

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Донецький національний університет
економіки і торгівлі
імені Михайла Туган-Барановського

Кафедра іноземної флології, українознавства та соціально-правових дисциплін

**С. А. Остапенко, Г. М. Удовіченко, Л. А. Дмитрук, М. О. Куц,
Л. В. Воробйова, О. Ю. Герасименко**

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

ПРАКТИКУМ З ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ

Ступінь: бакалавр

Кривий Ріг
2021

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ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО

На засіданні кафедри іноземної
філології, українознавства та
соціально-правових дисциплін
Протокол № 5
від 08 листопада 2021 р.

Схвалено навчально-методичною
радою ДонНУЕТ
Протокол № 5
від 25 листопада 2021 р.

Кривий Ріг
2021

УДК 811.111'276.6:33 (075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ-923
О 76

**С. А. Остапенко, Г. М. Удовіченко, Л. А. Дмитрук, М. О. Куц,
Л. В. Воробйова, О. Ю. Герасименко**

О 76 Методичні рекомендації до вивчення дисципліни «Практикум з іноземної мови», ступінь бакалавр. Кривий Ріг : ДонНУЕТ, 2021. 306 с.

Запропонована методична розробка сприятиме розвитку лексичних навичок та комунікативній діяльності студентів. Робота містить вправи за темами, які вивчаються на другому етапі вивчення іноземної мови.

Зміст розробки викликає зацікавленість, пов'язану з актуальністю розроблених тем. Завдання складені на основі сучасних вимог з урахуванням розвитку комунікативної компетенції.

Методичні рекомендації відповідають сучасним методичним вимогам до навчальної літератури.

ББК 81.2 Англ-923

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економіки і торгівлі імені Михайла Туган-
Барановського, 2021

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ВСТУП / INTRODUCTION

«Практикум з іноземної мови» є навчальною дисципліною, що забезпечує підготовку студентів ступеня «бакалавр».

Мета курсу – формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності у сферах професійного та ситуативного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах; вдосконалення вмінь та навичок читання, перекладу, реферування спеціальної літератури за фахом; вироблення навичок читання та реферування наукової інформації з фаху, ведення бесіди з професійної тематики, ділового листування та роботи з комерційною документацією.

Завданнями дисципліни «Практикум з іноземної мови» є:

- набуття навичок практичного володіння іноземною мовою в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності в обсязі тематики, зумовленої професійними потребами; одержування новітньої фахової інформації через іноземні джерела;
- користування усним монологічним та діалогічним мовленням у межах побутової, суспільно-політичної, загальноекономічної та фахової тематики;
- переклад з іноземної мови на рідну текстів загальноекономічного характеру;
- формування основних вмінь використання знань на практиці під час ведення ділової бесіди або спілкування по телефону в ділових цілях з урахуванням конкретних умов;
- ознайомлення з найбільш відомими зразками мовленнєвої поведінки під час проведення ділових зборів, презентацій та переговорів;
- навчання підготовці до участі у наукових конференціях, семінарах, дебатах, тощо;
- ознайомлення з особливостями оформлення найбільш вживаних паперів.

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен

знати:

- лексику, граматику, фонетику і орфографію іноземної мови;
- правила усного ділового спілкування;
- основні вимоги до культури мовлення.

вміти:

- конструювати параграфи для організації думок в єдину інтелектуальну структуру;
- читати та перекладами текст з побутової та професійної тематики середньої складності;
- спілкуватися іноземною мовою на побутові, суспільно-політичні та професійні теми в межах вивченої лексики та граматики;

- писати короткі повідомлення та есе іноземною мовою дотримуючись правил орфографії та граматики;
- складати ділові документи на задану тему, дотримуючись міжнародних стандартів;
- одержувати новітню фахову інформацію через новітні джерела.
- грамотно спілкуватися в межах усного мовлення;
- вести презентації згідно вимог ділового мовлення.

Дані методичні рекомендації мають за мету набуття студентами навичок читати та перекладати тексти з побутової та професійної тематики, спілкуватися іноземною мовою на побутові, суспільно-політичні та професійні теми в межах вивченої лексики та граматики, писати короткі повідомлення та есе іноземною мовою дотримуючись правил орфографії та граматики.

Методичні рекомендації складаються з тридцяти вісьми тем, передбачених робочою навчальною програмою дисципліни. Кожен розділ містить вправи на розвиток усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності: аудіювання, читання, говоріння та писемного мовлення, виконання яких сприяє розвитку комунікативної компетенції студентів другого рівня вивчення іноземної мови.

**ЧАСТИНА 1.
ЗАГАЛЬНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**PART 1.
GENERAL STUDY GUIDE**

1. Опис дисципліни

Найменування показників	Характеристика дисципліни
Обов'язкова (для студентів спеціальності "назва спеціальності") / вибіркова дисципліна	Обов'язкова
Семестр (осінній / весняний)	весняний
Кількість кредитів	10
Загальна кількість годин	300
Кількість змістових модулів	2
Лекції, годин	-
Практичні / семінарські, годин	128
Лабораторні, годин	-
Самостійна робота, годин	172
Тижневих годин для денної форми навчання:	
аудиторних	8
самостійної роботи студента	10,5
Вид контролю	екзамен

2. Програма дисципліни

Мета – формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності у сферах професійного та ситуативного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах; вдосконалення вмінь та навичок читання, перекладу, реферування спеціальної літератури; вироблення навичок читання та реферування наукової інформації з фаху, ведення бесіди з професійної тематики, ділового листування та роботи з комерційною документацією.

Завдання: набуття навичок практичного володіння іноземною мовою в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності в обсязі тематики, зумовленої професійними потребами; одержування новітньої фахової інформації через іноземні джерела;

користування усним монологічним та діалогічним мовленням у межах побутової, суспільно-політичної, загальноекономічної та фахової тематики;

переклад з іноземної мови на рідну текстів загальноекономічного характеру;

формування основних вмінь використання знань на практиці під час ведення ділової бесіди або спілкування по телефону в ділових цілях з урахуванням конкретних умов;

ознайомлення з найбільш відомими зразками мовленнєвої поведінки під час проведення ділових зборів, презентацій та переговорів;

навчання підготовці до участі у наукових конференціях, семінарах, дебатах, тощо;

ознайомлення з особливостями оформлення найбільш вживаних паперів.

Предмет: іноземна (англійська) мова.

Зміст дисципліни розкривається в темах:

- Тема 1. Повсякденне життя і його проблеми.
- Тема 2. Сім'я. Родинні стосунки.
- Тема 3. Характер людини.
- Тема 4. Режим дня.
- Тема 5. Здоровий спосіб життя.
- Тема 6. Дружба, любов.
- Тема 7. Стосунки з однолітками, в колективі.
- Тема 8. Світ захоплень.
- Тема 9. Дозвілля, відпочинок.
- Тема 10. Особистісні пріоритети.
- Тема 11. Плани на майбутнє, вибір професії.
- Тема 12. Навколишнє середовище.
- Тема 13. Життя в країні, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 14. Подорожі, екскурсії.
- Тема 15. Культура і мистецтво в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 16. Спорт в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 17. Література в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 18. Засоби масової інформації.
- Тема 19. Молодь і сучасний світ.
- Тема 20. Людина і довкілля.
- Тема 21. Одяг.
- Тема 22. Покупки.
- Тема 23. Харчування.
- Тема 24. Науково-технічний прогрес, видатні діячі науки.
- Тема 25. Україна у світовій спільноті.
- Тема 26. Свята, знаменні дати, події в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 27. Традиції та звичаї в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 28. Видатні діячі історії та культури України та країни, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 29. Визначні об'єкти історичної та культурної спадщини України та країни, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 30. Музеї, виставки.
- Тема 31. Кіно, телебачення.
- Тема 32. Обов'язки та права людини.
- Тема 33. Міжнародні організації, міжнародний рух.
- Тема 34. Освіта, навчання, виховання.
- Тема 35. Університетське життя.
- Тема 36. Улюблені навчальні предмети.
- Тема 37. Система освіти в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається.
- Тема 38. Іноземні мови у житті людини.

Опанування дисципліни дозволяє забезпечити:

1) формування:

загальних програмних компетентностей:

здатність спілкуватися іноземною мовою як усно, так і письмово;

навички міжособистісної взаємодії;

цінування та повага різноманітності та мультикультурності;

здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу;

здатність застосовувати отримані знання в практичних ситуаціях;

здатність працювати в команді;

здатність до спілкуватися з представниками інших професійних груп різного рівня (з експертами з інших галузей знань/видів економічної діяльності);

здатність до пошуку, оброблення та аналізу інформації з різних джерел;

здатність до адаптації та дій в новій ситуації;

здатність вчитися і оволодівати сучасними знаннями;

здатність працювати автономно;

здатність діяти на основі етичних міркувань (мотивів);

здатність діяти соціально відповідально та свідомо.

2) досягнення програмних результатів навчання:

оволодіти навичками усної та письмової комунікації іноземною мовою;

показувати навички самостійної роботи, демонструвати критичне, креативне, самокритичне мислення дослідженнях та професійному спілкуванні;

формулювати, аналізувати та синтезувати рішення науково-практичних проблем;

демонструвати здатність діяти соціально відповідально та свідомо на основі етичних принципів, цінувати та поважати культурне різноманіття, індивідуальні відмінності людей;

оцінювати результати власної роботи, демонструвати лідерські навички та уміння працювати в команді;

мати навички міжособистісної взаємодії, які дозволяють досягати професійних цілей;

виявляти навички самостійної роботи, гнучкого мислення, відкритості до нових знань;

3) набуття результатів навчання (згідно Дублінських дескрипторів):

– знання:

граматичних структур, що є необхідними для гнучкого вираження відповідних функцій та понять, а також для розуміння і продукування широкого кола текстів в повсякденній та професійній сферах;

мовних форм, властивих для офіційних та розмовних реєстрів академічного і професійного мовлення;

широкого діапазону словникового запасу, що є необхідним в повсякденній та професійній сферах;

– уміння/навички:

Аудіювання

сприймати, розпізнавати та осмислювати інформацію у вигляді іншомовного повідомлення, що лунає від співрозмовника та/або звучить у звукозапису в нормальному темпі;

розуміти найуживанішу лексику та основне з повідомлень у межах тем, визначених Програмою, у тому числі професійно-орієнтованого спрямування.

Читання

володіти усіма видами читання (вивчаюче, ознайомлювальне, переглядове, пошукове), що передбачають різний ступінь розуміння прочитаного;

розуміти повністю і точно зміст різножанрових автентичних текстів, у тому числі професійно-орієнтованих, з використанням двомовного словника (вивчаюче читання);

розуміти загальний зміст тексту, визначаючи при цьому не лише коло питань, але й те, як вони вирішуються (ознайомлювальне читання);

отримувати загальне уявлення про тему та коло питань, які розглядаються у тексті (переглядове читання);

знаходити конкретну інформацію (визначення, правило, цифрові та інші дані) (пошукове читання).

Монологічне мовлення

продукувати розгорнуте підготовлене та непідготовлене висловлювання з проблем соціокультурного та професійного спілкування, що визначені у Програмі;

резюмувати отриману інформацію;

аргументовано представляти власну точку зору стосовно описаних фактів та подій, робити висновки.

Діалогічне мовлення

Студенти повинні вміти:

вступати в контакт зі співрозмовником, підтримувати та завершувати бесіду, використовуючи адекватні мовленнєві формули та правила мовленнєвого етикету;

обмінюватись професійною та непрофесійною інформацією зі співрозмовником, виражаючи згоду, незгоду, сумнів, подив, прохання, пораду, пропозицію тощо;

брати участь в дискусії за темою, проблемою, аргументовано відстоювати власну точку зору.

Письмо

виконувати письмові завдання щодо прослуханого, побаченого, прочитаного;

логічно та аргументовано викладати власні думки, дотримуючись стилістичних та жанрових особливостей;

володіти навичками складання приватного та ділового листування, використовувати відповідні реквізити та формули письмового звернення;

реферувати та анотувати професійно-орієнтовані та загальнонаукові тексти з урахуванням різного ступеню смислової компресії.

– **комунікація:**

ефективно встановлювати і підтримувати комунікацію в навчальних ситуаціях, здійснювати чіткі та детальні повідомлення на різні теми та аргументувати свою позицію щодо обговорюваної проблеми;

розв'язувати більшість проблем під час перебування у країні, мова якої вивчається;

висловлюватись на знайомі теми або теми, пов'язані з особистими інтересами; описувати досвід, події, сподівання, мрії тощо;

вільно спілкуватись із носіями мови, чітко, детально висловлюватись з широкого кола тем, виражати свою думку з певної проблеми, наводячи різноманітні аргументи за і проти;

– **відповідальність і автономія:**

розуміти, які ключові цінності, переконання та поведінка в академічному і професійному середовищі України відрізняються при порівнянні однієї культури з іншими;

розуміти різні корпоративні культури в конкретних професійних контекстах і те, яким чином вони співвідносяться одна з одною;

застосовувати міжкультурне розуміння у процесі безпосереднього усного і писемного спілкування в академічному та професійному середовищі;

належним чином поводити себе і реагувати у типових академічних, професійних, світських і повсякденних ситуаціях, а також знати правила взаємодії між людьми у різних ситуаціях.

3. Структура дисципліни

Назви змістових модулів і тем	Кількість годин				
	усього	У тому числі			
		л	п/с	лаб	срс
1	2	3	4	5	6
Змістовий модуль 1 : Особистісна та освітня сфери					
Тема 1. Повсякденне життя і його проблеми	8		4		4
Тема 2. Сім'я. Родинні стосунки	8		4		4
Тема 3. Характер людини	6		2		4
Тема 4. Режим дня	6		2		4
Тема 5. Здоровий спосіб життя	8		4		4
Тема 6. Дружба, любов	8		4		4
Тема 7. Стосунки з однолітками, в колективі	8		2		6
Тема 8. Світ захоплень	8		4		4
Тема 9. Дозвілля, відпочинок	8		4		4
Тема 10. Особистісні пріоритети	8		2		6
Тема 11. Плани на майбутнє, вибір професії	8		2		6
Тема 12. Освіта, навчання, виховання	8		2		6
Тема 13. Університетське життя	8		4		4
Тема 14. Улюблені навчальні предмети	8		2		6

Тема 15. Система освіти в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається	10		6		4
Тема 16. Іноземні мови у житті людини	6		2		4
Разом за змістовим модулем 1	124		50		74
Змістовий модуль 2: Публічна сфера					
Тема 17. Навколишнє середовище	8		4		4
Тема 18. Життя в країні, мова якої вивчається	8		4		4
Тема 19. Подорожі, екскурсії	8		2		6
Тема 20. Культура і мистецтво в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається	8		6		2
Тема 21. Спорт в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається	8		4		4
Тема 22. Література в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається	8		6		2
Тема 23. Засоби масової інформації	8		4		4
Тема 24. Молодь і сучасний світ	8		2		6
Тема 25. Людина і довкілля	8		2		6
Тема 26. Одяг	8		4		4
Тема 27. Покупки	8		2		6
Тема 28. Харчування	8		4		4
Тема 29. Науково-технічний прогрес, видатні діячі науки	8		4		4
Тема 30. Україна у світовій спільноті	8		4		4
Тема 31. Свята, знаменні дати, події в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається	8		4		4
Тема 32. Традиції та звичаї в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається	8		6		2
Тема 33. Видатні діячі історії та культури України та країни, мова якої вивчається	8		4		4
Тема 34. Визначні об'єкти історичної та культурної спадщини України та країни, мова якої вивчається	8		4		4
Тема 35. Музеї, виставки	8		2		6
Тема 36. Кіно, телебачення	8		2		6
Тема 37. Обов'язки та права людини	8		2		6
Тема 38. Міжнародні організації, міжнародний рух	8		2		6
Разом за змістовим модулем 2	176		78		98
Усього годин	300		128		172

4. Теми семінарських/практичних/лабораторних занять

№ з/п	Вид та тема заняття	Кількість годин
1	Практичне заняття Повсякденне життя і його проблеми. Іменник.	2
2	Практичне заняття Як подолати стрес. Іменник	2
3	Практичне заняття Сім'я. Займенник.	2
4	Практичне заняття Родинні стосунки. Займенник.	2

5	Практичне заняття Характер людини. Числівник.	2
6	Практичне заняття Режим дня. Артикль.	2
7	Практичне заняття Здоровий спосіб життя. Артикль.	2
8	Практичне заняття Здорове харчування. Артикль.	2
9	Практичне заняття Дружба, любов. Прикметник.	2
10	Практичне заняття Вибір партнера. Шлюб. Прикметник.	2
11	Практичне заняття Стосунки з однолітками, в колективі. Прислівник.	2
12	Практичне заняття Світ захоплень. Present Simple – Present Continuous.	2
13	Практичне заняття Моє хоббі. Present Simple – Present Continuous.	2
14	Практичне заняття Дозвілля, відпочинок. Способи вираження майбутніх дій.	2
15	Практичне заняття Мій вільний час. Способи вираження майбутніх дій.	2
16	Практичне заняття Особистісні пріоритети. Past Simple.	2
17	Практичне заняття Плани на майбутнє, вибір професії. Past Simple.	2
18	Практичне заняття Освіта, навчання, виховання. Past Continuous.	2
19	Практичне заняття Університетське життя. Past Continuous.	2
20	Практичне заняття Університетське життя. Present Perfect.	2
21	Практичне заняття Улюблені навчальні предмети. Present Perfect.	2
22	Практичне заняття Система освіти в Україні. Present Perfect Continuous. Present Tenses.	2
23	Практичне заняття Система освіти в Британії. Past Perfect.	2
24	Практичне заняття Британські заклади освіти. Past Perfect.	2
25	Практичне заняття Іноземні мови у житті людини. Past Perfect Continuous.	2
26	Практичне заняття Навколишнє середовище. Past Tenses.	2
27	Практичне заняття Захист навколишнього середовища. Past Tenses.	2
28	Практичне заняття Життя в країні, мова якої вивчається. Future Tenses.	2
29	Практичне заняття Свята та традиції Британії. Future Tenses.	2

30	Практичне заняття Подорожі, екскурсії.	2
31	Практичне заняття Культура і мистецтво України. Future Tenses.	2
32	Практичне заняття Культура Британії. Passive Voice.	2
33	Практичне заняття Мистецтво Британії. Passive Voice.	2
34	Практичне заняття Спорт в Україні. Passive Voice.	2
35	Практичне заняття Спорт в Британії. Indirect Speech.	2
36	Практичне заняття Література в Україні. Indirect Speech.	2
37	Практичне заняття Література в Британії. Indirect Speech.	2
38	Практичне заняття Британські птсьменники. Indirect Speech.	2
39	Практичне заняття Засоби масової інформації. Indirect Speech.	2
40	Практичне заняття Роль масмедіа в сучасному житті. Indirect Speech.	2
41	Практичне заняття Молодь і сучасний світ. Conditionals.	2
42	Практичне заняття Людина і довкілля. Conditionals.	2
43	Практичне заняття Одяг. Conditionals.	2
44	Практичне заняття Сучасна мода. Conditionals.	2
45	Практичне заняття Покупки. I wish.	2
46	Практичне заняття Харчування. Prepositions.	2
47	Практичне заняття Заклади харчування. Prepositions.	2
48	Практичне заняття Науково-технічний прогрес. Infinitive.	2
49	Практичне заняття Видатні діячі науки. Infinitive.	2
50	Практичне заняття Україна у світовій спільноті. Infinitive.	2
51	Практичне заняття Україна і англомовні країни. Infinitive.	2
52	Практичне заняття Свята, знаменні дати, події в Україні. Subjective Infinitive Construction.	2
53	Практичне заняття Свята, знаменні дати, події в Британії. Objective Infinitive Construction.	2

54	Практичне заняття Традиції та звичаї в Україні. Prepositional Infinitive Construction.	2
55	Практичне заняття Традиції в Британії. Participle.	2
56	Практичне заняття Звичаї Британії. Participle.	2
57	Практичне заняття Видатні діячі історії та культури України.	2
58	Практичне заняття Видатні діячі історії та культури Британії. Objective Participle Construction.	2
59	Практичне заняття Визначні об'єкти історичної та культурної спадщини України. Objective Participle Construction.	2
60	Практичне заняття Визначні об'єкти історичної та культурної спадщини Британії. Absolute Participle Construction.	2
61	Практичне заняття Музеї, виставки. Gerund.	2
62	Практичне заняття Кіно, телебачення. Gerund.	2
63	Практичне заняття Обов'язки та права людини. Gerund.	2
64	Практичне заняття Міжнародні організації, міжнародний рух. Gerundial Constructions.	2
Всього		128

5. Розподіл балів, які отримують студенти

Вид контролю: екзамен

Відповідно до системи оцінювання знань студентів ДонНУЕТ рівень сформованості компетентностей студента оцінюється у випадку проведення екзамену: впродовж семестру (50 балів) та при проведенні підсумкового контролю – екзамену (50 балів).

Оцінювання студентів протягом семестру (очна форма навчання)

№ теми практич- ного заняття	Аудиторна робота					Позааудитор- на робота	Сума балів
	Тестові завдан- ня	Виконання практичних завдань теми	Обговорен- ня теоретичних питань теми	Індиві- дуальне завдання	ПМК	Завдання для самостійного виконання	
Змістовий модуль 1							
Тема 1		0,5					0,5
Тема 2	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 3	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 4	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 5	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 6	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75

Тема 7		0,5					0,5
Тема 8	0,15					0,1	0,25
Тема 9		0,5					0,5
Тема 10	0,15					0,1	0,25
Тема 11	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 12		0,5				0,1	0,6
Тема 13	0,15	0,5					0,65
Тема 14		0,5				0,1	0,6
Тема 15	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 16	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 17	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 18	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 19	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 20	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 21	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 22	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 13		0,75				0,1	0,85
Тема 24	0,15	0,5					0,65
Тема 25	0,15						0,15
Разом змістовий модуль 1	2,85	11,25			5	1,9	21
Змістовий модуль 2							
Тема 26		0,5					0,5
Тема 27	0,15					0,1	0,25
Тема 28		0,5				0,1	0,6
Тема 29	0,15	0,5					0,65
Тема 30	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 31	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 32		0,5					0,5
Тема 33	0,15					0,1	0,25
Тема 34	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 35	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 36	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 37		0,5				0,1	0,6
Тема 38	0,15	0,5					0,65
Тема 39		0,5					0,5
Тема 40	0,15					0,1	0,25
Тема 41	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 42	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 43		0,5					0,5
Тема 44	0,15					0,1	0,25
Тема 45	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 46		0,5					0,5
Тема 47	0,15					0,1	0,25
Тема 48		0,5				0,1	0,6
Тема 49	0,15	0,25					0,4
Тема 50		0,5					0,5
Тема 51	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 52	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75

Тема 53	0,15	1				0,1	1,25
Тема 54	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 55		0,5				0,1	0,6
Тема 56	0,15	0,5					0,65
Тема 57	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 58	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 59	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 60	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 61	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 62	0,15	0,5				0,1	0,75
Тема 63	0,15	0,5				0,2	0,85
Тема 64	0,15						0,15
Разом змістовий модуль 4	4,35	16,75			5	2,9	29
Разом							50

Оцінювання студентів протягом семестру (заочна форма навчання)

Поточне тестування та самостійна робота				Підсумковий тест	Сума в балах
Змістовий модуль 1	Індивідуальне завдання	Змістовий модуль 2	Індивідуальне завдання	50	100
15	10	20	5		

Загальне оцінювання результатів вивчення навчальної дисципліни

Для виставлення підсумкової оцінки визначається сума балів, отриманих за результатами екзамену та за результатами складання змістових модулів. Оцінювання здійснюється за допомогою шкали оцінювання загальних результатів вивчення дисципліни (модулю).

Оцінка		
100-бальна шкала	Шкала ECTS	Національна шкала
90-100	A	5, «відмінно»
80-89	B	4, «добре»
75-79	C	
70-74	D	3, «задовільно»
60-69	E	
35-59	FX	2, «незадовільно»
0-34	F	

**ЧАСТИНА 2.
ЗМІСТ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ**

**PART 2.
PRACTICAL TRAINING SUBJECT MATTER**

UNIT 1. PROBLEMS OF EVERYDAY LIFE

Task 1. Read the text quickly and match questions a-g with paragraphs 1-7.

- A** Can noise kill?
- B** Duz noyze make your spelin bad?
- C** Why do some songs stick in your head?
- D** Can sounds improve your marks?
- E** How can you hear smoke?
- F** What noises annoy us?
- G** Do we need noise?

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT NOISES?

Noise is all around us. In our boisterous modern world it's getting harder and harder to find a moment's peace and quiet. But how much do you know about it? Damian Peters has been investigating how noise affects our minds...

1_____ According to researchers it's because they create a 'brain itch' that can only be scratched by repeating the tune over and over. Such songs, which are known in Germany as 'earworms', tend to verge between catchy and annoying and have a high, upbeat melody and repetitive lyrics. Famous examples include YMCA, Who Let The Dogs Out? And Macarena. Surveys show that 97% to 99% of people have suffered from 'earworms' at some time. Women tend to be more susceptible than men, and musicians are more susceptible than non- musicians. Unfortunately, there appears to be no guaranteed way of getting rid of these unwanted songs.

2_____ It's an example of the baffling phenomenon of synaesthesia – when senses get mixed up. Some synaesthetes taste sounds, others smell shapes, see music, feel flavours or sense physical touch when they see other people being touched. For some, every letter of the alphabet takes on a distinct human personality, and for others, odours make noise. An involuntary, hereditary and generally lifelong condition, synaesthesia affects women significantly more than men. Sensory information entering one channel somehow sets off activity in another. We don't really know how it happens, but scientists hope it may help us learn more about the workings of the brain and language.

3_____ In the urban world noise is taken for granted. The rumble of passing trains, the roar of aircraft, the constant hum of traffic ... It has long been known that excessive noise can cause hearing disorders, prevent us from sleeping and affect children's ability to learn. But generally noise has been seen as simply a nuisance we have to put up with. However, new findings from the World Health Organization suggest it may be killing us. The stress caused by long-term exposure to traffic noise could be responsible for 210,000 deaths from heart disease worldwide per year. Traffic kills in more ways than one.

4_____ Some scientists claim that listening to Mozart improves people's intelligence. In one test a Mozart piano sonata stimulated activity in rats' brains, and in another, rats ran mazes better after hearing music of the Austrian genius. But not everyone who has looked for the 'Mozart effect' has found it. Perhaps music promotes brain

power simply because it relaxes and stimulates you. Listening to a story could have a similar effect. However, one way to get smarter may be to study music. In one experiment six-year-old children improved their IQ scores by two to three points after taking music lessons. Nobody knows if it helps adults too, but it can't hurt to try.

5 _____ It depends who you are, where you live, what you're doing and the time of day ... or night. However, in surveys the sources of noise pollution that most people complain about include these categories:

- Barking dogs.
- Noisy neighbours: those friendly souls who crank up the volume of their CD players or TVs, shout abuse at each other in the middle of the night and who simply adore nocturnal DIY (DO IT YOURSELF).
- Street life: rowdy passers-by yelling their heads off, car owners honking their horns or showing off their latest car alarms, and the local Valentino Rossi roaring (or whining if it's only a little motorbike) down the road.

6 _____ A recent survey has claimed that classrooms are so noisy these days, children can't think or work properly. Apart from external noise caused by traffic or aeroplanes flying past, schoolkids have to put up with the constant chattering of undisciplined classmates and the general 'babble' of classrooms. Worryingly, in tests, the more noise there was, the worse children performed, spelling three or four more words wrong compared to when they were tested in quiet conditions. Children with special needs were found to be particularly affected. Some schools have found that putting in more carpets and double glazing helps pupils concentrate and hear better.

7 _____ In space no one can hear you scream, but on earth true silence is virtually impossible to attain. Perhaps it's just as well because most people find long periods without any noise uncomfortable. We imagine we can hear things that aren't there, or talk to ourselves to break the silence. Long pauses in conversations are usually filled, even if it's with a trivial or pointless comment. Animals too dislike a lack of noise and in experiments can become aggressive if subjected to prolonged silence. Silence is something we find hard to bear in our daily lives. Perhaps that's why religions consider it so important to be able to keep quiet.

Task 2. Read the text again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Men and non-musicians tend not to suffer from repetitive songs getting stuck in their heads.
2. There are many different ways for senses *to combine insynaesthesia*.
3. There is no doubt that traffic noise causes heart disease.
4. The experiments to test the 'Mozart effect' have not been conclusive.
5. The writer thinks noisy neighbours are friendly people.
6. In tests, special needs children spelt three or four more words wrong than other children.
7. Many people prefer talking nonsense to remaining silent.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with adjectives from the text.

- 1 I don't fancy teaching a group of b _____ six-year-olds.

- 2 The French national anthem has a really c_____ tune.
- 3 Some breeds of dog are more s_____ to deafness than others.
- 4 Grandpa thinks the Internet is a b_____ invention.
- 5 Each frog species has a d_____ call.
- 6 When I hit you on the knee, you may have an i_____ reaction.
- 7 Could asthma be a h_____ disease?
- 8 An e_____ amount of salt can kill you.
- 9 The r_____ youths fell silent when they saw the police.
- 10 He bored us with a long p_____ story about his dog.

1.2. Problems of Everyday Life

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the table.

STRESS

Stress is a natural part of life. The expressions are familiar to us, ‘**I’m stressed out,**’ ‘**I’m under too much stress,**’ or ‘**Work is one big stress.**’ Stress can be **both physical and mental**. You may feel physical stress which is the result of **too much to do, not enough sleep, a poor diet or the effects of an illness**. Stress can also be mental: when you worry about money, a loved one’s illness, retirement, or experience an emotionally devastating event, such as the death of a spouse or being fired from work. The following advice may help you fight your stress.

BE REALISTIC. If you **feel overwhelmed by** some activities (yours and/or your family’s), learn to say NO! **Eliminate an activity that is not absolutely necessary.** You may be **taking on more responsibility** than you can or should **handle**. If you meet resistance, give reasons why you’re making the changes. Be willing to listen to other’s suggestions and **be ready to compromise**. And don’t hesitate to ask for help if you need it.

MEDITATE. Just ten to twenty minutes of **quiet reflection** may bring relief from chronic stress as well as increase your tolerance to it. Use the time to listen to music, relax and try to think of pleasant things or nothing.

VISUALIZE. Use your imagination and picture how you can manage a stressful situation more successfully. Whether it’s an exam, a presentation or moving to a new place, many people feel visual rehearsals **boost self-confidence** and enable them to **take a more positive approach to** a difficult task.

TAKE ONE THING AT A TIME. For **people under tension or stress**, an ordinary workload can sometimes **seem unbearable**. The best way to cope with this feeling of being overwhelmed is to take one task at a time. Pick one urgent task and work on it. Once you **accomplish that task**, choose the next one. The positive feeling of ‘**checking off**’ tasks is very satisfying. It will motivate you to keep going.

