

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ВОЛОГОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Canada Labour Market

Методические указания по развитию навыков чтения,
перевода и устной речи

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Цель методических указаний – развитие навыков чтения, перевода и устной речи у студентов-бакалавров экономического факультета. Методические указания состоят из 9 уроков с унифицированной структурой: упражнение на перевод интернациональной лексики, перевод лексики к тексту, текст, вопросы на понимание к тексту, поиск английских эквивалентов русских словосочетаний, диалог к тексту, наводящие вопросы для составления собственного диалога на русском материале.

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LABOUR

OVERVIEW

- ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

indicator, economic, gas, extraction, construction, Canada, Canadian, economy, priority, province, proportion.

- ***Learn the words from the text:***

unemployment – безработица

monthly unemployment rate – ежемесячный уровень безработицы

closely – внимательно

watch – следить

indicator – показатель

well-being – 1) здоровье 2) благосостояние 3) благополучие, процветание

news story – острый вопрос

as – потому что

hover – колебаться

largely – в значительной степени

mining – горное дело

extraction – извлечение, добыча

course – ход

straight – зд. подряд

cornerstone – краеугольный камень

priority – 1) приоритет 2) преимущество

set – устанавливать

generally – в большинстве случаев, большей частью

to head – направляться

participation rate – уровень вовлеченности

- ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

The monthly unemployment rate is one of Canada's most closely watched indicators of economic well-being. In 2006, the unemployment rate continued to be a good news story, as it hovered around a 30-year low, thanks largely to strength in industries such as mining and oil and gas extraction as well as construction.

The average unemployment rate over the course of 2006 was 6.3%, down from 6.8% in 2005. Employment rose 1.9% in 2006— the fourteenth straight year of job growth in Canada. As most Canadians receive most of

their income from a job, paid work is a cornerstone of our society and economy, and having a job is a priority for many of us.

Six provinces set 30-year low unemployment rates in 2006. In all the western provinces, the rate was under 5.0%; it generally increased from Ontario (where it was 6.3%) heading east, with the highest rate, 14.8%, in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Canada's labour force participation rate—the proportion of working-age Canadians who had a job or were looking for one—remained at 67.2% in 2006.

Answer the questions about the text:

1. What importance do Canadians attach to the monthly unemployment rate? How do they watch it?
2. What happened to this indicator in 2006?
3. Was the monthly unemployment rate extremely low?
4. What were the reasons for such an exceptional result?
5. What was the average unemployment rate in 2006? In 2005?
6. What about the employment rate in 2006?
7. For how long has job growth been observed in Canada?
8. What is the main source of income for a Canadian?
9. What is the attitude toward paid work in Canada?
10. What does having a job signify for a Canadian?
11. What record was set in six Canadian provinces in 2006?
12. Where were the extreme results of the unemployment rate registered?
13. What does the labour force participation rate indicate?
14. What was the labour force participation rate in 2006?

• ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

уровень безработицы; внимательно наблюдать за показателем; экономическое благополучие; острый вопрос; колебаться около минимума за последние тридцать лет; во многом благодаря; средний уровень безработицы за 2006 год; четырнадцатый год подряд; рост числа рабочих мест; оплачиваемая работа; краеугольный камень нашего общества и экономики; рекорд по уровню безработицы за тридцать лет; по направлению к востоку; рабочая сила; уровень вовлеченности; канадцы трудоспособного возраста.

- ***Act out the dialogue:***

- What is considered by Canadians to be the main indicator of their economic well-being?
- Especially closely they watch the monthly unemployment rate.
- Do Canadians have a problem finding a job?
- Oh, no. They are doing well thanks largely to strength in industries such as mining and oil and gas extraction as well as construction. Over the years Canadians enjoy job growth in their country.
- Oh, it's good news. Do Canadians mostly get their income from a job?
- Oh, yes. Most of the income comes from their jobs.
- Can you tell me what the attitude toward paid work in Canada is?
- It's a cornerstone of the society and economy.
- So, having a job is a priority for an ordinary Canadian, isn't it?
- It is. Labour force participation rate is rather high in Canada.
- It proves that Canadians are hard-working people. It's a key to their economic well-being.

- ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***

Do you have a job? If yes, is it easy to combine work and school? What is more interesting for you: to work or to go to school? Explain your answer in detail. What do you know about the unemployment rate in Russia?

Women driving employment growth

- ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

to vary, characteristic, sex, proportion, record, effect, baby, boom, boomer, Canadian, group, Aboriginal, typically, non-Aboriginal, reserve, province, population.

