

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СПОРТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«СМОЛЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ СПОРТА»
(ФГБОУ ВО «СГУС»)**

Кафедра иностранных языков

Л.А. Жебрунова

**СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ЛЕКСИКА
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

Учебное пособие

Смоленск
2025

ББК 81.432.1я73
УДК 43+374.32
Ж 44

Рецензент:

кандидат филологических наук,
доцент кафедры английского языка и переводоведения
филологического факультета ФГБОУ ВО СмолГУ
Савочкина Е.В.

Утверждено учебно-методическим советом ФГБОУ ВО «СГУС»

Жебрунова Л.А. Специализированная лексика (английский язык): учебное пособие / Л.А. Жебрунова. – Смоленск: ФГБОУ ВО «СГУС», 2025. – 54 с.

Учебное пособие разработано в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 39.03.03 Организация работы с молодежью (уровень бакалавриата). Пособие подготовлено к изданию на кафедре иностранных языков ФГБОУ ВО «Смоленский государственный университет спорта».

Учебное пособие предназначено для использования на занятиях по английскому языку на 2 курсе очного (в 3 семестре) и 3 курсе заочного (5 семестре) отделений для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов. Издание соответствует рабочей программе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» для направления подготовки 39.03.03 Организация работы с молодежью (уровень бакалавриата), нацелено на формирование языковой компетенции и совершенствование лексико-грамматических навыков, необходимых для устной и письменной коммуникации в профессиональной сфере.

© Л.А. Жебрунова, 2025
© ФГБОУ ВО «СГУС», 2025

CONTENTS (ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ)

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Introduction)	4
UNIT 1	5
UNIT 2	10
UNIT 3	17
UNIT 4	23
UNIT 5	29
UNIT 6	34
UNIT 7	38
Appendix 1: Verb phrases	45
Appendix 2: On the phone	48
Appendix 3: Abbreviations	49
Appendix 4: Glossary	51

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (INTRODUCTION)

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 39.03.03 «Организация работы с молодежью», очной и заочной форм обучения.

Учебное пособие дополняет и расширяет основной курс по изучению профессионального английского языка, представленного учебным пособием «Профессиональный английский язык» (автор – Жебрунова Л.А.). Изучаемая терминология охватывает понятийно-дискурсивные области организации работы с молодежью (далее – ОРМ) как специализированного направления деятельности.

В основе учебного пособия лежит методическая разработка по изучению специализированной англоязычной лексики, необходимой в современных реалиях специалисту по ОРМ. Пособие базируется на двуязычной глоссарии, который представляет собой расположенную в алфавитном порядке выборку базовых терминов для специалистов по работе с молодежью. В пособии представлены основные тематические направления указанного вида профессиональной деятельности, что дает возможность специалисту изучить англоязычные термины, используемые специалистами по ОРМ, в их сопоставлении с русскоязычными. Пособие ориентирует студентов на углубление навыков перевода, особенно с русского на английский, что способствует лучшему усвоению англоязычной лексики в устной и письменной речи.

Для того, чтобы у студентов формировалось осознанное восприятие языковых трансформаций при переводе, пособие дополнено лексико-грамматическими упражнениями и приложениями информационно-справочного характера. Подборка упражнений включает, согласно рабочей программе, повторение и обобщение системы времен английского глагола (тема 1 и 3), словообразование (тема 2), правила написания и оформления делового письма, подготовку самопрезентации на английском языке.

В приложениях представлены: двуязычный глоссарий на английском и русском языках для специалистов по ОРМ, справочник по основным сокращениям и аббревиатурам, характерных для англоязычной письменной речи научного и официально-делового стилей, список наиболее употребительных устойчивых конструкций с глаголами *make, get, take, keep, have*, справочник по разговорной лексике для делового общения по телефону (с упражнениями для самостоятельной работы и закрепления на аудиторном занятии).

Учебное пособие рекомендуется к использованию в качестве учебного материала на 2 курсе очного (в 3 семестре) и 3 курсе заочного (5 семестре) отделений для работы в аудитории и для самостоятельной работы студентов. Издание соответствует рабочей программе по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» для направления подготовки 39.03.03 Организация работы с молодежью (уровень бакалавриата).

UNIT 1

1. Study the following terms from the Glossary on Youth Work: ability, accompanying person, acculturation, action plan, artificial intelligence (AI), assimilation, attitudes, basic skills, benchmark, bullying.

Ability – умение (способность что-то выполнить), способность (учебная)

Ability refers to capacities that someone can already demonstrate that s/he possesses, such as having the ability to speak a certain language.

ability – способность, талант, компетенция, возможность (что-то выполнить)

capacity – потенциал, способность

Accompanying person – сопровождающее лицо

A person who accompanies participants (learners, staff, young people or youth workers) in a mobility activity in order to ensure their safety, provide support and assistance. An accompanying person may accompany participants with fewer opportunities or minors and youngsters with little experience outside their own country. In case of group activities in the field of education and training, qualified education staff must accompany the group to facilitate the learning process.

participants – участники

staff – персонал, сотрудники

mobility activity – деятельность, связанная с передвижением

ensure safety – обеспечивать безопасность

provide support – предоставлять, обеспечивать поддержку, помощь

minors – несовершеннолетние

youngsters – подростки (дети и подростки)

Acculturation – культурная ассимиляция

Acculturation explains the process of cultural change and psychological change that results following meeting between cultures.

cultural change – культурные изменения

result – зд.: являться результатом

following – вследствие, после чего-либо

Action plan – план действий

The action plan describes the path that the group and the organisation will be following in order to reach the planned strategy and to reach the objectives. The action plan should include the actions that are to be taken, the person responsible for every action, clear deadlines for completing the specified actions, the resources that

are to be used for the actions as well as the communication tools required for the coordination.

follow – следовать

planned strategy – запланированная стратегия

reach the objectives – достичь целей

responsible for every action – ответственный за каждое действие

clear deadlines – четкие сроки исполнения

Artificial intelligence (AI) – искусственный интеллект

AI is a young discipline of about sixty years, which brings together sciences, theories and techniques (including mathematical logic, statistics, probabilities, computational neurobiology and computer science) and whose goal is to achieve the imitation by a machine of the cognitive abilities of a human being.

statistics – статистика

probabilities – вероятности

computational neurobiology – вычислительная нейробиология

cognitive abilities – когнитивные (познавательные) способности

human being – человек, человеческое существо

Assimilation – ассимиляция (уподобление)

In sociology, assimilation refers to the blending or fusing of minority groups into the dominant society. A narrower notion of cultural assimilation refers to the process by which a person or a group's language and/or culture come to resemble those of another group. The term is used to refer to both individuals and groups.

blending – сочетание/смешивание

fusing – слияние/ сращивание / объединение

resemble – напоминать, иметь сходство

Attitudes – установки

The concept of attitudes emerged in the context of attempts to understand human action and behaviour. The theory of reasoned action posits that volitional behaviour is determined by intentions, which are influenced by attitudes and norms, being in turn influenced by beliefs. Thus within this framework, attitudes are understood as a certain “stage” in the formation of behaviour.

More concretely, attitudes can be seen as positive, negative, neutral or ambivalent views of persons, behaviours or social phenomena in general that shape a person's readiness to act or react in a certain way.

volitional behavior – волевое поведение

determined by – обусловленный ч.-л. / predetermined ч.-л.

influenced by – находящийся под влиянием / воздействием

ambivalent – двойственный, неоднозначный

social phenomena – социальные явления (ед.ч. – phenomenon)

Basic skills – основные умения (базовые: чтение, письмо, счет)

Literacy, mathematics, science and technology; these skills are included in the key competences.

Benchmark – точка отсчета, контрольная точка, эталон

Standard, or a set of standards, used as a point of reference for evaluating performance or level of quality.

Bullying – буллинг, психологический прессинг

Bullying has traditionally been defined as repeated inhumane actions directed at target individuals, who are disadvantaged or less powerful than those who repeatedly harass or attack them.

inhumane actions – жестокие действия

harass – мучить, угнетать

disadvantaged – имеющий ограниченные возможности, ущемленный, неблагополучный

2. Translate into English using the Glossary:

1. Владение иностранным языком.
2. Сопровождающие должны помогать группе адаптироваться.
3. Сопровождающие лица оказывают помощь и поддержку обучающимся.
4. План действий включает запланированные действия, назначение ответственных, крайние сроки.
5. ИИ (искусственный интеллект) имеет своей целью имитацию когнитивных способностей человека.
6. Установки – это то, что влияет на формирование волевого поведения.
7. Буллинг стал предметом пристального внимания школьных психологов.
8. Ключевые компетенции включают читательскую грамотность, математическую и естественно-научную грамотность.

Revision: Tenses

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Cuckoos (not build) nests. They (use)the nests of other birds.
2. You can't see Tom now: he (have) a bath.
3. He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea.
4. What she (do) in the evenings? – She usually (play) cards or (watch) TV.
5. I won't go out now as it (rain) and I..... (not have) an umbrella.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. What Tom (think) of the Budget? – He (think) it most unfair.