LIVE PRODUCTIVELY. Firstly, **exercise regularly**. Regular exercise is a popular **way to relieve stress**. Twenty to thirty minutes of physical activity **benefits both the body and the mind**. Also, find a hobby. Take a break from your worries by doing something you enjoy. Whether it’s gardening or painting, **schedule time to indulge your interest**. And, finally, **stick to a healthy life style**. Good nutrition

makes a difference. Limit intake of caffeine and alcohol, get adequate rest, exercise, and balance work and play.

SHARE YOUR FEELINGS. A conversation with a friend lets you know that you are not the only one having a bad day, caring for a sick child or working in a busy office. **Stay in touch with** friends and family. Let them **provide love, support and guidance.** Don't try **to cope alone.**

GIVE IN OCCASIONALLY. Be flexible! If you find you're meeting constant opposition in either your personal or professional life, **rethink your position or strategy.** Arguing only intensifies stressful feelings. If you know you are right, stand your ground, but do so calmly and rationally. Make allowances for other's opinions and **be prepared to compromise.** If you are willing to give in, others may **meet you halfway.** Not only will you reduce your stress, you may **find better solutions to your problems.**

GO EASY WITH CRITICISM. You may expect too much of yourself and others. Try not to feel frustrated, let down, disappointed or even 'trapped' when another person does not measure up. The 'other person' may be a family member or a friend whom you are trying to change to suit yourself. Remember, **everyone is unique,** and **has his or her own virtues, shortcomings,** and right to develop as an individual.

HOW TO FIGHT STRESS?		
Advice	What to Do	Example from Your Life
Be realistic.		
Visualize.		
Take one thing at a time.		
Live productively.		
Give in occasionally.		
Go easy with criticism.		

Task 2. Read the text. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO BE HAPPY AND LOVE YOURSELF

1 _____

Is it something petty, like, 'I hate that colour on you', or is a rude comment, such as, 'You're lazy!?' Petty unfounded comments are like a fly stinging a horse; they should be brushed off, but rude comments need more attention.

2 _____

‘Am I lazy?’ If you know the answer off the top of your head, then brush off the comment (unless it’s repeated behaviour, then you may want to avoid that person, talk to them about it or tell your boss/teacher, if needed).

3 _____

If they think the comment is true, or you can ask the person why they made that comment, and to give you examples. A good friend will be constructive and help you as much as they can.

4 _____

Nobody is perfect, but by being proactive you will improve that particular aspect of yourself. Too meek? Work on it! Take some confidence or public speaking classes. Unfit? Grab a tracksuit and hit the gym. You don’t have to do this for every little thing, but working on the big things holding you back will massively improve yourself and your attitude.

5 _____

They’re opinions that are just meant to hurt your feelings, and are not at all truthful. Try to remember that people often insult out of anger or jealousy. Some people take joy out of hurting others, and anything they say should be put in the back of your mind.

6 _____

If it’s not a big deal to you, it shouldn’t be an issue to others. But remember, laughing at something that really injures your self-esteem is a NO. It just gives others the feeling that they too can do that to you.

- A** Ask a Trusted Friend
- B** Listen to the Put Down
- C** Laugh at Yourself
- D** Call a Friend
- E** Ask Yourself if a Rude Comment Is True
- F** Learn to Ignore Worthless Comments
- G** Never Give Up
- H** Work on It if You Think the Person Insulting You Has a Point

UNIT 2. FAMILY RELATIONS

Task 1. Fill in the table with the italicized words.

Father, cousin, brother-in-law, son, grandfather, step-daughter, mother-in-law, half-sister, grandmother, wife, uncle, sister-in-law, brother, aunt, great grandmother, mother, sister, ex-husband, husband, daughter, father-in-law, grandson, nephew, granddaughter, niece, great grandfather, ex-wife, half-brother, step-father, step-son, step-mother.

MY RELATIVES		RELATIONSHIP TO ME
<i>Male</i>	<i>female</i>	
parent		relative of whom I am the child
sibling		we have the same father and mother
		sibling of my parent
grandparent		parent of my parent
		parent of my grandparent
		child of my uncle or aunt
spouse		relative to whom I am married
Child		relative of whom I am the parent
		child of my sibling
Grandchild		child of my child
in-laws		parent of my spouse
		sibling of my spouse; spouse of my sibling
after divorce		my previous spouse (we divorced)
		my sibling born to my father or mother but not both
step-parent		new spouse of one of my parents

step-child		child of my spouse but not of me

Task 2. Fill in the text with the terms from the table (task 1):

YOUR FAMILY TREE

Your closest relatives are your parents: your (1) _____ and (2) _____; and your (3) _____ (brothers or sisters). If your mother or father is not an only child, you also have a(n) (4) _____ and/or a(n) (5) _____. If your aunts or uncles have children, they are your (6) _____.

When you marry, your husband's (or wife's) family become your (7) _____. The mother of your spouse (husband or wife) is your (8) _____ and his or her father becomes your (9) _____. The term in-law is also used to describe your relationship with the spouses of your siblings. So the husband of your sister becomes your (10) _____, while the sister of your husband becomes your (11) _____. If you are a woman, you become the daughter-in-law of your husband's parents, and if you are a man, you become the son-in-law of your wife's parents. The same term in-law is used for all generations.

The parents of your parents are your (12) _____ – grandmother and grandfather. If your grandparent has a sister or a brother, they are your great-aunt and great-uncle. (And you are either his or her great-niece or great-nephew.)

If your mother or father remarries, you can acquire a new family and set of relatives. For example, if your father marries a second wife, she becomes your (13) _____. Any children she already has become your stepbrother or stepsister. If your mother or father remarries and has children, they become your (14) _____ or (15) _____.

You might also hear people talking about their **biological brother / sister** etc., to mean a brother who is related by blood, rather than by marriage.

The main family types are **nuclear family** (only mother, father and children), today nuclear families are often **single-parent/one-parent families**. The bigger unit is **immediate family** – your closest relatives – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins. The entire family (all relatives you have) makes an **extended family**.

Families may be close-knit, where the members have close relationships with each other or dysfunctional (where the members have serious problems with each other). When members of the family look similar, we speak of family resemblance, when there exists a characteristic that is common among family members, we say that it runs in the family. Also, characteristic for the family are family gatherings, family values and family-sized (big) packages of food.

Task 3. Write /Tell about the advantages and disadvantages of growing in a large, extended family and in a small family using the table and the 'Key Language'.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
--	-------------------	----------------------

Small Family	The attention of the parents is focused on the only child; the child can enjoy expensive after-school activities, travelling, etc.; they can have newest technologies and more money can be invested in education.	The only child often feels lonely, especially if parents spend a lot of time at work; there are no close relatives after parents pass away; the child can develop egoistical features of character.
Extended Family	When people grow together, they develop close ties to the end of their lives; there is always somebody to play with and talk to; people learn to help and cooperate.	There are fewer possibilities for expensive development; there is often sibling rivalry; less money is invested into education.

Key Language: Compare and Contrast

They both have...

Both of them are...

One of these ... while the other...

On one hand (the extended family) is ... but on the other hand...

On one hand.../ On the other hand.../ At the same time...

In comparison to the small family, the large one...

It's quite difficult to compare them but...

However.../ Though.../ While.../ Whereas...

Task 4. Read the text. Complete the sentences after the text.

FAMILY PROBLEMS

Every family has family problems. Whenever you have a group of people who spend hours with each other there are going to be problems. **Personalities clash** and **power struggles** happen as parents and children learn how **to cope with each other**.

A family can be compared to **a tapestry made of people of different ages**, different personalities, different likes and dislikes. This diversity produces major family problems.

The generation gap occurs when family members do not understand each other well because of the interests typical for different ages (e.g. favourite music styles, clothes, etc.). Generation gap is a cause of many **quarrels**, **arguments** and **misunderstandings**, very often family members are **annoyed** and **ill-treated**.

Verbal infections cause conversations to **escalate into an argument**. Arguments in their turn cause **miscommunication** and may be **the root of the family problems**.

Overprotection or **overparenting** is a typical feature of responsible parents. They pay extremely close attention to their child's experiences and problems. This phenomenon is also known as **'helicopter parents'**, who are connected with their children with the 'longest umbilical cord' – the cell phone. Such parents **interfere into their children's problems** and attempt **to move out all the obstacles** from the

ways of their children. Very often, instead of **establishing a close bond between parents and children**, overparenting can **break the relationship down** because of growing **mutual misunderstanding**.

Dysfunctional families are the families where family members have serious problems with each other. Parents **neglect their children**, give no support and the children **feel lonely at home**. That may cause children's loneliness and **psychological problems**.

In general, no family member is immune to family problems. If you want to have a happy family, it's necessary **to take a responsibility** for your family rather than **blaming others for it**. As we all know, it takes at least two people to cause a problem and at least two **to resolve the problem**. It's OK to feel angry in certain situations, but **learn to vent your anger** in a constructive way. No matter what the cause of the problem is or **who is to blame**, you need to learn to forgive and to move forward in your life.

- 1 The families have problems because_____.
- 2 A family may be compared to _____.
- 3 The generation gap is_____.
- 4 Verbal infections cause _____.
- 5 'Helicopter parents' are_____.
- 6 Overparenting can _____.
- 7 In dysfunctional families_____.
- 8 Children's loneliness and psychological problems can be caused by _____.
- 9 When people vent their anger in a constructive way they_____.
- 10 When people resolve the problems they_____.

UNIT 3. PEOPLE AND PERSONALITIES

Task 1. Vocabulary Revision.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Age	young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager, in 20's, 30's, 40's
Height	tall, tallish, short, shortish, average, medium height
Build	frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny, well-built
Hair	short, long dyed hair, blond highlights, braids; straight, wavy, curly, a ponytail, bald, spiky; white, grey, blond, light/dark brown, red black
Face	plain, wide, round, oval, square, with scars, wrinkles, freckles, sun-tanned, pale
Complexion	light, white, olive-skinned, sun-tanned
Eyes	green, blue, hazel, black; beautiful, big round eyes, large, small, bright, narrow, almond-shaped
Clothes	elegant, casual, shabby, smart, tidy, messy
General	beautiful, pretty, handsome, cute, good looking

CHARACTER

	Positive	Negative
Personality Features	pleasant personality, good-tempered, good-natured, easy-going	terrible character, bad-tempered, ill-natured
Attitude to Friends	friendly, sociable, outgoing	unfriendly, hostile, unsociable
Attitude to Difficulties	strong, tough, independent, mature	weak, immature
Dependence/ Independence	dependable, reliable, honest, trustworthy	unreliable, dishonest
Reason	reasonable, sensible	unreasonable, unpredictable, impulsive
Ambitions	ambitious, hard-working, energetic	careless, lazy
Discipline	disciplined, organized, careful, accurate	undisciplined, disorganized, careless
Generosity	generous, unselfish, kind-hearted, kind	economical, thrifty, stingy, miserly, greedy
Attention	attentive, perceptive, observant, insightful, thoughtful, considerate	self-centred, selfish, egoistical
Formality/ Informality	formal, official	informal, relaxed, casual
Sense of Humour	humorous, amusing, funny, interesting	dull, boring

Task 2. Describe any person using the ‘Key Language’.

Key Language

Gender + Age	This is a girl of... He is a man around...
Height + Build	She is tallish and quite skinny. He is (not) very tall.
Hair	She wears her hair short. She loves braiding her hair.
Face	She’s got a light oval face with big green eyes.
Distinguishing Features	The best feature about her is ... He tends to ...
Clothes	She always wears... Now he is wearing... She is dressed in... His favourite clothing is...
General	Generally he is... She looks as a...

Task 3. Read the text. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO CHANGE YOUR APPEARANCE

1 _____

Make sure that you brush your teeth at least twice a day. Wash your hair often, or it will be **gross and oily**. Over washing hair can cause it to be oily as well.

2 _____

This is your first real step to a more noticeably better you. Make sure your haircut is something that you’re comfortable with, but do something new. **Highlights, layers, bevelled ends, shorter styles or sidebangs** are really beautiful. Make sure your hairstyle will be admired, not made fun of. Don’t be afraid! Before you go to the salon, spend some time looking through magazines and figure out what you like. If possible, it’s best to bring the hairstylist a picture so you are close to a guarantee to get it the way you like it. Don’t do something you’re really uncomfortable with, but try to get a cool hairstyle. Keep your new hairstyle looking great. Now that you’ve got a beautiful haircut, show it off! Make sure you do your hair every morning.

3 _____

Make-up is not a must, but you may want to use it. Eyeliner is a great investment if you want **to fill your eyes out**. If you don’t want to wear make-up, or your parents don’t want you to, don’t worry about it. Get an **eyelash curler** if you can. Curling your eyelashes is a great alternative to mascara, curling opens your eyes up and makes them appear brighter – but be careful or you can damage your lashes! A little bit of lip gloss over a colour or on its own will fill out your lips. If you absolutely can’t **wear make-up**, make sure **you take really good care of your skin**. This way, you won’t have as many blemishes. Keep your make-up in a cute carrying

case and keep and essentials with you all the time – in your school bag or in your purse, depending on where you’re going.

4

Even cheap clothes can be great clothes. If you have a bigger budget, get some new clothes from more popular branded stores, if not, thrift store looking outfits are very popular right now. Make sure you’ve got a couple of **well-fitted, coolpairsofjeans**. Tank tops and fitted tees can make a huge difference. If you’ve got a really low budget, you can make some great changes with only a few new pieces. You don’t need new clothes to change your look, just try and wear them differently.

5

Jewellery is really important. You don’t need to wear too much, but make sure you’ve got a couple of great pieces. **Keep it simple**. Wear **anewklace** often. Try a circle-shaped pendant set with fake stones. Silver tones are best. These are very fashionable, they’re inexpensive, and they go with everything. Make sure you’ve got **acoolwatch** or two. If your ears aren’t pierced, it’s a good idea **to get them pierced**. Wear studs or dangling earrings. You can wear **hoops** but not TOO big!!

6

Shoes are important, too. Get a cute pair of flats, a pair of Pumas, a pair of flip flops, and a pair of running shoes. High boots with fur are cool in the winter.

- A Shake up Your Wardrobe
- B Practice Good Hygiene
- C Buy a New iPod
- D Hair Is Very Important
- E Try New Make-up
- F Get a Cute Little Dog
- G Accessorize
- H Flatter Your Feet

Task 4. a) Review personality traits through zodiac signs.

Zodiac Sign	Positive Features	Negative Features
<p>♈</p> <p>The Ram (Aries) 21 March – 19 April</p> <p>FRESH VIGOR AND NEW BEGINNINGS</p>	<p>Confident and energetic Pioneering and courageous Dynamic and quick-witted Enthusiastic</p>	<p>Stubborn Selfish and quick-tempered Impulsive and impatient</p>
<p>♉</p> <p>The Bull (Taurus) 20 April – 20 May</p> <p>MATERIAL PLEASURE</p>	<p>Patient and reliable Warm-hearted and loving Persistent and determined Placid and security loving</p>	<p>Inflexible Jealous and possessive Resentful Self-indulgent and greedy</p>
<p>♊</p> <p>The Twins (Gemini)</p>	<p>Sociable and friendly Adaptable and intellectual</p>	<p>Nervous Tense</p>

	21 May – 20 June	Communicative and witty Youthful and lively	Superficial and inconsistent Cunning and inquisitive
	YOUTH AND VERSATILITY		
	<i>The Crab</i> (Cancer) 21 June – 22 July FAMILY AND DOMESTICITY	Careful and emotional Intuitive and imaginative Cautious Protective and sympathetic	Moody Changeable Overemotional and touchy Unable to let go
	<i>The Lion</i> (Leo) 23 July – 22 August DIGNITY AND CREATIVITY	Generous and hospitable Creative and enthusiastic Broad-minded and expansive Faithful and loving	Bossy Pompous and patronizing Interfering Dogmatic and intolerant
	<i>The Maiden</i> (Virgo) 23 August – 22 September PURITY AND SERVICE	Modest and practical Meticulous and reliable Intelligent and analytical	Fussy and a worrier Overcritical and harsh Perfectionist and conservative
	<i>The Scales</i> (Libra) 23 September – 22 October JUSTICE	Diplomatic and urbane Romantic and charming Easy-going and sociable Idealistic and peaceable	Changeable Indecisive Gullible and easily influenced Flirtatious and self- indulgent
	<i>The Scorpion</i> (Scorpio) 23 October – 21 November INTENSITY, POWER	Powerful and mature Determined and forceful Emotional and intuitive Exciting and magnetic	Jealous Resentful Compulsive and obsessive Secretive and obstinate
	<i>The Archer</i> (Sagittarius) 22 November – 21 December TRAVEL, EXPANSION	Optimistic and freedom- loving Jovial and good-humoured Honest and straightforward Intellectual and philosophical	Impulsive Blindly optimistic and careless Irresponsible Tactless and restless
	<i>(The Sea-Goat)</i> (Capricorn) 22 December – 19 January HARD WORK AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS	Strong and reserved Practical and prudent Ambitious and disciplined Patient and careful	Pessimistic Fatalistic Miserly and grudging
	<i>The Water Bearer</i> (Aquarius)	Outgoing and honest Friendly and humanitarian	Disorganized Intractable and contrary

UNIT 4. DAILY ROUTINE

Task 1. Read the text. Compare the working day of John Smith to your own and to your parents'. Fill in the table.

I wake up at 7 a.m. every morning. I'm not an early riser, so I set the alarm at 7 a.m. I press the snooze button five times every morning before I turn off the alarm and get up.

I have a cup of coffee and make breakfast. I usually read the newspaper while I have breakfast. My children like to have a shower after they have breakfast but I like to have a shower before I get dressed. My wife brushes her long hair, and I have short hair so I comb my hair. How do you do your hair in the morning? It is important to brush your teeth, and some women like to put make-up on.

I usually drive to work or carpool with my friends. When my kids go to school I give them a ride. It usually takes fifteen minutes to drive them to school.

At work I have a pretty busy schedule. I always check my emails when I get to work, but I don't always reply to them immediately. I take a taxi or a train if I have a lunch meeting. I never take the bus because it is too slow. When I am at my desk I usually work on the computer, even during morning tea. At 1 p.m. most days I have lunch. At 3 p.m. we have afternoon tea, and that is when we usually talk and eat cake. Friendly chat is the best part of the working day as sometimes we work around the clock.

When you are in the office, you probably have a lot of papers. It is important for you to file your papers, and so that you can find them again you need to organise your files. As I try to cope with my work properly, I sometimes work overtime. When I work, I have to make telephone calls. If an important issue happens, I ask my secretary to organise a meeting and we clear up some problems. Once a month I report to my boss, but maybe you have to report to your boss more often. I usually write a document that my boss can read.

After I have finished work, take my kids from school. After school they are involved in the after-school activities – an orchestra, a choir, an arts club. My favourite work about the house is to cook dinner. In my house I usually do the cooking and wash up. The family eats dinner together at 7:30 p.m. Sometimes we eat out. After dinner I make sure that my children do their homework, they have a lot of homework and it takes them several hours to do it. They sometimes have to sit up to write a composition, to prepare a report, to translate a newspaper article from English into Ukrainian or to learn a poem by heart. Then I chill out on the sofa and watch television. On television I usually watch the news. Our children feed the dog and the cat before they go to bed and I tell them to go to the bathroom too. If I am sick I have to take my medication, but then I get into my pyjamas and set the alarm so I wake up in the morning.

The last things I do are locking the door, turning off the lights, and going to bed.

Time	John Smith	You	Your Father/Mother
Morning			

Working time			
In the evening			

Task 2. Who in your family can say this? Put their names in the gaps or 'N' if noone.

_____ : I try to keep fit, I exercise at least three times a week. My husband usually works out in the gym every day.

_____ : I meditate every morning so that I feel less stressed during the day.

_____ : I go grocery shopping once a week at the local supermarket.

_____ : Every week I change the bed linen.

_____ : My family does the housework together, mum likes to dust and polish the furniture.

_____ : I usually do the washing on Sunday morning and when the machine is finished I hang the clothes out to dry. My wife does the ironing.

_____ : I usually vacuum the carpets, and my husband shakes out the rugs.

_____ : On Sunday morning we go to church, and after it have a walk in the local park.

_____ : On Saturday night my parents stay at home and I go out with friends.

_____ : My father and mother call their parents each week or visit them.

_____ : Every evening, I water the flowers and feed the fish in aquarium.

_____ : I usually pay someone to wash the car, but my wife says I should do it, so sometimes I argue with my spouse about that.

_____ : I work in an important office, so I have to shine my shoes each day.

_____ : Sometimes we hire a movie, because we don't like to illegally download music and films.

_____ : I make sure that I synchronised my iPod so I always have new music on it.

_____ : To get our shopping, we go to the mall in the car.

_____ : Last week I forgot to buy the travel card, and I had to argue with a bus driver. I couldn't call the office because I forgot to recharge my cell phone!

_____ : I play the violin, so I have to attend music school three times a week.

_____ : In the free time we like to play board games or complete puzzles.

Task 3. Read the text. Match choices (A–H) to (1–7). There is one choice you do not need to use.

EFFECTIVE TIME MANAGEMENT

- 1 _____ Time flies and if you want to reach your goals, you have to make your days productive, not to plan anything to kill time and remember that time is money. With some effort you can make your days more efficient. They say there's a place for everything and everything should be in its place. How about your plan? Do you have a plan or strategy for organizing your clock and commitments? With discipline, you can be an effective time manager.
- 2 _____ The first step is to make planning a habit. Remember that what can be done anytime is done at no time. Do not focus on one day, focus on the whole week.
- 3 _____ Stephen Covey made a masterful illustration using a bucket, some sand, and several rocks of various sizes. He explained that the sand represents all the busy work that we have to do — must-dos. The bucket represents all the time we have for all the demands of our lives. What happens with most of us is that we fill up our buckets with the sand first, and then we can only put a few rocks on top, and there's no more room for the rest. What he suggested is that we put all our rocks into the bucket first, and then fill in all the available spaces with the sand. And miraculously, everything fits in our container! This is the philosophy you need to employ when you schedule your week. Identify all your big rocks, and block out the time to handle these first. Then worry about the sand afterwards. We have to make sure that we handle the important stuff first, and not let the busy work consume our days.
- 4 _____ Don't plan the every hour of your day and week as it may turn out to be crammed with activities. Leave some time for you to catch up when the unexpected happens. Learn the art of juggling your activities and adapting to unplanned changes.
- 5 _____ Learn how to say no. It's more important than you may think. We have to learn how to say no when it's needed or else we won't get anything done. There is a lot of disturbing elements around us.
- 6 _____ Once you have your days scheduled, you need to exercise discipline and stick to what you planned. Do everything you can to eliminate distractions and really focus on what you have to do. You will be amazed how much more productive you can be. Remember that procrastination is the thief of time!
- 7 _____ Don't forget to leave sometime for yourself to think, ponder, and for emergencies. If you are going to work for 10 hours, for example, make sure you leave 2 hours for pondering and emergencies. At the end of the day, reassess how your day went. Did you accomplish everything you wanted to do? Was your day beneficial?

- A Why Planning Is Necessary
- B Who Needs Planning?
- C Discipline, Discipline, Discipline
- D Be Flexible with Your Time

- E** The One Word that Can Save You Tons of Time...
- F** Learn to Prioritize
- G** Schedule at Least One Week at a Time
- H** Assess Your Day

Task 4. Compare your working day with the working day of your parents or friends using the ‘Key Language’.

Describe the General State of Events	It’s a matter of fact... It is a fact that.../It is...
Express Your Preferences	I really like/love/enjoy... I find ... really fascinating... I prefer ... to... If I were to choose I would...
Compare	Compared with... In the same way/manner... Similarly... Likewise...
Contrast	Besides.../However.../In contrast... Naturally.../Nevertheless... Different from.../On the contrary...

UNIT 5. HEALTHY LIVING

Task 1. Read the text to review the vocabulary and fill in the table.

HOW TO STAY HEALTHY

You hear a lot about living a healthy lifestyle, but what does that mean? In general, a healthy person doesn't smoke, is at a healthy weight, eats healthy and exercises. Sounds simple, doesn't it?

The trick to healthy living is making small changes...taking more steps, adding fruit to your cereal, having an extra glass of water...these are just a few ways you can start living healthy without drastic changes.

One of the biggest problems in today's world is lack of activity. We know it's good for us but avoid it like the plague. The truth is, movement is movement and the more you do, the healthier you'll be. Even moderate activities like chores, gardening and walking can make a difference.

Just adding a little movement to your life can:
 reduce the risk of heart disease, stroke and diabetes;
 improve joint stability;
 help maintain flexibility as you age;
 maintain bone mass;
 prevent osteoporosis and fractures;
 improve mood and reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression;
 reduce stress.

So, even if you opt for small changes and a more modest weight loss, you can see the benefits are still pretty good. One study has found that just a 10% weight reduction helped obese patients reduce blood pressure, cholesterol and increase longevity.

Simple Ways to Move Your Body

You can start the process of weight loss now by adding a little more activity to your life. If you're not ready for a **structured programme**, start small.

Turn off the TV. Once a week, turn off the TV and do something a little more physical with your family. Play games, take a walk...almost anything will be more active than sitting on the couch.

Walk more. Look for small ways to walk more. Take the dog for an extra outing each day or walk to the place you used to take a bus to.

Do some chores. Shovelling snow, working in the garden, raking leaves, sweeping the floor...these kinds of activities may not be 'vigorous' exercise, but they can keep you moving while getting your house in order.

Pace while you talk. When you're on the phone, pace around or even do some cleaning. This is a great way to stay moving while doing something you enjoy.

Be aware. Make a list of all the physical activities you do on a typical day. If you find that the bulk of your time is spent sitting, make another list of all the ways you could move more – getting up each hour to stretch or walk, walk the stairs at work, etc.

Eating Well

‘You are what you eat!’ is a common expression meaning that your body shape is directly related to what or how much you eat. We can also add: ‘You are how you exercise or work out!’ because good health is impossible without regular exercise.

So if you have a sweet tooth, and like eating cakes, sweets or chocolate, it’s likely that you will eventually put on weight. As you get older, it becomes more difficult to lose/shed weight. In fact, you might see some middle-age spread, where people put on weight especially around their waist and hips.

What’s the best way to lose weight? Do you want to start healthy living or go on a crash diet? The wisest way is to watch what you eat all the time. Some people always count the calories, and avoid snacking between meals. Others cut out certain foods to avoid going up a size.

Eating sensibly all the time is a good way to watch your figure. You can use these tips for simple ways to change how you eat:

Eat more fruit. Add it to your cereal, your salads or even your dinners.

Sneak in more veggies. Add them wherever you can – a tomato on your sandwich, peppers on your pizza, or extra veggies in your pasta sauce. Keep pre-cut or canned/frozen veggies ready for quick snacks.

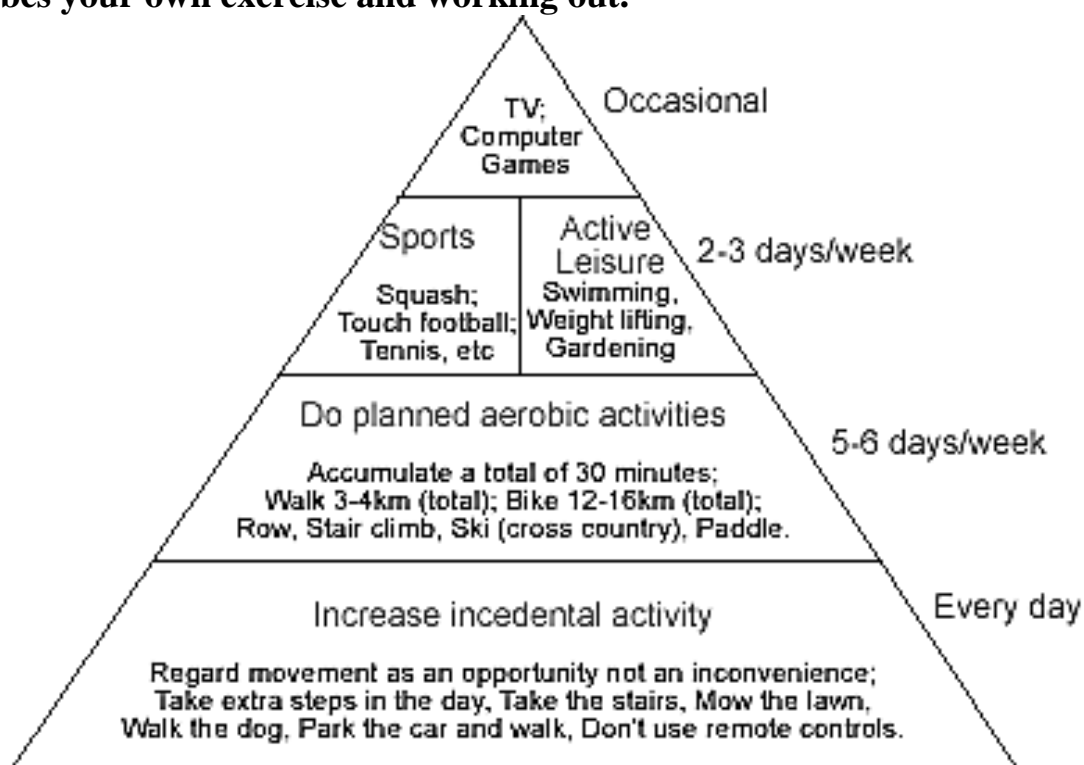
Eat low-fat or fat-free dairy. Switching to skim milk or fat free yogurt is another simple way to eat fewer calories without having to change too much in your diet.

Make some substitutes. Look through your cabinets or fridge and pick 3 foods you eat every day. Write down the nutritional content and, the next time you’re at the store, find lower-calorie substitutes for just those 3 items.

In conclusion, for the healthy living you may cut down on (reduce the amount of) fatty or sugary foods, take plenty of exercise, and make sure you’re getting your five a day (five portions of fruit or vegetables every day).

Small Changes that Will Make Your Life Healthier	
If You Add a Little Movement, You Can...	
Simple Ways to Move Your Body	
How We Put On Weight?	
How to Eat Sensibly?	

Task 2. Examine the Healthy Living Pyramid and draw the pyramid that describes your own exercise and working out.



Task 3. Your Key to Healthy Living. Fill in the table with the italicized words.

Exercise regularly/keep fit, spend a lot of time in front of the television, go to bed and get up late, maintain a healthy weight, snack something sweet when you are hungry, have a well-balanced diet, cut down on (sugar, fats, etc.), play computer games as much as you want, have regular check-ups, lower your intake of (salt), avoid physical activity, avoid fruits and vegetables, limit the consumption of fatty foods, consume calories that are necessary for staying in a good shape.

Should Do	Shouldn't Do

Task 4. Compare two most popular styles of spending free time by finishing the sentences.