- ***Learn the words from the text:***

to drive – подгонять, гнать, зд. способствовать

characteristic – 1) показатель, характеристика 2) характерная черта, характерная особенность, свойство 3) признак

to vary – меняться, различаться

strong – веский, решительный, определенный

gain – увеличение, рост, прирост

account for – нести ответственность, отвечать, вызывать что-либо

hit a record – побить рекорд

push – проталкивать, продвигать

youth – молодежь

effect – результат, следствие, влияние, последствие

baby boom – резкое увеличение рождаемости

participation – участие, вовлеченность

as – по мере того как

boomer – зд. тот, кто родился тогда, когда было увеличение рождаемости

aboriginal – исконный, коренной, аборигенный

typically – типично

to fare – 1) поживать 2) быть 3) оказаться

reserve – резервация, зд. этнический заповедник

• ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

The employment picture varies based on characteristics such as sex and age. For example, adult women (aged 25 and older) made strong gains in 2006. They accounted for nearly half of all employment growth that year. Over the course of 2006, the proportion of adult women who were working hit a record high of 58.3%, pushing their unemployment rate to 6.1 %, below that of adult men (6.5%).

Youths, those aged 15 to 24, have also seen an improved labour market in recent years. Their unemployment rate fell to 11.6% in 2006, the lowest rate since 1989.

The effects of the baby boom are being seen in the participation rates of workers aged 55 and over, as more boomers reach that age. In 2006, 30.5% of Canadians in that age group had jobs, and their numbers increased 5.1% from 2005. The number of workers under 55 rose just 0.9%.

Aboriginal people have typically not fared as well in the labour force as non-Aboriginal people. In 2006, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal people living off reserves in the four western provinces was 9.8%, compared with 4.0% for the non-Aboriginal population.

Answer the questions about the text:

1. What characteristics of a person are important to be employed?
2. What was the situation with adult women in 2006? Did they make strong gains? Did the employment rate of adult women hit a record? Was the proportion of their gains bigger than that one of the adult men?
3. Were the conditions of labour market improved for youths, too?

4. What was their unemployment rate in 2006?
5. What was the employment rate of baby boomers in 2006? How did the numbers of workers aged 55 and over increase from 2005 compared with the number of workers under 55?
6. Did Aboriginal people fare in the labor force as well as non-Aboriginal? Give an example.

- ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

способствовать росту занятости; взрослая женщина; достигнуть решительного прироста; вызвать рост занятости; побить рекорд; сдвинуть уровень безработицы до ...; последствия резкого увеличения рождаемости; уровень вовлеченности; достигнуть этого возраста; число увеличивалось; коренное население; пребывать в числе рабочей силы; по сравнению с.

- ***Act out the dialogue:***

- By the way, what strata of population are driving employment growth in Canada?
- What can I say about it? Maybe adult women, youths, baby boomers, maybe some other stratum of population.
- What do you think who is leading the way (быть вожаком, идти вперёд, показывать пример) in this process?
- I guess, women aged 25 and older.
- Do they really account for a large part of employment growth?
- Well, they do. They are driving the employment growth in Canada.
- Do young people in Canada find a job easily?
- I don't know for sure, but Canadian labour market has been improved for them recently.
- It's good news. What do you think about baby boomers?
- Well... Let me see... Do you mean population aged 55 and over?
- No, but many boomers have already reached this age.
- Hm... It's an unbelievable fact but participation rates of population aged 55 and over are growing faster than those of the population aged under 55.
- Wow! This is unbelievable.
- I agree with you. But, it's true.
- By the way, how do Canadians cope with the national question within the country? Do they help Aboriginal people find their place in the Canadian labour market?

- As a matter of fact, Aboriginal people don't fare as well in the labour force as non-Aboriginal people.
- I guess, their traditional way of life prevents them from adapting in the modern society.
- Maybe. I cannot say anything. Probably they just have different values, not comparable with the values of the western culture.
- Something like this. But I hope soon they will join if not the western culture, then the Canadian labour market.
- Let's hope for the best.
- OK.

• ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***

Do we enjoy employment growth in Russia? What strata of population are driving employment growth in Russia? Is the labour force from neighboring countries often used in Russia? Do you think this cheap labour force is useful for the Russian economy?

Where the jobs are:

Natural resources, the western provinces

• ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

industry, proportional, extraction, professional, technical, service, business, finance, construction, social, assistance, sector, peak, gas, British, occupation, group, Canadian, transport, operator, trend.