2. What..... this one (cost)? – It (cost) forty pence.
3.you (see) my car keys anywhere? – No, I (look) for them but I (not see) them.
4. ...you (understand) ... what the lecturer is saying? – No, I (not understand) ... him.
5. What.....you (have) for breakfast usually? – I usually (eat) a carrot and (drink)a glass of cold water.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn)brightly when Tom came in at 7.00.
2. I didn't want to meet Paul so when he entered the room I (leave)
3. He (watch) TV when the phone rang. Very unwillingly he (turn) down the sound and (go) to answer it.
4. When I arrived she (have)lunch.
5. Whatyou (think) of his last book? – I (like) it very much.

6. Change the sentences using the Present Perfect.

Example: 1. I am eating my breakfast. – I have eaten my breakfast.

2. We are drinking water. *We have*.....
3. They are having tea. *They*.....
4. The student is writing a dictation. *He*.....
5. I am learning a poem. *I*.....

7. Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect.

Example: How long have you used (use) this car? You should buy a newer one.

1. How longyou..... (know) her?
2. How longyou (be employed) as a youth worker?
3. Since leaving school, both men (work) in fast food restaurants.
4. They..... (live) in the same town all their lives.
5. Both the brothers (be married) for six years.

8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect.

Example: Are you sure it isn't working? Have you tried (you/try) it?

1. I (never/see) such a boring presentation.
2. We..... (already/spend) quite a lot of money on this project.
3. (they/reply) to your last email?
4. Unemployment..... (go/up) by 2% since January.
5. I'm sorry, she's not here. She..... (just/leave).

9. Complete the sentences with a suitable time expression from the list below.

already yet ever never just for since always
--

Example: The goods will be with you soon. They've already left our warehouse.

1. We've known each other more than twenty years.

2. I've..... used my credit card on the Internet. I don't think it's safe.
3. I haven't had a chance to speak to Magda....., but I'm sure she'll agree.
4. I've..... worked in insurance, ever since leaving university.
5. I'm sorry he hasn't called you back. He's been in a meeting..... lunchtime.

UNIT 2

1. Study the following terms from the Glossary on Youth Work: call for proposals, career guidance, certificate, citizen, civic engagement, civic service, civilian service, civil society, coach, competence, critical thinking, cultural differences, cultural diversity, culture, curriculum.

Call for proposals – конкурс заявок, проектов

Invitation to present, within a given deadline, a proposal for action that corresponds to the objectives pursued and meets the required conditions.

invitation – приглашение

deadline – крайний срок

objectives – цель, задача

meet the required conditions – соответствовать необходимым стандартам, требованиям

Career guidance – профориентация

Career guidance refers to services and activities intended to assist individuals, of any age and at any point throughout their lives, to make educational, training and occupational choices and to manage their careers. Such services may be found in schools, universities and colleges, in training institutions, in public employment services, in the workplace, in the voluntary or community sector and in the private sector.

intended to assist – предназначенный для помощи

through their lives – в течение жизни

Certificate – диплом, аттестат, сертификат, удостоверение

Certificates or diplomas are the 'piece of paper' which record the outcome of the certification process, they normally have the status of an official document. In the context of youth work, certificates may also serve to certify one's participation in a non-formal learning activity or to make learning achievements (competences) visible.

outcome – результат

visible – видимый

Citizen – гражданин

A citizen is a member of a political community who enjoys the rights and assumes the duties of membership.

enjoy the rights – обладать правами

assume the duties – обладать обязанностями (исполнять обязанности)

Civic engagement – гражданская позиция, вовлечение граждан в жизнь общества

The goal of civic engagement is to address public concerns and promote the quality of the community. Volunteering is one form of civic engagement.

public concerns – общественные проблемы

Civic Service – служба общественных работ

Civic Service is a voluntary service managed by the State – or on behalf of the State – e.g. in the social field or in civil protection.

Civilian service – государственная гражданская служба; зд.: альтернативная гражданская служба

Civilian service is an alternative to compulsory military service in some countries. Like military service, it is compulsory and not voluntary.

military service – воинская обязанность, военная служба

compulsory – обязательный

Civil society – гражданское общество

The part of society that consists of organizations and institutions that help and look after people, their health, and their rights. It does not include the government or the family. Often civil society is understood as a "third sector", while the state is "the second sector" and business "the first sector". In practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. This makes the exact definition of civil society difficult.

look after – присматривать за, заботиться о

boundaries – границы, рамки

blurred – размытый

Coach – тренер

A resource person - not member of the group – who supports young people in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of their project.

resource – ресурс; ресурсный / обладающий духовными ресурсами

support – поддерживать

implementation – реализация, воплощение

evaluation – оценка, оценивание

Competence – компетенция

Competency is a cluster of knowledge, skills and attitudes.

Critical thinking – критическое мышление

Critical thinking is the ability to form our own opinion from a variety of sources.

opinion – мнение
sources – источники

Cultural differences – культурные различия

Cultural differences emerge from differences in nationality, ethnicity, religion, as well as family background. These differences affect beliefs, practices, and behaviour and impact on expectations people might have of one another.

emerge from – появиться из, проистекать из
family background – семейное окружение, социальное происхождение
beliefs – верования
impact on – влиять / воздействовать на
expectations – ожидания

Cultural diversity – культурное разнообразие/многообразие

Cultural diversity refers to diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture, or a homogenization of cultures and cultural decay. Culture is a complex whole, which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by a human as a member of society.

refer to – относиться к
opposed to – в противоположность
decay – упадок
complex whole – комплексное / единое целое

Culture – культура

An often cited definition of culture: culture includes everything relating to ways of life, customs, beliefs and other things that have been passed on to us for generations, as well as the various forms of artistic creations.

In other words, culture is used to describe 'ways of life' and life practices, collectivities based on location, nation, history, lifestyle and ethnicity, systems and webs of representation and meaning, and realms of artistic value and heritage.

customs – обычаи
beliefs – верования
generations – поколения
web of representation and meaning – система представлений и значений
(смыслов)
realms of artistic value – сфера / область художественных значений
heritage – наследие / наследство

Curriculum – учебный план

The term is used widely for different programmes of teaching and education. It can describe the aims, content, methods of teaching and education and means

of evaluation. It can refer narrowly to the content of a particular subject or area of study.

means of evaluation – средство оценки

area of study – область изучения

2. Translate into English using the Glossary:

1. Указанные крайние сроки нам не подходят.

2. В школе ведется большая профориентационная работа.

3. Государственная итоговая аттестация – это последний этап перед получением диплома.

4. Гражданин пользуется правами и обладает обязанностями.

5. Военная служба делает из юноши мужчину.

6. Гражданское общество как понятие является сложным для определения.

7. Трудно переоценить роль учителя и тренера в воспитании молодого поколения.

8. При взаимодействии с искусственным интеллектом необходимо подключать критическое мышление.

9. Культурные различия размываются в многонациональных обществах.

10. Учебные заведения разрабатывают собственные учебные планы.

Revision: Word-building

3. Study information on the word-building in the English language.

Most frequent suffixes	
Nouns (существительные)	
-er (-or)	gunner – стрелок; sensor – датчик
-tion (-sion)	acceleration – ускорение
-ity	capacity – емкость
-ance / -ence	maintenance – техническое обслуживание
-ment	equipment – оборудование
-ness	stiffness – жесткость
-ics	physics – физика
-ture	nature – природа
(-sure)	measure – измерение
-age	voltage – напряжение
-ing	shielding – защита
Verbs (глаголы)	
-ize (-ise)	magnetize – намагничивать
-fy (-ify)	fortify – укреплять

-en	lengthen – удлинять
-ate	separate – отделять
Adjectives (прилагательные)	
-ic	periodic – периодический
-able	measurable – измеримый
-ible	audible – слышимый
-al (-ial)	political – политический axial – осевой
-ful	useful – полезный
-less	useless – бесполезный
-ive	active – активный; sensitive – чувствительный
Adverbs (наречия)	
-ly	directly – прямо; partly – частично
-ward (-wards)	forward – вперед; backward – назад; westward – на запад

Most frequent prefixes

Negative prefixes (префиксы с отрицательным значением)	
un-	unequal – неравный
in-	inaccuracy – неточность
il-	illegal – нелегальный
ir-	irregular – нерегулярный
im-	impossible – невозможный
dis-	disconnect – разъединить
de-	demobilize – демобилизовать
non-	non-conductor – непроводник (изолятор)
Other meanings (префиксы с различными значениями)	
inter-	international – международный
mis-	misunderstand – неправильно понять
over-	overload – перегрузить
en-	enlarge – увеличивать
post-	post-war – послевоенный
pre-	pre-war – довоенный
re-	rewrite – переписать
self-	selfacting – самодействующий
semi-	semiconductor – полупроводник
sub-	subsonic – дозвуковой
super-	supersonic – сверхзвуковой
ultra-	ultrasound – ультразвук
under-	underestimate – подземный

4. Think of your own examples of the word-building - 1 for each word-building element. What is their translation?

5. Look at the tables and write new words. Translate them in writing:

	-ance/-ence	-tion / -sion	-ty	-ment	-ant	-age
able			+			
act		+				
assist	+					
capable			+			
determine		+				
emerge	+					
employ				+		
enter	+					
evaluate		+				
expect	+	+				
harass				+		
implement		+				
invite		+				
marry						+
mobile			+			
object		+				
participate					+	
perform	+					
probable			+			
provide		+				
refer	+					
require				+		
resemble	+					
responsible			+			
safe			+			
serve					+	
social			+			

	un - /in -	dis-
advantage		+
bound	+	
employed	+	
expectable	+	
capable	+	
clear	+	
cultured	+	
invite	+	
fair	+	
human	+	
humane	+	
marry	+	
probable	+	

	- ly	-able / -ible	-al
change		+	
clear	+		
culture	+		+
determine		+	
disadvantage		+	
expect		+	
fair	+		
human	+		
humane	+		
marry		+	
probable	+		
refer		+	
require		+	

responsible	+	
safe	+	
social	+	
sure	+	
usual	+	
visible	+	
willing	+	

response		+	
social	+	+	
socio-			+
sure	+		
usual	+		
vision		+	
willing	+		

UNIT 3

1. Study the following terms from the Glossary on Youth Work: digital competence, digital youth work, decision making processes, digitalisation, digital literacy, digital natives, digital participation, digital tools, disability, empathy, empowerment, e-participation, equality, extremism.