Working out	Watching TV
Keep fit, take regular exercise, can be out in the fresh air or in the gym, tone the muscles, exercise good for the heart, people becoming more aware of the importance of the exercise and diet.	Couch potato, TV addict, lack of exercise, overweight, bad eating habits, low in nutrition value, risk of heart attack, obesity connected to various kinds of health problems, lack of awareness about the need to stay healthy.

Most people in my country prefer ... to...
 It's not difficult to compare them because...
 Unlike ... (watching TV) ... helps to...
 Working out became popular because...
 Contrary to watching TV working out...
 The positive side of ... while...

Task 5. Read the text. For questions (1–12) choose the correct answer.

World Vegetarian Day is (1) _____ every year on October the 1st. It was started in the USA by the North American Vegetarian Society (NAVS). Many countries have (2) _____ celebrations held on different days. They all celebrate the benefits of eating a plant - (3) _____ diet. In 1977, the NAVS said it wanted to 'promote the joy, compassion and life-enhancing possibilities of vegetarianism.' It hoped to (4) _____ awareness of the ethical, environmental, health and humanitarian benefits of a vegetarian lifestyle. The number of people (5) _____ to vegetarianism is increasing every year. There are about one million new vegetarians in the United States every year. October 1st (6) _____ many of them celebrate their food and eat lots of it.

Vegetarianism is when you (7) _____ a diet that excludes meat, fish, shellfish, and other animal products. There are several different (8) _____ of vegetarian. A vegan will not eat meat, poultry, fish, dairy products, eggs, honey or (9) _____ else from or made by animals. Most vegetarians eat and drink dairy products and eat eggs. These are called lacto-ovo vegetarians. 'Lacto' is the Latin word (10) _____ milk and 'ovo' means egg. Other people say they are vegetarian but they eat fish. Many people are vegetarian for ethical, health, and/or religious (11) _____. Scientists say we must all be vegetarian to help save the Earth. There is not enough (12) _____ for us all to be carnivores, or meat-eaters.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A hold | B holding | C held | D holds |
| 2 | A similar | B similarity | C difference | D differed |
| 3 | A bases | B base | C basic | D based |
| 4 | A rise | B up | C raise | D high |
| 5 | A turning | B spinning | C twisting | D dizzying |
| 6 | A looks | B sees | C views | D gazes |
| 7 | A following | B followed | C follower | D follow |
| 8 | A typical | B typed | C types | D typist |
| 9 | A thing | B anything | C nothing | D anyhow |
| 10 | A for | B of | C from | D by |
| 11 | A reasoned | B reasons | C reason | D raisins |
| 12 | A lands | B landed | C landing | D land |

UNIT 6. FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES. LOVE AND MARRIAGE

6.1. Friends and acquaintances

Task 1. How do you prefer to spend your life? Express your ideas about being alone or having friends using the table and the ‘Key Language’.

	Pros	Cons
Being Alone	Pursue your own interests; not to be caught up in other people’s problems; learn to enjoy your own company; less restrictions (able to do what you like).	Become bored and restless; cannot interact with others; loss of self-esteem; feel isolated; become anti-social.
Surrounded by Friends	Share the thoughts /problems /feelings with others; receive help and support in difficult times; always have a busy social life; cheer you up when you feel unhappy.	Expectations of others can be demanding at times; receive unwanted criticism; hard to find time to do personal things; upsetting when a person lets you down/betrays your trust.
Dating Somebody	Have only eyes for somebody, fall head over heels in love with; to be inseparable; to be a well-matched couple.	Relationship may have its ups and downs (bumpy relationship); love may turn sour (become bad); people can break down/split because of genuine misunderstanding.

Key Language

Firstly.../First of all... Secondly.../In addition...

Then there is.../The fact is that.../Another thing that... Also.../Finally...

Task 2. Read the text and fill in the table.

TYPES OF FRIENDS

Different people have different tastes and temperaments and make different types of friends. They tend to **bond with some** and **stay away from** the others. It is rightly said that ‘**A friend to all is a friend to none**’. We meet new people day in day out but, we tend to be friends with only those who **share some similar traits or attitudes**. It’s true that ‘**birds of a feather flock together**’ – we are attracted to the people, who **have a similar focus** in their lives. **With time and growing trust**, some people get really close to each other and remain true friends. They **stand up for each other** in times of need and **provide full support** when you lose confidence in yourself.

However, every friend is not the same type. Some friends are **patient and helpful** while some friends are **cheerful and caring**.

Childhood friends are the friends, who are stay in touch with you since early days in life. They may also be old friends, with whom you **go back for years**. Such

people may have different jobs and interests in life, but you are united with the same past and **reminiscences** about it.

A **trusted friend** is a person, whom you can rely on. A trusted friend is often a **man (woman) after your heart** – they think and do the same as you. Trusted friends make a **circle of friends**. One from the circle may be your **best friend** or **soul mate**. Your trusted friends may be also called **bosom friends, buddies** or **pals**.

Mates are the people you communicate with in certain situations. They may be **classmates, workmates, group mates, flat mates**, etc.

Internet Friends. With increasing Internet usage, the trend of Internet friendship has also become popular. **Online friends** are those people who have known each other through the Internet. Making Internet friends is similar to making **pen pals**. **Pen friend**, also known popularly as Pen Pals is quite a popular way to make new friends. Mostly, pen friendship aims at learning other cultures, different lifestyles and to even **get rid of loneliness**.

Animal Friends. It has been rightly said, ‘Animals are such wonderful creatures, as they ask no questions’. Humans and animals have been known **to have a special bond with each other** since times immemorial. Somebody has said that ‘A dog is a man’s best friend’. The **relation that we share** with animals is a very warm and **protective** one.

Types of Friends	Other Names	Type of Relationship
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

6.2 Love and marriage

Task 1. Express your ideas about dating and marriage using the table and the ‘Key Language’.

	Pros	Cons
Dating Somebody	Have only eyes for somebody; fall head over heels in love with; to have butterflies in the stomach; to be head	Relationship may have its ups and downs (bumpy relationship); love may turn

	over heels in love; to be hooked; to be under smb's spell; to be absolutely crazy about smb.	sour (become bad).
Marrying Somebody	To be inseparable; to be a well-matched couple; to be totally nuts about smb; to think we are made for each other; to think you will be always in love.	People can break down/split because of genuine misunderstanding; one person may cheat and another may become jealous.

Key Language

Firstly.../First of all... Secondly.../In addition... Then there is...

The fact is that... Another thing that... Also.../Finally...

Task 2. Read the texts. Fill in the gaps with the italicized words.

STARTING RELATIONSHIP

Crush, courage, made for each other, ask, blind, adorable, sight, hit it off, hooked.

When you meet the person that looks (1) _____ for you, you may have a (2) _____ on this person. It may be love at first (3) _____ or you may (4) _____ – get along with someone right after the beginning. Then you have to work up the (5) _____ to (6) _____ them out. Or you may ask a friend to arrange you (7) _____ date. It may appear that you are (8) _____ or the person got you (9) _____.

DATING

Romantic, falls, date, along, know, seeing, steady, couple, hooked.

When couples go on a (10) _____, they usually go to a (11) _____ restaurant or café, where they can get to (12) _____ each other better. When you start dating somebody regularly, we say that you are '(13) _____' somebody. If you get (14) _____ really well then you might become a (15) _____.

Sometimes one person (16) _____ in love, which means they are (17) _____ on the other person. When people date each other for a long time, they have (18) _____ relationship.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

Proposes, engaged, bride, ring, asks, bridegroom, fiancé, fiancée, husband, wife.

When couples go out for a long time, they may decide to get (19) _____. One partner, usually the man, (20) _____. When he proposes, he gives a woman a wedding (21) _____ and (22) _____ her to marry him. They become a (23) _____ and a (24) _____. At the wedding fiancé becomes a (25) _____ and fiancée becomes a (26) _____. After the wedding they are (27) _____ and (28) _____.

ENDING RELATIONSHIP

Apart, divorced, single, break, argue, heartbroken, over, cheat, jealous.

Sometimes couples start to (29) _____ over everything. Other couples just grow (30) _____. Also, one person may (31) _____ and another may get (32) _____. Then couples (33) _____ up. If they are married they get

(34) _____. Then one person becomes a (35) _____ parent and another person remarries. However, when couples split apart, one person will need some time to get (36) _____ the relationship because he or she is (37) _____.

Task 3. Read the text. Fill in the gaps. Give your recipe for happiness.

HOW TO LIVE HAPPILY EVER AFTER

Define happiness. Far too often people enter into relationships with unrealistic expectations. Happiness is primarily an internal emotion so there is a limit to how (1) _____ your partner can ‘make’ you happy. As Eleanor Roosevelt once said, ‘Happiness isn’t a goal, it’s a by-product.’ Talk to your partner (2) _____ what makes you happy and learn what makes your partner happy as well.

Be realistic. A wise person once said that we spend one percent of our life (3) _____ decisions, four percent fretting over those decisions and the other 95 percent living with them. Odds are good that you didn’t end up with the fairytale romance you envisioned as a kid, just as odds are good that you didn’t end up with the job you saw yourself doing at age 10. Great relationships don’t happen on their own and the more time you spend wishing your partner was someone they aren’t, the less time you’ll have to work hard at making the most of your relationship.

Don’t get addicted to the past. Too often all people say things like ‘We don’t talk like we used to,’ or ‘He’s just not like the man I married’. In a long relationship, you have to be prepared for your partner to grow and (4) _____. We continue to mature throughout our lives and you can’t expect somebody to act the same way they did a decade ago any more than you can realistically expect them to look the same as they did a decade ago. Instead (5) _____ focusing on the things you did together in the past, examine the people that you’ve become and focus on the things you will do together in the future.

Communicate. The first and last key (6) _____ a successful relationship is communication. If you’re unhappy, discuss it with your partner in a blame-free atmosphere. Remember that the key to (7) _____ communication is listening rather than speaking. You might find that your partner shares your concerns, and just by getting them out in the open they can be easily (8) _____.

Find mutual interests. The best relationships are the ones that are augmented by common interests and activities. Most relationships start off with at least one or two common interests but these can fade over time, so it’s important to keep trying new things and finding the ones that (9) _____ you as a couple.

Never give up. Once you’ve committed to a relationship, it’s far too easy to give up when you hit a rocky patch. Before you do, try to look at the whole relationship from start to finish and ask yourself if your current problems are temporary or habitual. In other words, are you always unhappy, or has your relationship just fallen on (10) _____ times? If you can guide your relationship through the tough times and get back on the track toward happiness, you’ll both be stronger for the journey.

1 A expecting B expectations C unexpected D non-expecting

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 | A of | B in | C at | D about |
| 3 | A spending | B taking | C giving | D making |
| 4 | A mature | B maturity | C maternal | D maternity |
| 5 | A in | B of | C for | D at |
| 6 | A at | B to | C about | D on |
| 7 | A good | B gooder | C sustaining | D sustainability |
| 8 | A discussing | B reaching | C solved | D solving |
| 9 | A suit | B like | C match | D get |
| 10 | A sad | B good | C free | D tough |

UNIT 7. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS AND IN THE TEAM

Task 1. Read the text and choose the best title

1. Beauty is skin-deep
2. Is romance dead?
3. The key to successful relationships
4. Scientists prove that opposites attract

A recent survey in the US has raised eyebrows in the world of evolutionary psychology. Previous research had concluded that people prefer life partners with strong reproductive potential and qualities that they think will be good for raising children. However, the more recent study suggests that this is not necessarily the case and that people are attracted to mates with similar personality types as themselves, as it is more likely they will be able to hold down a stable relationship.

Theories of animal behaviour suggest that animals look for attractive physical qualities, such as brightly coloured feathers or shiny coats, because such things can be a sign of reproductive health. In the animal kingdom, a potential mate's 'wealth' – for example, a large, well-built nest and ample food – advertises its ability to provide for the next generation. There has always been an assumption that our behaviour isn't very different, but the more recent publication suggests that humans have a more sophisticated system of mate selection, which includes looking for positive personality traits.

The study began when university students taking a course called **Introduction to Behaviour** each administered questionnaires to ten other people (see sample questions below). The survey, which was voluntary and anonymous, resulted in data from 979 people – most of whom were students aged between 18 and 24. Hoping to learn what attracts people to each other, the students asked their male and female survey subjects to rank the importance they placed on ten attributes in a long-term partner and to rate themselves on the same qualities.

The students wrote up their reports, got their grades and moved on. However, their tutors were left with an intriguing, if unsorted, mountain of information. When the academics finally got round to doing a proper statistical analysis of the results, the conclusion 'jumped out at us,' they reported. In simple terms, the conclusion was that humans are attracted to people like themselves; reproductive potential is less important.

The scientists were taken aback by the characteristics that people rated as most important.' Surprisingly, physical attractiveness is not all that important – except to people who rate themselves as physically attractive: the Brad Pitts and Angelina Jolies of the world,' says one of the professors. 'What politicians like to call "family values" characteristics, for example qualities like responsibility, loyalty and trustworthiness, are what people say they're looking for in a long-term relationship. And most people say they perceive those same characteristics in themselves.'

However, the research also found particularly strong evidence that women who thought they were physically attractive tended to go for men who were wealthy or of

high status. Equally, men who thought they were successful wanted to pair up with good-looking women.

The scientists' analysis concluded that like-minded people are more likely to have a good marriage than dissimilar individuals. A relationship expert commented that she thought the results were common sense. 'The results aren't earth-shattering. Any relationship can quickly be **brought to its knees** if you don't see eye to eye on important issues and share similar moral values,' she said. 'The safest choice would probably be a mirror image of yourself, but it would be a bit boring. After all, variety is the spice of life.'

Task 2. Read the text again and choose the correct answers a-d.

- 1 The results of the recent survey
 - a confirmed earlier research.
 - b discovered something new.
 - c mean further research is unnecessary.
 - d were what the scientists expected.
- 2 The research suggests that human mate selection is
 - a based only on personality type.
 - b impossible to analyse.
 - c more complex than previously thought.
 - d the same as in animals.
- 3 The students who administered the survey gave the questionnaire to
 - a a variety of people.
 - b people in long-term relationships.
 - c students who had to complete it.
 - d respondents to a magazine survey.
- 4 The tutors analysed the information
 - a as soon as the students handed in their reports.
 - b because they knew the results would be interesting.
 - c so they could put the papers away.
 - d when they had some spare time.
- 5 The relationship expert doesn't think
 - a the least risky choice of life partner may lead to a dull life.
 - b difference makes life more interesting.
 - c we should marry the person most similar to ourselves.
 - d partners need to have similar views on what is right and wrong.

UNIT 8. HOBBIES

Task 1.

a) Read and review the vocabulary.

Many people have a hobby to fill their free time. Experts consider hobbies a perfect way of relieving stress. They say hobbies are interesting stressbusters. Hobby is the activity which is a break away from the real world of routine and monotony. Hobbies are divided into five large groups: doing things, making things, collecting things, learning things and keeping pets.

HOBBIES				
Doing	Making	Collecting	Learning	Keeping pets
Sports and games	Making collages	Artwork	Reading	_____
Outdoor activities	Crochet	Autographs	Practice	_____
Playing computer games	Embroidery	Books	playing the musical instrument	_____
Indoor gardening (house plants)	Jewellery making	Calendars	Internet surfing	_____
Gardening	Knitting	Coins	Join the English club	_____
	Origami	Photographs		
	Quilting	Postcards/Posters		
	Soap-making	Quotes		
	Sculpture	Toys		

b) Read the text about keeping pets and fill in the table above.

Many families have a pet – especially when there are children. Common pets in Ukraine are cats and dogs, but also rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, birds (such as budgies or parrots) and fish. There are fewer exotic pets, as these are often expensive. People often get a young animal as a pet, some people buy their pet from a pet shop, others take it from friends.

If you have a pet, you're responsible for its training and welfare. You'll need to house-train a puppy so that it doesn't use the floor as its toilet. Cats are much quicker to learn. Just place a cat box with cat litter in it near the cat, and it will almost immediately understand that this will be its toilet.

There are dog-training schools (where your dog can learn how to obey commands like 'Sit!', 'Heel!' or 'Fetch!') as well as behave well with other dogs. Good welfare means **feeding your pet** properly, and taking it for annual check-ups and vaccinations at a vet's (animal doctor) or making sure it has regular exercise and stimulation. You'll need to walk your dog at least once a day, and if you have an indoors cat, it will need toys and scratching posts to prevent it from ruining your furniture.

Task 2. What character traits can a hobby develop in a person?

- 1 Daring A I can exercise for a long time, I've become strong and healthy.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 2 Creative | B I can stay calm for a long time and I don't get annoyed when smth takes a long time. |
| 3 Inquisitive | C I became good in drawing/painting/singing/sculpture. |
| 4 Patient | D I give much attention to what I'm doing, it helps me avoid mistakes. |
| 5 Energetic | E I can plan all my activities, not only free time. |
| 6 Artistic | F I pay a lot of attention to things, I love watching. |
| 7 Careful | G I'm able to invent things and create new ideas. |
| 8 Flexible | H I have a lot of enthusiasm and determination, I'm active and never tired. |
| 9 Observant | I I can easily change and adapt to different situations. |
| 10 Fit | J Everything interests me, I google and look up many things and ideas. |
| 11 Well-organised | K I love new experience, want to do difficult things. |

Task 3. Match the expressions (A–F) to the explanations (1–6).

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 A culture vulture | A This person is into the hobby and spends a lot of time at the projects. |
| 2 A couch potato | B Every time s/he goes off one pastime and takes another. |
| 3 A dabbler | C This person is addicted to shopping, if there is no money, window shopping is OK to. |
| 4 A real doer | D This person is hooked on culture – he goes to a theatre or gallery any free time. |
| 5 A shopaholic | E This person gets up to computer at any time of the day and is often hooked on computer games. |
| 6 A computer man | F This person locks himself for hours in front of the TV and is physically inactive. |

Task 4. Read the text. For questions (1–14) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHAT IS SOCIAL NETWORKING?

Social Networking... It's the way the 21st century communicates today. Want to know what it really means?

Social networking is the grouping of individuals (1) _____ specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighbourhood subdivision, if you will. Although social networking is possible (2) _____ person, especially in the workplace, universities, and high schools, it is most popular online.

This is because unlike most high schools, colleges, or workplaces, the Internet (3) _____ with millions of individuals who (4) _____ to meet other people, to gather and share first-hand information and experiences about cooking, golfing, gardening, etc. The topics and interests are as (5) _____ and rich as the story of our universe. When it comes to online social networking, websites are commonly used. These websites (6) _____ as social sites. Social networking websites function like an online community of Internet users. Depending on the website in

question, many of these online community members share common interests (7) _____ hobbies, religion, or politics. The friends that you can make are just one of the many benefits to social networking online. Another one of those benefits (8) _____ diversity because the Internet gives individuals from all around the world access to social networking sites. As (9) _____, social networking often involves grouping specific individuals or organizations together. (10) _____ there are a number of social networking websites that focus on particular interests, there are others that do not. The websites without a main focus are often referred to as ‘traditional’ social networking websites and usually have open memberships. This means that (11) _____ can become a member, no matter what their hobbies, beliefs, or views are. As I’m sure you’re aware, there are dangers associated with social networking including **datatheft** and viruses, which are (12) _____ the rise. Although danger does exist with networking online, it also exists in the real world, too. Just like you’re advised when meeting strangers at clubs and bars, school, or work — you are also advised to proceed with caution online.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A into | B at | C with | D onto |
| 2 | A at | B with | C in | D on |
| 3 | A fill | B filling | C fills | D is filled |
| 4 | A want | B will | C must | D has |
| 5 | A different | B variety | C various | D vary |
| 6 | A know | B are known | C knew | D known |
| 7 | A similar | B likely | C as | D like |
| 8 | A were | B was | C is | D are |
| 9 | A gets | B involves | C has | D receives |
| 10 | A though | B however | C so | D because |
| 11 | A nobody | B anybody | C every one | D somebody |
| 12 | A below | B at | C in | D on |

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with missing letters and read the text. There are as many letters as there are gaps.

Stamp-collecting

Stamp-collecting can be a very interesting p _ _ _ _ _ . Stamps come in many different c _ _ _ _ _ s and sizes. They look beautiful and when assembled t _ _ _ _ _ _r in a collection, they teach us so much about the history and c _ _ _ _ _ e of other countries. Many people begin collecting stamps when they are c _ _ _ _ _ n, usually having been encouraged by a parent or other r _ _ _ _ _ e. Some of the world’s most famous p _ _ _ _ _ e collected stamps. Bill Clinton built up a fine c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ n in his own youth, and Queen Eliza has the world’s l _ _ _ _ _ t collection. Despite this fact, stamp-collecting is still thought by many to be b _ _ _ _ _ g. In fact, making your own collection of stamps is a r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ g experience, and the end product can be worth a lot of money. The world’s o _ _ _ _ _ t stamp, which originally cost one penny, is now worth a fortune. So why not give collecting a t _ _ y and see for yourself?

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with one of the words from the box below.

staying	waits	finished	playwright	begins
famous	worth	price	albums	autographs
cost	signature	outside	athletes	out

Looking for Names

Forty years ago Gordon Alford was on holiday when he decided to ask some famous footballers for their _____ (1). Since that time he has collected 7,000 autographs of _____ (2) people. He has thirteen specially-made _____ (3) for them. Most of his autographs are from famous actors, musicians and _____ (4).

Every weekend Gordon leaves his house before seven in the morning to go and stand _____ (5) radio and television stations. He hopes to catch anyone famous coming in or going _____ (6). In the evening he _____ (7) outside London theatres. "I go two hours before the show _____ (8) and wait outside the stage door where the actors go in." He also returns when the show has _____ (9) and waits for them to come out, or finds out which hotel they are _____ (10) at and goes there.

Some autographs are _____ (11) a lot of money. For example, an autograph from any of "The Beatles" (a very popular rock'n'roll group in the 1960s) may _____ (12) as much as \$1,500.

The highest _____ (13) anyone has paid for an autograph is \$1,320,000, which was for President Abraham Lincoln's _____ (14). And the autograph that every collector would love to have is the signature of William Shakespeare, the famous English _____ (15) who died in 1616. A collector could pay more than two million pounds to get his signature.

UNIT 9. LEISURE TIME

Big Cat Diary

I've always dreamed of seeing a leopard face to face ever since I watched a BBC wildlife documentary about them. I like the fact that they're so independent. The females are the boss, basically – they hunt alone, and they're stealthy and strong. The markings are beautiful. The South Luangwa Valley in Zambia has one leopard for every kilometre, and you can do night drives there, which adds to your chances of seeing them. I think the fact they are nocturnal and hard to find makes it more exciting. Dad doesn't agree. He's already worrying about not seeing one, but that's just my dad. Mfuwe international airport is the smallest I have ever seen. There is a tiny shop selling postcards and that's it. We pay for our postcards and climb into a jeep which takes us to Nkwali, **trundling** past mud huts and groups of children wearing school uniform or carrying farm tools – sometimes both. Finally, we arrive at the camp – six huts and a bar built round a tree. Our hut has lizard wallpaper – except it's not wallpaper, it's just lizards. I go to sleep and dream about leopards.

On the first game drive, Rocky is our guide. Straight away, we're driving across a plain full of impala and baboons. Now comes the big moment of the first night. We hear something in the trees, and suddenly we are right in the middle of a lion hunt. In the dark! We listen to the baboons' alarm calls, and when Rocky switches on the light, we see two lionesses on either side, and one **tearing** after an impala. They miss the kill, but even so, my heart is thumping. The next morning, we go on a drive and spot baboons crossing the road. Suddenly, a trunk appears from the bush and three elephants, including a baby, **stroll** across right in front of us.

That's how it is on the drives: a new creature every time. We get giraffes, then a crocodile, then a buffalo. But my favourite morning is the walking safari. We set off across the plain with an armed guard. Rocky tells us The Golden Rule: 'Never run ... unless I say so. And if I say get up the tree, get up the tree.' The next morning, two other guests boast about having seen a leopard and her cub. We look at pictures on their digital camera. I'm really cross, because there probably won't be another sighting for ages, and tonight is our last night here. But I'm still hoping for a lucky break.

This time, we're out with Zebron, but after just a few minutes, our jeep gets stuck on a muddy trail. It takes ages to dig us out, and my heart is sinking. Then it starts pouring. We sit in the dark while my dad complains about the rain. And then, suddenly, two impala **hurtle** from the bushes.

Moments later, the leopardess **springs** out behind us. We all sit in absolute silence and stare at her. Leopards are much stronger than lions, and she looks incredibly powerful. After giving us a long show, she **darts** back into the bush. Awesome. We're soaked through, but I don't care about that. Mum and I sing and dance as we head for camp: 'We saw a leopard, we got a picture'

Task 1. Read the text. Put the events in the correct order.

- _____ Daisy got very close to some elephants.
 _____ The jeep got stuck in the mud.

- _____ Daisy saw baboons.
 _____ The plane landed in Mfuwe.
 _____ Daisy saw some lions.
 _____ Two other guests saw a leopardess and her cub.
 _____ Daisy saw a leopard.
 _____ They travelled by jeep to their camp.

Task 2. Choose the best answers.

- 1 Daisy first got interested in leopards
 - a when she had a dream about them.
 - b when she saw a TV programme about them.
 - c because they live alone.
 - d because she once saw one face to face.
- 2 South Luangwa valley is a good place to look for leopards because
 - a there are a lot of leopards there and you can look for them at night.
 - b there are more leopards there than anywhere else in Africa.
 - c it's easy to find leopards at night.
 - d it's exciting looking for leopards at night.
- 3 Daisy's hut at the camp is
 - a built around the tree.
 - b full of lizards.
 - c covered in strange wallpaper.
 - d made of mud.
- 4 Their first excursion is
 - a exciting because they see lions hunting.
 - b frightening because it is very dark.
 - c exciting because the baboons make a lot of noise.
 - d sad because they see lions killing an impala.
- 5 Rocky's Golden Rule for the walking safari basically means
 - a never run if an animal is chasing you.
 - b if an animal chases you, climb a tree.
 - c don't climb a tree unless I tell you to.
 - d always do exactly what I say.
- 6 How does Daisy feel when she hears that two other guests have seen leopards?
 - a She feels sad because she wasn't with them.
 - b She feels angry because it means she probably won't see any leopards herself.
 - c She feels pleased that somebody has seen leopards.
 - d She feels hopeful because it means that there are leopards in the area.
- 7 When Daisy finally sees a leopard, it
 - a stays nearby for a while and then disappears suddenly.
 - b runs quickly behind them and disappears into the bush.
 - c walks close to them, but leaves before they can take a photo.
 - d stays close until somebody shouts, then it runs away.

UNIT 10. PERSONAL PRIORITIES

Task 1. Match the words in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 an article | a a book that is used to study a school subject |
| 2 an atlas | b a publication that comes out weekly or monthly |
| 3 an encyclopedia | c a reference book with maps of the world |
| 4 a magazine | d a book of word definitions |
| 5 a biography | e a book or set of books giving information about every branch of knowledge with articles in ABC order |
| 6 a novel | f usually a cheap book in a soft cover |
| 7 a poem | g a story about a real person |
| 8 a dictionary | h a piece of writing in a newspaper |
| 9 a paperback | i a list of books on one subject |
| 10 a textbook | j a short piece of writing (usually rhymed) expressing a deep feeling or thought |
| 11 a bookworm | k an article that critically examines a new book |
| 12 bibliography | l stories, novels and romances |
| 13 review | m a book about people who are not real |
| 14 fiction | n a book with recipes of dishes |
| 15 a cookery book | o a person who is fond of reading |

Task 2. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

Why read books?

Is it worth reading books, 1) _____ nowadays there are so many other forms of 2) _____? Some people say that even 3) _____ books are expensive, and not everyone can 4) _____ books from the library. They might add that television is more 5) _____ and that viewers can relax as they watch their favourite 6) _____. All that may be true, but books are still very 7) _____. They encourage the reader to use his or her 8) _____ for a start. You can read a 9) _____ of a book, or just a few pages, and then stop. Of course, it may be so 10) _____ that you can't stop! There are many different kinds of books, so you can choose a crime 11) _____ or an autobiography, or a book which gives you interesting 12) _____. If you find it hard to choose, you can read 13) _____, or ask friends for ideas. Personally, I can't 14) _____ without books, but I can 15) _____ up television easily enough. You can't watch television at bus stops!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A in | B or | C why | D since |
| 2 A entertain | B entertainment | C entertained | D entertaining |
| 3 A paperback | B The | C so | D when |
| 4 A borrow | B buy | C lend | D take |
| 5 A excited | B excitable | C exciting | D excitement |
| 6 A ones | B programmes | C episodes | D cereals |
| 7 A too | B public | C live | D popular |
| 8 A imagination | B author | C index | D amusement |
| 9 A capital | B head | C chapter | D cover |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 10 A current | B imagined | C interest | D gripping |
| 11 A history | B novel | C booklet | D poetry |
| 12 A advise | B idea | C information | D fact |
| 13 A announcements | B gossip | C reviews | D prefaces |
| 14 A do | B make | C have | D take |
| 15 A pick | B look | C give | D turn |

Task 3. Which publication from the list below would you need if you wanted to:

<i>atlas</i>	<i>cookbook</i>	<i>guidebook</i>
<i>autobiography</i>	<i>dictionary</i>	<i>magazine</i>
<i>biography</i>	<i>encyclopaedia</i>	<i>manual</i>
<i>comic</i>		

1. find out which country Timbuktu was in?
2. look up a word you didn't understand?
3. learn about spiders?
4. learn how your new DVD recorder works?
5. read the latest gossip about Hollywood stars?
6. read stories with lots of pictures and not many words?
7. prepare for a maths exam?
8. find out what to do and see when you're on holiday?
9. find out how to cook a nice meal?
10. read about what is happening in the world?
11. read about the life of a famous person, written by that person?
12. read about the life of a famous person, written by another person?
13. read a long story?
14. read something written for the theatre?

Task 4. Complete the definitions with the words given below.

<i>novel</i>	<i>mystery</i>	<i>biography</i>
<i>catalogue</i>	<i>manuscript</i>	<i>non-fiction</i>
<i>encyclopaedia</i>	<i>fairy tale</i>	

1. A _____ is a children's story in which magical things happen.
2. A _____ is a story in which the events are only explained at the end.
3. A _____ is a book or piece of writing before it is printed.
4. A _____ is a complete list of the books a library holds.
5. A _____ is the story of somebody's life, written by somebody else.
6. A _____ is a type of literature that tells a story about people or events that are usually not read.
7. A _____ book contains information about real facts, people or events.
8. A _____ is a book or set of books that gives information about many different subjects, arranged in alphabetical order.

Task 5. Underline the most suitable word or phrase.

1. I like this book, and I have read six *capitals* / *chapters* / *prefaces* already.
2. Her second book was very popular and became a best *buy* / *seller* / *volume*.
3. Robert's new book will be *broadcast* / *published* / *typed* in August.
4. My young son buys two *textbooks* / *comics* / *journals* every week.
5. I have several *cookbooks* / *biographies* / *textbooks* in my kitchen but I never use them!
6. I need to buy a(n) *encyclopaedia* / *guidebook* / *verse* for my trip to Paris.
7. I've lost the *manual* / *textbook* / *comics* for the DVD recorder. Help!
8. She's been in a lot of *plays* / *novels* / *stages* but I've never seen her in a film.