• ***Learn the words from the text:***

to gain – получать, приобретать, отвоевывать

strong – решительный, зд. существенный, внушительный

to post – давать полную информацию, сообщать, объявлять

support services – услуги по поддержанию; *фин.*

вспомогательные службы

real estate – недвижимое имущество, недвижимость

leasing – сдача в аренду

health care – здравоохранение

assistance – 1) помощь 2) вспомоществование

wholesale trade – оптовая торговля

retail trade – розничная торговля

manufacturing – обрабатывающая промышленность

utilities – коммунальные предприятия

loss – потеря
 manufacturing job – рабочее место в обрабатывающей промышленности
 decline – идти на убыль
 peak – пик, максимум
 gain – прирост
 shift – сдвиг, перемещение
 goods-producing – товаропроизводящий
 occur – иметь место
 occupation – занятие, род занятий, профессия
 operator – оператор
 self-employment – самостоятельная предпринимательская деятельность
 to level off – выравнивать (ся)
 to settle down – улечься, зд. снизиться

• ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

Almost all industries gained jobs in 2006. The strongest proportional gains were posted in mining and oil and gas extraction, professional, scientific and technical services, business, building and other support services; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; construction; educational services; health care and social assistance; and wholesale and retail trade. Only manufacturing and utilities lost jobs. Ontario continued to feel the loss of manufacturing jobs, which have declined by 130,000 in the province since the sector's peak in 2004. There were strong gains in mining, oil and gas extraction and construction in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Manufacturing, despite recent job losses, is still the second-largest employer in Canada, behind the wholesale and retail trade industries. Nevertheless, a continuing shift away from jobs in the goods-producing industries to those in services is occurring.

As for occupations, the largest group of Canadian men works in trades or as transport or equipment operators. The most common occupations for women are in sales and services. The trend toward self-employment seems to have leveled off—reaching a peak of 17.1 % of workers in 1997, but settling down to 15.2% in 2006.

- ***Answer the questions about the text:***

1. Did all the industries in Canada gain jobs in 2006?
2. In what industries were there the strongest proportional gains?
3. What industries lost jobs?
4. Which province continued to feel the loss of manufacturing jobs?
5. How many jobs did Ontario lose during the period from 2004 to 2006?
6. In which provinces were there strong gains? What industries got the biggest number of jobs?
7. What industry is the first-largest employer in Canada? – the second-largest employer?
8. What industries generally lose their jobs? And what industries get new jobs?
9. In what industries does the largest group of Canadian men work?
10. What are the most common occupations for women?
11. What happened to the trend toward self-employment?

- ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

получать рабочие места; самые большие пропорции прироста; вспомогательные услуги; оптовая торговля; розничная торговля; потерять рабочие места; потеря рабочих мест в обрабатывающей промышленности; второй по величине работодатель после торговой отрасли; перемещение рабочих мест из товаропроизводящих отраслей в сферу услуг; тенденция к самостоятельной предпринимательской деятельности перестала расти; достигнуть пика; тенденция снизилась до 15,2%.

- ***Act out the dialogue:***

- Where is it easier to find a job in Canada?
- There are a lot of fields but the most dynamic industries are oil and gas extraction and construction.
- Are these industries gaining jobs in the labour market?
- Oh, yes. You can also have a try in mining and in retail.
- Glad to hear it. But I'm an economist, as you know.
- A good economist can find a job everywhere, especially in such fields as business, finance, insurance.
- Well... I'm at a loss. The most real thing is, I guess, retail.
- Why do you think so?

- Because it's the first-largest employer in Canada and most Canadian men work there, or alternatively as transport or equipment operators.
- It's a good idea. But if you try and don't like it you can organize a firm of your own: finance consulting or something like that.
- Is self-employment popular now in Canada?
- The trend toward it seems to have leveled off. But it is still popular with Canadians.
- Thanks for sharing your point of view on this issue with me.
- You're always welcome.

- ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***

Is Russia rich in oil and gas? Do many Russians work in these industries? Why do these industries attract so many Russians? What about wages in these industries?

Changing work hours

- ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

futurist, fact, indication, reason, proportion, sector, to convert, position, personal, preference.

- ***Learn the words from the text:***

leisure – свободное время, досуг

futurist – футурист

to predict – предсказывать

to decline – уменьшаться, убывать

steadily – неуклонно

full-time – 1) полный рабочий день 2) полная рабочая неделя

full-time employee – работник по найму на полный рабочий день или полную рабочую неделю

straight – сразу

indication – знак, указание

hot labour market – разогретый рынок труда

at capacity – на полную мощность

existing – имеющийся

shortage – нехватка

proportion – доля

part-time – 1) неполный рабочий день 2) неполная рабочая неделя

labour – зд. рабочая сила
to convert – превращать, переводить, переделывать
position – должность
school – 1) школа 2) ученик 3) факультет университета,
университетский курс
out of personal preference – не по собственному желанию

• ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

We have yet to reach the lives of leisure that some futurists predicted last century. In fact, after having declined steadily since 1994, the average work week for full-time employees rose in 2005 for a second straight year.