Digital competence – цифровая грамотность

Involves the confident, critical and responsible use of digital technologies for learning, at work, and for participation in society. It includes information and data literacy, communication and collaboration, media literacy, digital content creation (including programming), safety, intellectual property related questions, problem solving and critical thinking.

responsible use – ответственное использование

digital technologies – цифровые технологии

data literacy – грамотность в области ИТ

media literacy – медийно-информационная грамотность

digital content – цифровые материалы, цифровое содержание, наполнение

intellectual property – интеллектуальная собственность

critical thinking – критическое мышление

Digital Youth Work – работа с молодежью с использованием цифровых технологий

Proactively using or addressing digital media and technology in youth work. Digital media and technology can be either a tool, an activity or a content in youth work.

digital media – электронные средства массовой информации, цифровые СМИ, цифровые носители (информации)

digital technology – цифровая технология

tool – инструмент

content – содержание

Decision making processes – процесс принятия решений

Decision making refers to the process resulting in the selection of a course of action among several alternative possibilities.

Possibility – возможность

Digitalisation – цифровизация

A transformative process accelerated by new technologies, with a high social and economic impact. Digitalisation is enabled by the appearance of the World Wide

Web, investments in infrastructure of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), and the widespread use of technology.

accelerated by – ускоренный ч.-л.

high impact – сильное воздействие

appearance – появление

World Wide Web – всемирная сеть, мировая паутина, Интернет

information and communication technologies (ICT) – информационно-коммуникационные технологии

Digital literacy – цифровая грамотность

A broad term used to describe:

1. the operational dimension, which includes the skills and competences that enable individuals to read and write in diverse digital media (including making meaning with and from diverse modes such as spoken and written language, static and moving images, sounds, screen design etc.);

2. the cultural dimension, which includes digital literacy practices in specific social and cultural contexts (such as constructing and/or maintaining effective social, educational and/or professional relationships online);

3. the critical dimension, which recognises that meaning-making resources can operate as a means of social control (e.g. knowing what Facebook is up to when it reminds you that your profile is not complete).

operational dimension – операционное измерение (область / сфера)

a means of social control – средство общественного контроля

Digital natives – цифровое поколение («выросшие на цифре»)

The term ‘digital native’ was coined by Marc Prensky (2001) and included for the first time in the article “Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants” as an attempt to explain why teachers face constant troubles in teaching students. The articles define ‘digital natives’ as: *“the first generations to grow up with this new technology. They have spent their entire lives surrounded by and using computers, video-games, digital music players, video cams, cell phones, and all the other toys and tools of the digital age.”* The term has been contested (был подвергнут критике) for its very general approach considering that all young people are ‘digital natives’.

coined by – запущенный в оборот

attempt to explain – попытка объяснить

constant troubles – постоянные проблемы

entire life – целая жизнь

Digital participation – цифровое участие, участие в цифровой среде

Active involvement in the digital community society through the use of modern information and communication technology (ICT) such as the Internet and various online services and content. Non-participation in the digital world could lead

to a feeling of social exclusion whereas a feeling of social inclusion may be induced by having access to the Internet.

active involvement – активное участие

social exclusion – социальная изоляция / отчуждение

Digital tools – цифровые инструменты

Digital tools, as opposed to analogic tools, are those tools of an electronic nature and especially

- Computerised technologies
- Electronic devices, portable or not portable including computers, smartboards, laptops, tablets, smartphones, projectors, etc.
- Programmes, applications or other software available on digital device
- Instruments that use internet and other new Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- Educational programs, websites or online resources, and digital processing systems that encourage active learning, knowledge construction, and exploration in the teaching and learning process

of an electronic nature – электронной природы

devices – устройства

smartboard – интерактивная доска

laptop – ноутбук

tablet – планшет

applications – приложения (*комп.*)

software – программные средства, программное обеспечение

digital processing systems – цифровые системы обработки данных

Disability – инвалидность, ограниченные физические или умственные возможности

Disability is the consequence of impairment and might be physical, mental, sensory, developmental, and cognitive. The presence of disability might lead to the reduced participation of the individuals the social, cultural or economic life.

consequence – следствие, последствие

impairment – нарушение функций, недостаток, патология

reduce – уменьшать

Empathy – эмпатия, участливое отношение, умение поставить себя на место другого

The capacity of a person to recognise or understand another person's state of mind or emotion, often captured by the phrase "to put oneself into another's shoes". In educational contexts, the concept means the capacity to develop an idea of given partners – to see things from the point of view of the others – in a communication process, to comprehend their aims and possibilities to act, and to establish common

ground by achieving a balance between the different intentions and interests involved, including but without giving preference to one's own.

captured by – *зд.*: точно передаваться (*о смысле*);

capture – ловить, пленять, схватить

concept – понятие, концепция

mean – значить, означать

comprehend – осмыслять, охватывать

establish common ground – создать общую основу

including but without – включая

without – без

preference – предпочтение

Empowerment – расширение возможностей, активизация возможностей

Empowerment is helping people to help themselves.

E-participation – (*политол. партисипация/партиципация*) культура участия людей в процессах взаимодействия с властью посредством ИКТ (информационно-коммуникационных технологий)

E-participation is the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for participation and involvement in government and governance processes. It may concern administration, service delivery, decision making or policy making. Citizens and civil society organisations are now able to participate using online tools thus e-participation is a popular means of participation.

government – правительство

governance – управление, руководство, власть

online tools – электронные (интернет-) инструменты

thus – таким образом, потому, соответственно

Equality – равенство

Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents, and believing that no one should have poorer life chances because of where, what or whom they were born, what they believe, or whether they have a disability.

equal opportunity – одинаковая возможность

Extremism – экстремизм

Refers to positions that are strongly directed against shared values and moral standards within a given society. The term «extremists» refers to people who strongly disrespect or even fight those values and standards (including the use of violence).

shared values – общие (разделяемые) ценности

given – данный, конкретный, рассматриваемый

violence – насилие

2. Translate into English using the Glossary:

1. Цифровая грамотность подразумевает не только умение работать на компьютере и в Интернете, но и ответственно относиться к информации из мировой сети, а также к защите интеллектуальных прав в Интернете.

2. Электронные средства массовой информации становятся все более популярными.

3. Всемирная паутина затягивает....

4. Законодательство в сфере информационно-коммуникационных технологий развивается.

5. Человек все активнее участвует в жизни цифрового сообщества при помощи Интернета, а также информационно-коммуникационных сетей.

6. Современная школа использует в процессе преподавания интерактивные доски, планшеты и ноутбуки, образовательные программы и специализированные обучающие приложения.

7. Эмпатия также означает умение поставить себя на место другого человека, чтобы спрогнозировать его поведение.

General Revision

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses (Conditional I):

1. If I see him, I (give) him a lift.
2. If I find your passport I (telephone) you at once.
3. The police (arrest) him if they catch him.
4. If he (read) in bad light, he will ruin his eyes.
5. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.

4. Match each sentence 1-6 with its ending a)-f):

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Please take a seat until | a) you leave. |
| 2. They won't accept our order unless | b) Dr Rihal is ready to see you. |
| 3. Helen wants to see you before | c) we give a bank guarantee. |
| 4. As soon as Helen arrives | d) finish, we can talk. |
| 5. I can't wait! This time next week I'll | e) I'll ask her to phone you. |
| 6. Will you wait a moment? When I'll | f) be lying on a beach in Greece. |

5. Choose the correct variants:

Example: If we 're/we would be late, they'll start/they'd start without us.

1. If we will take/take a taxi, we'll arrive/we arrive sooner.
2. If we worked/would work for ADC, we'll get/we'd get a better salary.
3. If we *don't* hurry/won't hurry, we would be/we'll be late.
4. If you change/are changing your mind, give me/you will give me a ring.
5. Unless you click/would click on that icon, it didn't/it won't print out.

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses (Conditional II):

1. If I had a fax, I (send) it myself.
2. If I (know) his address, I'd give it to you.
3. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.
4. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes.
5. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.

7. Translate into English. Use the Past Simple Active or the Past Simple Passive:

Example: (tell) Я рассказал – Мне рассказали. I told... – I was told.

(call) Они позвали – Их позвали. They called – They were called.

1. (show) Я показал – Мне показали. *I showed – I...*
2. (ask) Мы спросили – Нас спросили. *We ...*
3. (answer) Мы ответили – Нам ответили. *We ...*
4. (send) Мы послали – Нас послали.
5. (help) Он помог – Ему помогли.