Task 6. Below are the opening and closing paragraphs of 5 different books:

- a) an autobiography by Agatha Christie
- b) a fairy-tale by Donald Bisset
- c) a horror story by Stephen King
- d) a romance by Patricia Robertson
- e) a detective story by Sue Grafton

STEP 1. Read the extracts and match the opening and closing paragraphs of each book and its genre.

1. The words all jumbled around and then spelt 'Love and kisses to Charlie' and tumbling and tossing they flowed into the story-book sea.
2. What can I say at seventy-five? Thank God for my good life, for all the love that has been given to me.
3. Something woke him much later, a crash loud enough to cause him to sit up in bed wondering if Ellie had fallen on the floor or maybe Gage's crib had collapsed. Then the moon sailed out from behind a cloud, flooding the room with cold white light, and he saw Victor Pascow standing in the doorway.
4. Once upon a time there was a river which was made of words. It flowed down to the sea and the sea was made of story-books.
5. The first memory that springs down in my mind is a clear picture of myself walking along the streets of Dinard on market day with my mother.
6. On the face of it, you wouldn't think there was any connection between the murder of a dead man and the events that changed my perceptions about my life.
7. Louis tried to scream, and the world whirled away – but until he heard the click of the moving bones in the moonlit crypt of the night.
8. "Who's that?" Jenna's dark brown eyes widened and her heart leapt. It was such an unusual sensation – her raised eyebrows were partly due to surprise. No man had ever roused more than an occasional beat in her pulse before.
9. I've never believed the perfect crime was possible. Now I'm not so sure. She told me Wendell taught her a lot, but she never really said what it was. Please, understand: I don't have the answers. I'm simply posing the questions. God knows I have questions about my own life to answer yet.
10. He kissed her, and of course, that wasn't the end, just the beginning.

STEP 2. *Decide which of these books you would like to read and explain why. Which of these books would you never be interested to read! Why!*

Task 7. You are going to read 9 book reviews.

STEP 1. *One sentence has been deleted from each review. Choose one sentence from A to I, insert it in the review and read it.*

- A. Matthew and Sophie have an apparently happy childhood with remote parents whose emotional distance throws the children together.
- B. A gripping tale of love and revenge, it is set on an island in the 14th century Italy.
- C. When the market falls and the competition for business goes up, John finds himself under fire from all sides.
- D. A gripping tale which vividly portrays the world of the Victorians.
- E. The two brothers find themselves embroiled in conflict which only Theo can resolve.
- F. These beautifully crafted, funny and absorbing stories, packed with the charm and spirit of childhood, will win the author many new fans.
- G. Recently read on Radio 4, this wry and engaging travelogue has become a hit with a whole new generation of readers.
- H. It was because of a retarded garbage collector to whom his well-educated grandmother was always polite and kind.
- I. This is a wonderfully hypnotic portrait of country life, past and present, and all the more, impressive for being a first novel.

The Good Book Guide

“The Bridgwater Sale” by Freddie Stockdale. Freddie Stockdale’s own experience in antique dealing provides the background for this highly entertaining first novel. Set in the glamorous world of art auction sales, it follows the fortunes of one John Griffin, who runs an up-and-coming auction house. John is in love with a slender ceramics expert, but she is in love with John’s rival, Terry. 1. _____
Blackmail, forgery, fraud and sexual rivalry all contribute to an atmospheric jaunt through the sales rooms.

“Jogging Round Majorca” by Gordon West. First published in 1929, this charming travel book reveals the island of Majorca as it was before the days of mass travel. Travelling by foot, sometimes by mule, and staying in small hotels and houses, Gordon West and his wife discovered an enchanting world inhabited by people whose gentle manners, spontaneous hospitality and range of customs captured the English couple’s imagination. 2. _____

“Trying to Save Piggy Sneed” by John Irving. John Irving introduces this collection of short stories with a touching essay on how he became a writer. 3. _____
The six stories that follow, show Irving’s madcap humour and eye for detail, including “The Pension Grillparzer”, which was originally published within *The World According to Garp*.

“Simple Prayers” by Michael Golding. Michael Golding has launched himself into the literary world with a novel which Thomas Keneally describes as “a work of magic ... a journey of wonders”. 4. _____ Spring has failed to arrive, a corpse has been washed up on the shore and spoiled fat Ermenegilda, daughter of the only rich family on the island, desires Albertino, a humble vegetable grower. When Ermenegilda persuades Albertino to marry her, spring suddenly arrives. But with it comes the Black Death.

“Sophie” by Guy Burt. The story centres on the obsessive relationship between a young boy and his sister. 5. _____ Sophie is the all powerful older sister with an IQ in excess of 180 and with increasingly psychopathic tendencies. As Matthew becomes an adult, roles become reversed and everything changes. Guy Burt is only 21 and in this second novel he shows an impressive ability to hold the reader’s imagination with every word.

“Little Follies” by Eric Kraft. Eric Kraft has attracted a cult following for his beguiling series of novellas about small-town life on Long Island, New York in the 1950s. Little Follies, the first of three volumes of these short novels, deftly conjures up the world of young Peter Leroy, his family and their many friends. 6. _____

“An Ancient Hope” by Caroline Stickland. Set in the Dorset countryside in the year of the Great Exhibition, this is a clever reworking of the return of the prodigal son. Ralph Carnow, hardworking and loyal, has successfully managed the family mill since his elder brother Charles renounced his claim on the family business and disappeared abroad. Ralph is also in love with his worldly cousin Theodosia. He is about to announce his engagement to Theo when, to the delight of his father, Charles suddenly returns. 7. _____

“In the Place of Fallen Leaves” by Tim Pears. In the hot English summer of 1984, the outside world is shaken by battles between police and miners, teachers striking and record levels anxious to enter the world of adulthood and feel that time is standing still. 8. _____

“Sweet Thames” by Matthew Kneale. Matthew Kneale’s third novel was winner of the 1993 John Llewellyn Rhys Prize. Set in London in 1849, it tells the story of an engineer who dreams of revolutionising the city’s sewers and saving the capital from a devastating cholera epidemic. Hoshua’s search for the causes of the disease and for his missing wife, the strange and beautiful Isabella, takes him on a journey through the contrasting levels of Victorian society and finally to the threatening heart of London’s slums. 9. _____

STEP 2. Read through the Good Book Guide again and choose one or two books you would like to read. Explain your choice.

Task 8. You are going to read 5 people’s impressions about the books they have just read. Match the impressions A – E with their short summary 1 – 7. You may use one letter more than once.

1. This person thinks that this book should not be read by people who are having family problems.

2. This person thinks that the book is not persuasive enough.
 3. This book was written as a continuation of the original story.
 4. It was difficult for this person to tear him/herself from the book.
 5. This person thinks that there were too many realistic details.
 6. This person would not recommend anyone to read this book.
 7. This person thinks that the author of the book has a good observation skill.
- A.** It was awful. I mean it was all such an improbable story. I loathed the hero killing people all over the place, running round the desert. He wouldn't have lasted two minutes in real life. I don't know what possessed me to read it. I suppose I thought it might get better but it didn't. Dreadful rubbish. I got rid of it, threw it away in disgust you know. You'd have to be a bit sick in the head I imagine to enjoy it. A book for men – definitely.
- B.** It was pretty good, I suppose. Very clever and a bit too realistic in a way. The detail, you know some of the detail about cutting up bodies, because she was a pathologist was rather disgusting really. But the book took me over. I can't say I lost any sleep over it. It was a bit gruesome.
- C.** It was absolutely riveting, I mean I couldn't put it down. Poor old Malcolm, he kept shouting from upstairs, "When are you coming up?" and I just said, "Five more minutes, dear." He was really fed up. Finally I got to bed at about two. Still it was worth it. He was asleep of course, snoring his head off.
- D.** It was good. I won't deny it, but all the while reading it there was a little voice sort of saying, "You know, it's not the real thing." It was good, clever and everything and she took off the style of the original quite well, all the same, but it didn't have the same feel, you know, the flavour of the first one by the original writer, du Maurier, I suppose it was silly to have expected it.
- E.** Well, I wouldn't exactly say it was the best book I ever read. All the same I think she really does manage to express, what normal people's lives are like ... all of her characters even though they were in a family set all seemed somehow alone. Very astute ... well observed but a bit depressing. I'd only recommend it to someone who is not feeling down. You would need to feel quite strong inside, not for the vulnerable. Most people's family lives are bad enough without reading about more problems...

Task 9. Fill in the gaps with one word from the box and read about different kinds of crime fiction. Decide which of these types you would read with pleasure.

else	drops	cops	accuse	place	interfere	scene
solve	woman	witness	suspect	overcoat	murderer	
robbery	investigator					

Crime Fiction

There are different types of crime stories. First, there are the "private eye" stories. The private eye is a professional _____ (1) who gets into trouble with the police because they don't want him to _____ (2) in their investigation. If it weren't

for the police, the private investigator thinks, he could _____ (3) a murder – any murder – in ten seconds flat. The _____ (4) are always dragging the professional investigator into the police station to _____ (5) him of having murdered somebody, just because he happened to be at the _____ (6) of the crime before anybody _____ (7) got there. In other crime novels, an amateur detective may take the _____ (8) of the private investigator. Whether he is a mechanic or a lift operator, the amateur detective invariably _____ (9) everything he is doing to go and find the _____ (10).

The “innocent bystander” crime story is different. An “innocent bystander” is somebody who has _____ (11) a crime. Usually, this is a murder, but it could be kidnapping or an armed _____ (12). He starts getting chased by big men in black _____ (13) who want to murder him. At some point in the story, the police could enter as well, and the innocent bystander becomes a _____ (14). It all turns out right when a beautiful _____ (15), who has fallen in love with the innocent bystander, explains everything and clears up all the confusion.

UNIT 11. CHOOSING A CAREER

Task 1. Read the text and tell about your personal myths about choosing a career. Use the ‘Key Language’.

Do you think you know everything about choosing a career? Many people think they know the right way to go about picking an occupation, but they often wind up choosing a career that is unsatisfying. Here are the myths of choosing a career:

1. Choosing a career is simple. Career planning is a multi-step process that involves learning enough about yourself and the occupations which you are considering in order to make an informed decision.

2. A career counsellor can tell me what occupation to pick. A career counsellor, or any other career development professional, can’t tell you what career is best for you. He or she can provide you with guidance in choosing a career and can help facilitate your decision.

3. I can’t make a living from my hobby. Says who? When choosing a career, it makes perfect sense to choose one that is related to what you enjoy doing in your spare time, if you so desire. In addition people tend to become very skilled in their hobbies, even though most of the skill is gained informally.

4. I should choose a career from a ‘Best Careers’ list. Every year, especially during milestone years, i.e. the beginning of a new decade, there are numerous articles and books that list what ‘the experts’ predict will be ‘hot jobs’. It can’t hurt to look at those lists to see if any of the careers on it appeal to you, but you shouldn’t use the list to dictate your choice. You need to take into account your interests, values, and skills when choosing a career. Just because the outlook for an occupation is good, it doesn’t mean that occupation is right for you.

5. Making a lot of money will make me happy. While salary is important, it isn’t the only factor you should look at when choosing a career. Countless surveys have shown that money doesn’t necessarily lead to job satisfaction. For many people enjoying what they do at work is much more important. However, you should consider earnings, among other things, when evaluating an occupation.

6. Once I choose a career, I’ll be stuck in it forever. Not true. If you are unsatisfied in your career for any reason, you can always change it. You’ll be in good company. Many people change careers several times over the course of their lifetimes.

7. If I change careers, my skills will go to waste. Your skills are yours to keep. You can take them from one job to another. You may not use them in the exact same way, but they won’t go to waste.

8. If my best friend (or sister, uncle, or neighbour) is happy in a particular field, I will be too. Everyone is different and what works for one person, won’t necessarily work for another, even if that other person is someone with whom you have a lot in common. If someone you know has a career that interests you, look into it, but be aware of the fact that it may not necessarily be a good fit for you.

9. All I have to do is pick an occupation... Things will fall into place after that. Choosing a career is a great start, but there’s a lot more to do after that.

10. There's very little I can do to learn about an occupation without actually working in it. While first-hand experience is great, there are other ways to explore an occupation. You can read about it either in print resources or online. You can also interview those working in that field.

Key Language

Before reading the article I was sure that...

My biggest misconception was...

I've changed my mind and decided...

If I had to choose my future job now, I would...

Task 2. Steps in Choosing a Career. Fill in the table with the italicized words.

Make a list of occupations to explore, conduct informational interviews, assess yourself and set your goals, write a career action plan, explore the occupations on your list.

	Steps	What to Do?
1		Your values, interests and skills, in combination with certain personality traits, will make some careers especially suitable for you and some particularly inappropriate. Some people choose to have career counsellors but many opt to use free career tests that are available on the Web.
2		Look over the lists of occupations that you want to take. They are probably rather lengthy. You have to come up with a much shorter list, consisting of between five and ten occupations. Circle occupations you may have considered previously and that you find appealing.
3		For each occupation on your list, you will want to look at the job description, educational and other requirements, job outlook, advancement opportunities and earnings.
4		You now need to gather more in-depth information. Your best source of this information are people who have first-hand knowledge of the occupations in which you are interested. Identify who they are and conduct informational interviews with them.
5		Now that you have set your goals, you will need to decide how to reach them. A career action plan will help guide you as you pursue your long and short term goals.

Task 3. Read the text. For each of the empty space (1–8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHAT IS A CAREER ACTION PLAN?

A Career Action Plan is a road (1) _____ that takes you from choosing an occupation to becoming employed in that occupation to (2) _____ your long-

term career goals. Developing a Career Action Plan is the fourth step in the career planning process. You must complete the following steps first.

Do a thorough self-assessment.

Completely **explore viable career options** which were identified during the self-assessment. Choose an occupation after considering all the options.

Setting and reaching your goals.

Break your goals down (3) _____ **short-term** and **long-term goals**. Short-term goals are goals you can reach in one year or less. Long-term goals are ones that are attainable in one to five years.

In order (4) _____ your goals, you will have to get around any **barriers you may face**. List those barriers and your solutions for dealing with them.

You should set both long-term and short-term goals:

Long-term goals: these are goals that you should be able to achieve (5) _____ about three to five years.

Short term goals: these are goals that you should be able to reach in one to three years.

In order for your goals to be achievable, they must (6) _____ certain criteria.

Your goals must be:

Conceivable: you must be able to put your goal (7) _____ words.

Achievable: you must have the attributes, energy, and time (8) _____ your goal.

Believable: you must believe you can reach your goal.

Achievable within a Certain Time Frame: you must be able to state how long it will take you to reach your goal.

Clearly Defined: you must know exactly what your goal is.

Flexible: you must be willing to modify your goal as necessary.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A trip | B movie | C map | D sign |
| 2 | A reaching | B spending | C coming | D bringing |
| 3 | A out | B to | C over | D into |
| 4 | A to reach | B to spend | C to learn | D to discuss |
| 5 | A at | B in | C on | D into |
| 6 | A ask | B have | C meet | D learn |
| 7 | A into | B over | C under | D to |
| 8 | A to draw | B to accomplish | C to forget | D to review |

Task 4. Consider the elements of the job and describe your dream job using the 'Key Language'.

Types of work – paperwork, manual work, vocational (which helps people).

Professional training – required with job experience, may need some job training, not required.

Job experience – required, preferable, not required.

Working environment – comfortable, challenging, demanding; to establish good working relationship, good rapport with colleagues.

Working patterns – to work fixed hours, to have nine-to-five job, to work flexi-time/to be on flexi-time, to do shift work (be a shift worker), to be a teleworker (work from home), to be self-employed, to be/to work freelance.

Social contact – limited, broad; socialize with workmates.

Physical demands – physically demanding, not very physically demanding.

Responsibilities – have to deal with the customers, make a research, work with numbers (figures), to deal with unpredictable situations, to work in a team, etc.

Promotion – good promotion prospects, may be passed over for promotion, a glass ceiling.

Job characteristics – positive: rewarding, interesting, dynamic, fast moving; negative: tiring, boring, mechanical, repetitive, a dead-end job.

Extra advantages – free meals, tips, perks, a car, a personal secretary.

Disadvantages – high stress level, heavy workload, have to meet the deadlines, to be snowed under, to be overworked and underpaid.

Key Language

It's becoming increasingly popular in my country to...

More and more people are getting interested in...

I would prefer to have a job that...

I'm quite certain that...

If I were to decide/select, I would...

...is suitable/ideal/perfect for...

...is just what I need.

I seek a career in ... (industry).

Job satisfaction is important to me because...

UNIT 12. EDUCATION. STUDENTS' LIFE.

Task 1. Read the text and choose the most suitable heading (A – I) for each paragraph (1 – 6). There is an example at the beginning (0).

Computers and Girls

0 The girls in this sixth grade class in East Palo Alto., California, all have the same access to computers as boys. But researchers say, by the time they get to high school, they are victims of what the researchers call a major new gender gap in technology.

1 Janice Weinman of the American Association of University Women Researchers says, "Girls tend to be less comfortable than boys with the computer. They use it more for word processing rather than for problem solving, rather than to discover new ways in which to understand information."

2 After re-examining a thousand studies, the American Association of University Women Researchers found that girls make up only a small percentage of students in computer science classes. Girls consistently rate themselves significantly lower than boys in their ability and confidence in using computers. And they use computers less often than boys outside the classroom.

3 The instructor of this computer lab says he's already noticed some differences. Charles Cheadle of Cesar Chavez School says, "Boys are not so afraid they might do something that will harm the computer, whereas girls are afraid they might break it somehow."

4 Six years ago, the software company Purple Moon noticed that girls' computer usage was falling behind boys. Karen Gould says, "The number one reason girls told us they don't like computer games is not because they're too violent, or too competitive. Girls just said they're incredibly boring."

5 Purple Moon says it found what girls want: characters they can relate to and story lines relative to what's going on in their own lives. Karen Gould of Purple Moon Software says, "What we definitely found from girls is there is no intrinsic reason why they wouldn't want to play on a computer; it was just a content-thing."

6 The sponsor of the study says it all boils down to this, the technology gender gap that separates the girls from the boys must be closed if women are to compete effectively with men in the 21st century.

- A** There is no certain reason why girls don't like playing on a computer
- B** Girls use computers for word processing
- C** Boys are not afraid to break a computer
- D** There are few girls in computer science classes
- E** Boys use computers less often than girls outside the classroom
- F** It's necessary to close the technology gender gap
- G** Boys and girls in the sixth grade class have similar access to computers
- H** In high school boys are less comfortable with the computer than girls
- I** Computer games are not interesting for girls

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
G						

Task 2. Read the text and fill in the gaps with one of the word combinations A – K. There is an example (0).

Computers in the Classroom

Kids are going all over the world without ever leaving their school. They are using their computers. A school in California could be (0)___ in America. They are wired to the Internet (1) ___.

Thirty students are able to use the Internet every day. The kids are between the grades of kindergarten and fifth grade. The teacher says that it is hard (2) ___ from the computers. They do not even want to go to recess.

Internet has opened the world to many people. Now students can go to (3) ____. They can get information. They can visit a child in another country.

Laura Bacon likes to visit with other students. She's going to Peggy's page. Peggy is (4) _____ in London, England. She put (5) _____ on the Internet. It includes pictures of Peggy, her school, her mom, dad and friends. You can send her mail, too.

A scientist helped to wire the school. He says, "There is a plan to connect 12 thousand California schools (6) _____."

Wiring schools in California can cost a lot of money. It needs to be done on volunteer effort or schools will not be able (7) _____. They think that it will cost as much (8) _____.

Some people say that the money should be spent (9) _____ instead of computers. Some people say that it would be worth it to wire all of the classrooms.

A any library on earth

B to afford it

C her own home page

D through their computers

E a school student

F on teachers

G to get them away

H to the Internet

I the most wired school

J to few people

K as fifty billion dollars

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I									

Task 3. You are going to read an article about a scheme to help educate students who do not attend regular lessons. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A – I the one which fits each gap (1 – 7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Each term, an increasing number of young people are excluded from school in Britain for a range of reasons including truancy, expulsion, or because their parents' work involves travelling. Some academics now believe that the 'virtual classroom', using

computer networks, could be the best way to lure these young people back to some form of learning. 0 G

Currently, in most local authorities, the availability of 'home tuition' ranges from sparse to nonexistent. The results of this are predictable. 1 _____ By the time he is 20, he will be living on state benefits or on the proceeds of pickpocketing or burglaries.

The tragedy is that John knows all this very well. He is perfectly aware that the successful pupils he makes fun of and bullies are likely to be the winners in the end. The bus in the distance, though visible and brightly lit, has left him behind. 2 _____

Suppose, though, that someone brought him a computer with software that set him interesting work to do at home, at his own pace, without fear of failure or ridicule, where he could pick and choose from different subjects. He could contact a tutor when he needed help and chat to other pupils in his group from the peace and quiet of his home.

3 _____ Treated seriously by adults, he might regain some pride and belief in himself. He might eventually sit a few exams and get some qualifications and actually do quite well.

4 _____ The point is that nobody will know until someone gives the idea a proper trial, with good equipment and software, high-quality teachers and adequate funding. This autumn, a team led by Stephen Heppell of Anglia University's Ultralab is going to do just that.

The plan is to start with a pilot group of 30 teenagers who are not in full-time education for a variety of reasons. 5 _____ Much has to be worked out, which is why this is a pilot project. 'We need to put together a toolkit for what works - methodology and pedagogy,' says Heppell.

6 _____ Exactly what will on-screen tasks look like? What about pupils with literacy problems? Who will be the tutors? How will targets be set, and what about the pupils who drop out - as some, presumably, will? 'There will be failure for some,' says Heppell, 'and we have to think how to manage that.'

In a sense, all of these problems, though they demand attention, add up to theoretical detail. The real issues, however, concern a change in the willingness and positive attitudes in the government and educational bodies. If this is to be achieved, then all those involved will be acknowledging that school is not the only answer and that there are other routes to learning. 7 _____

The Ultralab scheme has influential support from those who see it as a means of attacking truancy and exclusion. Arguably, though, it will also question some of the assumptions about formal schooling.

A They will be given state-of-the-art hardware, video and audio facilities, and they will be grouped into fours, each group sharing a tutor.

B Similarly, it will become apparent that if a participative approach to learning works better for marginalised pupils, then it will work for others too.

C So, he makes his mark in the only way he can and, in doing so, he feels worthless and miserable.

D Take John, for example; he is permanently excluded, too far behind to be successful in another school and drifting into criminal circles.

E Or, of course, it might all end in tears and failure yet again.

F Theoretically, this sounds fine but the number of still unanswered questions is almost bewildering.

G Such a scheme would provide the pupils with access to education while they are at home.

H This is an example of how not to use a potentially powerful resource.

I Were this to happen, he might stay in and work and begin to feel part of a learning community.

UNIT 13. FAVOURITE SUBJECTS

Task 1. Read the following texts and do the True / False activity after them.

My school

Domenic: «I hate school. Every morning the teachers make us get up at six o'clock and run five kilometres. Afterwards all the pupils are made to take a cold shower. The teachers never allow us to go to the nearest village. Every Sunday we are made to write a long letter home, but we are not allowed to complain about anything. In the evening they let us watch television only for two hours. We have to wear uniforms all the time and a certain colour of ribbon or ornament to keep the hair out of our eyes for safety reasons. Only in the last year the girls are allowed to wear make up and jewellery. Also we are not permitted to smoke either in school or outside it. I think all this is a violation of our rights!»

Andre: «I love my school. Actually, it is a lyceum near Versailles in France where pupils study foreign languages from nursery school right through to the final school-leaving exams. Throughout their schooling our pupils get regular secondary education and, besides, attend their national sections for six or eight hours a week, when they are taught by native speakers the language, literature and history of the country concerned. The school is for the bright. Standards are high and the workload is heavy. Candidates are carefully selected and may be invited to go elsewhere if they fall behind. Some pupils become fluent in three or even four languages and many go to universities abroad.»

David: «I go to a modern experimental school which is called Summerhill. All the lessons are optional, it means that you can go to them or stay away from them. There is a timetable but only for the teachers. The children have classes according to their age or interests. Summerhill is possibly the happiest school in the world because we have no truants, no fights and the children are not afraid of punishment.»

Richard: «I study in one of the most famous public schools in Britain. It was founded in 1894. The school is based in a country house and has a modern classroom block, a swimming pool, a music block, an art block for painting, print-making, clay-modelling and sculpture, a modern engineering workshop and a fully equipped science laboratory complex. It also has a small astronomical observatory and a satellite-TV installation for the modern language department. Besides the traditional sports and games our pupils may also go in for camping, canoeing, sailing and rock-climbing.

We also have several clubs and hobby activities like Printing, Electronics, Model-making and Drama. In senior forms the pupils are allowed a choice of subjects and their individual progress is monitored so that those of different abilities may be helped and encouraged. The working philosophy in the school is «To each to his/her ability.»

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Domenic attends a boarding school. _____
2. The discipline in the school is not very strict. _____

3. Dominic and her friends complain about their school in their letters home. _____
4. All the girls in Dominic's school can wear cosmetics and jewellery. _____
5. Only very talented and hard-working students study in Andre's lyceum. _____
6. Andre's schoolmates can study several foreign languages at a time. _____
7. They don't have any other subjects besides the languages. _____
8. In Summerhill students are not made to attend classes. _____
9. David's schoolmates can choose the subjects according to their interests. _____
10. Students in Summerhill never miss classes. _____
11. Richard goes to a state school in the city. _____
12. Richard's schoolmates have a wide choice of clubs to enjoy their hobbies and interests. _____
13. Special attention is paid to the development of each student's abilities in Richard's school. _____

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the words given below, read the text and compare the author's thoughts about his school and class with yours.

I will always miss my school days

leaders	tours	thanks	memories
word	other	forgiven	characters
fire	change	primary	explained
fight	exception	enjoyed	experienced
took	schooling	important	school-leaving

I think I was extremely lucky as I didn't have to _____ (1) schools like some of my friends. I spent all the ten years of my _____ (2) in one and the same building, in one and the same class and I have very good _____ (3) of my teachers and my classmates. First of all we were really happy with our first teacher who taught us in _____ (4) school. Though she was rather young, she was very _____ (5) and knowledgeable and she loved her work and the children. She often _____ (6) us to the theatres and museums, we also went camping with her and I am sure _____ (7) to her our class was really very friendly.

Later we were also lucky with the _____ (8) teachers who taught us in the middle and senior grades. The only _____ (9) was a Biology teacher who none of our class liked because she never _____ (10) the new material well but repeated it word for _____ (11) from the textbook.

Certainly, all the students of our class had different _____ (12) and personalities, like in any other class there were several _____ (13) and some passive pupils. We did have some quarrels and even _____ (14) among the boys but they were not cruel and were very soon _____ (15) and forgotten.

What was more _____ (16), it was always interesting for us to be together. During the holidays we went on _____ (17) around Ukraine and visited quite a lot of places of interest, including Kiev, Lviv, the Carpathian and Crimean mountains. When the weather was fine we _____ (18) camping at the Seversky Donets or the Pechenezhskiy reservoir. I will never forget the warm summer nights

which we spent sitting round the camp _____ (19) singing songs and sharing our thoughts and plans for the future.

Our _____ (20) party was both a happy and a sad event for our class as we realized that it was the end of our carefree life and we would not be able to spend as much time together as we used to. Anyway I am sure that the friendship that we carried through the school years will live forever.

UNIT 14. EDUCATION

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the table.

EDUCATION AND THE PROBLEMS OF MODERN WORLD

Education is the system of values around which people build personal and social lives.

Many great minds never completed even their grade schools like Thomas Edison and Henry Ford but they were super success. When we look at the reason behind this phenomenon, we come to know that they succeeded because they knew how to research, collect information for a selected project and process knowledge.

What can we do today to make modern education suitable for the XXI century? Firstly, we need to change the class room environment. Today it is not research supporting and only focuses on cramming up some text book topics remaining exam focused. The change must be aimed at developing innovative, creative, intuitive, and self-motivating qualities of students.

Also teachers complain on the lack of motivation in students. Actually, the lack of motivation is lack of knowledge processing skills. Many students feel that they have to acquire the knowledge they will never need in life. Knowledge by itself has no value; it is like a dictionary filled with words. Words by themselves have no value; it is the process of stringing them together that gives them value like words combined make meaningful phrases, clauses, sentences and even compositions. Self-made millionaires were not the best students in their classes. But they differ from the crowd by the mode they process knowledge. The self-made millionaire has a vision, then he researches specific knowledge, applies intuitive knowledge and process all essentials, searching for a workable way out. Finding unconventional decisions to do ordinary duties makes millionaires. The furtive is vision, research and processing, not pre stored knowledge. That's what we need to teach.

Today's education is exams oriented, focused on knowledge. The quality education of tomorrow will address the exceptional talents of each student and have a positive emotional experience. It will evaluate natural talent and how the student learns. Teachers will become skilled at what works and what does not work. Then focus on what works. With this method, students will develop a love to learn and learning becomes a lifelong procedure. This is the point where we may call it future-oriented.

	Today's Education	Education of the Future
Classroom Environment		
Motivation, Processing Knowledge		

Orientation of Education		
--------------------------	--	--

Task 2. School and University. Fill in the table with the italicized words. What are the words that suit both types of education?

Teacher, pupil, student, professor, lecturer, headmaster, tutor, undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate, class, lesson, form, session, workshop, lecture, seminar, school trip, campus, lecture hall, dormitory, playground, sports ground, stadium, library, canteen.

	University	School
Activities		
Facilities/ Places		
People		

Task 3. People, Places and Subjects at School.

a) Think of the people, places and subjects in Ukrainian schools and fill in the last column of the table. Compare the school subjects in Britain to those in Ukraine. Use the table and the 'Key Language' to speak about the subjects.

	US/British Schools	Ukrainian Schools
People in a School	classmate, coach, cook, headmaster, janitor, librarian, president, principal, professor, secretary, student, teacher.	
School Rooms and Places	baseball field, bathroom, cafeteria, classroom, gym, lab, library, locker room, office, playground,	

	principal's room, soccer (football) field, swimming pool, teacher's room.	
Secondary School Subjects	Art, Business Studies, Citizenship, Design And Technology, Drama, English, Geography, History, ICT: Information and Communications Technologies, Lan- guages, Maths, Modern Studies, Music, PE: Physical Education, RE stands for Religious Education, Science, Study Skills.	

Key Language

Learn about living organisms.

Study physical forces like energy and light.

Be creative and use your imagination.

Learn about the past events.

Improve computer skills.

Play various games and get exercise.

Learn how to help people in difficult situations.

Learn poems and fiction of the world heritage.

Understand human nature and behaviour.