But the recent rise is not necessarily a bad thing—it is one indication that the hot labour market is almost at capacity. Employers unable to find more staff are giving more work to their existing employees.

Labour shortages may be one reason why the proportion of people working part time has been declining in recent years, reaching 18.0% in 2006, down from 18.8% in 2002.

Most job growth has been in full-time work. In 2006, over 9 out of 10 jobs created were full time. To meet their growing labour needs, some sectors have converted some part-time positions to full-time jobs. Among those working part time, most do so because they are attending school or out of personal preference.

• ***Answer the questions about the text:***

1. What kind of lifestyle did futurists predict 100 years ago? Did Canadians attain such lifestyle in 2006?
2. What happened to an average work week for full-time employees in 1994, in 2005?
3. What does this rise indicate (показывать)?
4. What usually happens when the labour market is at capacity?
5. Why did the proportion of part-timers decline in 2006? What was their percentage in 2002, in 2006?
6. Where did most job growth happen in the labour market?
7. What can you say about jobs created in 2006?
8. Why did some sectors convert some part-time positions to full-time jobs?
9. What are the most common reasons to work part-time? Does this often happen out of personal preference?

- ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

достигнуть жизни, при которой у человека много свободного времени; неуклонно уменьшаться; средняя рабочая неделя; работник по найму на полную рабочую неделю; второй год подряд; недавнее увеличение; показатель того, что рынок труда работает на полную мощность; нехватка рабочей силы; люди, работающие неполный рабочий день/неполную рабочую неделю; большая часть роста рабочих мест; удовлетворять растущие нужды в рабочей силе; перевести некоторые должности на полную рабочую неделю; посещать университет; не по собственному желанию.

- ***Act out the dialogue:***

- Do a lot of people in Canada work part-time?
- Some Canadians do so, because they attend school or out of personal preference.
- It means that most people who work part-time would like to change the situation: they would like to work full-time to earn more money.
- Right. The exceptions are only university students.
- OK. Do employers sometimes convert part-time positions into full-time ones?
- Sure. If there are labour shortages in the market and employers are unable to find more staff, they just give more work to their existing employees.
- Well... it means that the labour market is rather tight, it is almost at capacity.
- You got it right. It means that the unemployment rate is very low.

- ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***

Do you have a job? Do you work part-time? What will you do after graduating from the university? Is it easy to find a job for a student in Russia?

Wages on the rise

- ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

total, inflation.

- ***Learn the words from the text:***

to be on the rise – идти в гору, подниматься, повышаться

tightening – 1) ужесточение 2) уплотнение, сужение 3) напряжение
to tighten – стягиваться

to push up – зд. увеличивать

to take into account – принимать во внимание, принимать в расчет

- ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

The tightening labour market has pushed up wages. In 2006, total labour income grew by 6.1%, well above the inflation rate of 2.2%. Employees' average hourly wage was \$19.72 in 2006, compared with \$15.59 in 1997. When inflation is taken into account, that meant a 4.8% average increase.

- ***Answer the questions about the text:***

1. What happened to the wages of Canadians when the labour market began to tighten?
2. What happened to total labour income in Canada in 2006?
3. What was the inflation rate in 2006?
4. What was employees' average hourly wage in 2006? In 1997?
5. Does real income depend on the inflation rate?

- ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

напряжение рынка труда; подтолкнуть рост заработной платы; уровень инфляции; средняя заработная плата за час; по сравнению с; когда инфляция принимается в расчет; означать среднее увеличение в 4,8%.

- ***Act out the dialogue:***

- When there are labour shortages the market pushes up wages.
- Right. If a person can choose where to work a good wage becomes a crucial factor.
- If income grows faster than the inflation rate people get wealthier.
- OK. Do you mean this is what happened in Canada in the mid-2000s?
- This is exactly what I meant.

- ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***

What do you know about the inflation rate in Russia? What do you think about wages of Russians? In which industries are wages better? in which – worse?

Alberta's employment boom

- ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

America, proportion, province, booming, gas, construction, sector, national, Canada, Canadian, minimum, Aboriginal, reserve, boom.