8. Translate into English using the Present, Past or Future Simple Passive:

Example: (tell) Мне расскажут – Мне рассказали – Мне рассказывают.

I will be told – I was told – I am being told

1. (show) Мне покажут – Мне показали – Мне показывают.
2. (ask) Нас спросили – Нас спрашивают – Нас спросят.
3. (answer) Нам ответили – Нам отвечают – Нам ответят.
4. (send) Нас послали – Нас посылают – Нас пошлют.
5. (help) Ему помогли – Ему помогают – Ему помогут.

9. Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
2. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
3. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
4. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
5. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

10. Rewrite each sentence with a passive verb as in the example:

Example: The authorities have closed the casino. – The casino has been closed.

1. People all over the world speak English. – *English is spoken ...*
2. The local authorities have finally opened the new motorway. – *The new motorway has been finally ...*
3. Someone left this umbrella in reception. – *This umbrella was ...*
4. They printed business cards with the new logo. – *The new logo was ...*
5. They refused my request for credit. – *My request for credit ...*

UNIT 4

1. Study the following terms from the Glossary on Youth Work: facilitator, grassroots sport, hosting/receiving organization, identity, informal learning, input, intercultural, key competences, learning mobility, life-long learning, local authorities, long term unemployment, methodology, methods, non-formal learning.

Facilitator – координатор

A person who helps a group of (young) people to work together better, understand their common objectives, and plan how to achieve these objectives.

facilitate – способствовать, содействовать

common objectives – общие цели, задачи

Grassroots sport – массовый спорт

Physical leisure activities practised regularly at non-professional level by people of all ages for health, educational or social purposes.

grassroots – низовой (нулевого уровня), массовый, общественный, народный

Hosting/receiving organisation – принимающая организация

The (main) organisation that provides learning content to participants in mobility activities by using its own resources and expertise. The hosting organisation cooperates with the sending organisation to define the expected learning outcomes and the methods that will be used to achieve them.

learning content – учебный материал

sending organisation – отправляющая организация

expected learning outcomes – результаты обучения, освоения

achieve – достигать

Identity – самоидентификация, идентичность

Refers to the sense of self, of personhood, of what kind of person one is. Even if identities tend to be seen as being fixed or given, sociologists make clear that they are fluid and changeable. Identity is determined by difference: we feel we belong to a group, and a group defines itself as a group, by noticing and highlighting differences with other groups and cultures.

sense of self – чувство собственного «я»

personhood – личность, индивидуальность

fluid – изменчивый, зыбкий, подвижный

determined by – зд.: определяется ч.-л.

Informal learning – обучение на опыте; обучение через опыт

It is non-purposive learning, which takes place in everyday life contexts in the family, at work, during leisure and in the community.

non-purposive – нецеленаправленный

leisure – досуг, отдых

Input – вклад, взнос, инвестиция

The financial, human, and material resources that are used in a programme.

Intercultural – относящийся к различным культурам, межкультурный

Concerning or representing different cultures.

Key competences – основные (ключевые) компетенции

The basic set of knowledge, skills and attitudes which all individuals need for personal fulfilment and development, employability, social inclusion, etc.

knowledge – знания

skills – навыки

attitudes – установки

Learning mobility – учебная мобильность

Moving physically to a country other than the country of residence, possibly combined with a period of virtual participation, in order to undertake study, training or non-formal or informal learning. It may take the form of traineeships, apprenticeships, youth exchanges, teaching or participation in a professional development activity, and may include preparatory activities, such as training in the host language.

country of residence – страна проживания, постоянного места жительства.

virtual participation – заочное участие

traneeship – стажировка

apprenticeship – стажировка, производственная практика

host language – язык принимающей стороны

Life-long learning – обучение в течение всей жизни

Learning in all its forms, whether formal, non-formal or informal, taking place at all stages in life and resulting in an improvement or update in knowledge, skills, competences and attitudes or participation in society from a personal, civic, cultural, social perspective. It includes early childhood education and care, general education, vocational education and training, higher education, adult education, youth work and other learning settings outside formal education.

improvement – улучшение

update – обновление, модернизация

early childhood education – дошкольное воспитание

general education – общее образование

vocational education – профессиональное (профессионально-техническое) образование

higher education – высшее образование

adult education – образование для взрослых, дополнительное образование

youth work – работа с молодежью

Local authorities – местные власти

A local authority is an organisation that is officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area.

Long term unemployment – длительная/застойная безработица

Long term unemployment is defined as referring to people who have been unemployed for six/twelve months or more.

Methodology – методология, методика, методы

In education and training, methodology is commonly understood to be the educational logic and philosophical rationale underlying a particular pedagogical approach. Methodologies are coherent sets of principles and relations that frame specific methods and their use. They 'make sense' of individual methods, and in so doing they provide a meta-orientation for planning training/teaching and learning processes.

rationale – логическое обоснование

underly – лежать в основе

approach – подход

coherent sets of – согласованный (связанный) набор

frame sth – *зд.*: создавать основу

provide meta-orientation – предоставлять мета-ориентацию, *зд.*: базу на метатеоретическом уровне (*общенаучное знание + философские основания науки*)

Method – метод исследования (ср.: methods – методика (наука))

A method – in research, a method is a concrete technique for collecting or analysing information and data in a systematic way – and so ideally producing reliable results. The technique may be designed for dealing with quantitative material, such as questionnaires (data collection) or statistical significance tests (data analysis). It may also be designed for dealing with qualitative material (for example in words, pictures or observational accounts), such as narrative interviews (data collection) or analytic induction (data analysis). Many types of information can be collected and analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively, so that different methods can be used to research the same phenomenon.

significance tests – тест для оценки достоверности
data analysis – анализ данных, анализ результатов исследований
observational accounts – эмпирические оценки
narrative interviews – описательное интервью
data collection – сбор данных
technique – методика (технический прием)
questionnaires – вопросник, анкета

Non-formal learning – неформальное обучение

Learning which takes place through planned learning activities where some form of learning support is present, but which is not part of the formal education and training system.

planned – планируемый
learning activities – учебная деятельность

2. Translate into English using the Glossary:

1. Межкультурная коммуникация и межкультурные связи.
2. Длительная безработица – опасное явление.
3. Проект будет способствовать укреплению сотрудничества между нашими учебными заведениями.
4. Развитие массового спорта способствует укреплению здоровья нации.
5. Принимающий университет предоставляет общежития для студентов по обмену.
6. Национальная идентичность часто становится предметом споров.
7. При реализации образовательной программы используются финансовые, человеческие и материальные ресурсы.
8. Студенческая мобильность может принимать формы стажировки производственной практики, студенческого обмена, участия в профессиональном мастер-классе.
9. Выучите язык принимающей стороны!
10. Мы учимся на протяжении всей жизни.
11. Система образования включает дошкольное воспитание, общее образование, профессионально-техническое или высшее образование, дополнительное образование.
12. Местные власти признали проблему и своевременно отреагировали.
13. Методология может быть общенаучной, а может специализироваться для отдельных отраслей научного знания.
14. В статье необходимо указать методы исследования и результаты.

Writing a business letter

3. Write the parts of the address in the correct order:

USA
California
212
Santa Barbara
Beach Boulevard
ACORN Department Store

4. Write the parts of the letters in the correct order as in the given form:

We have received your letter of the 10th October for which we thank you.
~~*London, 10th Oct., 2019*~~
A/O "Rossport"
Russia
~~*Dear Sirs,*~~
Moscow, 121200
32, Smolenskaya-Sennaya
C. Brown
Yours faithfully

<u><i>London, 10th Oct., 2019</i></u>

<i>Dear Sirs,</i>

5. Translate the following letters into Russian paying attention to the underlined words and phrases:

1.

Dear Dr. Armstrong,

We are having a dinner on Thursday the 18th August at 8 p.m. at the restaurant "Kosmos" and shall be pleased if you favour us with your presence.

We shall very much appreciate an early reply from you.

Yours Sincerely,

Michael Truman

2.

Dear Dr. Perry,

I have the pleasure of extending you an invitation on behalf of the Russian delegation to a Reception to be held in Hotel Ritz at seven o'clock on Friday, the tenth of March, 2020.

An early reply from you would be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Roman S. Teterev

6. Complete the letter with the words from the box:

accommodation	behalf	accept	sincerely
itinerary	forward	assure	invitation
			cover

Dear Mr. Popov,

I have the pleasure of extending you an invitation on _____ of "New Born Electronics" and myself to visit our country any time in June as a guest of our company.

I may _____ you that my colleagues and I are looking _____ to seeing you here and will do everything to make your stay in England both interesting and pleasant.

"New Born Electronics" will _____ your travel to London and back by providing free economy class British Airways tickets from the nearest airport this company has flights from. Free _____ and travelling in Britain during your visit will also be available for you.

Enclosed you will find your _____. If there are any suggestions you wish to make, please write us at once and we shall give them our consideration.

We trust you will accept our _____. Unless we receive a reply by 15th May, we shall assume you will not be able to _____ this invitation.

With best regards,

Yours _____,

George Write

Marketing Director

UNIT 5

1. Study the following terms from the Glossary on Youth Work: open access, open educational resources (OER), open and distance learning (ODL), peer learning, project, peer to peer education, resocialisation, school, social enterprise, school-based youth work, service learning, skill, social analysis, socialisation, social media takeover, society, soft skills.