Learn about the key geographical features of other countries.

b) What do you like/dislike about school? Use the 'Key Language' to talk about this.

Have exams at the end of the year.

Prepare for external independent testing.

Have assignment deadline.

Have to follow the syllabus.

Have to follow the rest of the class.

Study long hours.

Can be very intensive.

Socialize with other students.

Go on school trips/excursions.

Have lessons outside the classroom.

Organize events and performances.

Timetable can be flexible – classes may be shortened.
 Receive the teacher's full attention.
 Learn at your own pace.

Task 4. Read the texts and fill in the table. Compare the educational systems using the table.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

All British children must stay at school from the age of 5 until they are 16. Many of them stay longer and take final examination when they are 17 or 18. Before 1965 all children had to go through special intelligence tests. There were different types of state secondary schools and at the age of 11 children went to different schools in accordance with the results of the tests.

State schools are divided into the following types:

Grammar schools. Children who go to grammar schools are usually those who show a preference for academic subjects, although many grammar schools now also have some technical courses.

Technical schools. Some children go to technical schools. Most courses there are either commercial or technical.

Modern schools. Boys and girls who are interested in working with their hands and learning in a practical way can go to a technical schools and learn some trade.

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physic, chemistry, biology laboratories, machine workshops for metal and woodwork and also geography, history and art departments, commercial and domestic courses.

There are also many schools which the State doesn't control. They are private schools. They charge fees for educating children and many of them are boarding schools, at which pupils live during the term time.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges or further education. Those who become students at Colleges of Technology (called 'Techs') come from different schools at different ages between 15 and 17. The lectures at such colleges, each an hour long, start at 8,15 and end at 4,45 in the afternoon.

British Schools. Schooling is voluntary under the age of 5 but there is free nursery school education before that age. Primary education takes place in infant schools for pupils ages from 5 to 7 years old and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years). Some areas have different systems in which middle schools replace junior schools and take pupils ages from 9 to 11 years. Secondary education has been available in Britain since 1944. It is compulsory up to the age of 16, and pupils can stay at school voluntarily up to three years longer.

In 1965 non-selective comprehensive schools were introduced. Most local education authorities have now completely changed over to comprehensive schooling.

At the age of 16 pupils take school-leaving examinations in several subjects at the Ordinary level. The exam used to be conducted by eight independent examining boards, most of them connected with the university. This examination could also be

taken by candidates at a further education establishment. This exam was called the General Certificate of Education (GCE). Pupils of comprehensive school had taken the examination called the Certificate of Secondary Education either with or instead of the GCE.

A GCE of Advanced ('A') level was taken two years after the Ordinary level exam. It was the standard for entrance to university and to many forms of professional training. In 1988 both examinations were replaced by the more or less uniform General Certificate of Secondary Education.

The private sector is running parallel to the state system of education. There are over 2500 fee-charging independent schools in GB. Most private schools are single-sex until the age of 16. More and more parents seem prepared to take on the formidable extra cost of the education. The reason is the believe that social advantages are gained from attending a certain school. The most expansive day or boarding schools in Britain are exclusive public schools like Eton college for boys and St. James' school for girls.

Universities and Colleges in Great Britain. There are over 90 universities in GB. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19th century universities, such as London and Manchester universities, and the new universities. Some years ago there were also polytechnics. After graduating from polytechnic a student got a degree, but it was not a university degree. 31 former polytechnics were given university status in 1992.

Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Art or Science. Most degree courses at universities last three years, language courses 4 years (including year spent aboard). Medicine and dentistry courses are longer (5–7 years).

Students may receive grants from the Local Education Authority to help pay for books, accommodation, transport, and food. This grant depends on the income of their parents. Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence. Students don't usually have a job during term time because the lessons called lectures, seminars, classes or tutorials (small groups), are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings.

University life is considered 'an experience'. The exams are competitive but the social life and living away from home are also important. The social life is excellent with a lot of clubs, parties, concerts, bars.

There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE USA

General Pattern of Education in the USA. The general pattern of education in the USA is an eight-year elementary school, followed by a four-year high school. This has been called 8–4 plan organization. It is preceded, in many localities, by nursery schools and kindergartens. It is followed by a four-year college and professional schools. This traditional pattern, however, has been varied in many different ways. The 6–3–3 plan consists of a six-year elementary school, a three-year

junior high school, and a three-year senior high school. Another variation is a 6–6 plan organization, with a six-year elementary school followed by a six-year secondary school.

American education provides a programme for children, beginning at the age of 6 and continuing up to the age of 16 in some of the states, and to 18 in others.

The elementary school in the United States is generally considered to include the first six or eight grades of the common-school system, depending upon the organization that has been accepted for the secondary school. It has been called the 'grade school' or the 'grammar school'.

There is no single governmental agency to prescribe for the American school system, different types of organization and of curriculum are tried out.

The length of the school year varies among the states. Wide variation exists also in the length of the school day. A common practice is to have school in session from 9:00 to 12:00 in the morning and from 1:00 to 3:30 in the afternoon, Monday through Friday. The school day for the lower grades is often from 30 minutes to an hour shorter. Most schools require some homework to be done by elementary pupils.

Elementary Schools, High Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning. There are eight years of elementary schooling. The elementary school is followed by four years of secondary school, or high school. Often the last two years of elementary and the first years of secondary school are combined into a junior high school.

The school year is nine months in length, beginning early in September and sometimes a shorter one in spring. There are slight variations from place to place. Students enter the first grade at the age of six and attendance is compulsory in most states until the age of sixteen or until the student has finished the eighth grade.

The elementary schools tend to be small. The high schools are generally larger and accommodate pupils from four or five elementary schools. A small town generally has several elementary schools and one high school. In some rural communities the one-room country school house still exists. Here may be found from five to twenty-five pupils in grades one through eight, all taught by the same teacher.

Admission to the American high school is automatic on completion of the elementary school. During the four-year high school programme the student studies four or five major subjects per year, and classes in each of these subjects meet for an hour a day, five days a week. In addition, the student usually has classes in physical education, music, and art several times a week. If he fails a course, he repeats only that course and not the work of the entire year. Students must complete a certain number of courses in order to receive a diploma, or a certificate of graduation.

Institutions of higher learning supported by public funds are not absolutely free. The state colleges and universities charge a fee for tuition or registration. This fee is higher for those who come from outside the state. Working one's way through college is commonplace.

Usually there is no admission examination required by a state university for those who have finished high school within the state. Sometimes a certain pattern of high school studies is necessary, however, and some state universities require a certain scholastic average, or average of high school grades.

Private colleges and universities, especially the larger, well-known ones such as Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, have rigid scholastic requirements for entrance, including an examination.

Higher Education Institutions. It has become common for the college programme to be divided into broad fields, such as languages and literature, the social sciences, the sciences and mathematics, and the fine arts. Many colleges require all freshmen and sophomores to take one or two full-year courses in each of three fields. Certain Courses, such as English or history, may be required for all, with some election permitted in the other fields.

Higher educational institutions usually are governed by a board of regents or a board of trustees. The executive head of a college or a university is usually called the president. The various colleges or schools which take up a university are headed by deans. Within a school or college there may be departments according to subject matter fields, each of which may be headed by a professor who is designated as department head or chairman. Other members of the faculty hold academic ranks, such as instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor. Graduate students who give some part-time service may be designated as graduate assistants or fellows.

Professional education in fields such as agriculture, dentistry, law, engineering, medicine, pharmacy, teaching, etc. is pursued in professional schools which may be part of a university or may be separate institutions which confine their instruction to a single profession. Often two, three, or four years of pre-professional liberal arts education are required before admission to a professional school. Three to five years of specialized training lead to professional degrees such as Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Law, etc.

Private and State Colleges and Universities. Harvard College was established in 1636, with the principal purpose of providing a literate ministry for colonial churches. It was a small institution, enrolling only 20 students in 1642 and 60 in 1660. It soon became more than a theological training school and established itself as a liberal arts college. The next institution of higher learning established in the American colonies was the College of William and Mary, which opened in 1693 at Williamsburg, Virginia. Other colleges were founded in the next century, but all of them remained small schools for long periods. Students entered at the age of 14 and remained until they were 18, and the curriculum, while rigidly academic and classic was by modern standards rather secondary in nature.

Private colleges and universities were established in various states. The first state university was the University of Virginia, founded in 1819. Some state universities have large endowment funds which provide a substantial portion of their support. Other sources of income are student fees, gifts and endowments.

In general, higher education in the USA may be divided into two broad fields: liberal arts and professional. Each of these fields may be further subdivided into undergraduate and graduate levels. The liberal arts programme, on the undergraduate level, may be a two-year junior college course, or a four-year course leading to a degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. The four-year course is usually

subdivided into a lower division (which may be called the junior college), consisting of the two first years, and the upper division, which is the last two years. The first two years continue the general education and specialization begins in the third year.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

Ukrainians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the constitution of Ukraine. It's ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education establishment. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarship and grants. Education in Ukraine is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Ukraine are: primary education for ages 6–7 to 9–10 inclusive; and senior school for ages 10–11 to 12–13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13–14 to 14–15 inclusive. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a 'core curriculum' of academic subjects.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession. After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exam. Higher education institution, that is an institute or a university, offers a 4-years programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields. After four years of studying undergraduates receive bachelor's degrees and may continue education and get a specialist or master's degree. Then a person may receive postgraduate education – write a thesis and receive a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.

Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Pro-rectors are in charge of academic and scientific work. An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing councils which confer candidate and doctoral degrees.

The system of higher and secondary education in Ukraine is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reforms are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedom to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools, some universities have fee-paying departments.

SCHOOL SYSTEMS OF THE UK, USA AND UKRAINE COMPARED

	UK	USA	Ukraine
Types of Schools			

General Pattern of Education			
Who Pays for the Education?			
School-leaving Exams			
Vocational Schools			
Universities			
Interesting Facts to Remember			

Task 5. Read the text below. Fill in each gap with one suitable word which best fits each space (1 – 7).

WHY EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Every one of us is a bundle of unique gifts and talents. Our relative success in life (1) _____ on how much we believe in ourselves, trust our own private genius and let it grow freely. Education provides us with the opportunity to realize our inborn talents.

Real education is the one which enables you to think for yourself and apply what you have learned. Purely knowing facts and being able to effectively remember and recall them isn't (2) _____ educated. To be educated is being able to make your own decisions and form your own opinions about things. What good education requires is a one-to-one interaction (3) _____ a good teacher and student.

There are two factors of education which must mold two different aspects of the human psyche — one is analytical intelligence and the (4) _____ is emotional intelligence. The former deals with the ability to solve technical problems while the latter deals with the ability to empathize, communicate, connect with our fellow human beings. A wholesome education system must educate to mold a character with all the abilities required to live a happy and successful life.

A human is what his thoughts make him. Education provides direction (5) _____ these thoughts. Success is more than just accumulation of material wealth. Success is not a destination but a never ending journey in self exploration. Education plays a large role (6) _____ determining our potential for achieving this success.

The real key to success is self-belief, which can unlock your inner potential. Education which puts you on the path of self-discovery, leading to self-belief, adds meaning to your life and provides you (7) _____ the means to achieve lasting success in life. As rightly put by W. B. Yeats, education lights the inner fire and provides us with the ability to think independently, making success only a matter of time.

UNIT 15. LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Task 1. Vocabulary Revision. Fill in the table with the italicized words.

Cheat/copy/use a crib sheet, hard-working, take an exam/sit an exam/do an exam, straight A (always gets top marks), pass with flying colours/pass with high marks, mediocre (not bad, average), learn by heart/memorise, scrape a pass (only just pass), test yourself, pass an exam (get a good enough mark to succeed), fail an exam (not pass), revise (go over everything you've studied), abysmal (terrible), get a good/high mark, swot up (revise), cram (try and force as much information into your head as possible), do well in the exam, get a bad/low mark, do badly in the exam, stellar (a star performer), plodder (works consistently, but isn't particularly brilliant).

Exams	
Before Exams	
During the Exam	
Types of Students	

Task 2. a) For questions (1–10) choose the answer (A, B or C) to define your type of learning.

- 1 When I study, I like to_____.
 A use a highlighter to emphasize points A B C
 B use a chanting rhythm to memorize
 C explain the information to someone else
- 2 I like to study_____.
 A alone in a quiet place A B C
 B in a group so I can listen to others
 C with one other person using role playing games
- 3 I remember things best if I_____.
 A write things down and read them back A B C
 B record the information and listen
 C make lists and write them over and over
- 4 I like to learn using_____.
 A photographs and diagrams A B C
 B rhymes and chants that I make up
 C labs and demonstrations
- 5 Sometimes when nobody is around I will_____.
 A draw a picture showing a process I need to understand A B C

- B** create songs with my homework information
C act out information
- 6 I remember things most when I _____.
- A B C
- A read them
B hear them
C say them
- 7 I have trouble remembering information if I _____.
- A B C
- A can't take notes
B can't discuss it in class
C read it and don't talk about it in class
- 8 I remember _____.
- A B C
- A faces
B names
C names and faces if I can shake hands
- 9 When I study for a test I like to _____.
- A B C
- A make an outline
B read out loud
C trace pictures, diagrams, and charts with my finger
- 10 In class you prefer to sit _____.
- A B C
- A closer to the teacher and the board to see everything well
B so that you could hear everything well
C so that the teacher could not see you and you could move freely

Answers: Mostly As – you are a visual learner; mostly Bs – you are an auditory learner; mostly Cs — you are a kinaesthetic learner.

b) Read about learning styles and tell if it is true about you.

Visual Learners learn through seeing...

These learners need to see the teacher's body language and facial expression to fully understand the content of a lesson. They tend to prefer sitting at the front of the classroom to avoid visual obstructions (e.g. people's heads). They may think in pictures and learn best from visual displays including: diagrams, illustrated text books, overhead transparencies, videos, flipcharts and hand-outs. During a lecture or classroom discussion, visual learners often prefer to take detailed notes to absorb the information.

Auditory Learners learn through listening...

They learn best through verbal lectures, discussions, talking things through and listening to what others have to say. Auditory learners interpret the underlying meanings of speech through listening to tone of voice, pitch, speed and other nuances. Written information may have little meaning until it is heard. These learners often benefit from reading text aloud and using a tape recorder.

Kinaesthetic Learners learn through moving, doing and touching...

Kinesthetic persons learn best through a hands-on approach, actively exploring the physical world around them. They may find it hard to sit still for long periods and may become distracted by their need for activity and exploration.

Task 3. What learners are these strategies for?

1 _____

Begin new material with a brief explanation of what is coming. Conclude with a summary of what has been covered. This is the old adage of ‘tell them what they are going to learn, teach them, and tell them what they have learned.’

Use the Socratic method of lecturing by questioning learners to draw as much information from them as possible and then fill in the gaps with your own expertise.

Have the learners verbalize the questions.

Develop an internal dialogue between yourself and the learners.

Include auditory activities, such as brainstorming, buzz groups, or Jeopardy.

Leave plenty of time to debrief activities.

2 _____

Use graphs, charts, illustrations, or other visual aids.

Include outlines, concept maps, agendas, hand-outs, etc. for reading and taking notes.

Leave white space in hand-outs for note-taking.

Emphasize key points to cue when to take notes.

Supplement textual information with illustrations whenever possible.

Have them draw pictures in the margins.

Have the learners envision the topic or have them act out the subject matter.

3 _____

Use activities that get the learners up and moving.

Play music, when appropriate, during activities.

Use coloured markers to emphasize key points on flip charts or white boards.

Give frequent stretch breaks (brain breaks).

To highlight a point, provide gum, candy, scents, etc. which provides a cross link of scent (aroma) to the topic at hand (scent can be a powerful cue).

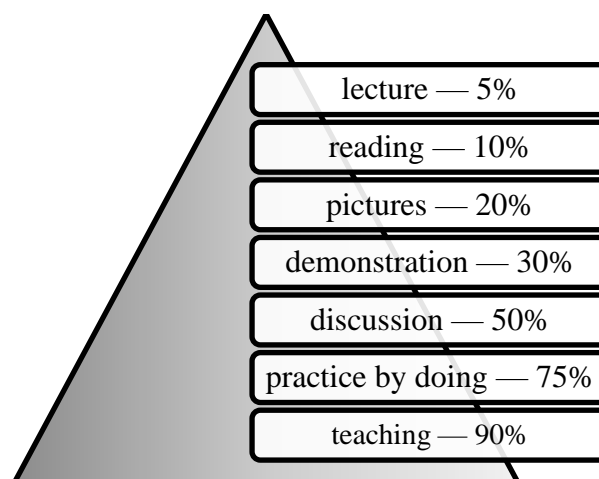
Provide high lighters, coloured pens and/or pencils.

Guide learners through a visualization of complex tasks.

Task 4. Fill in the table to compare three styles of learning.

Styles	How People Learn?	What Teachers Should Do?
Visual		
Auditory		
Kinaesthetic		

Task 5. Learning Pyramid. How do we remember best? Study the pyramid and tell about your best ways to remember.



Task 6. Read the text. For each of the empty space (1–8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHY STUDY ABROAD? 10 REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD STUDY IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY

Have you considered studying abroad, but are not sure whether it's worth your time? If you ask anybody who studied abroad, he or she will most certainly tell you that it is a (1) _____ experience and one of the most rewarding things he or she has ever done. Here are 10 very excellent reasons why you should take the plunge:

1. Study abroad is the optimal way to learn a language. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language you are learning. You're (2) _____ by the language on a daily basis and are seeing and hearing it in the proper cultural context.

2. Study abroad provides the opportunity to travel. Weekends and academic breaks allow you to venture out and explore your outlook. Some more structured study abroad programmes even have field (3) _____ planned in or around the curriculum.

3. Study abroad allows you get to know another culture first-hand. Cultural differences are more than just differences in language, food, and personal habits. A person's culture reflects very deep (4) _____, beliefs, and values. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from.

4. Study abroad will help you develop skills and give you experiences a classroom setting will never provide. Being (5) _____ in an entirely new cultural setting is scary at first, but it's also exciting. It's an opportunity to discover new strengths and abilities, conquer new challenges, and solve new problems.

5. Study abroad affords you the opportunity to make friends around the world. (6) _____ abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself.

6. Study abroad helps you to learn about yourself. Students who study abroad return home with new ideas and perspectives about themselves and their own culture. The experience abroad often challenges them to reconsider their own beliefs and values. The experience may perhaps strengthen those values or it may (7) _____ students to alter or abandon them and embrace new concepts and perceptions. The

encounter with other cultures enables students to see their own culture through new eyes.

7. Study abroad gives you the opportunity to break out of your academic routine. Study abroad is likely to be much unlike what you are used to doing as a student. You may become (8) _____ with an entirely new academic system and you will have the chance to take courses not offered on your home campus. It's also a great opportunity to break out the monotony of the routine you follow semester after semester.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A life-threatening | B life-changing | C life-loving | D life-killing |
| 2 | A surround | B surrounding | C surrounded | D surrounds |
| 3 | A life | B trips | C travels | D journeys |
| 4 | A perceptions | B acceptations | C accounts | D activities |
| 5 | A raised | B acquainted | C involved | D immersed |
| 6 | A while | B if | C as | D so |
| 7 | A because | B cause | C of course | D course |
| 8 | A accurate | B accepted | C perceptive | D familiar |

UNIT 16. ENVIRONMENT

Task 1. Read the passage and review the vocabulary.

The word **environment** has a lot of meanings and most often it refers to **the natural environment** — all living and non-living things that occur naturally on Earth. Humans have a leading role in the **environmental changes** as they use **natural resources**. Humans can affect **the wildlife** (life of animals) or they can **damage the natural resources by polluting them**. The causes of pollution are **factories that emit poisonous chemicals, pesticides in farming, land degradation, toxins, waste** and many others.

Task 2. Problems with the Environment. Explain what the following terms mean and say where they occur.

Environmental problems such as ...	have a damaging effect on ...
air, land, water pollution	
climate change	
deforestation (destruction of the rain forest)	
overpopulation	
energy consumption	
greenhouse effect	
industrial and nuclear waste	
chemical fertilisers and pesticides	
insecticides	
acid rain	
smog	
genetic engineering (genetically modified food)	
hunting/poaching	

Task 3. Endangered Wildlife. Fill in the first column of the table with the italicized words.

Pollution, hunting, pesticides, agricultural growth, growth in urban expansion.

Wildlife can be affected with...	It happens when...	That is how...
	farmers spray crops with chemicals to protect crops from insects.	animals get poisoned as they eat the insects.
	industries release toxic waste in the water.	natural habitats are destroyed.

	large amounts of ground is cleared to make the way to housing/industry.	the natural habitats of animals and birds are destroyed.
	ground is cleared to make way for crops.	animals and birds lose their habitats.
	demand for luxury items leads to hunting/killing of animal species.	animals become endangered.

Task 4. Speak about natural disasters using the table.

	Cause	Effect
Hurricane	Winds and warm tropical air combine to create strong circular storm patterns.	Destruction of property/homes/buildings, loss of livestock, flooding.
Drought	Shortage of rainfall over a long period of time.	Water shortages, reduced production of hydroelectricity, loss of crops and livestock, disease.
Tsunami	Water displaced in the oceans due to rapid movements from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, underwater explosions.	Destruction of buildings and loss of life.
Forest Fire	Drought, human error, irresponsibility, arson.	Loss of life, loss of oxygen needed from trees, loss of natural habitat.
Flood	Intense rain, severe storms, poor drainage systems.	Cannot use the land to grow crops, risk of widespread disease due to contaminated water, damage to property, food/water shortages.

Task 5. Protecting the Environment. Study the information to speak about the steps you are making to protect environment.

Environmental problems are solved by many national and international organizations. However, they can't be effective without our help.

	Governments' Help	Personal Responsibility
Electricity	Inform the public, use the media on educating people.	Use energy saving light bulbs and devices. Save electric energy.
Pollution	Introduce stricter legislation, prohibit pollution, impose the filters on factories' chimneys.	Do not drop litter. Use the bike instead of the car when it is possible.
Food	Prohibition of genetically modified products. Eco-food popularization.	Eat organic! Consume less fast food.
Water	Water protection programmes, purification of contaminated rivers.	Do not let water run freely, reuse water.

Rubbish	Sorting of waste, recycling.	Recycle, use fewer plastic bags.
(Rain)forests	Prevent deforestation through fines and laws, replanting programmes.	Plant a tree, do not print the documents out if it's not necessary, use recycled paper.
Wildlife	Organize campaigns, create wildlife parks, breed endangered animals in zoos.	Adopt an animal, feed animals and birds in winter.

Some steps for saving rainforests and, on a broader scale, ecosystems around the world can be abbreviated as **TREES**:

Teach others about the importance of the environment and how they can help save rainforests.

Restore damaged ecosystems by planting trees on land where forests have been cut down.

Encourage people to live in a way that doesn't hurt the environment.

Establish parks to protect rainforests and wildlife.

Support companies that operate in ways that minimize damage to the environment.

Task 6. On a separate sheet of paper write an essay about the environmental problems using the frame:

Urban expansion and overpopulation in the modern world have led to such problems as...

The damaging effect on the environment is caused by...

The example of the environmentally unfriendly attitude is seen with the wildlife when...

There is the danger that in the long run the damage may not be recovered. So, today people are becoming increasingly concerned about...

I think that our first priority should be ... another important factor to consider is ... the least urgent priority is...

The ways of solving the environment can be abbreviated as TREES:...

Task 7. Read the text, add the ideas from it to the topic about environmental problems.

In 1928, Thomas Midgley, a scientist and engineer in America, found a way to use chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) as a refrigerant. They proved to be a valuable compound, stable, non-poisonous, non-corrosive, non-flammable.

Their low thermal conductivity made them ideal for coolants in refrigerators and air-conditioners. In the Second World War, CFCs were widely used as cleaning solvents and in plastic foam for food and drink containers, and the insulation of buildings.

These are the products which, doubling in output every ten years, have contributed to the destruction of the ozone layer, the thin veil in the stratosphere which protects animals and plants from disease and, possibly, extinction.

Other man-made chemicals, apart from CFCs, are eating ozone molecules. Among them are halon gases used in fire extinguishers, aerosols, and refrigerators, and two compounds widely used as solvents: methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. Their combined reaction on the ozone layer is devastating, allowing ultraviolet rays from the sun, known as UV-Bs, to bombard the earth.

UV-Bs cause skin cancer. Medical journals in Australia say two-thirds of the population alive today will develop some form of skin cancer. More than 250,000 of the continent's 16 million inhabitants will develop the deadliest of all, malignant melanoma.

UV-Bs can damage the immune system and leave you open to infectious diseases. They damage your eyes, burning the cornea, injuring the retina and generating cataracts. In southern Chile, blindness has begun to strike humans, sheep, rabbits and horses. The radiation kills off the plankton on which larger sea creatures depend, and in southern Chile a 12 per cent reduction in plankton has been measured.

UNIT 17. UKRAINE AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

I. Geography, History and Values of Ukraine and English-Speaking Countries

Task 1. Read the texts and fill in the table.

GEOGRAPHY OF UKRAINE

Ukraine is situated in the south-east of Europe. The territory of Ukraine is 603 700 square kilometres. Ukraine borders on Russia, Belarus, Poland, Moldova, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania. Ukraine is larger than France and Great Britain but considerably smaller than Russia.

Landscape. The territory of Ukraine is mostly flat. There are the Carpathian Mountains in the west and the Crimean Mountains in the south, but they are not high.

Seas and Rivers. Ukraine's washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The main rivers are the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug and the Donets. The Dnieper is one of the longest European rivers and one of the main sources of hydroelectric power in the country. The coasts of the Azov Sea and the Black Sea are good for ports. There are a lot of big sea ports, for example, Odessa, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Izmail, Mariupol and Kerch.

Climate of Ukraine is determined by its geographical location. Since Ukraine lies in the south-eastern part of Central Europe rather far from the Atlantic Ocean and close to Asia, it has a moderate continental climate. In general the country's climate is temperately continental, being subtropical only on the southern coast of the Crimea.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable because the country lies on the crossroads of the ways from Asia to Europe. Since the times of Kyivan Rus Ukrainian roads have been used for trade contacts.

Geography made Ukraine a traditionally agricultural country. **The country is rich in** natural resources, such as iron ore, coal, non-ferrous metals, oil, and gas.

GEOGRAPHY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is situated on the British Isles. It consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and is one thirtieth the size of Europe. Great Britain is surrounded by seas on all sides and is separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel.

Landscape. The territory of Great Britain is flat, hilly and mountainous. There are many mountains in the north of England and in Scotland but they are not very high. The highest mountain in Great Britain is Ben Nevis.

Seas and rivers. Great Britain is a sea country – there is no place in the country farther than 120 km from the sea. There are many rivers in Britain. They are not long but some of them are deep. The longest river is the Severn. There are many lakes in Scotland. The most beautiful is Loch Lomond.

The climate in Great Britain is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate

and humid. British people say: ‘Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather.’ The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. Therefore it is natural for the people to use the comparison ‘as changeable as the weather’ of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in Britain.

Great Britain has a very good position as it lies on the crossways of the sea routes from Europe to the other parts of the world. There are many countries which are connected with Great Britain by sea. Thanks to Gulf Stream the climate of Great Britain is mild. It is often foggy and rainy. The summer is not very hot and the winter is not very cold.

Geography made the UK a highly developed industrial country. It lives by manufacture and trade. Its agriculture provides only half the food it needs, the other half of its food has to be imported. Britain is one of the most highly industrialised countries in the world: for every person employed in agriculture, eleven are employed in mining, manufacturing and building. The main branches of British economy are engineering, mining, ship-building, motor vehicle manufacturing, textile, chemistry, electronics, fishing and food processing. The industrial centres of Great Britain are London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield and others.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The total area is over 9 million square kilometres. The USA borders on the Pacific Ocean on the west coast, the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. It also borders on the countries of Canada to the north and Mexico to the southwest.

The landscape of the country is very diverse. The USA is divided onto three areas: the Eastern area – a high land, the Central area – a plain, and the western area being mountainous and containing the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

Seas, lakes and rivers. The Northern part of the USA has the region of the five Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario) which are connected by natural channels, cut by rapids. The greatest of these rapids is the Niagara Falls. The principal rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the longest river in the world (17,800 kilometres) which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, the Colorado and the Columbia, which flow into the Pacific Ocean, and the Hudson River, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

The geographical position of the country is very favourable because the climate of the USA differs greatly from one part of the country to another. The coldest climate is in the north, the south has a subtropical climate. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

Geography made the USA a world leader in industrial and agricultural resources. The USA is divided into regions that have different kinds of land and climate, different ways of living and working, and their own characteristics and

problems. And each has its own groups of people whose origin and traditions make them different from any of the others.

Facts	Ukraine	The UK	The USA
The country is situated...			
It borders on... It is surrounded by...			
Landscape			
Seas, lakes and rivers			
Climate			
The geographical position of ... is very favourable because...			
Geography made ... a...			

Task 2. Read the text and fill in the table to speak about the factors that formed the British character. Use the 'Key Language'.

THE BRITISH CHARACTER

Today the United Kingdom is a country made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Though very often the names 'English' or 'England' are used by many foreigners when they mean British or the United Kingdom, it's very annoying for the people of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, who are not English.

Political unification of these countries was a long process – Wales was joined with England in 1536; Scotland merged with England and Wales in 1707, when the English and Scottish Crowns were united by James Stuart. In 1800 the Irish Parliament was joined to the Parliament of Great Britain in Westminster. The British Isles remained a single state for 122 years – till 1922, when most of Ireland became separate except the six northern provinces.

The four nations of the UK differ in the following aspects:

Racially. The Welsh, Scottish and Irish are the peoples of Celtic origin – they spoke the Celtic languages: Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh. The English are a race of Germanic origin. They spoke the Germanic dialect, which later developed into the English language.

Socially. These nations have different economic, social and legal systems.

These differences are not so great today, though the dominant culture of Britain is the English culture – many aspects of life are organized according to English pattern, the system of politics is English and the English language is the main language for all these countries. It makes all the nations recognize the predominant English influence, but also feel their identity very strongly.

Britain differs from continental Europe in its cultural, political and social heritage, these differences shaped due to some historical and geographical factors.

Geographical factors:

Separation from the continent. The British Isles are separated from the rest of Europe by a wide stretch of water, which made the access to the country difficult. Britain could not be invaded as easily as any other European country, so the British developed a sense of security, which can easily slide into superiority.

Lack of extremes. Britain is a country with no geographical extremes. So British love of compromise is a result of the country's geography and climate.

Geographical identity. Britain is divided into some geographical areas, which give their inhabitants a sense of geographical identity. Geographical identity includes a certain accent or dialect and some stereotyped image. In England, for example, people are divided geographically into northerners and southerners. Northerners consider themselves tougher, more honest and warm hearted than southerners.

Historical factors:

The last successful invasion in Britain was in the 11th century. For nearly one thousand years Britain has not been invaded by foreigners. This gave the British a sense of self-confidence, which developed through this time.