- ***Learn the words from the text:***

boom – внезапный успех в делах, подъем, повышение

tight – плотный

to skyrocket – 1) стремительно подниматься 2) быстро расти

booming – преуспевающий, растущий

account for – приводить к

available – имеющийся

to rank first – занимать первое место

respectively – соответственно

Aboriginal – 1) коренной 2) аборигенный

to live off reserves – зд. жить вне этнических заповедников

challenge – проблема, сложная задача

manufacturer – производитель, промышленник, предприниматель

to average – составлять, равняться в среднем

some – около, приблизительно

report – сообщать

- ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

Alberta's labour market is the tightest in North America, with the lowest proportion of jobless and the highest proportion of workers. Employment has been skyrocketing, thanks largely to the province's booming oil and gas and construction sectors.

The number of jobs in Alberta rose 6.0% in 2006, almost three times the national average. The 2006 unemployment rate averaged just 3.4% in Alberta, almost half the national rate of 6.3%. Alberta has had Canada's lowest rate since 2003.

Some 86,000 more people were working in Alberta in 2006, accounting for 27% of all employment growth in Canada that year, though only 1 in 10 working-age Canadians lives in the province.

The employment growth has brought with it wage increases. The average hourly wage rose 6.9% in 2006—more than double the 2.6% rise seen across Canada. Alberta's hourly wage rate, \$21.62 an hour, was the highest in the country. Alberta had the lowest proportion of workers earning minimum wage or less—just 1.7%.

With more jobs available and at higher wages, more people are working in Alberta's largest cities. In 2006, Calgary and Edmonton ranked first and sixth, respectively, among Canadian cities with the highest employment rates. The job growth has also helped Aboriginal people—those living off reserves in Alberta have an employment rate close to the Canadian average. However, the boom is not without its challenges. Alberta employers in some sectors are facing labour shortages. In 2005, for example, 42% of Alberta manufacturers reported being short of skilled workers.

• ***Answer the questions about the text:***

1. Alberta's labor market is the tightest in North America, isn't it? What does this imply?
2. Thanks to what factors did employment in Alberta skyrocket?
3. What about the number of jobs in Alberta in 2006, compared with the national average?
4. What about the unemployment rate in Alberta in 2006, compared with the national average?
5. What else can you say about Alberta's unemployment rate from 2003 to 2006?
6. How many new people joined Alberta's work force in 2006?
7. What percentage of all employment growth in Canada that year does it account for?
8. What fraction of working age Canadians lives in Alberta?
9. What was the consequence of the employment growth in Canada?
10. What happened to the average hourly wage in 2006 in Alberta and in Canada overall?
11. How much was Alberta's hourly wage rate in 2006? What about other provinces and territories?
12. What about the proportion of workers earning minimum wage or less in Alberta?
13. Why did more people begin to work in Alberta's largest cities?

14. Which Alberta's cities have the highest employment rates among Canadian cities?
15. What happened to the employment rate of Aboriginal people in Alberta?
16. What are the challenges of Alberta's employment boom?

• ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

доля безработных; доля работающих; занятость быстро растет; во многом благодаря; преуспевающий сектор; около 86 000 людей дополнительно; увеличение заработной платы; средняя заработная плата за час; подъем, наблюдаемый в Канаде; при наличии большого количества рабочих мест и с более высокой заработной платой; занимать первое место; иметь уровень занятости, близкий к среднему по Канаде; нехватка рабочей силы; 42% предпринимателей сообщили о том, что им не хватает квалифицированных рабочих.

• ***Act out the dialogue:***

- What do you know about the employment boom in Canada?
- Well... I heard about Alberta. Its labour market is the tightest in North America.
- When do we say that the market is tight?
- When the proportion of jobless is low and the proportion of working people is high.
- Has it always been so in Alberta?
- I doubt this very much. Employment has skyrocketed, thanks largely to the province's booming oil and gas and construction sectors.
- I understand. What about wages in Alberta? Are they higher than the national average?
- I believe Alberta's hourly wage rate is the highest in the country.
- Do the largest cities in Alberta attract a lot of job-seekers?
- Yes, this is true. Especially about Calgary and Edmonton.
- Do Aboriginal people fare easily in work force in the province?
- I think the situation with their employment is much better than in the country on the whole.
- Does the province have any problem?
- I would say the boom is not without its challenges.
- What do you mean?
- I mean labour shortages. You see, manufacturers are short of

skilled workers.

- Well... I don't think it's a problem. I would say it's an advantage.
- Maybe cheap labour force from other countries can help them.
- Yes. Why not.

- ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***

In what places in Russia is labour market the tightest? Where is it easier to find a job in Russia? Where – more difficult?

Immigrants' perspectives on employment

- ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

immigrant, social, political, adequate, barrier, Canada, April, percent, to report, Canadian, contact, qualification, problem, serious.