Open access – открытый доступ, в свободном доступе

A general concept of publishing materials of a specific kind openly, i.e. accessible and usable by the broadest possible user group and the greatest number of use cases.

concept – подход

publish – публиковать

i.e. ['ai'i:] – that is (от лат. *id est* – то есть, так как)

accessible – общедоступный, достижимый

Open educational resources (OER) – открытый образовательный ресурс

Educational materials of any kind (e.g. textbooks, worksheets, lesson plans, instructional videos, entire online courses, educational games) which can be freely used, adapted and shared.

educational material – образовательный материал

worksheet – рабочая карточка, карточка с заданиями

shared – коллективного пользования, в общем доступе

Open and distance learning (ODL) – открытое и заочное обучение

Open learning is purposive learning that takes place where, when and how the learner chooses. Distance learning covers the spectrum from correspondence learning ('by post') to eLearning (IT supported learning).

cover – зд.: охватывать

spectrum – спектр, диапазон

correspondence learning – заочное обучение

eLearning – электронный курс обучения

Peer learning – взаимообучение, шефское обучение

A reciprocal learning activity, which is mutually beneficial and involves the sharing of knowledge, ideas and experience between the participants.

reciprocal – взаимный, обоюдный, встречный

mutually beneficial – взаимовыгодный

involve – вовлекать, включать

sharing of knowledge – совместное использование знаний

experience – опыт

Project – проект

A coherent set of activities which are designed and organised in order to achieve defined objectives and results.

coherent – согласованный, связанный

defined objectives – определенные цели, задачи

Peer to peer education – метод обучения "равный – равному"

Peer to peer education is a method of informing, teaching and learning among equals whereby young people educate other young people.

among equals – среди равных

whereby – при этом; тем самым

Resocialisation – ресоциализация; вторичная социализация (связанная с изменением установок индивида в течение всей жизни по отношению к нормам и ценностям); социальная реабилитация

Refers to the process by which existing social roles are radically altered or replaced. Key examples include the process of resocialising new recruits into the military so that they can operate as soldiers, and the reverse process when they leave the military (demobilisation). Resocialisation is also required for inmates who come out of prison to acclimate themselves back in civilian life ("the outside").

existing – существующий

radically altered – радикально/полностью поменялись

recruit – новобранец, призывник

reverse process – обратный процесс

inmate – заключенный

acclimate oneself – приспособиться

School – школа

An institution providing general, vocational or technical education, at any level from pre-school to upper secondary education.

institution – учреждение

pre-school – дошкольный

secondary – средний (о школьном образовании), второго уровня

Social enterprise - социальное предприятие

A business having positive social and/or environmental aims, where profit is a means towards social, environmental or community purposes rather than the enrichment of owners or shareholders

a business – компания, предприятие

environmental – относящийся к окружающей среде
aims – цели
community – сообщество, община
profit – выгода, прибыль
a means towards – средство для достижения
purposes – цели
enrichment – обогащение
owners – владельцы
shareholders – акционеры

School-based youth work – работа с молодежью в школах

Schools have been an environment of youth work in different countries for decades. In school-based youth work, the schools are the main arenas of youth workers, who deliver youth work activities.

environment – окружение. окружающая среда; зд.: рабочее место
decade – десятилетие
main arena – основное место действия

Service learning – обучение методом социальных проектов

Integrates working in real-life settings to contribute to society and learning how one's own role in relation to others is formed. It is a form of in-context learning that connects specific educational goals with meaningful community service. For example the importance of volunteering is significant, and service learning projects combine learning objectives to volunteering.

intergrate – интегрировать, включать
real-life settings – ситуация из реальной жизни; жизненная обстановка
contribute to – делать вклад
in-context learning – контекстное обучение
meaningful – значимый

Skill – навык

Having the knowledge and experience needed to perform a specific task or job. Having a skill means that someone has learned what to do (possesses the knowledge) and knows how to do it (can transfer the knowledge into real practice), which also means that someone else can observe the skill in action.

specific task – специфическая задача
possess the knowledge – обладать знаниями

Social analysis – социальный анализ

Social analysis in general is the analysis of social circumstances and developments.

circumstances – обстоятельства

Socialisation – социализация

Socialisation essentially denotes the process by which people learn to think and act in conformity with the norms and values of the society and culture into which they have been born and grow up.

They become members and actors of their social world, and in doing so, they internalise its norms and values – that is, they take these for granted and accept them as unremarkable, expected and ‘good’ ways of being and doing.

denote – означать

norms – нормы

values – ценности

internalize norms – усваивать нормы

take for granted – воспринимать как само собой разумеющееся

accept – принимать

unremarkable – обыкновенный, невыдающийся

‘good’ ways of being and doing – *зд.*: «правильный» образ жизни и поступков

Social media takeover – буквально «захват социальных сетей» – формат сотрудничества с блогерами и лидерами мнений, который предполагает временную передачу управления аккаунтом влиятельному лицу

By definition, a social media takeover is a form of influencer marketing, where your social media accounts are ‘taken over’ by an influencer. This is accomplished to increase your brand awareness, engage new audience members, etc. Takeovers are a great way for young people to share information about things that are important to them.

influencer marketing – маркетинг влияния, авторитетный маркетинг (продвижение через лидеров мнений – агентов влияния)

social media accounts – аккаунты в социальных сетях

accomplish – *зд.*: совершать, реализовывать

increase brand awareness – повысить узнаваемость бренда

share information – делиться информацией

Society – общество

Society has been defined as a social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. In some sociological theories society has been used to contrast ‘community’, which is characterised by strong bonds among people.

defined as – *зд.*: определяется как

authority – власть

expectations – ожидания

strong bonds – тесные связи

community – община, сообщество

Soft Skills – социальные компетенции, надпрофессиональные навыки

The term ‘soft skills’ includes a wide range of competencies such as interpersonal, team, organisational and conflict management, intercultural awareness, leadership, planning, organising, coordination and practical problem solving skills, teamwork, self-confidence, discipline and responsibility.

include – включать (в себя)

wide range of – широкий спектр

interpersonal – межличностный

awareness – осознанность; осведомленность

self-confidence – уверенность в своих силах

teawork – командная работа

responsibility – ответственность

2. Translate into English using the Glossary:

1. Журнал придерживается стратегии открытого доступа к материалам.
2. Существует большое количество открытых образовательных ресурсов по английскому языку.
3. Дистанционное обучение стало решением проблемы в условиях эпидемии.
4. Среди наших студентов популярны электронные курсы.
5. Давайте реализуем этот проект совместно!
6. Расскажите, что вы знаете о методе обучения «равный равному».
7. Существуют специальные методики социальной реабилитации трудных подростков.
8. Школа обеспечивает общее образование в Российской Федерации.
9. Детский сад отвечает за дошкольное воспитание в РФ.
10. Работа с молодежью в школах должна выйти на новый уровень, когда ученики будут вовлечены в различные проекты и мотивированы для участия в общественной жизни.
11. Интеграция социальных проектов в воспитание школьников может принимать форму добровольческой работы, волонтерства.
12. Навык означает, что ученик знает, что и как нужно делать, и может воплотить это в реальное действие на практике.
13. Трудно добиться результата в данных обстоятельствах
14. Социализация – это процесс усвоения ценностей и норм данного общества и культуры.
15. Продвижение сладостей и других «неполезных» товаров через лидеров общественного мнения в Интернете представляет значительную угрозу для детского здоровья.
16. Российское общество весьма разнородно по составу.
17. Так называемые «мягкие навыки» относятся к межличностному взаимодействию.

UNIT 6

1. Study the Glossary: stereotype, subcultures, teaching staff, traineeship (work placement), transversal (soft; life) skills, third sector, training, unemployed, venue, virtual learning, virtual community.

Stereotype – стереотип

Stereotypes are generalisations about a group of people whereby we attribute a defined set of characteristics to this group. These classifications can be positive or negative, such as when various nationalities are stereotyped as friendly or unfriendly.

generalizations – обобщения

attribute sth to sb – приписывать что-либо кому-либо

Subcultures – субкультуры

In sociology and cultural studies, a subculture is a group of people within a parent or dominant culture that differentiates itself from the larger culture to which it belongs. Subculture is a group that serves to motivate a potential member to adopt the artefacts, behaviours, norms and values characteristic of the group.

differentiate from – отличаться от

belong to – принадлежать к.-л./ч.-л.

serve to – служить ч.-л.

adopt – усваивать

artefacts – артефакты, предметы материальной культуры

behavior – поведение

values – ценности

Teaching staff – учительский коллектив, профессорско-преподавательский состав, ППС

Persons who, on either a professional or a voluntary basis, are involved in education, training or non-formal learning at all levels. Includes professors, teachers (including pre-school teachers), trainers, school leaders, youth workers, sport staff, early childhood education and care staff, non-educational staff and others.

staff – персонал

on a voluntary basis – на добровольной основе

on a professional basis – на профессиональной основе

pre-school – дошкольный

early childhood education and care – воспитание и образование детей младшего возраста (*терминология ООН*)

Traineeship (work placement) – стажировка, практика

Time spent in an enterprise or organisation in order to acquire specific competences that are needed by the labour market, gaining work experience.

time spent – время, затраченное/проведенное

enterprise – предприятие

acquire – получить, приобрести

competences – компетенции

labour market – рынок труда

work experience – опыт работы

Transversal (soft; life) skills – надпрофессиональные навыки/личные навыки, навыки общения, жизненные навыки

Include the ability to think critically, be curious and creative, to take initiative, to solve problems and work collaboratively, to be able to communicate efficiently in a multicultural and interdisciplinary environment, to be able to adapt to context and to cope with stress and uncertainty. These skills are part of the key competences.

include – включать

think critically – мыслить критически

curious – любопытный, любознательный

creative – творческий

take initiative – брать инициативу (на себя)

solve problems – решать проблемы

work collaboratively – работать совместно

communicate efficiently – взаимодействовать успешно (общаться эффективно)

multicultural environment – многонациональное окружение/среда

multidisciplinary environment – мультидисциплинарная среда

Third sector – некоммерческие организации, «третий сектор»

The third sector is constituted by all those organisations that are not-for-profit and non-government, together with the activities of volunteering and giving which sustain them. These organisations are a major component of many industries including community health services, rural, education, housing, sport and recreation, culture and finance.

constituted by – *зд.*: состоит из

profit – прибыль, выгода

non-government – неправительственный

rural – сельский

recreation – рекреация, восстановление

Training – обучение

Training is a process by which someone is taught the skills that are needed for a certain purpose (job, art, sport).