England became one of the richest European countries in the High Middle Ages. This process was a result of the wool-trade, cloth-making, merchant adventure, and exploration. In 1497 Andrea Trevisano, Venetian ambassador to the court of Henry VII wrote: 'The riches of England are greater than those of any country of Europe ... there is no small innkeeper, however poor and humble he may be, who does not serve his table with silver dishes and drinking cups... From time immemorial the English wear fine clothes'. Many travellers also noticed British egocentrism, self-confidence, pride and contempt for foreigners.

The Reformation of the Church and separation from Rome. The reformed religion gave rise to many other protestant movements that spread all over the globe. People believed in the main doctrine of Protestantism – predestination. The life of every person was considered to be predestined by God, so people had to work hard to become what they were created to be. The Bible was considered to be the only source of understanding God – it minimized the impact of priests on ordinary people. Today the Anglican Church is considered one of the most liberal churches in the world.

The Industrial Revolution of the 18th–19th centuries. Invention of new machines and building a big number of mills and factories established capitalism as mode of production. This process made the country 'the world workshop' and developed the British feeling of independence and uniqueness.

The process of colonization. The British felt the necessity to bring their culture to the rest of the world as a model of development for the colonies.

The formation of the biggest empire in the world. The Empire added to the feeling of superiority and independence, which was expressed in the policy of ‘brilliant isolation’, which Britain followed up to WWI.

Factors that Influenced the Formation of the British Character	Traits of the British Character
<i>Geography</i>	
A wide stretch of water between the British Isles and Europe.	
Lack of geographical extremes – there are no very long rivers, very high mountains and deep canyons.	
Britain is a sea country – no place there is 120 km far from the sea.	
<i>History</i>	
Britain was successfully invaded by the foreigners in 1066, since that time there has been no invasions.	
England became ahead of other European countries since the High Middle Ages.	
The Reformation of the Church and separation from the Roman Pope.	
The Industrial Revolution that made the country ‘the world workshop’.	
The formation of the British Empire on which ‘the sun never sets’.	

Key Language

Expressing Cause/Reason	Due to/Owing to (extreme heat)... Seeing that (the heat is so extreme)...
Expressing Effect/Result	(The weather is) so (cold) that... For this reason... / As a consequence...

Task 3. Read the text and fill in the tables to speak about the factors that formed the American character. Use the ‘Key Language of Effect/Result’ (task 2).

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER

The character of every nation is formed on certain values, and even if people can’t tell you exactly what values they live by there are different researches and opinions to show what are the beliefs the people live with. The character is inseparable from the nation’s history and geography, and American character is not the exception. Though it is often said that America is a nation with abundance of

geography but shortage of history, both geographical and historical factors shaped the character of American nation.

Geographical factors:

Territory. The USA occupies a large territory that was subdued in less than four centuries, and even today the country is sparsely populated. The struggle to conquer the land still looms in the nation's memory. Large territories contributed to the idea of privacy that is so important for many Americans.

Two large oceans that separate America from Asia and Europe isolated Americans from political threats of Asian and European countries. These natural buffers allowed Americans not to maintain large armies through the course of history. However, natural boundaries made the country difficult to reach until modern means of communication were developed and thus contributed to the feeling of insularity – many Americans viewed European affairs as something distant and not worth paying attention to. Even today many Americans are not interested in foreign affairs and lack knowledge of geography.

The wealth of environments allowed the nation become self-sufficient in agriculture and most basic minerals.

The reputation of America as geographic bounty brought to the country floods of immigrants all over the world.

A magnificent system of waterways hooked the territory together and made travel cheap for goods and people allowing a degree of mobility (both geographical and social) unknown in most parts of the world.

Historical factors:

Puritan immigration. Though Puritans were not the first people who came to the New World and later their colonies did not comprise the biggest portion of the land, they were among the most lasting settlers. Besides, their values were very important to survival on the new land: self-reliance, hard work, frugal living and the guidance of individual conscience. Puritans were also noted for considering earthly success a sign of God's favour and believed that making money cannot prevent from entering the kingdom of heaven. Today the traces of the Puritan doctrine – 'people get what they deserve' remain a part of American mentality. It makes Americans respect businesspeople and put much emphasis on making and possessing money. Puritans' work ethic (often called 'the Protestant work ethic') also remains a part of American life, showing how important the hard work is.

Immigration from different countries. America is a land of immigrants, and this fact shapes the values and attitudes in the society. During the centuries of immigration Americans developed a new kind of society, different from the Old World where they had arrived from. Consequently, life in the New World developed in the newcomers such traits as equality and value of the fair competition. The first colonists came to America from rather segregated societies, where class and status shaped individual's rights and opportunities. Unlike the Old World, new land did not favour class division; instead, it favoured personal skills and abilities. 'Any man's son may become equal of other man's son,' wrote Fanny Trollope while visiting the USA in 1831, 'and the consciousness of this is certainly a spur to exertion.' Belief

that any man can achieve his dream remains crucial for American society today. It is can be done with the fair competition, so competitiveness is emphasized everywhere – in the family, at school, and in the office. The value of competitiveness is also reflected in the economic system, which is based on the free enterprise. The competitive economy of the USA shows its positive sides to the consumer – due to the competition the prices are often getting lower while the quality of production rises.

The War for Independence. This historical event no doubt remains an important milestone that shaped American character and relations inside and outside the country. The Declaration of Independence, one of the most important American documents, stressed the idea of independence and equality, stating that ‘all men are created equal’. This idea of egalitarian society – a society of equals is clearly traced in America today. People believe that they have equal opportunities in life. The whole system traditionally contributes to the sense that everybody plays the same rules. Egalitarianism – the equality of people is also vividly seen in people’s behaviour. It’s quite natural to call your teacher by the first name and not to treat people of high position in a differential manner. People of the lower class are often treated as if they are very important and people of high position are treated as everybody’s equals.

Frontier. The frontier much contributed to the mentality of Americans, as people came to new places, where no doctors and nurses could be found and the means of communication were a big problem. The frontier experience played a significant role in the formation of American stressing such features as egalitarianism, privacy, freedom, inventiveness, and self-reliance. Inventiveness developed in the people who came to the places in wilderness, and without self-reliance living in the new place was impossible. As government could not provide much help, the frontier people had to take care of themselves – men protected the houses with guns and in times of danger people worked together. On the frontier people also lived far apart from each other (the true frontiersman is said to pick up stakes and move as soon as he could smell his neighbour’s chimney smoke). This lifestyle certainly contributed to the ideas of privacy and freedom that remain crucial for Americans today.

Geographical Factors	American Values
Historical Factors	
Arrival of Puritans	
Immigration	
War for Independence	
Life on the Frontier	

Task 4. Read the text and fill in the tables to speak about the factors that formed the Ukrainian character. Use the ‘Key Language of Effect/Result’ (task 2).

THE UKRAINIAN CHARACTER

Ukrainians are a very old ethnic group with unique traditions and a distinguished character. Though as an independent state we are very young, we can talk about the geographical and historical factors that have shaped the Ukrainian character.

Geographical factors:

Geographical position. Historically Ukraine occupies a large territory in the centre of Europe on the crossroads of many important trading routes. This made the country open to many influences, which is seen in the racial and religious toleration usually displayed by Ukrainians. Ukrainians are said to be ‘naturally’ egalitarian people.

Wealth of environments. Ukraine is a very beautiful country and this beauty left a great impact on the nation. Ukrainians are often called ‘natural Buddhists’ taking into consideration their love to nature and earth. All Ukrainian villages are built in picturesque places, the houses are surrounded by orchards and many flowers from these orchards are the symbols of Ukraine (e.g. mallows (калина) and guilder rose (мальва)).

Abundance of arable fertile lands. More Ukrainians have always lived in villages than in towns, till the middle of the 19th century 90% of Ukrainians lived in the country. Ukrainian country mentality is based on family togetherness, hospitality and numerous traditions connected with the year cycle.

Historical factors:

Constant wars on Ukrainian territory. The wars created a peculiar Ukrainian personality – rather individualistic and focused on family. The Ukrainian peasant is distinguished, above all, by his earnest and sedate appearance. According to the view of the Ukrainian, life is not merely a terrible struggle for existence, opposing man to hard necessity at every turn; life, in itself, is the object of contemplation, life affords possibilities for pleasure and feeling, life is beautiful, and its aesthetic aspect must, at all times and in all places, be highly respected. We find a similar view among the peoples of antiquity. In the present time, this view is very unpractical for nations with wide spheres of activity. At all events this characteristic of the Ukrainian people is the sign of an old, lofty, individual culture, and here, too, is the origin of the noted ‘aristocratic democracy’ of the Ukrainians. Other foundations of the individuality of the Ukrainian are the results of the gloomy historical past of the nation. It is the origin, first of all, of the generally melancholy individuality, taciturnity, suspicion, scepticism, and even a certain indifference to daily life. The ultimate foundations of the individualism of the Ukrainian are derived from his historic and political traditions; preference for extreme individualism, liberty, equality and popular government.

Absence of independent state. For many years Ukrainians did not have their own state so any state power in Ukraine for a long time associated with imposing the rules that were alien to Ukrainians. Any government usually finds an equal number of opponents and proponent, but the most difficult question is the division of power.

Very often it is connected with some sort of anarchy and fight. The idea that all people originally have equal rights (egalitarianism) is also reflected in Ukrainian tradition to divide all patrimony equally between all children in the family.

Cossacks. Because of the conjunction of certain geographic and social conditions, a special social group – the Ukrainian Cossacks – arose in Ukraine as an attempt of the Ukrainian population to liberate itself from under the control of the nobility. The name Cossack (Ukrainian: *kozak*) is derived from the Turkich *kazak* (free man). By the end of the 15th century this name was applied to those Ukrainians who went into the steppes to practice various trades and engage in hunting, fishing, beekeeping, and so on. The history of the Ukrainian Cossacks has three distinct aspects: their struggle against the Tatars and the Turks in the steppe and on the Black Sea; their participation in the struggle of the Ukrainian people against socioeconomic and national-religious oppression by the Polish magnates; and their role in the building of an autonomous Ukrainian state. Cossack culture focused on love to native land and free spirit. In the Cossack Ukraine a woman had equal rights with a man, when men were fighting for their land, women were supervising their families and children. The position of woman is much higher in Ukrainian people than in other nations. In innumerable cases the woman is the real head of the household.

Cultural development. Even in prehistoric times, Ukrainian territory was the seat of a very high Trypillia culture, the remains of which, now brought to light, astonish the investigator through their loftiness and beauty. In ancient times the early Greek cultural influences flourished in the Southern Ukraine, then the Roman, and in the Middle Ages the Byzantine. Byzantine culture had a great influence upon ancient Ukrainian culture, and its traces may still be seen in the popular costume and in ornamentation. The worth of Ukrainian culture appears, in its most beautiful and its highest form, in the unwritten literature of the people. The philosophical feeling of the Ukrainian people finds expression in thousands of proverbs and parables, the like of which we do not find even in the most advanced nations of Europe. They reflect the great soul of the Ukrainian people and its worldly wisdom. But the national genius of Ukrainians has risen to the greatest height in their popular poetry. Beginning with the historical epics (*dumy*) and the extremely ancient and yet living songs of worship, as for example, Christmas songs (*koladky*), New Years' songs (*shchedrivky*), spring songs (*vessilni*), harvest songs (*obzynkovi*), down to the little songs for particular occasions (e. g. *kozachki*, *kolomyiki*), we find in all the productions of Ukrainian popular epic and lyric poetry, a rich content and a great perfection of form. In all of it the sympathy for nature, spiritualization of nature, and a lively comprehension of her moods, is superb; in all of it we find a fantastic but warm dreaminess; in all of it we find the glorification of the loftiest and purest feelings of the human soul. A glowing love of country reveals itself to us everywhere, but particularly in innumerable Cossack songs, a heartrending longing for a glorious past, a glorification, although not without criticism, of their heroes. In their love-songs we find that the spiritual beauty of woman is glorified above all. Even in jesting songs, and further, even in ribald songs, there is a great deal of grace.

Value of education. In medieval Europe Kievan Rus was considered a developed state in the 11th century and caused great astonishment among travellers from Western Europe because of its comparatively high culture. Till today Ukrainians place a great value in education, which is very often displayed in a wish of getting university diploma any way. Most Ukrainian families try to organize the free time of their children so that they were taking part in extra curriculum activities such as sports, music, learning foreign languages, etc.

Geographical Factors	Ukrainian Values

Historical Factors	Ukrainian Values

Task 5. Compare the traits of the national character of Americans, British people and Ukrainians. What makes each nation unique? What is similar?

II. Political Systems of Ukraine and English-Speaking Countries

Task 7. Read the texts and fill in the table to speak about the political systems of Ukraine and English-speaking countries.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

The history of the country as a state started on the 24th of August, 1991 when Ukraine proclaimed its independence. Nowadays Ukraine is a free independent state. **By the form of government** it combines the elements of presidential and parliamentary republic. **The three branches of Ukrainian political system are: legislative, executive and juridicial.**

The highest body of legislative power is the Parliament – the Verhovna Rada. **It consists of** one chamber only and includes 450 deputies. People’s deputies are

elected at the general elections for a period of 5 years. The chairman of Verchovna Rada is elected by its members.

The executive power is presented by the President and the Cabinet of Ministers. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for the realization of the laws adopted by the Verchovna Rada. It consists of the Prime Minister, Vice Prime Minister, and Ministers.

The head of the state is the President, who is elected by citizens of Ukraine for the period of 5 years. But no more than two periods in a row.

The judicial branch is made up of the Constitutional Court, which has exclusive constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine. It consists of 18 judges which are appointed for 9 years. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest judicial body of general jurisdiction.

The Constitution is **the main law in the country**. It was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on June 28, 1996. It consists of 15 chapters dealing with the political, social and economic structure of the Ukrainian State.

The local bodies of state power are regional, district, city, town and village Radas (Councils). The Autonomous Republic of the Crimea has a Republican Rada and its own Prime-Minister.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The history of the USA as a state started on June 4 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed and British colonies became the United States of America. **By the form of government** it is a constitutional republic of 50 states, a federation.

The three basic branches of the USA political system are the legislative, the executive and the judicial powers. The highest body of the legislative power is the Congress which is made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators. Each state elects two members of the 100-member Senate.

The executive power in the country is represented by the President and the Vice President. The President is chosen in nation-wide elections every 4 years together with the Vice-President. **The head of the state** is the US President, who proposes bills to Congress, enforces federal laws, serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and with the approval of the Senate, makes treaties. **The vice President**, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President assumes the Presidency.

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President for life. The Supreme Court may rule the law to be unconstitutional.

The main law of the country is the US Constitution, which consists of 8 Articles, 10 Amendments known as the Bill of Rights and 17 more Amendments. The Bill of Rights guarantees individual liberties: freedom of speech, religion and so on. Later amendments abolished slavery, granted the right to vote to women and allowed citizens to vote at age 18.

The local bodies of state power are represented by state governments, town and city councils.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE UK

The history of the UK as a state started in the 20th century, when Great Britain and Northern Ireland merged into the United Kingdom. Before this period Great Britain existed as a union of England, Scotland and Wales. **By the form of government** it is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the king or Queen reign but do not rule. The three basic branches of British political system are the legislative, the executive and the judicial powers.

The highest body of the legislative power is the Parliament which is made up of the two chambers of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, as well as in the Scottish parliament and Welsh and Northern Ireland assemblies.

The executive power in the country is represented by Her Majesty's Government, on behalf of and by the consent of the Monarch, as well as by the governments of Scotland and Wales, and the Executive of Northern Ireland. **The head of the state** is the monarch, who reigns but does not rule.

The judicial branch is independent of the executive and the legislature. The highest national court is the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

The main law of the country is the Constitution, which is not one written document, **it consists of** the set of laws and principles under which the United Kingdom is governed.

The local bodies of state power are county and borough Councils.

Facts	Ukraine	The USA	The UK
The history of the country as a state started...			
By the form of government it...			
The three basic branches of the political system are...			
The highest body of the legislative body is...			
It consists (is made up) of...			

It's also necessary to mention that...			
The executive power in the country is represented by...			
The head of the State is...			
The judicial branch is made up of...			
The main law in the country is...			
It consists of...			
The local bodies of state power are...			

UNIT 18. TRAVELLING

Task 1. Read the text to review the vocabulary.

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat, and by car. All ways of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

Task 2. Connect the destination with the means of transport you would prefer to take in certain cases.

If I wanted to go to	the city centre, visit my grandma in the village, the seaside, the USA, Kyiv, theparty,	I would travel by	taxi. metro/underground/speed tram. bus. mini-bus. bike. train. car. plane. boat.
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Task 3. Read the text and fill in the table with the italicized words.

IN THE AIRPORT

The airport is your first stop before leaving on our dream vacation or trip. Generally speaking, you should arrive at the airport with plenty of time to spare. Don't arrive 10 minutes before your plane departs. You can park your car in long-term parking if you are planning to be away for a few days, or you can ask someone to drop you off in the loading zone right in front of the airport terminal. You can check your bags at the check-in counter inside the airport. Once you are checked in, you will have to pass through security where they will check your ID and your carry-on bags. You will also need to walk through a metal detector, which will check for illegal items. After you pass through security, you can walk to the gate where you can wait to board your flight. Just wait until they call your section to board. They usually seat first-class passengers and those who need assistance first. Enjoy your flight.

Aisle, aisle seat, baggage claim area, boarding area, boarding pass, carry-on luggage, cockpit, emergency exit, flight attendant, gate, lavatory, life jacket, metal detector, overhead compartment, oxygen mask, pilot, seat belt, security checkpoint, security officer, terminal, ticket counter, tray table, window seat, X-ray machine.

You Have Them with You	In the Airport	On the Board of the Plane

Task 4. Tourism and Travel. Where and how would you prefer to travel? Speak about the tourism using the table.

Travelling by Bus (Train)	Find the proper bus in the timetable, book the ticket in the booking office, have some time and stay in the waiting room, find the seat (compartment) by the seat number, show the ticket to the ticket inspector (conductor), to get on the bus (train), to get off the bus (train), to follow the route by the map, to put the luggage in the luggage hold.
Travelling by Ship	To plan the voyage and book the tickets in advance, to enjoy the cruise, to board the ship, to set sail, to get to the port, to get sea-sick.
Travelling to the Countryside ('Green Tourism')	Go for long walks, off the beaten track, enjoy the nature, breathe the fresh air, admire the scenery, escape from the hectic city routine.
Ski Resort	Good for winter sports, exciting, can celebrate New Year or Christmas there, need to be fit and sportive.
Famous Landmarks	Examples of good architecture, historical sites, 'must-see' places, tiring, guided tours may be crowded.
Big City	Glamorous night life, huge range of entertainment facilities, things to suit all tastes, shopping and entertainment places.
Beach	Exotic, chance to get a suntan and rest, clear ocean (sea) water, peace and tranquility, to soak in the sun.

Task 5. Compare the old fashioned means of travelling (by horse-drawn carriage) and modern means (by car) using the table.

	Positive Points	Negative Points
Horse-drawn Carriage	Infrequent traffic, peaceful, relaxing, more environmentally friendly, leisurely pace of travel.	Slow, exposed to the weather, horses need to be cared for (food, grooming), need to hire a stable.
Car	Fast, higher level of comfort, protected from the weather, travel longer distances, convenient.	Busy motorway, noisy, more costly to run, higher risk of accidents, traffic congestion, pollution.

Task 6. Read the text. Match choices (A–H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

WORLD TRAVEL is cheap and easy. In fact, with a little practice and effort, you can travel the world for free. The idea that travel is expensive and difficult is peddled by tour companies, hotel chains and corporate media. The tourism industry wants you to buy cruise packages and stay at all-inclusive resorts. They want you to choose a travel experience the same way you would choose a new jacket at the mall. They want your Credit Card number.

The tourism industry doesn't want me to reveal the simple secrets of free travel, but I'm going to share them with you anyway. It can be scary to venture into the world with nothing more than optimism and good-will, but personal freedom begins with a leap of faith.

1 _____

The joy of new experience is the most wonderful thing about travel — and new experiences are free. Travel frees you from the grind of daily routine. You will explore new places, meet new people, try new foods and learn things about the world, and yourself, that you never imagined were possible. The joy of new experience is the most wonderful thing about travel — and new experiences are free. Walk the streets of a city. Stop and chat with a local. People watch in a public park. Climb to the top of a hill and watch the sun set over the ocean. The simple joy of being in a new place is just a matter of...wait for it...going someplace new. No tour package required.

2 _____

Modern economy is built on the false premise that people need to buy new goods and services all the time. But this is not true. People need fresh air, healthy food, clean water, exercise, creative stimulation, companionship, self-esteem and a safe place to sleep. All of these things are simple to obtain. Most of them are free. For fresh air, go outside. For exercise, take a walk. For creative stimulation, go somewhere new. For companionship, make a friend. For self esteem, turn off your TV, breathe deep and open your spirit to the basic goodness of the world.

3 _____

If you live in New York and want to take a 2 week vacation to Africa, it will be very difficult to travel for free. Indeed, as long as you believe that time is money, you will spend money all the time. Time is not money. Time is free. You have all the time in the world.

Instead of buying a plane ticket, catch a ride, or remodel an old sailboat, or just hop on your bike and ride away from town. The slower you travel, the less money you will spend.

4 _____

When you travel, you don't need to pay rent. You don't need a car. You don't need an oven, a washer-dryer, electricity, Cable TV, a gym membership, a sofa and loveseat or a closet full of clothes. You don't need a suit and tie to wear to your job because you don't need a job. You don't need to worry about paying the bills, because there are no bills to pay.

You are free.

5 _____

Although it's possible to travel for free in a big city, it's damn difficult. Cities are built on money, and necessities like fresh air, clean water and a safe place to sleep are difficult to come by in cities. Go to the country, where people are more relaxed, food is plentiful and there's ample room for one traveler to lay out her sleeping bag under the stars.

6 _____

If you need an income in order to pay off loans or support a child, find a job that calls for extensive travel. There are millions of jobs available in the global economy that demand travel. Of course, some jobs are easier to love than others, and much work that involves travel also involves the destruction of local ecosystems and traditional ways of life. Avoid unethical work if at all possible — it is bad for your health and worse for your soul.

And always remember that travel broadens your mind. As Kurt Vonnegut wrote, 'Peculiar travel suggestions are dancing lessons from God.'

- A Go Slow
- B Get Out of the City
- C Travel by Bike Only
- D Embrace the Simple Joy of Travel
- E Leave Your Possessions and Obsessions Behind
- F Never Buy Airplane Tickets
- G Keep Your Needs to a Minimum
- H Find a Job You Love that Entails Travel

18.2 SIGHTSEEING. FAMOUS AND POPULAR PLACES

Task 1. Read the text to review the vocabulary.

Sightseeing is an important part of the tourist industry today – it gives tourists a chance to get acquainted with many interesting sights in a short period of time. Most popular kinds of tours are **guided tours** and **solo travel**.

If you travel by your own, you can get the information about the place in **the tourist informational centre**, buy **the map** and **a guide book** or even join **the sightseeing tour**. **The tour guide** will tell you about the most valuable and catching facts from the history of the place. At some sites **audio guides** are available for the visitors.

Task 2. Fill in the table with the italicized words. Speak about each group of tourist attractions using the table and the following adjectives.

Museum, castle, art gallery, park, amusement park, zoo, cathedral, abbey, monastery, mosque, temple, garden, theatre, statue, monument, canyon, cave, lake, theme park, waterfront.

Places of Worship and Architectural Wonders	Art, Culture and Leisure Time Places	Nature (Natural and Man-Made Wonders)
<p><i>These places are designed to show...</i> <i>The place has extensive history and...</i> <i>It is a heritage site...</i></p>	<p><i>It is designed to...</i> <i>Contrary to the places of worship...</i> <i>It is prevalent for...</i></p>	<p><i>It gives the impression...</i> <i>You get the feeling that...</i> <i>The scenic view of ... makes you feel as if...</i></p>

Adjectives to describe places: ancient, beautiful/gorgeous, breath-taking, customary, traditional, elegant, enormous, exciting, fascinating, haunted, lovely, popular, magnificent, reconstructed, restored, safe, superb, thrilling, unbelievable, visible.

Task 3. Read the text. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

THE TRIP TO SEATTLE

1 _____ If you are planning a trip to Seattle, Washington, be sure to **take advantage of the wide variety of sightseeing opportunities and attractions** that this **phenomenal** metropolitan city **has to offer**. This **fun filled city** is located in the beautiful Puget Sound region, which **boasts** historical, cultural and recreational activities that are sure to please.

2 _____ Take in Seattle via the Space Needle, which has an observation deck located 520' above Seattle and offers a **breath-taking** 360 degree **view** or charter a seaplane to the local islands.

3 _____ If you prefer to keep your feet on the ground, than a visit to any of Seattle's unique museums are sure to **capture your interest**. From fine art to underground tours you are sure to have a fun and **enjoyable experience**.

4 _____ The city of Seattle is **kid friendly** and offers a **multitude of attractions suitable for** the entire family. Spend the day exploring the Pacific Science Centre, **an educational venue for** kids of all ages or visit the Woodland Park Zoo for a **relaxing destination**.

5 _____ A trip to Seattle **wouldn't be complete without** browsing the shops or dining at the many famous restaurants and eateries located in and around the Pike Place Market. The fun doesn't stop when the sun goes down in Seattle. There are many night clubs in Seattle that **offer a wide variety of music venues**. Whether your preference is jazz, country, rock, hip hop, reggae etc. you are sure to **find a place to suit your taste**. For something more low key, you might consider a comedy show or relaxing over coffee and dessert at a local coffee shop.

6 _____ No matter what time of year you plan to visit Seattle, Washington, **the indoor and outdoor attractions** are sure to make your trip to the Pacific Northwest **an exciting and memorable experience for everyone!**

- A** If you take children with you.
- B** The best way to feel the city for height lovers.
- C** The city offers many sport and recreational facilities.
- D** Starting to plan your trip.
- E** Entertainment and shopping.
- F** The police in the city are very friendly.
- G** Everyone can find here fun.
- H** If you're acrophobic (afraid of height).

Task 4. Describe any tourist attraction using the table.

Location	...on the coast of..., ...on the site of..., ...on the outskirts of..., centrally located..., out of the way..., ...off the beaten track..., ...not far from the..., ...quite close to the..., ...overlooks the..., ...within the walking distance of the centre...
Kind of Place	It is a place where people can... It offers ... the opportunity to... It has a wide range of things to look at... It used to be... There you will have a choice between... and... The facilities are fantastic...
Positive Adjectives	Lively, picturesque, welcoming, impressive, cosy, specious, friendly, comfortable, well-maintained. (<i>add the adjectives from Task 2</i>)
Negative Adjectives	Dull, old-fashioned, chaotic, depressing, sleepy, messy, dirty, untidy, unfriendly, dilapidated.
Feelings	It feels/seems/looks as if... It gives the impression of... You get the feeling that... generally... You are made to feel...

Task 5. Describe your favourite city using the frame.

Welcome to ..., which offers you a wide variety of

This ... place boasts

It has a multitude of attractions such as ... and one can always find a place to suit the taste.

Such places as ... are sure to capture your interest.

A trip to ... won't be complete without

All in all ... will make your excursion an exciting and memorable experience.

Task 6. Read the text. Fill in the gap (1–7) with one suitable word.**LONDON**

Set in the (1) _____ of southern England, London is one of the biggest and busiest cities in Europe. A truly international city, London attracts millions of visitors every year from all (2) _____ the world, yet never loses its own unique charm.

London has many impressive sights to see, ranging (3) _____ the historical beauty of St. Paul's Cathedral and Big Ben to Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament. In this city of contrasts, you can be walking (4) _____ one of the busiest streets, yet still be less than a mile from one of the many huge, peaceful parks. London is a great cultural centre, too; the National Gallery contains one of the finest collections of classical paintings in the world.

London is also well known (5) _____ other things apart from its monuments and art galleries. Shoppers will enjoy visiting the department stores on Oxford Street or they could try Harrods, the most exclusive shop in London. For evening entertainment, the choice of theaters is enormous. From the famous Southbank Theater complex to the smaller theaters on Covent Garden, there is no end of plays to see. Soho and its pavement cafés are also (6) _____ visiting.

London is an exceptional place, a truly modern city that has managed to (7) _____ its traditional style and sense of history. You may get exhausted in London, but one thing is certain; you will never get bored, as Dr. Johnson once said, 'When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life.'

Task 7. Read the text. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.**NEW YORK**

You cannot stay neutral about New York. (1) _____ As far as New Yorkers themselves are concerned, they love to hate it. For example, The New York Times last year ran a series of leading articles under the overall title: 'New Calcutta: an occasional series'. Several of the articles have dealt with homelessness and the need for public housing. A specific case is that of the mentally ill. In New York, as in London, many of the city's homeless are former occupants of mental institutions who have been put on the streets without adequate shelter provided for them in the city. No one knows exactly how many in New York have no homes to go to, but it is roughly estimated at 100,000.

(2) _____ There are the weepers, those who sit with their knees drawn up, hand out, crying continuously. There are the ones who ask for big money: 'Give me a hundred dollars,' he cries. So you give him a quarter.

Everything in New York is extreme. It is a city of the incredibly rich and the miserably poor. For the rich, there are expensive private schools and hospitals, concert halls and theatres — although fewer of those than formerly — and restaurants. The poor are on a hiding to nowhere: all public facilities, schools and hospitals and housing, are deteriorating. (3) _____ There are 250,000 heroin addicts, 500,000 crack addicts, 400,000 carriers of the Aids virus.

Of all New York statistics, those concerning crimes of violence are most often quoted. About five people are murdered every day. The record for one day's killing was set on 9 July 1988 when 20 people were murdered. The total for any one year is going on 2,000. These are not the traditional gangland slayings. (4) _____ A typical killing occurred in the Bronx when a 14-year-old boy saw two friends being harassed by another teenager. When he tried to cool things down, the teenager pulled out a revolver and shot him. He was dead in seconds. In another case, a woman went to pull her child away from her apartment door because she knew that her flatmate's boyfriend was outside and angry. A blast from a shotgun ripped through the door, killing her.

The latest fashion in violence is called 'wilding'. Poses of teenagers often go on the rampage. Their most frequent victims are fellow blacks and Hispanics from the ghetto, violent and drug-infested neighbourhoods which are no longer in anyone's control. (5) _____ The strangest attacks have been on white women by gangs of black teenage girls: victims have reported being stabbed from behind by needles or pins, and some of them feared that they had been injected with an Aids-infected syringe.

New Yorkers routinely compare their city with Calcutta. But the comparison is unfair. (6) _____ It also has the know-how. In the early eighties, through the drive of one man, Richard Ravitch, the New York subway system was saved from total breakdown. Mr Ravitch, by huge efforts, raised the \$8 billion capital needed to clean the stations and trains of their graffiti, to lay down new track, and buy new, air-conditioned rolling stock.

