow users to interact with the hardware. Examples include Microsoft Windows, databases, and communication apps like Zoom or Teams.

Data is the raw material processed by the system. It can include text, images, audio, or video. Once data is processed, it becomes useful information that helps people make decisions.

People are an essential part of any ICT system. They include users, IT professionals, support staff, and decision-makers. Without people, the system cannot function. Procedures refer to the rules or steps that must be followed to operate the system correctly and securely.

ICT systems help in automation, speed up processes, and reduce human error. For example, in hospitals, patient records are stored digitally, making it faster and safer to access information. In schools, learning platforms allow students to study online, submit work, and receive feedback.

However, ICT systems must be reliable, secure, and regularly updated. If a system crashes or is attacked by malware, the results can be serious — from data loss to financial damage.

Завдання:

1. Назвіть 5 компонентів ICT-системи та дайте приклади кожного.
2. Перерахуйте 3 переваги використання ICT-систем та 2 потенційні ризики.
3. Напишіть 5–6 речень про ICT-системи, які ви використовуєте щодня (наприклад, у навчанні або вдома).

Robots and Androids

Robots and androids are no longer just science fiction — they are now part of our world. A robot is a machine that can perform tasks automatically, often controlled by software or artificial intelligence. An android is a type of robot designed to look and behave like a human.

Robots are widely used in industries like manufacturing, logistics, healthcare, and agriculture. In factories, robots build cars, assemble products, and move materials. They can work 24/7 without rest and perform dangerous tasks that would be risky for humans.

In healthcare, robots assist in surgeries, deliver medicines in hospitals, and support patients with mobility problems. For example, robotic arms help surgeons operate with greater precision, and exoskeletons help people walk again.

Androids are less common but are becoming more advanced. Some androids are used for customer service or entertainment. They can recognize faces, respond to speech, and even show emotions. Companies in Japan and Korea are working on androids to care for elderly people.

The use of robots raises important questions. Will robots replace human workers? Can androids be trusted with tasks that require emotional intelligence? While robots can increase efficiency, they may also lead to job loss and ethical dilemmas.

At the same time, robots offer huge benefits. They can work in dangerous environments (like space or deep sea), help people with disabilities, and support human effort rather than replace it. The future will likely include more collaboration between people and intelligent machines.

Завдання:

1. Назвіть 3 сфери, де використовують роботів, та опишіть приклади їх роботи.
2. Напишіть короткий список (мінімум 3 пункти) переваг і недоліків використання андроїдів.
3. Уявіть, що у вас вдома з'явився персональний робот. Напишіть 5–6 речень: що б він робив, як би ви з ним взаємодіяли, та чи довіряли б ви йому.

Grammar Practice Exercises

Present Perfect

1. Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect:

- I _____ (never / eat) sushi.
- She _____ (just / finish) her homework.
- We _____ (not / see) that movie yet.

2. Make questions in the Present Perfect:

- (you / ever / be) to Paris?
- (he / finish) his report?
- (they / read) the instructions?

3. Rewrite in the negative form:

- He has spoken to the manager. → _____
- They have travelled abroad. → _____

4. Correct the mistakes:

- She have gone to the store.
- I has seen that film.
- Have you ever ate octopus?

5. Put the words in order:

- never / I / have / been / Canada / to
- eaten / have / already / we / dinner

6. Choose the correct answer:

- I (have met / met) him before.
- They (has gone / have gone) to the library.

7. Fill in with “since” or “for”:

- I have lived here _____ 2019.
- She has worked here _____ three years.

8. Make Present Perfect sentences using prompts:

- She / start / a new job
- I / lose / my keys

9. Change to Present Perfect:

- He cleaned his room. → _____
- They bought a new car. → _____

10. Write 3 sentences about what you have done this week.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

1. Choose the correct tense:

- I (have seen / saw) him yesterday.
- She (has finished / finished) her homework an hour ago.

2. Complete the sentences:

- We _____ (be) to Rome twice.
- I _____ (visit) my grandma last Sunday.

3. Explain the difference in meaning:

- I lost my keys. / I have lost my keys.

4. Underline the correct option:

- He (has lived / lived) here since 2005.
- We (have gone / went) to the concert last night.

5. Put the verbs in the correct tense:

- She _____ (write) five emails today.
- He _____ (write) an email yesterday.

6. Make questions using both tenses:

- (you / ever / try) sushi?
- (you / try) sushi when you were in Japan?

7. Find and correct the mistakes:

- I have seen that movie last week.
- We went to Paris many times.

8. Translate into English:

- Вона вже зробила домашнє завдання.
- Я був там минулого літа.

9. Make two sentences (one in each tense):

- “to buy a phone”
- “to travel to Italy”

10. Write a short paragraph (5–6 sentences) using both tenses.

Reported Speech

1. Change into reported speech:

- "I'm tired," she said.
- "We are going to the park," they said.

2. Change the tense:

- "I work hard," he said. → He said he _____ hard.
- "She has finished," said Tom. → Tom said she _____ finished.

3. Report the questions:

- "Where do you live?" he asked.
- "Have you seen this film?" she asked.

4. Report the commands:

- "Close the window," he said.
- "Don't be late," she told me.

5. Underline the correct form:

- He said he (is / was) tired.
- She told me she (has / had) already left.

6. Complete the sentence in reported speech:

- "I am learning English," she said. → She said she _____ English.

7. Report these sentences using "told":

- "I can't help you," she told me.
- "We are happy," they told us.

8. Change from direct to reported speech:

- "They will come tomorrow," he said.
- "I didn't like the food," she said.

9. Report the yes/no questions:

- "Do you like coffee?" he asked.
- "Did she go to school?" they asked.

10. Write 3 reported sentences about what people told you last week.

Quantifiers

1. Fill in with “some”, “any”, “much”, “many”, “a lot of”:

- There isn't _____ milk left.
- We have _____ friends in the city.

2. Choose the correct option:

- How (much / many) water do you drink a day?
- We don't have (some / any) bread.

3. Correct the mistakes:

- I have much apples.
- She didn't buy any informations.

4. Fill in the blanks:

- I have read _____ books this month.
- Is there _____ coffee in the pot?

5. Complete with appropriate quantifiers:

- _____ people know the truth.
- _____ sugar is unhealthy.

6. Make your own sentences using:

- “a few”, “a little”, “plenty of”

7. Tick the correct sentences:

- ☐ I haven't got much time.
- ☐ There is many water in the bottle.

8. Translate the phrases:

- У мене трохи грошей.
- Багато студентів склали іспит.

9. Make questions using quantifiers:

- How _____ juice do you need?
- Are there _____ students in the class?

10. Write 5 sentences using different quantifiers.

Рекомендована література

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2. BBC Learning English [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>
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