Unemployed – безработный

If someone is unemployed it means a person is without work but is available for either paid employment or self-employment.

employment – занятость

Venue – место проведения

The physical location where an activity is taking place.

physical location – физическое местонахождение

Virtual learning – обучение с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий

Acquisition of knowledge, skills and competences through the use of information and communication technology tools.

information and communication technology tools – инструменты информационно-коммуникационных технологий

Virtual community – интернет-сообщество (виртуальное общество)

A virtual community is a social network of individuals who interact through specific social media, potentially crossing geographical and political boundaries.

social media – социальные медиа

boundaries – границы

2. Translate into English using the Glossary:

1. Национальные стереотипы влияют на восприятие иноязычной культуры.
2. Стереотип – это обобщенное восприятие какого-либо качества, характеризующего определенную социальную группу.
3. Молодые люди и подростки склонны объединять в группы в рамках модной субкультуры.
4. Преподавательский состав, набранный в новую школу, отличается профессионализмом.
5. Среди учителей нашей школы много молодых перспективных специалистов.
6. Стажировка – важная часть образовательного процесса.
7. На практике студенты приобретают практические навыки и опыт работы.
8. «Мягкие навыки» помогают выстраивать эффективное взаимодействие в группе.

9. Некоммерческие и неправительственные организации составляют так называемый третий сектор.

10. Сколько ты платишь за обучение танцам в этом клубе?

11. Подготовка специалиста в вузе стоит государству больших денег.

12. Уровень безработицы снизился в последнее время.

13. Место вашей работы? – В настоящее время я безработный.

14. В нашем городе много площадок для проведения спортивных и развлекательных мероприятий.

15. Обучение с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий позволяет разнообразить учебный процесс.

16. Опрос учитывает мнение Интернет-сообщества.

17. Влияние интернет-сообщества на детей сопоставимо с влиянием семейного окружения.

UNIT 7

1. Study the Glossary: voluntary activities, voluntary sector, volunteering, youth activities, young offender, young people, young people with fewer opportunities, youth policy, youth trainer, youth work, youth worker.

Voluntary activities – общественная деятельность, волонтерство

Voluntary activities are understood as comprising all kinds of voluntary engagement. They are characterised by the following aspects: open to all, unpaid, undertaken of own free will, educational (non-formal learning aspect) and added social value.

unpaid – неоплачиваемый

undertaken of own free will – зд.: основанный на свободе воли

added social value – добавленная социальная ценность

Voluntary sector – некоммерческий сектор, общественные организации

The voluntary sector (also non-profit sector or ‘not-for-profit’ sector) encompasses social activities undertaken by non-governmental and non-profit organisations. Another term to define it is ‘third sector’ by contrast with the public sector and the private sector.

non-profit sector – некоммерческий сектор

encompass – вмещать, охватывать

public sector – государственный (бюджетный) / общественный сектор

private sector – частный сектор

Volunteering – волонтерство, взаимопомощь

Volunteering refers to an activity or a set of activities which take places through a non-profit or a community organisations, with no financial payment for the work done by the volunteer. The volunteering experience might be portrayed as a set of learning opportunities and personal or professional development for the volunteer, having as aim to be of benefit to the community.

portrayed as – представлен как

aim – цель

benefit – выгода, польза

Youth activities – виды деятельности, в которые вовлечены молодые люди, молодежь

An out-of-school activity (such as youth exchange, volunteering or youth training) carried out by a young person, either individually or in a group, in particular through youth organisations, and characterised by a non-formal learning approach.

Young offender – несовершеннолетний правонарушитель

A young offender is a young person who has been cautioned or convicted for a criminal offence. Each country has its own age of criminal responsibility and its own laws and practices with regards to the prosecution of young people.

caution – предупреждать, предостерегать (зд.: в связи с правонарушением)

convict for – осуждать за

criminal offence – уголовно-наказуемое деяние

laws – законы

criminal responsibility – уголовная ответственность

prosecution – привлечение к ответственности

Young People – молодежь.

Young people are persons 13 – 30 years old – in Europe, according to the law. (In Russia 14-35 years old)

Young people with fewer opportunities – молодые люди с меньшими (ограниченными) возможностями

Young people with fewer opportunities are young people that are at a disadvantage compared to their peers because they face one or more of the situations and obstacles. These can be either social, economic or geographical obstacles, disabilities, educational difficulties, cultural differences or health problems.

peer – ровня; товарищ

obstacles – препятствия

difficulties – трудности

Youth policy – молодежная политика

The purpose of youth policy is to create conditions for learning, opportunity and experience, which ensure and enable young people to develop the knowledge, skills and competences.

opportunity – возможности

ensure – зд.: обеспечивать (*выполнение ч.-л.*); защищать

enable – зд.: обеспечивать возможность (*для к.-л. делать ч.-т.*)

Youth trainer – специалист по обучению организации работы с молодежью

Youth trainers are people who train others to work with young people, using non-formal methods, focusing on personal and social development.

focus on – концентрироваться на, сосредотачиваться на

Youth work – работа с молодежью

Youth work is a summary expression for activities with and for young people of a social, cultural, educational or political nature. Youth work activities also include sports and services for young people. Youth work belongs to the domain of 'out-of-school' education, most commonly referred to as either non-formal or informal learning. The general aims of youth work are the integration and inclusion of young people in society.

summary expression – общее выражение
of educational nature – образовательной природы, образовательного характера
domain – сфера, область
inclusion – включение, приобщение

Youth worker – специалист по ОРМ

Youth workers are people who work in direct contact with young people and carry out activities designed for supporting their personal and social development through non-formal and informal learning. Youth workers can be professionals, volunteers, civil servants.

in direct contact – в непосредственном контакте
carry out activities – выполнять виды деятельности
designed for – разработанный для
civil servant – гражданский государственный служащий, чиновник

2. Translate into English using the Glossary:

1. Волонтерская работа позволяет развить в детях лучшие качества.
2. В учебных заведениях уделяется большое внимание привлечению учеников к участию в волонтерской работе.
3. Волонтерство – это добровольная помощь без извлечения материальной выгоды.
4. Деятельность молодежи в вузе может быть представлена участием в спортивных мероприятиях, научных конференциях и других развивающих проектах, волонтерством.
5. Возраст наступления уголовной ответственности в Российской Федерации – 16 лет.
6. Законы РФ устанавливают ответственность за некоторые уголовно-наказуемые деяния с 14 лет.
7. Существуют специальные органы, которые занимаются профилактикой преступлений среди несовершеннолетних.
8. Школа особенно внимательно следит за учениками, которые стали нарушителями закона в несовершеннолетнем возрасте.
9. Молодежь, молодые граждане – это люди в возрасте от 14 до 35 лет, согласно законодательству РФ (Федеральный закон от 30 декабря 2020 г. «О молодежной политике» №489-ФЗ).

10. Молодежь, проживающая в отдаленных от центра районах, имеет меньше социально обусловленных возможностей. Эту ситуацию необходимо менять, развивая образовательную, спортивную и досуговую инфраструктуру.

11. Нельзя пренебрегать молодежной политикой, иначе можно утратить связи между поколениями.

12. Задачами молодежной политики являются: создание условий для жизни и развития молодых людей, помощь в получении образования, организация молодежных движений.

13. Работа с молодежью – одно из приоритетных направлений деятельности государства.

14. Во всем мире осознают безусловную важность работы с молодежью.

15. Специалисты по ОРМ работают в непосредственном контакте с молодыми людьми и подростками.

16. Невозможно переоценить важность профессии специалиста по ОРМ в современном мире.