- A Has the American government got its priorities right?
- B The streets are filled with beggars, or panhandlers, as Americans call them.
- C New York has the wealth to do something about its problems.
- D These are the result of casual violence combined with easy access to firearms.
- E And from Susan to Ginger: 'Darling, next bus out of town. Be under it.'
- F School-children from the ghetto commonly battle each other with knives and razors.
- G The statistics of social breakdown make depressing reading.
- H You either love it or hate it.

UNIT 19. CULTURE AND ART

Task 1. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) folk art | a) прикраси |
| 2) embroidery | b) церковні хори |
| 3) wood carving | c) сучасний |
| 4) ceramics | d) народна творчість, фольклор |
| 5) weaving | e) гончарне мистецтво |
| 6) diversity | f) вплив |
| 7) musical trash | g) аматорське мистецтво |
| 8) church choirs | h) народні ремесла |
| 9) contemporary | i) лялькові п'єси |
| 10) jewellery | j) вишиванка |
| 11) pottery | k) різноманітність |
| 12) icons | l) кераміка |
| 13) amateur art | m) ткацтво |
| 14) puppet plays | n) різьблення по дереву |
| 15) crafts | o) ікони |
| 16) influence | p) низькопробна музика |

Task 2. Before reading the text given below try to answer the following questions:

Cultural life and traditions in Ukraine

1. What are the most widespread folk crafts in Ukraine?
2. What musical instruments of today could be found in Ukrainian homes in the Middle Ages?
3. Who were the main heroes in Ukrainian «Vertep»?
4. Why are there so many different patterns and ornaments in Ukrainian «rushniks»?
5. What was the most popular theatre in Ukraine in the 1920s-1930s?
6. What historic event served as the basis for one of the most famous paintings of Ilya Repin?
7. In which famous opera does the main hero lose both sons and his own life in the liberation struggle of Ukrainian people against Polish landowners?

Over the centuries Ukrainian people have developed a varied folk art. Embroidery, wood carving, ceramics, pottery and weaving in every region of Ukraine have their peculiar styles, ornamentation and colours. Painted Easter eggs (pysanky) and embroidered towels (rushnyky) have become popular in many countries that have Ukrainian immigrant population.

Since the introduction of Christianity in the 10th century, the beauty and miraculous power of Ukrainian icons were recognized by many nations of the world, and some neighbours of Ukraine even «borrowed» the best of them to decorate their own churches or cathedrals. The mosaics and frescoes of Kyiv churches, St. Sofia's

Cathedral in particular, and the icons of the Ukrainian school in Galicia are particularly noteworthy.

Ukraine was the birthplace of many outstanding artists of the past: the sculptor Ivan Martos, the portraitists Dmytro Levytsky and Volodymyr Borovykovsky were the leading figures of St.Petersburg school of painting in the 18-19th centuries. Classical and realistic trends in the 19th century art were represented by the works of the poet-painter Taras Shevchenko and the artist Ilya Repin; later new art movements were evident in the pictures of Ivan Trush, Mykola Burachek, Oleksander Murashko, Mykola Hluschenko, Oleksander Novakivsky, Oleksa Hryshenko and Anatoly Petrivsky. The early 20th century Ukrainian representatives of avant-garde including Mykhaylo Boychuk, Ivan Padalka, Vasyl Sedliar, Alla Norska, Opanas Zayavkha and Feodosy Humenyuk successfully combined the new trends in art with Ukrainian national traditions.

A number of Ukrainian artists have won considerable renown in the West, among them the painters Oleksa Hryshenko and Jacques Hnizdovsky and the sculptor Oleksander Arkhypenko.

Musical traditions in Ukraine

Folk music in Ukraine has rich cultural traditions. Ritual songs, ballads and historical songs (dumy) may be sung a cappella or accompanied by folk instruments, of which the multistringed bandura is the most popular. Ukrainian church choral music reached its peak in the works of the 19th century composers Maksym Berezovsky, Dmytro Bortnyansky and Artem Vedel. The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries witnessed the birth of the best Ukrainian operas «Zaporozhets za Dunayem» («A Cossack Beyond the Danube») by Semen Hulak-Artemovsky, «Katerina» by Mykola Arkas, «Natalka Poltavka», «Utoplana» (The Drowned Girl), and «Taras Bulba» by Mykola Lysenko, compositions of Petro Nishchynsky and Mykhaylo Verbytsky, Kyrylo Stetsenko and Mykola Leontovich. In the middle of the 20th century the most talented and popular Ukrainian composers were Lev Revutsky, Boris Lyatoshinsky, Stanislav Lyudkevych, Kostyantyn Dankevich, Yuly Meytus, Yury and Platon Mayboroda.

Ukraine has six opera theatres, numerous symphony orchestras, academic and folk choirs, and other performing ensembles. Amateur groups of song and dance are very popular.

Special praise should be given to Ukrainian folk love songs that unite beautiful melodies with poetic lyrics. These songs may be sad and heart-touching, about the lost love or parting with the beloved, or they may be jolly and vigorous tempting you to dance with the music. A lot of Ukrainian folk songs are extremely popular nowadays, sung and loved by millions of people both in Ukraine and beyond its borders.

Ukrainian theatre and cinema

The theatre originated in Ukraine under Western influence in the 17th century. Intermedia (verse dialogue) rapidly developed into a specific genre – the social theatre – whose repertoire included dramatization of Christian legends, historical drama and a puppet play «vertep», performed on a stage of two levels. The best

example of a historical play was Teofan Prokopovych's «Vladimir» (1705). In the 19th century a Ukrainian ethnographic theatre developed and folk plays and vaudeville were raised to a high level of artistry by such actors as Mykola Sadovsky and Maria Zankovetska. The beginning of the 20th century saw the dramas by Lesya Ukraynka (who introduced both ancient Greek and Shakespearean techniques to the Ukrainian stage) and plays by Volodymyr Vinnychenko and Oleksander Oles, who was an innovator in symbolic plays.

The real flowering of the Ukrainian theatre occurred between 1917 and 1933. The Berezil Theatre in Kharkiv (1922-1933), under the artistic director Les Kurbas, was the most distinguished troupe. The most famous playwrights of that period were Mykola Kulish with his «Patetychna Sonata» and Oleksander Korniychuk who tended to write in the approved manner.

There are about 60 professional theatres in Ukraine now, the most famous of which are the Ivan Franko Theatre in Kyiv and the Maria Zankovetska Theatre in Lviv.

Ukrainian film has achieved some marked successes. The director and scenarist Oleksander Dovzhenko, who died in 1956, was an important innovator in world cinematography. His works «Zvenyhora» «Arsenal» and especially «Zemlya» («The Earth») are considered classics of the silent-film era. Another outstanding Ukrainian producer is Serhy Paradzhanov. His film «Tini zabutykh predkyv» («Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors») became famous in many countries in the world. The Ukrainian motion-picture industry is centred on the O. Dovzhenko Studio in Kyiv and in the Odesa studio, which is famous for its films for children and youth.

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with one suitable words given in the box:

musicians	slavery	ancient	ballads	warriors	instrument	survive	babies
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Music - the soul of Ukraine

The Ukrainian nation is famous for its musicality. Love of music seems to be in our blood, and you can even see ancient Ukrainian _____ (1) on the frescoes of St. Sofia's Cathedral in Kyiv. The most widespread musical _____ (2) in Kyivan Rus was the psaltery used to accompany historical _____ (3) which were poetic narrations about the deeds of the princes and their _____ (4). The psaltery was not the first musical instrument used in Ukraine. Archaeologists found a more _____ (5) one made of mammoth tusk. Later more modern instruments appeared, among them the famous bandura.

Common people never stopped singing. Even in Tatar-Mongol or Turkish _____ (6) they sang the beautiful songs of their faraway Motherland, and the songs very often helped people to _____ (7) in evil times.

People made up songs for different occasions: to help doing monotonous jobs, to lull _____ (8) to sleep, to court girls, to mock stupid neighbours, to add to the merriment and joy of holidays.

Ukrainian folk songs are so beautiful, their melodies are so catchy and

harmonious that you can hear them in the tunes of famous operas, in church chorals, in solemn symphonies, and... around the table when Ukrainian people get together to celebrate something.

Task 4. Re-arrange the lines of the following text putting numbers before each of them. The first one is done for you:

 1 Theatrical art in Ukraine originated from folk plays, dances, songs and ritual
 performed either in Russian or in Polish. The first theatres were built in Kharkiv (1791),
 plays to be staged in Ukrainian. All those theatres were amateur, and the first
 Later in 1881 M. Kropyvnytsky founded the first professional theatre in Eastern Ukraine.
 Odesa (1806) and Poltava (1810). There I. Kotlyarevsky produced his own
 professional theatre in Ukraine was founded in 1864 in Western Ukraine.
 performances like «Natalka-Poltavka» and «Moscovite-Magician». They were the first
 ceremonies. The 18th century witnessed the birth of theatre companies which

Task 5. Before reading the text below try to choose the right completion for each of the following sentences:

1. Art in Great Britain today is

a) more popular than before.	c) less popular than before.
b) undergoing crisis.	d) in decline.
2. Henry Moore is famous all over the world for his

a) paintings.	c) architecture designs.
b) sculptures.	d) murals.
3. The most popular British handicrafts include

a) gardening.	c) wood-carving.
b) hunting.	d) wood-cutting.
4. Benjamin Britten is a famous

a) painter.	c) sculptor.
b) composer.	d) architect.
5. The Beatles split up because of

a) the murder of John Lennon.	c) misunderstanding.
b) money problems.	d) lack of public interest.
6. Gilbert and Sullivan wrote

a) dramatic operas.	c) church organ music.
b) symphonies.	d) musicals.
7. Pantomimes in Britain are popular amateur performances in which

a) all roles are played by boys.	c) boys play girls' roles and v.v. *
b) all roles are played by girls.	d) everything is shown by gestures.

Note: «v.v.» is an abbreviation for «vice versa», Latin for «and on the opposite».

Cultural life and traditions in Great Britain

In Great Britain there is probably a greater interest in painting and sculpture today than ever before. Artists are experimenting with colours, shapes and materials of all kinds. They hold exhibitions on street pavements, in parks, in empty buildings, as well as in schools, universities and art clubs. If they are lucky, their works are

chosen for exhibition by the Institute of Contemporary Art, which was founded to help young artists. Much of their work is connected with the objects and experiences of everyday life. A few young painters and artists are successful and have their works accepted by well-known London art galleries.

The older generation of modern painters and sculptors, such as the artists John Piper and Graham Sutherland or the sculptor Henry Moore, now have an international reputation.

An interest in crafts has grown again. More and more young people are learning them in schools, colleges and evening classes. Pottery, wood-carving, furniture-making, hand-woven and hand printed cloth, handmade jewellery and metal work are the most popular.

British musical traditions

In the 16th-17th centuries English musicians had a great reputation in Europe, both for their talent and their originality. Today there is a revival of interest to these neglected composers, for instance to the music of William Byrd, one of the most distinguished musicians of that time.

In the centuries that followed, Britain produced no composers of world rank, except for Henry Purcell (1659-1695) and Sir Edward Elgar (1857-1934). Today, however, many people believe that there has been a reflowering of English music, and that the compositions of some contemporary musicians will live on after their deaths. The music of Michael Tippett, Benjamin Britten (1913-1976) and William Walton (1902- 1983) is performed all over the world.

Benjamin Britten (the most well-known of the three) was not modern in the musical sense of the word, but he was modern in his attitude towards his public. He has been called a «people's composer» because he composed music, particularly operas and choral works, that can be sung by ordinary people. Some of his operas, such as «Noyes Fludde» (Noah's Flood») are performed in churches every year and people from the neighbourhood sing and act in them. The festival which he started in his little home town of Alderburgh in Suffolk has become one of the most important music festivals in Britain.

The most classless art form, rock and pop music, is listened to by «princes and by paupers». It also crossed national barriers as easily as class barriers. Every year about 40 % of the bestselling CDs in Europe are British, and about 10% are number one in America. The people who put Britain at the forefront of the pop revolution of the 1960s were the Beatles. Before them, British pop music based on rock'n'roll was exported from the USA by singers like Elvis Presley.

The Liverpool, or the Merseyside «beat» was born in the north-west corner of the industrial Black Country and conquered the whole world. And though the Beatles partnership broke up in the 70s because of the clash of talents and interests, and one of them, John Lennon, was murdered in 1980, the influence of this famous group has continued and can be felt in present day rhythms.

Many modern British singers and musicians have been popular not just for the music and the words of their songs but also because of the ideas and attitudes behind them. Singers like Mick Jagger of the Rolling Stones, Rod Stewart, David Bowie,

Elton John and Boy George have challenged previous standards of «good and normal behaviour», taste and sexual definition.

British theatrical life

There are over 300 professional theatres in Britain, with London as its theatrical centre, having more than 100 theatres in the West End and suburbs. The National Theatre Company performs at the National Theatre on the south bank of the Thames. It also tours the provinces. The Royal Shakespeare Theatre has three permanent stages: at the Barbican Theatre in the City of London, in the exact replica of the Globe Theatre on the south bank of the Thames and in Stratford-on-Avon. These theatres tend to specialise in classical repertoire while the Round-house, the Royal Court and the Mermaid Theatre, for example, put on modern plays.

There is no National Opera House, but the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden receives a grant from the Art Council. It stages operas and ballets in the beautiful recently renewed building throughout the year. The English National Opera House performs operas, sung in English, at the London Coliseum and also tours the provinces.

It has been said that the level of amateur involvement in the arts is higher in Britain than anywhere else. Certainly amateur theatre is very popular: productions take place in nearly every town in Britain. Even small villages may have a group of players who produce a play once or twice a year. Local operatic groups all over the country present light operas, particularly the comic operas of Gilbert and Sullivan «The Pirates of Penzance», «The Mikado» and others.

Task 6. Fill in the gaps in the text below with one suitable word. Bear in mind that more than one variant is possible:

Pantomime

Many foreigners think that the British pantomime is the same as mime, but it is not so. «Mime» means _____ (1) without speaking, but «pantomime» has changed its form over the centuries and British pantomime is a very noisy show full of shouting and singing of both the _____ (2) and the audience.

Pantomime is usually an amateur winter show which begins early in December and lasts for a couple of months after _____ (3). The story of a pantomime is usually well-known and based on a _____ (4) like «Snow White», «Sleeping Beauty» or «Peter Pan».

The strangest thing about the pantomime is that the «principal» boy is always played by a girl, and a «wicked witch» is always a _____ (5). To make it even stranger nobody tries to hide under a costume or the _____ (6) because it is a very old tradition and the audience expects it to be like this.

The origin of pantomime is very old and goes back to the Italian folk _____ (7) of the 16th century. It is always full of humour, practical _____ (8) and great freedom for actors to improvise. Its other elements are singing, dancing, acrobatics, and the so-called «slapstick» comedy, usually used by clowns in the _____ (9) or actors like Charlie Chaplin or Benny Hill. It's a friendly type of violence where actors attack each other with buckets of _____ (10) or cream cakes.

Task 7. Before reading the text given below try to answer the following questions:

1. What American city do you think is called «the art capital of the world»?
2. Why do you think American mass culture influences practically all the countries in the world?
3. Most young people in Ukraine now know more names of American film and pop stars than the names of American writers, artists and composers. What about you?
4. Some people criticize American films, others think that they are the best. What is your opinion?
5. If you could go to a Broadway theatre, which would you choose: a musical, an opera, a modern ballet, a symphony concert or a variety show? Explain why.
6. Do you know any musical trend that was first rejected and later extremely popular?
7. Are, in your opinion, American people very interested in art?

Cultural life in the USA

The key word to American culture is diversity. America is not one place, or one people, or one culture. It is huge, various, diverse and different from place to place. But nobody will argue that the center of American cultural life is New York. Let's be honest: New York often irritates people in the rest of America and a good many people in the rest of the world as well. New Yorkers take for granted that their city is the financial, business, as well as news and commercial center of the world. But it is also called «the art capital of the world», «the great modern dance and ballet metropolis», «a place where actors outnumber beggars» and «the home of the Metropolitan Opera», the Met, as New Yorkers call it.

In New York alone there are more than 12,000 artists and sculptors who are supporting themselves from their work. There are about 400 art galleries and hundreds of exhibitions and shows each season. Then there are great museums, such as the Museum of Modern Art which houses the most complete collection of modern art in the world, comparable only with the British Museum and the Louvre.

New York's famous Broadway with its 40 professional stages and more than 350 off-Broadway experimental theaters, gives this city the status of the biggest theatrical center.

But New York is just the major, not the only cultural center in the US. The fact that three times as many Americans attend symphony concerts as go to baseball games, can be explained by the fact that there are about 1,500 orchestras throughout the country. Five American symphony orchestras are included into the world's top ten, they are from New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

When people speak about America's cultural influence in the world, they probably mean popular culture. Regardless of why it is spread, it is usually quite rapidly adopted and then adapted in many countries, and as a result, American roots are often quickly forgotten. For example, the American source of the song «Happy birthday to you» is often not remembered.

The situation with American pop music is more complex because in the

beginning, when it was still clearly American, it was often strongly resisted. Jazz was once thought to be a great danger to youth and their morals and was outlawed in several countries. Rock'n'roll and all its variations, blues, soul and most recently country and western music, all have more or less similar histories. They were first resisted – often in America as well – as being low-class musical trash and a danger to the nation's youth. And then the music became accepted, extended and developed, and later commonly exported back to the USA.

Task 8. Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition.

A huge country full ____ (1) contrasts, different races, different languages and different lifestyles, America's cultural influence ____ (2) the world is undeniable. ____ (3) many people ____ (4) the other side of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, American culture has become too popular. The British seem to be most sensitive ____ (5) the strong influence ____ (6) their former colonies. ____ (7) example, the United States now accounts ____ (8) about three quarters ____ (9) all the world's books published ____ (10) English.

Task 9. Speak on the following.

- The theatre is much older than the cinema. Do you think it will live longer?
- A few years ago theatre and cinema were more popular than they are now. Can you explain why many people now prefer to watch films and plays without leaving their houses?
- Some schoolchildren hate going to the theatre. Do you know why?
- Many cinemas of our city have been turned into discos, exhibition halls and even into banks and offices. Do you think cinema is losing its popularity?
- How many friends or schoolmates of yours like opera or ballet? Can you say that they are many? Why young people like "lighter" musical genres more than serious music?
- Folk songs exist in any culture and they have been sung for centuries. How can you explain their long life?
- Can you say that pop music belongs only to the young?
- Do you belong to the museum-goers? If yes, what museums do you prefer: art, science, curiosity?
- Do you have any favourite painters whose pictures you would like to have in your room? Who are they?
- What do you think about abstract art? Do you understand it?

UNIT 20. RECREATION AND SPORTS

Task 1. Vocabulary Revision.

a) How to Talk about Different Kinds of Sports?

To Play		To Go	
badminton	badminton player	bowling	bowler
basketball	basketball player	canoeing	canoeist
volleyball	volleyball player	dancing	dancer
hockey	hockey player	jogging	jogger
golf	golfer	mountain climbing	climber
football	footballer	running	runner
table tennis (ping-pong)	table tennis player	skating	ice skater
tennis	tennis player	snorkelling	snorkeler
To Do		swimming	swimmer
gymnastics	gymnast	windsurfing	windsurfer
athletics	athlete	kayaking	kayaker
weightlifting	weightlifter	skiing	'I go skiing'
yoga	'I do yoga'	sledding	'I go sledding'
aerobics	'I do aerobics'	tobogganing	'I go tobogganing'
I Go Riding or I Ride			
I go cycling	I cycle	I'm a cyclist	
I go running	I run	I'm a runner	
I go sailing	I sail	I'm a sailor	
I go boxing	I box	I'm a boxer	
I go rowing	I row	I'm a rower	
I go fishing	I fish	I'm a fisher	

b) Visiting a Sport Event.

What?	Where?
a match, a game, a play, a race, a tournament, championship, competition, cup (final, semi-final) match	at the stadium, sports ground, swimming pool, tennis court, gym, health club, track

c) The following adjectives describe sports. Which of them are positive (P), which are negative (N), which are both (P/N). Decide in pairs.

Physically demanding	P/N _____	Tough	_____	Intellectual	_____
Relaxing	_____	Competitive	_____	Highly skilled	_____
Spectacular	_____	Boring	_____	Popular	_____
Easy to learn	_____	Active	_____	Monotonous	_____
Dangerous	_____	Energy-consuming	_____	Tiring	_____
Time-consuming	_____	Exciting	_____	Challenging	_____

Task 2. Describe the sports you know using the vocabulary from Task 1 and the ‘Key Language’.

Key Language

requires good reflexes	requires a lot of training
requires expensive equipment	creates a sense of freedom
reinforces team spirit	requires good balance
depends on weather	helps strengthen your muscles
involves graceful moments	can be fast-moving
is a popular pass time	can damage back muscles
is a good way to relieve stress	is good for developing coordination
stimulates your mind	demands good swimming skills
helps maintain good balance	need to be highly skilled
is for people of all ages and abilities	can be injured
helps you think quickly	burns a lot of calories

Example: I really like/enjoy tennis because it is **an exciting sport** that requires **good reflexes**.

Well, I **find** tennis tiring. **I am a big fan** of ice-skating **as it is** a physically demanding sport **that involves** graceful moments and good timing. Besides, **the only equipment you need** is a pair of skates.

Oh, and **I consider** ice-skating spectacular but challenging. Also, **there may be a problem** to find a skating rink close to the place where you live.

Task 3. Read the texts below and guess what kinds of sports are described in them.

1. I guess you can say that this is our national sport – we certainly have got the right kind of weather for it. It has the reputation of being a pretty rough and tough game. Anyhow, as its name suggests, we play it on ice, on skates and the object of the game is to score by hitting the puck into the net. You have to be really well dressed up and padded and projected for this because it’s easy otherwise to get badly hurt.

2. This sport has a long and traditional history in my country. It is a mixture of meditation and concentration, and accuracy. It’s important to breathe properly. Obviously you need a bow and arrow and to aim at the target.

3. I don’t know whether you can really call this a sport but it is something that people from my country have been very good at. We have had lots of grand masters and international grand masters. It is an ancient game. I think it originally came from Persia, now Iran. It is about strategy and it requires a very good memory of other games and intense concentration. You play it on a board with sixty-four squares and the object of the game is to capture the enemy’s king. Each player has pieces which move around the board in a certain way.

4. Today it is one of the most popular competitive summer sports in the world. Players from many countries take part in international tournaments, professional and amateur. The most famous of British tournaments is Wimbledon. The game that we play today is a descendant of another popular game played in the 19th century on green lawns, the father of which is traditionally said to be Walter Winfield. Each

player's objection is to strike a ball into the court of his/her opponent so that it cannot be returned. The procedure for scoring is peculiar to the game. The winner is the player who wins the most games in a certain number of sets.

5. It is a new kind of sport which is said to originate in the USA. It is not competitive and usually done by sensation-seeking individuals. In this sport a person jumps from a high place such as a bridge or a cliff, with a long elastic rope tied to their feet or waist.

Task 4. Fill in the spaces with the missing prepositions.

My attitude to sports

_____ (1) my opinion sports is one _____ (2) the things that helps to keep people fit and healthy. Physically inactive people get older earlier than those who have plenty _____ (3) exercise. Being _____ (4) good health means having both body and mind _____ (5) good working order, free _____ (6) disease and pain.

I like the Latin proverb that says "A sound mind is _____ (7) a sound body". If you want to be physically and mentally healthy – go _____ (8) sports.

Sport is very popular _____ (9) our family. Practically all the year round my father and I do our usual morning exercises _____ (10) the stadium which is close _____ (11) our house. Only if the weather is really nasty we do them _____ (12) home. When my Dad was young he was a good basket-ball player and played _____ (13) his institute. He has never given _____ (14) playing and now he has his training twice a week. Sometimes he takes me _____ (15) him and I play _____ (16) his team-mates.

My Mum and younger sister are good swimmers and go _____ (17) the swimming pool every Sunday _____ (18) winter and use every chance to swim in the river when it is warm.

My favourite sport is tennis. I have been playing it _____ (19) I was nine. I belong _____ (20) a youth tennis club and often take part _____ (21) different tennis tournaments. I don't always win _____ (22) them but every time I lose a game I learn something _____ (23) my mistakes. I believe that sports help to build character. Besides tennis I am good _____ (24) other sports games and our school PT teacher often asks me to play _____ (25) our volleyball, football and basketball teams. I never refuse because I enjoy playing.

All our family likes to watch sports programmes _____ (26) TV. We support "Dynamo" Kyiv football team and never miss important matches. We are also hockey fans and really get upset when our favourite team loses. But we never have pessimistic feelings because we believe that winning is not the main thing _____ (27) sports.

Task 5. Read the text given below and decide if the statements after it are true or false.

Recipes for keeping fit

We all need exercise. This is as true for young people in their teens as it is for adults from 20 to 80. Regular exercise temporarily tires the body but then actually gives you more energy. This is why many young people who suffer from general

tiredness can benefit from taking more exercise rather than more rest (as long as there are no medical reasons for their fatigue).

Exercise makes you feel and look better and can also help you to lose weight because it burns up fat or food to produce energy.

In the past, most people used to get enough exercise in their working lives to stay reasonably fit. But nowadays nearly everyone – especially those who sit down most of the day – should make a conscious effort to set time aside for regular exercise. The important thing is to know what kind of exercise is suitable for you. It is best to start with mild exercise and to build up gradually.

Here are some useful general rules.

1. Exercise until you are pleasantly tired. Don't exercise until you become exhausted. This can do you more harm than good if you aren't used to regular and prolonged exercise. In other words, "Train, don't strain!"

2. Exercise until you have a feeling of mild breathlessness. But don't exercise until you are so breathless that you can't even talk.

3. Take short exercise periods of 15-20 minutes. Four or five times a week should be enough.

4. The best time for exercise is usually in the earlier part of the day. In the evening it may be better to relax.

5. Unless we are very fit, you should not try to lift very heavy weights. Your muscles should be able to move freely. The best all-round exercise involves repeated, easy movements: walking, jogging, swimming and cycling are all good examples. Also, exercises such as bending and stretching which help you to move freely and easily are much better than exercises which only make you strong, such as push-ups and weight-lifting.

You should soon begin to feel the results of regular exercise and will enjoy these benefits. These benefits are:

- Improves physical and mental energy at work or at school.
- Improved sleep and easier relaxation.
- Improved physical appearance – a trimmer, better figure.
- Less risk from illness and disease as you get older.

Statements

1. Adults need more exercises than young people. _____
2. If you feel tired it is recommended to have more rest than exercises. _____
3. Modern technology makes people do less physical exercises than they did in the past. _____
4. After a serious illness people should start doing as many exercises as possible. _____
5. Young people should exercise till they feel they can't do it any more. _____
6. Physical activities should be regular and as long as possible. _____
7. It is not necessary to exercise every day. _____
8. physical exercises in the evening may help you relax. _____
9. All-round exercise does not involve push-ups and weight-lifting. _____
10. The results of regular exercise will be felt at once. _____

Task 6. Recreational Activities. Talk about the recreational activities using the table.

Outdoor activity	Related Vocabulary
Camping/ hiking/fishing holiday	at the seaside/ in the mountains/ on the bank of the river; an opportunity to admire the beauty of the nature; be lucky with the weather; to live in tents, a place of meadows, fields and a beautiful lake; to play games, to have a bite without observing table manners, tinned food; to collect wood, to make fire, to sit round the fire, to go fishing/boating; fishing pole/net; to sleep in a tent; sleeping bag; insect repellent
Skiing holiday	ski jacket, skis, ski poles, ski boots, skier, to hire skis, ski instructor, equipment, chalet or hotel, snow forecast, bad weather warning, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing
Seaside holiday	elbow-to-elbow tourists, snorkel, fishing rod, flippers, umbrella, bathing suit, towel, sand castle, shells, playing beach ball, to bask/to lie in the sun

Task 7. Describe any sport event using the table.

Time	Events
Much before the event	Prior to the actual event... We were looking forward to... We booked the tickets in advance... We reserved the best places. Big ads of the event were all over the city.
On the day of the event	...was held at... The stadium was cheerfully decorated for this purpose. The sport officials wore their badges and were busy with preparations.
When the event started During the event	National anthem was sung. The ... was declared open. The competitors were tense and serious. They were in excellent physical fitness. The captain of the team was... New records were set in... The fans were cheering for their teams. The coach gave the instructions to the players. ...got the ball and then scored the best goal of the game. Players used tactics such as attacking their opponent's weaknesses in order to win. The players went into the rooms at half-time and listened to their coach. The judge scored the game.

Results	<p>The referee blew his whistle twice to signal the end of the match.</p> <p>The score was 1–0, but the losing team got a late goal and the game ended in a 1–1 draw.</p> <p>The final score was...</p> <p>...beat ... to win the match.</p> <p>...became the champion/won the championship.</p> <p>...set/broke the record.</p> <p>The players carried the trophy over their heads as they ran around the stadium.</p> <p>The players had worked very hard, and they deserved their victory.</p>
After the event: Positive impressions	<p>It was on that particular day, we shared the atmosphere of real joy and gladness.</p> <p>All the athletes did their best to perform well in...</p> <p>Spectators created an exciting atmosphere by cheering their teams.</p>
After the event: Negative impressions	<p>The ... was a flop. It was a real failure for our team.</p> <p>The ... was dull, boring, uninteresting.</p> <p>The judge was unfair.</p>

Task 8. Read the text and fill in the table.

Many man, many minds. All people are different and so they prefer spending their free time in different ways. What time can be called our leisure time? It's the period when we are not busy with our daily jobs or house chores.

Leisure time can be spent at home, when you relax in front of the TV or chat with your friends over the phone. Many teens spend most of their free time playing computer games, surfing Internet, blogging or in social nets. Social networks can be a great home on the web, can help you connect with people or reconnect with long-lost friends, and can even help your career by making business contacts. Social networks range from friends-based networks like Facebook and MySpace to music and movie networks like Flixster and Last.FM to business social networks like LinkedIn and XING. Another popular way of spending your leisure time today is skyping with friends, listening or downloading music, sometimes, when your friends come to visit, you may play cards or such board games as chess, checkers, dominoes, Scrabble or Monopoly. Many people relax when they complete the puzzles.

Another popular way of spending your free time is going out in the city or in the country. In the city there are numerous places to go – a park, a zoo, a circus, an aquarium, a botanical garden, a planetarium, a stadium, cinema, theatre, museums and exhibitions. Many people enjoy going to a bowling club, skating rink, eating out, window-shopping, visiting amusement parks or just hanging out with friends.

In my free time I often...	
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In my free time I sometimes...	
In my free time I never...	

Task 9. Describe the places of interest in the city using the table and the ‘Key Language’.