- ***Learn the words from the text:***

perspective – перспектива, вид

pleased – довольный

appreciate – ценить

adequate – 1) отвечающий требованиям 2) соответствующий

to surmount – преодолевать

barrier – барьер

a study – изучение, исследование

find (found; found) – обнаруживать, приходить к заключению,

признавать, устанавливать

job-seeker – соискатель на рабочее место

report – сообщать

to cite – 1) ссылаться 2) перечислять

recognition – признание, одобрение

qualification – право занимать какую-либо должность,

квалификация, пригодность

Census – перепись

mother tongue – родная речь

sharply – точно, зд. резко, круто

overcome – преодолевать

- ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

Most new immigrants are pleased to be living in Canada, and appreciate our social and political environment. However, their biggest difficulties, even

after four years in the country, remain finding an adequate job and surmounting the language barrier.

A study of 25- to 44-year-old immigrants who arrived in Canada between April 2001 and March 2002 found that 62% of them were still looking for a job between 7 and 24 months after arrival. Fifty-three percent were still looking 25 to 48 months after arrival.

Most immigrant job-seekers reported difficulties searching for work. Cited most often were: the lack of Canadian work experience (50%); lack of contacts in the job market (37%); lack of recognition of either foreign experience (37%) or foreign qualifications (35%); and the language barrier (32%).

About 16% of the job-seekers cited language problems as their most serious difficulty. The 2001 Census shows that only 18% of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001 spoke English or French as their mother tongue, down sharply from 40% of immigrants who arrived during the 1970s.

However, most eventually overcame these difficulties. The employment rate of the immigrants in this study rose from 51% six months after their arrival to 65% two years after arrival, then 75% after four years in Canada; the rate for Canadians in the 25-to-44 age group is 82%.

Immigrants' employment rates, and the quality of their employment—a job in their field, at a high skill level, and a good wage—improve with their ability to speak English. Employment rates were also better for immigrants who spoke French.

- ***Answer the questions about the text:***

1. What do most new immigrants think about their experience in Canada? Do they like social and political environment in the country?
2. What are the biggest difficulties they face in the country?
3. For how long do they usually look for an adequate job?
4. What are the most common difficulties for immigrants searching for work in Canada?
5. Do language problems play a significant role when immigrants try to find a job?
6. Did some immigrants speak English or French as their mother tongue when they arrived? Give percentages for different periods.
7. Did most immigrants eventually overcome language problems

and find an adequate job? How long did it take them to find a job?

8. What is the employment rate for Canadians in the 25-to-44 age group?
9. Does the ability to speak English influence immigrants' employment rates and the quality of their employment?
10. What does the quality of employment imply?
11. What about the ability to speak French?

• ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

быть довольным; высоко ценить социальное и политическое окружение; отвечающее требованиям рабочее место; преодолеть языковой барьер; изучение иммигрантов; исследование установило; ищущий работу; трудности при поиске работы; наиболее часто перечислялись; недостаток опыта работы в Канаде; нехватка контактов на рынке рабочих мест; признание зарубежного опыта или квалификации; наиболее серьезная трудность; говорить на английском или французском языке как на родном; преодолеть трудности; работа по специальности; высокий профессиональный уровень.

• ***Act out the dialogue:***

- There are a lot of immigrants in Canada from all over the world.
- I heard that Canadians are very proud of their tolerant society.
- Well... I admit tolerance is their strong side.
- How do new immigrants feel about their first experience in Canada?
- Most of them are pleased with their social and political environment.
- Do they face any challenges when they come to the country?
- Of course, they do. Their biggest difficulties are finding an adequate job and surmounting the language barrier.
- These two problems are interconnected as far as I see.
- Sure. If you know English or French you have better chances to find a job.
- What other problems do immigrant job-seekers face searching for work?
- Cited most often are: lack of Canadian work experience, lack of contacts in the job market, lack of recognition.
- Immigration is always a challenge to our abilities and morale

(моральное состояние).

- It's true. Let's wish them good luck.
- It is very appropriate to say that.

- ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***

People from what countries usually immigrate to Russia? Do they sometimes have language problems? Do you have any advice for them?

Attitudes toward commuting

- ***Guess the meaning of these international words:***

Canadian, to show, chance, negative, person, to combine, public, transit, minute, to vary, Canada, median, kilometre.