Personal profile

3. Put the words from the box in the correct space in the text 'My education':

play-school	learn	terms	compulsory	pupils
primary school	start	staff	mixed	

Bobby's parents decided to send him to a when he was three. They wanted him to to play with other children. In Britain children must, by law, school at the age of five. Education is from then. Bobby's first real school was the There are three a year and holidays at Christmas, Easter and in summer. The are boys and girls together, so it's a school. The teachers on the are young and friendly. Bobby likes the school.

secondary school	fail	state school	Marks	specialize
private school	pass	subjects	take	

Sally has just started her new school at the age of 11. There are different kinds of school from this age, but the general term for them is Sally's school is a government school, usually called a Some parents pay to send their children to a At first Sally will take a lot of different (history, English, chemistry etc.) but, after a few years, she'll begin to in things she is good at and interested in. Then she'll some exams. If she can a number of exams with good (A,B,C), it will help her to get a good job. Of course she hopes she doesn't

courses degree	last graduate	studies grant	student keen	fees
---------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	-------------

Harry is 21. He passed his school exams with good marks and left school at 19. Now he's at university. He's a and he receives a from the state to help him pay the university and his personal expenses. He is very on his subject, mathematics, and it will be useful to him in the future. He works hard and enjoys his University in Britain usually for three years. After this, Harry hopes to A good will get him a good job.

Put the words from the box in the correct space in the passage below:

mark strict	graduate prepare	teacher training college	behave lessons	homework classes
------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

Jo is a teacher of English in a state secondary school. She's a of Sussex University with a degree in English Literature. When she graduated, she first worked in an office but was bad at typing and soon got bored with the job. She decided to teach, so she went to a Jo teaches six different of children between the ages of 12 and 18. The pupils enjoy her , but she finds it hard work. She gives the children a lot of to do, and every evening she has to it and for the next day. One problem is that the children in Jo's school don't very well. They're often impolite. Jo and the other teachers have to be very with them.

4. Put the correct word from the following list in each space below:

from	in	with	between	of	at	to	on
-------------	-----------	-------------	----------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

- Bobby started school... the age of five.
- They have a holiday... Christmas.
- There's a holiday... the summer, too.
- The teachers... the staff are very young.
- Sally goes... a secondary school.
- She'll probably pass... good marks.
- Harry's... university.
- He gets a grant... the state.
- Mathematics will be very useful... him... the future.
- Betty's a teacher... English.
- She's a graduate... Sussex University.
- She has a degree... English Literature.
- Her pupils are... 12 and 18.
- She's very strict... them.

5. Use complete sentences to say what school subjects you were:

	good at	bad at	interested in	bored with	keen on	
biology	Physics	literature	geography	computers	art	
chemistry	history	mathematics	languages	sport		

- 1 *I was*.....
 2.....
 3.....
 4.....
 5.....

6. Match the equivalents in Russian and English:

Master's degree	университетский диплом
Honours degree	степень бакалавра
pass degree	степень магистра
university degree	степень бакалавра без отличия
Bachelor's degree	степень бакалавра с отличием

7. Find Russian equivalents to 'Applying for a job' – «В поисках работы»

applicant	grade
apply for (a job/a position)	job interview
education and training background	male //female
employee	qualifications
employer	signature
employment	skills
fill in the application form	work experience
further education	application form

8. Copy and fill in an application form for a training course:

<i>Lesgaft National State University of Physical Education, Sport and Health</i>	
<i>Application form 2022-2024</i>	
1. <i>How do you wish to study?</i>	
Day _____	Part-time/Day _____
2. <i>Information about you</i>	
Mr/Ms/Mrs/Miss _____	
Male/Female _____	
Family name _____	
Personal name _____	
Date of birth _____	
Age on 31/8/2022 _____	
Address _____	Postcode _____
Telephone number _____	

3. *Have you ever been resident outside the Russian Federation?* _____

If yes, what was your date of entry to the RF? _____

Is Russian your first language? _____

What other languages do you speak? _____

4. *Your education and training background (give your last school and any further education)*

Dates _____ School/college (name) _____

Dates _____ School/college (name) _____

Dates _____ School/college (name) _____

5. *List any qualifications in order of date, including exams to be taken before September*

Year _____ Qualifications _____

Subject _____ Grade _____

6. *List work experience in order of date*

Dates _____ Type of work _____

Employer _____

7. *Why do you wish to take this course and what future education/employment are you considering?*

8. *Signature of applicant* _____ *Date* _____

9. Translate into English the presentation speech.

Добрый день. Меня зовут Иванов Иван Иванович.

Я представляю спортивно-оздоровительный лагерь «Селигер».

Наш лагерь – это место, где студенты могут сочетать активный отдых с образовательными и культурными мероприятиями.

Лагерь располагается в экологически чистом месте в Тверской области на острове Хачин.

Мы предлагаем студентам, учащимся спортивных вузов, подать заявку на участие в работе лагеря на 2025 год.

Ежегодно проводятся 3 смены: «Создавай», «Впечатляй», «Действуй».

Тренерско-воспитательский состав лагеря насчитывает более 200 человек.

В этом году мы также предлагаем программу для иностранных учащихся и студентов в рамках международного сотрудничества.

Программа включает разнообразные виды активностей, такие как спорт, туризм, водные виды досуга и много другое.

Мероприятия, которые проводятся на базе лагеря, способствуют приобретению участниками лидерских качеств, навыков коммуникации, проектного мышления.

Селигер – территория возможностей.

Присоединяйся к нашей команде!

10. Write a similar presentation speech of yourself and of the youth organisation to your choice.

Idioms: Verb phrases
(Устойчивые выражения с глаголами)

MAKE

make an appointment	назначить встречу	make a decision	а принять решение
make your breakfast	приготовить завтрак	make money	заработать денег
make a noise	шуметь	make friends	подружиться
make a list	составить список	make plans	планировать
make sure	убедиться	make enquiries	делать запрос
make your bed	заправить постель	make an effort	делать усилие

a) Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the conversation.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| make an appointment | make a noise | make sure |
| make your breakfast | make a list | make your bed |

Mother: George, don't forget to (a)... and tidy your room. It's nine o'clock. I'm going shopping.

George: OK, Mum. Can you buy some things for me, please?

Mother: Yes, (b)... of the things you want and give it to me. Quickly.

George: OK. I've got to (c)... with the dentist. I've got toothache.

Mother: All right. I'm going out in two minutes. You'll have to (d)... yourself.

There's plenty of bread and eggs and tea.

George: OK, Mum.

Mother: And (e)... you wash up afterwards! Don't forget.

George: All right. Here's the list of things I want. Thanks.

Mother: Right. And don't (f)... in the kitchen. Keep quiet. Remember your father's in bed with flu.

b) Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the passage below.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| make a decision | make friends | make enquiries |
| make some money | make plans | make an effort |

To go and live abroad or not? It needs a lot of thought. After you (a)... to go, you must organise yourself. First (b)... in your own country about accommodation, language schools and work possibilities. You'll need this information so that you can (c)... . In the new country, perhaps it will be the first time you've lived alone. Maybe you'll want to get a job to (d)... so you'll have to look for work. You might feel lonely and you'll have to (e)... with other young people. Sometimes this isn't easy in a big city. Well, it's up to you. You'll have to (f)... .

GET

get rid of	избавиться от	get on (the train)	сесть (в поезд)
get on well with	хорошо ладить с	get a taxi	взять такси
get help	получить помощь	get married	Пожениться
get a job	получить работу	get home	прийти домой
get a cold	простудиться	get better	Поправиться
get old	постареть	get worse	Ухудшиться
get strong	стать сильнее	it is getting hot	становится жарко
get angry	разозлиться	get divorced	Развестись

Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the sentences.

get a train get ready get a lot of money get married get flu

1. Jim and Rosemarie are going to... and I'm going to the wedding.
2. Nurses do a wonderful job but they don't...
3. If you don't put on more clothes in this cold weather, you'll...
4. The buses are very slow. Let's...
5. We're going out in five minutes, children. Hurry up... Put your coats on.

TAKE

take an exam	сдавать экзамен	take a photo	снимать (фото)
take a seat	садиться	take notice	Замечать
take place	иметь место	take care	быть осторожным

Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the sentences.

take an exam take a seat take place take a photo take any notice take care

1. This vase is very old and valuable. Please ... when you clean it.
2. Look at that lovely old house. I think I'll ... of it.
3. He's working very hard every evening. He's going to ... next month.
4. Mr Jenkins will be here in a moment. Please... .
5. I told him it was a dangerous machine, but he didn't... That's why he hurt his hand.
6. The meeting will... in the director's office at 11 a.m.

KEEP

keep calm	оставаться спокойным	keep fit	оставаться в форме
keep still	не двигаться	keep quiet	молчать
keep awake	бодрствовать	keep a record	делать записи

Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the sentences

keep calm keep still keep awake keep fit keep quiet keep a record

1. They... by walking, running and swimming every day.
2. I want to draw a picture of you. Don't move...

3. Ladies and gentlemen, there is a small fire in the cinema. There's no need to worry. Please just... and leave by the exit doors.
4. Teachers must... of student attendance by filling in the class register every day.
5. I'm so tired I don't think *I* can... any longer.
6. The children are asleep so don't make a noise...

HAVE

have a party	проводить вечеринку	have lunch	Обедать
have fun	веселиться	have a drink	выпить (чт.-л.)
have a holiday	быть в отпуске	have a walk	прогуляться
have a coffee	выпить кофе	have a laugh	посмеяться
have trouble	попасть в беду	have a rest	отдохнуть

Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the conversation.

have a rest have a party have a game of tennis
have a bath have fun have breakfast

Jennie: What do you do on Saturdays?

Donald: Well, I get up late and (a)... or shower.

Jennie: Then you (b)...?

Donald: Yes, bacon and eggs. Fruit juice. Then *I* usually (c)... in the park with a friend.

Jennie: Oh, are you good at tennis?