- ***Learn the words from the text:***

attitude – позиция, отношение, подход

commute – 1) совершать регулярные поездки на работу в город из пригорода 2) ежедневная поездка на работу и обратно

survey – исследование

quiet – спокойный, ничем не нарушаемый

busy – интенсивный, оживленный

to catch up on – 1) попасть, оказаться 2) закончить

grocery – бакалея

to do some repairs – ремонтировать, заниматься ремонтом

commuter – человек, едущий на работу или обратно

a great deal – зд. сильно

to mind – иметь что-либо против

frustration – разочарование

to bike – ездить на велосипеде

a car ride – поездка на машине

public transit – общественный транспорт

negative – недоброжелательный

to be negative about something – быть отрицательно настроенным по поводу чего-либо

to add up to – сводиться к чему-либо

vary – меняться, колебаться

round trip – поездка туда и обратно

median – срединный, срединный

- ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

We are spending more time commuting to work, and a 2005 survey of working Canadians shows that many of us enjoy our travel to work. For some, it is the only quiet time in a busy day, while for others it is a chance to catch up on work. Despite the negative impression that people have of commuting, many still prefer it to grocery shopping or doing home repairs. Some 38% of commuters like their trip to and from work, including 16% who enjoy it a great deal. Only 30% say they dislike it. In addition, the more a person likes their job, the more likely they enjoy their daily commute and do not mind its frustrations.

Those who bike to work are the happiest commuters: 57% say they like or greatly like it. Those who combine a car ride with public transit are the most negative about their commute: 58% dislike or greatly dislike it. Of those taking only public transit, 23% enjoy their commute, compared with 39% of drivers.

Commute times are getting longer. In 2005, we spent an average of 63 minutes a day travelling to and from work, which adds up to about 12 days a year for a full-time worker. This compares with 54 minutes a day in 1992 and 59 minutes in 1998.

Travel times vary by city. Among Canada's six largest cities, Toronto has the longest commute, at an average 79 minutes round trip in 2005, whereas Edmonton has the shortest, at 62 minutes.

We are travelling farther to work. From 1996 to 2001, the median commute increased from 7.0 kilometres to 7.2 kilometres.

- ***Answer the questions about the text:***

1. What is the latest trend in commuting to work?
2. Do Canadians enjoy their travel to work?
3. What role does commute play in a life of a common Canadian?
4. Compare impressions Canadians have of commuting, of grocery shopping and doing home repairs.
5. Do many commuters like their trip to and from work? Do many commuters report that they enjoy it a great deal? How many Canadians say they dislike it?
6. What are the most common ways of commuting in Canada?
7. On what factors does the attitude toward commuting depend?
8. Canadians say: "Commute times are getting longer." Can you prove it with the help of statistics? How long did they spend for an everyday commute in 1992? in 1998? in 2005?

9. How do travel times vary by city? What city has the longest commute? How long was it in 2005? What about Edmonton?
10. Do Canadians travel farther to work? How did the median commute increase from 1996 to 2001?

• ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

отношение к поездкам на работу и обратно; исследование работающих канадцев; спокойное время; занятый день; шанс попасть на работу; несмотря на негативное впечатление; покупка хлебобулочных изделий; домашний ремонт; не возражает против отрицательных моментов; ехать на работу на велосипеде; поездка на машине; общественный транспорт; наиболее отрицательно настроенный; это сводится к двенадцати дням в году; время в пути; поездка туда и обратно; средняя продолжительность поездки на работу и обратно.

• ***Act out the dialogue:***

- I live close to my work.
- How lucky you are! How long does it take you to get to work?
- It's about 30 minutes.
- Wow! Do you drive or use public transit?
- I just walk.
- Wonderful! Do you enjoy walking to work?
- Quite a lot because I walk along the bank of the river and the place is beautiful.
- Do you make any stops on your walk?
- Sure. It's very beautiful around. I see the reflections of churches in the quiet water. Sometimes I feed ducks.
- You are very lucky indeed. As for me, I use public transit and I am not quite happy about my daily commute.
- But you can read a book while on a bus.
- Well... I cannot always find a seat and during rush hour the bus can get really overcrowded.
- I see.
- I hope someday I can afford to buy a car.
- Not a bad idea.
- Oh, my bus is coming. Good-bye.
- Bye. Have a good trip home.

- **Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:**

How do you get to the university? Do you enjoy your trip? Do you live far from the university? How much time does it take you to get to the university?

Young pensioners: Few return to work

- **Guess the meaning of these international words:**

pension, financial, resource, Canadian, public, to collect, sponsor, pensioner, boss, to report, to peak.

- **Learn the words from the text:**

benefit – пособие, привилегия

retiree – пенсионер

need - необходимость

50-something retiree – пенсионер в возрасте пятьдесят с лишним

tax filer – налогоплательщик

tax file – налоговая декларация

public pension – государственная пенсия

kick in – платить свою долю

collect – получать

employer – наниматель, работодатель, предприниматель

unrestricted – неограниченный, зд. полный

long-term – многолетний

persuade – убеждать, склонить

seemingly – по-видимому

content – согласный, довольный

to report – сообщать

self-employment – 1) работа на себя 2) самостоятельная предпринимательская деятельность

likelihood – вероятность

peak – достигнуть пика, максимума

downsize – уменьшать габариты и массу автомобиля, зд. уменьшаться

incentive – льгота, поощрение, стимул

to slow – замедляться

cover – защищать

account for – насчитывать, приводить к, служить причиной чего-либо

- ***Read the text and translate it with the help of the words above:***

Generous employer pension benefits and other financial resources leave many 50-something retirees with little need to keep working.

About one in five Canadian tax filers retire before they reach 60, the age when public pensions kick in. Fewer than 1 % of workers collect an employer-sponsored pension at any age from 50 to 54. But 5% of men and 4% of women retire at age 55, which is when many employer pensions offer unrestricted benefits to long-term employees.

Once retired, it seems that very little can persuade these young pensioners to go back to work. Only half of them worked for some pay the year after they retired, and only 30% of early retirees earned more than \$5,000. Seemingly content not to have a boss any longer, many of them did not even want to be their own boss—fewer than 1 in 10 young pensioners reported self-employment income in the year after they retired. The likelihood of re-employment falls the older one is at retirement age.

Early retirement peaked in the mid-1990s when governments and other employers downsized and offered early retirement incentives. Early retirement has slowed as younger employees today are less likely to be covered by a pension.

On average, young pensioners' earnings a year before retirement were 50% higher than those who did not retire early. Early pensioners continue to earn about two-thirds of their pre-retirement income after they stop working. Employer pensions account for more than 60% of young pensioners' income.

- ***Answer the questions about the text:***

1. Why do many 50-something retirees in Canada have little need to keep working?
2. How often do Canadian tax filers retire before they reach 60?
3. At what age do public pensions kick in in Canada?
4. At what age do the youngest retirees begin to collect the employer-sponsored pension?
5. At what age do many employer pensions offer unrestricted benefits to long-term employees?
6. Is it easy to persuade young pensioners to go back to work? Can you prove it with the help of statistics?
7. Do many pensioners work for some pay in years after they retired? Do they earn much? Are they content not to have a boss any longer? Do they often report self-employment income

in the year after they retired?

8. At what age are Canadian pensioners most likely to be re-employed?
9. When did early retirement peak in Canada and why?
10. Why has early retirement slowed in Canada today?
11. Compare earnings of young pensioners and those who did not retire early.
12. Do early pensioners continue to earn much after they stop working?
13. What percentage of young pensioners' income do employer pensions account for?

- ***Find the English equivalents for these word combinations:***

щедрые пенсионные пособия от работодателя; продолжать работать; государственные пенсии дополняют другие доходы; получать пенсию от работодателя; все возможные пособия; работник по найму, проработавший много лет; молодые пенсионеры; доход от самостоятельной предпринимательской деятельности; вероятность возвращения к работе; ранний выход на пенсию был максимально популярен в середине девяностых; штаты работников, работающих на правительство и других работодателей были сокращены; предложить стимулы для раннего ухода на пенсию; ранний выход на пенсию стал более редким; иметь поддержку в виде пенсии; в среднем; доход перед выходом на пенсию.

- ***Act out the dialogue:***

- When do people in Canada usually retire?
- You see, public pensions kick in when Canadians reach the age of 60.
- But many of them have also employer-sponsored pensions.
- Do you mean early retirement that peaked in the mid-1990s?
- Exactly.
- Very many people retired at that time at the age of 55 when many employer pensions offered unrestricted benefits to long-term employees.
- Were Canadians likely to continue working after their retirement?
- Half of them worked for some pay the year after they retired but in

general they were content not to work any longer.

- What about the opportunity of self-employment?
 - Some of them tried to use it but most preferred not to work any longer.
 - By the way, what caused so many early retirement incentives in the 1990s?
 - Well... you see, governments and other employers downsized and part of their staff were offered to retire early.
 - What about our time? Is early retirement common in Canada now to the same extent?
 - No, it isn't. Now it happens much less often. The reason is obvious: younger employees today are less likely to be covered by a pension than it was twenty years ago.
 - Did the age of retirement depend on a person's income?
 - Sure. Only rich Canadians could afford to retire early.
 - This sounds so familiar. It resembles Russia.
- ***Answer the questions and make up a dialogue:***
 - Would you like to retire early? At what age would you like to retire? How much would you like to get from the Pension Fund every month?

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