Donald: No, but we enjoy ourselves. We (d)... .

Jennie: And in the evening?

Donald: Oh, I usually invite a few friends to my place and we (e)... You know, music, food, drinks, dancing.

Jennie: And on Sunday?

Donald: On Sunday I don't do anything. I just (f)...

Appendix 2: On the phone

a) Match each verb on the left with the correct phrase on the right

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. dial | 1. wait |
| 2. dial direct | 2. ring a phone number |
| 3. look up | 3. phone a number yourself without using the operator |
| 4. hold on | 4. phone, call |
| 5. ring | 5. find information in a book |

b) Match the words and phrases

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. wrong number | (1) busy (when someone is using the line you want) |
| 2. directory | (2) public phone box |
| 3. directory enquiries | (3) person who helps you make a phone call |
| 4. off-peak | (4) phone number you get by mistake |
| 5. interference | (5) service you phone if you want to find a phone number |
| 6. engaged | (6) book of phone numbers |
| 7. long-distance | (7) very far, opposite of 'local' |
| 8. call-box | (8) not so busy time (when phone calls are cheaper) |
| 9. operator | (9) bad sound which makes it difficult to hear |
| 10. receiver | (10) prices, charges |

Appendix 3: Abbreviations

Study the list of abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Meaning	We say ...
etc.	and so on (<i>et cetera</i>)	'and so on' or 'et cetera'
e.g.	for example (<i>exempli gratia</i>)	'for example' or 'for instance'
c/o	care of (in an address)	'care of'
a.m.	before noon (<i>ante meridiem</i>)	'a.m.'
p.m.	after noon (<i>post meridiem</i>)	'p.m.'
Rd	road (in an address)	'road'
PTO	Please Turn Over (at the bottom of a page)	'please turn over'
PS	after writing (<i>postscript</i>)	'PS'
US	United States of America	'US'

Read a handwritten note which Julie left for her flat-mate, Molly. Put each of the following abbreviations in the correct place in the note below:

<p>10.30 (a)... Friday</p> <p>Molly!</p> <p>I'm just going out to visit my mother. I'll be back this evening (about 7 (b)...).</p> <p>No time to go shopping. Haven't got anything for dinner tonight.</p> <p>Can you get bread, tomatoes, beef, (c)...? And get something to drink (d)... wine.</p> <p>Julie</p> <p>(e)... someone phoned for you. Fred Somers. Friend of yours just arrived from (f)... (I think he said Chicago) His address: (g)... Mr and Mrs Watson, 14 York (h)... London N24. He'll phone again. I said (i)...</p>
--

Put each of the following abbreviations in the correct place in the passage below:

Abbreviation	Meaning	We say ...
BC	Before Christ	'BC' or 'Before Christ'
AD	After Christ (<i>Anno Domini</i>)	'AD' or 'After Christ'
i.e.	this means (<i>id est</i>)	'that is' or 'i.e.'
lb(s)	pound(s) weight (<i>libra</i>) (1 lb = 0.454 kg)	'pound(s)'
in(s)(')	inch(es) (1 in = 2.54 cm)	'inch(es)'
ft(')	foot/feet (1 ft = 0.3048 m)	'foot/feet'
UK	United Kingdom	'UK' or 'United Kingdom'
EU	European Union	'EU' or 'European Union'

The piece of stone is about 1 (a)... 9 (b)... long and weighs nearly 6 (c)... It bears the name of the Egyptian King Tutankhamen, who died over 3,000 years ago in 1343 (d)... . It was discovered almost exactly 3,000 years after his death in 1655 (e)... and taken to Constantinople (f) ... (the modern Istanbul). It will shortly go on a tour of museum in France, Italy, Spain, Germany and other (g)... countries, including, we hope, the (h)... .

Read the following sentences as they would normally be spoken

- a) I work from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and do housework e.g. cleaning, washing etc.
- b) His address is *c/o* Mrs L. Steel, 4 Dover Rd, Chicago, US.
- c) At the bottom of his letter he writes, 'PS I'm going to Scotland next month,' then, 'PTO', and he gives his Scottish address on the back.
- d) The average height of a man in the UK is 5ft 8 ins, i.e. about 173 centimetres.
- e) Italy is a member of the EU.
- f) A metal object 1 '9" long of about 500 BC was found in the third century AD.

Writing

Now write a similar note from you to your mate (room-mate, group-mate, flat-mate). Use an example here as a model.

Appendix 4: Glossary

- Ability – умение (способность что-то выполнить), способность (учебная)
- Accompanying person – сопровождающее лицо
- Acculturation – культурная ассимиляция
- Action plan – план действий
- Artificial intelligence (AI) – искусственный интеллект
- Assimilation – ассимиляция (уподобление)
- Attitudes – установки
- Basic skills – основные умения (базовые: чтение, письмо, счет)
- Benchmark – точка отсчета, контрольная точка, эталон
- Bullying – буллинг, психологический прессинг
- Call for proposals – конкурс заявок, проектов
- Career guidance – профориентация
- Certificate – диплом, аттестат, сертификат, удостоверение
- Citizen – гражданин
- Civic engagement – гражданская позиция, вовлечение граждан в жизнь общества
- Civic Service – служба общественных работ
- Civilian Service – государственная гражданская служба; зд.: альтернативная гражданская служба
- Civil Society – гражданское общество
- Coach – тренер
- Competence – компетенция
- Critical thinking – критическое мышление
- Cultural differences – культурные различия
- Cultural diversity – культурное разнообразие/многообразие
- Culture – культура
- Curriculum – учебный план
- Digital competence – цифровая грамотность
- Digital Youth Work – работа с молодежью с использованием цифровых технологий
- Decision making processes – процесс принятия решений
- Digitalisation – цифровизация.
- Digital literacy – цифровая грамотность
- Digital natives – цифровое поколение («выросшие на цифре»)
- Digital participation – цифровое участие, участие в цифровой среде
- Digital tools – цифровые инструменты

Disability – инвалидность, ограниченные физические или умственные возможности

Empathy – эмпатия, участливое отношение, умение поставить себя на место другого

Empowerment – расширение возможностей, активизация возможностей

E-participation – (*политол. партисипация/партиципация*) культура участия людей в процессах взаимодействия с властью посредством ИКТ (информационно-коммуникационных технологий)

Equality – равенство

Extremism – экстремизм

Facilitator – координатор

Grassroots sport – массовый спорт

Hosting/receiving organisation – принимающая организация

Identity – самоидентификация, идентичность

Informal learning – обучение на опыте; обучение через опыт

Input – вклад, взнос, инвестиция

Intercultural – относящийся к различным культурам, межкультурный

Key competences – основные (ключевые) компетенции

Learning mobility – учебная мобильность

Life-long learning – обучение в течение всей жизни

Local authorities – местные власти

Long term unemployment – длительная/застойная безработица

Methodology – методология, методика, методы

Method – метод исследования (ср.: methods – методика (наука))

Non-formal learning – неформальное обучение

Open access – открытый доступ, в свободном доступе

Open educational resources (OER) – открытый образовательный ресурс

Open and distance learning (ODL) – открытое и заочное обучение

Peer learning – взаимообучение, шефское обучение

Project – проект

Peer to peer education – метод обучения "равный – равному"

Resocialisation – ресоциализация; вторичная социализация (связанная с изменением установок индивида в течение всей жизни по отношению к нормам и ценностям); социальная реабилитация

School – школа

Social enterprise - социальное предприятие

School-based youth work – работа с молодежью в школах

Service learning – обучение методом социальных проектов

Skill – навык

Social analysis – социальный анализ

Socialisation – социализация

Social media takeover – *буквально «захват социальных сетей»* – формат сотрудничества с блогерами и лидерами мнений, который предполагает временную передачу управления аккаунтом влиятельному лицу

Society – общество

Soft Skills – социальные компетенции, надпрофессиональные навыки

Stereotype – стереотип

Subcultures – субкультуры

Teaching staff – учительский коллектив, профессорско-преподавательский состав, ППС

Traineeship (work placement) – стажировка, практика

Transversal (soft; life) skills – надпрофессиональные навыки/личные навыки, навыки общения, жизненные навыки

Third sector – некоммерческие организации, «третий сектор»

Training – обучение

Unemployed – безработный

Venue – место проведения

Virtual learning – обучение с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий

Virtual community – интернет-сообщество (виртуальное общество)

Voluntary activities – общественная деятельность, волонтерство

Voluntary sector – некоммерческий сектор, общественные организации

Volunteering – волонтерство, взаимопомощь

Youth activities – виды деятельности, в которые вовлечены молодые люди, молодежь

Young offender – несовершеннолетний правонарушитель

Young people – молодежь.

Young people with fewer opportunities – молодые люди с меньшими (ограниченными) возможностями

Youth policy – молодежная политика

Youth trainer – специалист по обучению организации работы с молодежью

Youth work – работа с молодежью

Youth worker – специалист по ОРМ

Учебное пособие

Жебрунова Людмила Александровна

**СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ЛЕКСИКА
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

Дата сдачи в печать 26.05.2025 г. Формат 60x84/16.
Усл. печ. л. 3,38. Тираж 200 экз. Заказ № 25/93.

Отпечатано в ФГБОУ ВО «СГУС»,
г. Смоленск, проспект Гагарина, 23.
Тел.: (4812) 30-71-69