Zoo	Animals, zookeeper, cage, natural habitat, watch/feed the animals.
Circus	People: master of ceremonies, trapezists, acrobats, flame throwers/swallowers, strongman, knife thrower/knife swallower, tight rope walker, juggler, horse riding gals/ballerina, tumblers clown, balloon seller, popcorn seller. Circus objects: big top, trapeze, tight rope, three rings, hoops, cage, trampoline. Verbs: to announce, to perform, to applaud, to conduct.
Cinema/Film	Drama, comedy, horror, fantasy, sci-fi, western, adventure, documentary; 3D, 4D; actor/actress, starring, director, producer; aisle, row, seat.
Opera/ Music show	Composer, conductor, performer, band, orchestra, musician, singer, vocalist.
Theatre	Actor/actress, house, stage, curtains, wings, play, playwright, director, tickets, balcony, orchestra pit, aisle, row, seat.
Museums and Exhibitions	Opening times, guided/unguided tours, exposition, display, entrance fee, security check.
Bowling Club	Bowler, mark, track, strike, wall, strike-out, error.
Amusement/ Theme Park	Rides, entertainment attractions, carousel, roller coaster, train rides, bungee jumping, go-cart tracks, thrill rides, gravitron, chair swing.

Key Language

Positive Adjectives: interesting, intellectual, relaxing, exciting, cultural, educational, emotional, cheap, energetic, rewarding, thrilling, enjoyable, lively, fascinating, entertaining.

Negative Adjectives: boring, dull, loud, tiring, crowded, noisy, upsetting, horrifying, childish, dangerous, cruel, time-consuming, expensive, hazardous, drab.

UNIT 21. BOOKS AND STORIES

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the table.

READING IN MY LIFE

Reading is a part of education and the way of understanding the world. In the world of reading there are the questions that are always asked and answered. They are – why we are reading, what we are reading and where and how we are reading.

Reading educates a person, enriches the intellect. Books help to mould a person's character and form the moral values. Besides, books bring pleasure and delight. Thanks to books we learn to express our thoughts and feelings more exactly. The book is a faithful and understanding friend – it can be put aside and taken up again at any moment.

The most popular types of stories that are developed in modern literature are a myth (something that isn't true, but is believed by lots of people), a legend (a fiction story about historical figures), an urban legend (a modern (untrue) story where the origins are unknown), a tale (a story), a fairy tale (a story with an unusual characters or actions), a saga (a long story that goes through generations), an account (the facts of what happened), an eye witness/firsthand account (account by someone who was there at the time), a report/newspaper report (a factual account).

They are represented in the following kinds of books as fiction (non-fact), historical fiction (a story about an event of person in the past), a detective story (a story about a detective), a crime story (about breaking law), a murder mystery /whodunit (a crime story where someone is murdered and the detective has to find the killer), a thriller (a fast-paced story with scary moments), teen fiction (fiction especially aimed at and about teenagers), children's fiction (stories for children), biography (the story of someone's life, written by another person), autobiography (the story of someone written by that same person), memoirs (the story of the past – especially written by politicians or public figures), romance (love story), science fiction (fiction about new inventions, aliens, or strange worlds), adventure stories (an account about smb's adventures), short story (a complete story in a few pages), ghost story (a story about ghosts or haunting), a novel (a longer story with many characters and events).

We can find all kinds of books in the libraries. When a reader comes to a library for the first time, he fills in library card and the librarian helps to choose something to read. The reader is allowed to borrow books for a certain number of days. If you need to find a book, you go to the catalogues. Today many libraries have online catalogues. The reading rooms in the public libraries are open to all who wish to work there. We should not make notes in library books or dog's ears in the pages. However, today many people choose to download the book from the Internet and read it from the screen of the computer or pocket-book.

Why are we reading?	
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What are we reading?	
Where and how are we reading?	

Task 2. What type of reader are you? Find the most appropriate column to describe your reading habits and learn what type of reader you are.

How You Read	Type of Reader
I read when I have to, but to understand the text I need to re-read the passages. I'm not much of a reader.	<i>Basic</i> – you've developed some ability to understand specific information.
I am a keen reader and often read for aesthetic pleasure or to get the necessary information. However, if given a choice, I'll prefer watching a good film.	<i>Intermediate</i> – you are a keen reader, who has an ability to search for specific information and make generalizations.
I am an avid reader or a bookworm. I deep into the books in libraries, bookshops or at home. I'm interested in all kind of books – from poetry to encyclopaedias.	<i>Advanced</i> – you can find, understand, summarize, explain the ideas from the book and learn from specialized reading materials.

Task 3. Choose a book for review. Review it using the tables.

DO YOU KNOW WHICH ARE THE MOST READ BOOKS IN THE WORLD?

All of us love to read a good book, but could you name the 10 most read books in the world? Over the last half century hundreds of thousands of books have been produced, but only a select few have become the most popular and most read books in the world. Here you will discover some of the greatest pieces of literary work by highly talented authors.

This is a list of the 10 most read books in the world over the last fifty years. The figures show the number of books printed and sold but does not take into account multiple readings of the same book.

There are a few book titles that have had more copies printed than some of these books, but a vast number of those books were not sold, which of course means that they did not get read.

Number Ten Most Read Book.

'The Diary of a Young Girl' by Anne Frank – 27 Million Copies

‘The Diary of a Young Girl’ is the English version book that is based on the writings from a diary, which was written by Anne Frank while she was in hiding for two years with her family during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. The book is now considered one of the key texts of the twentieth century.

Number Nine Most Read Book.

‘Think and Grow Rich’ by Napoleon Hill – 30 Million Copies

‘Think and Grow Rich’ is a motivational book written by Napoleon Hill. It is a personal development and self-improvement novel that was inspired by a suggestion that he received from the Scottish-American billionaire Andrew Carnegie.

Number Eight Most Read Book.

‘Gone With the Wind’ by Margaret Mitchell – 33 Million Copies.

‘Gone with the Wind’, a romantic drama by Margaret Mitchell. It is set in Georgia during the American Civil War and follows the life of Scarlett O’Hara, the daughter of an Irish immigrant plantation owner.

The novel won the coveted Pulitzer Prize and was adapted into a film of the same name that won an Academy Award.

Number Seven Most Read Book.

‘Twilight’ – the saga by Stephenie Meyer – 43 Million Copies

‘Twilight’ is the first book in an extremely popular young adult series written by Stephenie Meyer. The story is about a young girl who falls in love with a vampire. This is a saga that is full of romance and action.

She says ‘First, he was a vampire. Second, there was a part of him that thirsted for my blood. And third, I was unconditionally and irrevocably in love with him’.

Number Six Most Read Book.

‘The Da Vinci Code’ by Dan Brown – 57 Million Copies

‘The Da Vinci Code’ is a fiction novel written by American author Dan Brown. The story follows the investigations of Robert Langdon after a murder in the Louvre Museum in Paris.

He discovers an intriguing possibility that Jesus Christ may have been married to Mary Magdalene and fathered a child with her. ‘The Da Vinci Code’ has been made into a movie starring Tom Hanks.

Number Five Most Read Book.

‘The Alchemist’ by Paulo Coelho – 65 Million Copies

‘The Alchemist’ was published in 1987 and became a Brazilian bestseller, it has gone on to sell 65 million copies world-wide, becoming one of the best-selling books in history. The Alchemist has been translated into more than 67 languages, winning the Guinness World Record for most translated book by a living author.

Paulo Coelho is not only one of the most widely read, but also one of the most influential authors writing today.

Number Four Most Read Book.

‘The Lord of the Rings’ by J. R. R. Tolkien – 103 Million Copies

‘The Lord of the Rings’ is an epic fantasy story written by the philologist J. R. R. Tolkien. The novel started out as a sequel to his earlier, far less complex children’s fantasy story ‘The Hobbit’, but evolved into a much larger work.

‘The Lord of the Rings’ has been made into a film trilogy that consists of three live action fantasy epic films; ‘The Fellowship of the Ring’, ‘The Two Towers’ and ‘The Return of the King’.

Number Three Most Read Book.

‘Harry Potter’ by J. K. Rowling – 400 Million Copies

‘Harry Potter’ is a fantasy series of seven novels by British writer J. K. Rowling, the majority of which have been made into action packed movies.

Children and adults alike have been fascinated by this fiction character and cannot get enough of the young hero’s adventures.

Number Two Most Read Book.

‘Quotations from the Works of Mao Tse-tung’ – 820 Million Copies

The quotations from the works of Mao Tse-tung, or as it was commonly called, the ‘Little Red Book’ of Mao Tse-tung, was a personal explanation to the people of China of the ideology of the Chinese Communist Party.

Number One Most Read Book.

‘The Bible’ – 3.9 Billion Copies

‘The Bible’ still remains at the top as the most read book in the world.

‘The Bible’ is the account of God’s action in the world and his purpose with all creation. The writing of ‘The Bible’ was accomplished over sixteen centuries and is a quite amazing collection of sixty six books containing the messages of God.

How It Looks	This is a paperback / hard covered / pocket book / illustrated book. It was published in ... with a circulation of ... copies.
Genre Short Description Audience	This is a ... about ... who... It is targeting at...
Characters Language	The main characters of the book are... They are well-drawn / round / true-to-life. The dialogues are really good. The writer’s language is stylistically diverse / simple / cliché-ridden
Setting (Time/Place)	The story is set in... It takes place in...
Plot	At the beginning ... but then/later... ...meanwhile... Eventually... In the last part we can see...
Special Details	The book focuses our attention on... What strikes me about the book is the fact that... The book reminds me of... I’m fascinated with...

General Impression of the Book <i>It's my belief / I am convinced that...</i>		
Positive	Neutral	Negative
Broadens outlook, develops taste, gives relaxation, evokes thoughts, has an impact on..., it is a true observation of life, of peculiar interest to those who...	Ordinary, leaves you aside, slow.	Incomprehensible, full of contradictions, it's beneath criticism.
A remarkable book, charming, charismatic, enjoyable, moving, sensitive, intriguing, original, thought-provoking, gripping.	Predictable, usual, casual plot.	Boring, tiresome, weak, static, uninteresting, outdated, cliché-ridden, obsolete.
Out of common! I could not put it down! You'll be thrilled with it!	I'm in two minds about it. I'm ambivalent about...	It's not my cup of tea. I'm not keen on this genre.

Task 4. Before reading the text given below decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. Shakespeare sometimes combined writing plays with acting principal roles in them.
2. The British readers of the 19th century had to wait for the continuation if they wanted to know what happened next in early Dickens's novels.
3. You can find out much about the life of peasants from Jane Austin's novels.
4. The main attention in Charlotte Bronte's novels was paid to strong and independent men.
5. Walter Scott was the best representative of Romanticism in British literature.
6. Stevenson's descriptions of the sea are very truthful because he travelled a lot.
7. Lewis Carrol never signed his books with his real name.
8. Geoffrey Chaucer is the most popular contemporary poet.
9. Both Byron and Shelley died when they were young.
10. The Booker Prize is given only to people who live in Britain.

British literature

The playwright **William Shakespeare** (1564-1616) and the novelist Charles Dickens (1812- 1870) remain two of the most popular and widely known British writers the world over. In addition to writing 35 known plays, Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets and sometimes acted small parts in his own plays – he is known to have played the Ghost in «Hamlet». His best known plays include «Romeo and Juliet», «King Lear», «Hamlet» and «A Midsummer Night's Dream».

Dickens began his writing career as a journalist, and all his novels were first published serially in periodicals. Many of his works highlight the injustice of the 19th

century social institutions and the inequalities between the rich and the poor. His most famous works include «Oliver Twist», «A Christmas Carol» and «David Copperfield».

The novels of **Jane Austen** (1775-1817) are known for their subtlety of observation and irony, together with their penetrating insights into the provincial life of the middle classes in the early part of the 19th century. Her works include «Emma», «Pride and Prejudice» and «Sense and Sensibility» – all successfully dramatised on film and TV.

The **Bronte sisters**, **Charlotte** (1816-1855), **Emily** (1818-1848) and **Ann** (1820-1849), were three talented 19th century women novelists whose works are regarded as classics today. Charlotte is best known for her novel «Jane Eyre» and Emily for «Wuthering Heights» – both novels featuring strong independent heroines.

Sir **Walter Scott** (1771-1832), Scottish poet and novelist, displayed his passion for the history of his country in his works. His narrative poems «The Lay of the Last Minstrel», «Marmion», «The Lady of the Lake» were immensely popular. The novel «Waverley» was the first of a long series, published anonymously, including «Ivanhoe» and «The Talisman». Walter Scott's influence can be traced in much of the romantic art of the early 19th century which took ballads and folklore as its theme. Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894), one of the most favourite children's adventure story-teller. His «Treasure Island», «The Kidnapped», «The Black Arrow» have been among the best-read children's books for more than a century. Stevenson grew up as a sickly child and never spent much time outdoors or at sea, but his bright personality, his vivid imagination and his creativity helped him to see the islands he had never been to and convincingly write about the events he had not witnessed.

Lewis Carroll, is the pen-name of Oxford professor of mathematics Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, the author of the famous «Alice's Adventures in Wonderland» and «Through the Looking Glass», which can't stop amazing both children and grown-ups with its serious humour and kind wisdom.

One of the most widely known English poets is **Geoffrey Chaucer**, who lived in the 14th century. Since then his works have been continuously transcribed, published, read and commented on. His best known work is «The Canterbury Tales», a collection of tales told by a group of pilgrims on their way to Canterbury Cathedral.

Another famous British poet is **George Gordon Byron**. His journey to the Near East in 1809 inspired several of his poems, especially «Childe Harold's Pilgrimage», whose publication made him immediately popular. In 1823 he joined the Greeks in the fight for liberty against the Turks, and died there of fever at the age of 36. Some of his poems were full of dramatic, romantic and sometimes deeply moving lyricism, others were sentimental, still others full of satire and sarcasm. He led an eccentric life, and stories about his love affairs made him even more popular.

Persy Bysshe Shelley was the most idealistic of all British Romantic poets and he died very young too, having drowned in the sea. His wife Mary Shelly is famous for her novel about Frankenstein.

Contemporary British literature

The most prestigious award in the British literature now is the Booker Prize

which is given annually to the best novel published in Britain. The novels that can get it must be written in English by a citizen of Britain, the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland. The winner of the Booker Prize in 1997 was Arundhati Roy for her novel «The God Of Small Things». Another Booker Prize winner is Bernice Rubens, who got it for her book «The Elected Member». The leading contemporary Scottish writer is Glasgow-born James Kelman whose book «A Disaffection» was shortlisted for the Booker Prize.

The most read British poets are the Welshman Dylan Thomas, whose best-known work is the play «Under Milk Wood», Ted Hughes, who was made Poet Laureate in 1984 and whose duty was to compose odes in celebration of state occasions, and the Northern Ireland poet Seamus Heaney, whose poems give a vivid and beautiful picture of Irish rural life and work.

Task 5. Fill in the blanks in the following story and find out some interesting facts about Robert Burns. Bear in mind that more than one variant is possible.

Robert Burns was a son of a poor farmer and himself a _____ (1) labourer until he was 27, when he became _____ (2) after publication of his first book of poems. The book _____ (3) mostly songs and narrative poems about common people, their life and work. Burns' countrymen _____ (4) his poetry, and the poet himself for his jolly and friendly character.

Here is one of the numerous _____ (5) told about the poet.

One day Robert was in the docks _____ (6) the sea and heard a cry for help. He saw a drowning man and ran _____ (7) the water. At the same moment he heard a splash of water and _____ (8) a sailor jump into the water from the nearest boat that stood at the dock and _____ (9) towards the man who was calling for help. In several _____ (10) the sailor returned with the rescued man. By that time a crowd of people had _____ (11) on the shore, and they cheered the brave sailor. The rescued man turned out to _____ (12) a rich merchant.

When he came to himself, he thanked the sailor and _____ (13) him one shilling as gratitude for what he had done. The crowd was indignant. They started to _____ (14) loudly and demand that the merchant should give more money to the sailor who had _____ (15) his own life while saving the ungrateful merchant. At that moment Burns stopped the shouting _____ (16) and said, «Leave him alone. The gentleman is, of course, the best judge of what his life is worth!».

UNIT 22. MASS MEDIA: THE PRESS

Task 1. Read the text to review the vocabulary.

Traditionally mass media were subdivided into **press, radio** and **television**, in the recent years the humanity added **electronic mass media** to this list. So today **mass media** includes all the ‘tools’ we have for communicating with large numbers of people: **television, radio, film, online services, magazines** and **newspapers**. All messages that reach masses of people are known as **interpersonal media**.

The press includes newspapers and magazines. A **newspaper** is a written publication containing news, information and advertising, usually printed on low-cost paper called **newsprint**. A **tabloid** is a newspaper of small format giving the news in condensed form, usually with illustrated, often sensational material. **Magazines, periodicals, glossies** or **serials** are publications, generally published on a regular schedule, containing a variety of articles, generally financed by advertising, or by pre-paid magazine subscriptions. They are published **weekly, biweekly, monthly, etc.**

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the italicized words.

Ads, articles, captions, comics, copies, cover, daily, died, editorial, games, horoscope, in brief, media, newsagent, newspaper, opinion, popular, readership, reviews, sections, sentimental, small, subscribe, television, weather, weekly, world.

The radio, the television and the press constitute the (1) _____.

In England newspapers fall into two categories: the (2) _____ Papers (Tabloids) interested in scandals and the Quality Papers interested in more serious topics. A newspaper is different from a magazine.

‘The Independent’ is a British (3) _____. It’s published every day, it’s called a (4) _____. ‘Time Magazine’ is an American magazine; it’s printed every week, it’s called a (5) _____.

‘Newsweek’ is another famous magazine which sells more than 3 million (6) _____; it has a very large circulation. In fact, the number of people who actually read it – its (7) _____ – is superior to this number.

Many people buy their papers from a (8) _____, but others prefer to receive it at home, that’s why they (9) _____ to their favourite paper.

The front page is covered with big headlines while the (10) _____ of a magazine is often a colour photograph.

A magazine is divided into several (11) _____: politics, sports, business, etc. It includes various things such as: a leader or (12) _____ written by an editorial writer, international or (13) _____ news to know what’s going on in the world, news items or news (14) _____ about less serious topics (15) _____ and stories about famous people, politicians, the fashion, etc., advertisements or adverts or (16) _____ for various products or services, wanted ads or (17) _____ ads for people who are looking for a job or people who want to buy/sell things, the (18) _____ report or weather forecast for people who want to know whether tomorrow will be a rainy day, TV listings to know what’s on (19) _____, film or

book (20) _____ to know about the latest movie to see or the latest book to read, the readers' mail or letters to the editor, the obituary column with the names of celebrities who have just (21) _____, (22) _____ for children or for adults too, the (23) _____ or the stars for superstitious people, the agony column or the lonely heart column for people who have problems in their (24) _____ lives, crosswords and (25) _____ to pass the time when travelling on buses or trains, surveys and (26) _____ polls to discover what a majority of people think, many photos with (27) _____ underneath to report on events, etc.

Electronic media include ablog (a contraction of the term 'Web log') and a Web site. A Web site is taken by one newspaper and usually contains the features of the printed version – the same sections, which are archived. Additionally, it may contain electronic polls, video reports to the articles and broader material on the article. A blog is a Web site usually maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Many blogs provide commentary or news on a particular subject; others function as more personal online diaries. Blogosphere is a collective term encompassing all blogs and their interconnections. It is the perception that blogs exist together as a connected community (or as a collection of connected communities) or as a social network.

Task 3. Word Chains. Fill in the table to make a word chain. Explain the meaning of its 'links'. Explain the difference between the following occupations.

Verb	Job	Product	Sphere of Work
		edition/editorial	editor-in-chief
—		column	political columnist or a sports columnist
		report	political reporter or a sports reporter
		blog	blogosphere

Task 4. Review the types of the newspaper stories and talk about the newspaper article using the table.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF FEATURE STORIES?

Every newspaper, if it wants to be a good one, contains lots of different kinds of features. Here are some of the main types.

The Profile

A profile is an article about an individual, and the profile article is one of the staples of feature writing. No doubt you've read profiles in newspapers, magazines or websites. Reporters do them on politicians, CEOs, celebrities, athletes, and so on. Profiles can be done on just about anyone who's interesting and newsworthy, whether it's on a local, national or international level.

The idea of the profile is to give readers a behind-the-scenes look at what a person is really like, away from their public persona. Profile articles generally provide background on the profile subject – their age, where they grew up and were educated, where they live now, are they married, do they have kids, etc.

Beyond such factual basics, profiles look at who and what influenced the person, their ideas, and their choice of vocation or profession.

If you're doing a profile you'll obviously need to interview your subject, in person if possible, so that in addition to getting quotes you can describe their appearance and mannerisms. You should also watch the person in action, doing what they do, whether it be a mayor, a doctor or a beat cop. Also, talk to people who know the person you're profiling, and if your profile subject is controversial, talk to some of his/her critics.

Remember, your goal is to create a true portrait of your profile subject. No puff pieces allowed.

The News Feature

The news feature is just what it sounds like – a feature article that focuses on a topic of interest in the news. News features often cover the same subjects as deadline hard-news stories, but do so in greater depth and detail.

And since feature articles are 'people stories,' news features tend to focus on individuals more than deadline news stories, which often focus more on numbers and statistics.

For instance, let's say you're writing about the increase in heart disease. A deadline story on the topic might focus on statistics showing how heart disease is on the rise, and include quotes from experts on the topic.

A news feature, on the other hand, would likely begin by telling the story of one person suffering from heart disease. By describing the struggles of an individual, news feature can tackle big, newsy topics while still telling very human stories.

The Spot Feature

Spot features are feature stories produced on deadline that focus on a breaking news event. Often news features are used as sidebars to the mainbar, the main deadline news story about an event.

Let's say a tornado hits your town. Your mainbar will focus on the five W's (Who? When? Where? What? Why?) and the H (How?) of the story – the number of casualties, the extent of the damage, the rescue efforts involved, and so on.

But with the mainbar you could have any number of sidebars focusing on certain aspects of the event. One story might describe the scene at an emergency shelter where displaced residents are housed. Another might reflect on past tornadoes in your town. Yet another might examine the weather conditions that led to the destructive storm.

Literally dozens of different sidebars could be done in this case, and more often than not they would be written in a feature style.

The Trend Story

Is there a cool new look in women's fall fashions? A website or tech gadget that everyone's going nuts over? An indy band that's attracted a cult following? A show

on an obscure cable channel that's suddenly hot? These are the kinds of things that trend stories zero in on.

Trend stories take the pulse of the culture at the moment, looking at what's new, fresh and exciting in the world of art, fashion, film, music, high-technology and so on. The emphasis in trend stories is usually on light, quick, easy-to-read pieces that capture the spirit of whatever new trend is being discussed. In other words, if you're writing a trend story, have fun with it.

The Live-In

The live-in is an in-depth, often magazine-length article that paints a picture of a particular place and the people who work or live there. Live-ins have been done on homeless shelters, emergency rooms, battlefield encampments, cancer hospices, public schools and police precincts, among other locales. The idea is to give readers a look at a place they probably wouldn't normally encounter.

Reporters doing live-ins must spend a fair bit of time in the places they're writing about. That's how they get a real sense of the place's rhythm and atmosphere. Reporters have spent days, weeks and even months doing live-ins (some have been turned into books). The live-in is really the ultimate example of the reporter immersing him or herself in the story.

What Kind of Article Is It?	The article deals with... The article presents the general picture of... The purpose of the article is to discuss /show /analyse /ask...
What Is the Article About?	As it is reported from... The article touches upon/gives the facts...
What May People Do in the Article?	To discuss a wide range of problems. To reach an agreement. To approve/disapprove smth. To establish (diplomatic) relations. To solve a problem. To make a statement.
Author's Point of View	The author comes to the conclusion that... The key-note of the article is... We can draw the conclusion that...

Task 5. Fill in the gap (1–7) with the correct form of the verb.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BROADSHEET NEWSPAPERS AND TABLOIDS?

You may have heard the terms 'broadsheet' and 'tabloid' (1) _____ (*to be*) thrown around to describe different kinds of newspapers. So what's the difference?

Broadsheet refers to the most common newspaper format, which is typically 11*12 inches wide and 20 or more inches long. Many of the USA's most (2) _____ (*to respect*) newspapers – 'The New York Times', 'The Washington

Post', 'The Wall St. Journal', and so on – are broadsheet papers. Broadsheet papers are usually six columns across.

Beyond their size, broadsheet papers tend to employ a traditional approach to news that emphasizes in-depth coverage and a sober tone in articles and editorials. Broadsheet readers often tend to be fairly affluent and educated, with many of them (3) _____ (*to live*) in the suburbs.

In the technical sense, **tabloid** refers to a type of newspaper that typically measures 11*17 inches and is five columns across, narrower than a broadsheet newspaper. Since tabloids are smaller, their stories tend to be shorter than those (4) _____ (*to find*) in broadsheets.

And while broadsheet readers tend to be upscale suburbanites, tabloid readers are often (5) _____ (*to work*) class residents of big cities. Indeed, many city dwellers prefer tabloids because they are easy to carry and read on the subway or bus.

Tabloids also tend to be more irreverent and slangy in their writing style than their more serious broadsheet brothers. In a crime story, a broadsheet refers to a police officer, while the tabloid calls him a cop. And while a broadsheet might spend dozens of column inches on 'serious' news – say, a major bill (6) _____ (*to be*) debated in Congress – a tabloid is more likely to zero in on a heinous sensational crime story or celebrity gossip.

In fact, the word tabloid (7) _____ (*to come*) to be associated with the kind of supermarket checkout aisle papers – such as the 'National Enquirer' – that focus exclusively on splashy, lurid stories about celebrities.

But there's an important distinction to be made here. True, there are the over-the-top tabloids like the 'Enquirer', but there are also the so-called respectable tabloids – such as the 'New York Daily News', the 'Chicago Sun-Times', the 'Boston Herald' and so on – that do serious, hard-hitting journalism. In fact, the 'New York Daily News' has won 10 Pulitzer Prizes, print journalism's highest honour.

UNIT 23. YOUTH TODAY

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the table.

YOUTH PROBLEMS

What are the main youth problems? Everyone knows and at the same time no one knows. **As sand through fingers** – youth problems are always changing. Thirty years ago Johnny Rotten sang ‘Problems, problems, the problem is YOU!’ The idea of that punk styled song is simple clear. **All our failures depend on us.** Imagine your life without money, can you do that? No fancy clothes, no fashionable clubs, no entertainments, no troubles. Americans say ‘No mass – no fuss’ in such case. Don’t you think **teenagers depend on money** greatly? They are **obsessed with** their appearance, **they need to be clothed fashionable and in modern style.** Some of them, who **are lacking money** prefer to wear jeans and plain clothes, this is their way out. The fashion industry is based on some youth preferences, there is a kind of business in producing special clothes and accessories for teens, Kira Plastinina, for example. The young try **to do their best in getting labelled and fancy stuff;** they are really **crazy about** such things. **External life may force out their spiritual life,** and that are dangerous circumstances. In my point of view, young should **pay more attention to their inside world, to develop their selves.**

Another youth problem is **mutual understanding in their families.** It’s hardly believable situation when **a teen feels comfortable with his relatives,** even in a tight-bonded family. Parents want them to be serious, to study hard and to think about their future, but **rare senior could understand teen’s tormented soul.** If teens could **obey the rules,** that’ll be very convenient for the last ones. Liberal seniors are absolute rarities, so teens **have to look for common language with their parents** in any case. We all **know the moral disaster of being misunderstood.** Try harder – and you’ll make friends with your relatives. Sometimes young **fall apart with their families and begin to take drugs, alcohol.** That is not the reaction **on the emotional environment, that is the reflection of tortured inside world.** Drug addicts are spread all over the world, but in their majority they are young people.

Your Own Problems	Problems Your Friends Have Experienced	Problems that None of You Have Experienced

Task 2. Read the text. Speak about the ways to overcome problems.

SOME IMPORTANT TIPS ON HOW TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS IN LIFE

Motivate yourself. Say YES I CAN. The challenge should bring out the best of you in this situation. Slow it down, think that process though. Develop the feeling

that there's no way you're going to fail at this. If you develop that mind-set, you'll get it done.

Stay calm and cool headed, when you're facing serious troubles and problems in life. You have to recollect yourself, and calm down. You can't panic your way through it. Take a deep breath, relax, slow it down. Think things through calmly.

Let failure fuel and fear you in a positive way. Most people will avoid any challenge, because they're scared of failing. Running from that challenge IS failing! Everyone fails at times. It's not how many times you get knocked down that counts. It's how many times you get up in life that matters. If you fail the first, second, or third time, don't give up. Pick yourself up, and learn from why you've failed, and move on in positive direction. Learn what made you fail at overcoming these challenge, or challenges.

Simplify the problem or challenge you're facing. Break it down into steps, and work your way to the top of it. You have to work from the ground up. Work through each step of the process of overcoming this challenge. Make the challenge easier than it. That starts by breaking it down into steps. As you get through each step, you develop more belief you can get it done, then you will.

Maintain being positive and confident. Overcoming a challenge, you have to believe you can really do it. You have to find out all the ways you can overcome it, and put it to full use and effort. People overcome all kinds of challenges every day. Challenges aren't nearly as hard as presented most the time. Depends exactly what this challenge is. It's our own mental stability that's the difficult part. When you get into the mind frame of doing it mentally, you'll actually be able to do it. You can't do it, until you get there mentally.

Think the best, not the worst. What can really be the worst thing that happens if you don't overcome this challenge? Do you lose something extremely valuable? Are you afraid you'll be mocked? Labelled a failure? The most successful people have been labelled these things at one point or another. How do you think they overcome challenges in their life? They've been through the process of not doing it before. Instead of staying down, they use these parts of their life to help overcome them in the future. Don't let anything stick to you, then you'll be able to overcome all challenges you face in your life.

Learn from watching professional sports. As silly as it seems, and I realize it's just a game. Sports are a great way to watch, learn, and understand how to overcome challenges. When you watch teams and players, we get to see them overcome quite a bit of challenges. Sports for us are a way to experience and witness that anything is possible. That anyone can overcome a great deal of difficulty to succeed in our world. As the say goes, 'anything is possible.'

UNIT 24. MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Task 1. Read the text, make a list of new words and tell me of these you use to predict the weather.

If people carefully observe nature it can tell them many interesting and useful things.

Do you know that thanks to observing nature you can forecast weather? "How?" you may ask. By watching birds and animals, insects and flowers. It is known that some insects become more troublesome before a change in the weather. Flies and mosquitoes, for example, begin to hum and bite before the rain. Big blue-black beetles fly only on evenings before nice weather.

You should know that the smell of flowers in the gardens and in the parks is very strong before it rains. Flowers have much sweet nectar before rain and the nectar is good food for insects. So if you see insects flying over flowers in large numbers you should know that it may rain soon.

Birds and animals also help to forecast weather. Birds fly lower than usual before it rains. If you happen to see a bird hiding its head under its wing, it means that soon it will become colder.

Even your cat can tell you what the weather will be like.

The cat washing behind the ears is telling you about the coming rain. Look at the sky and it will tell you about the weather. A red evening sky tells of good weather the next day, to say nothing about a little yellow or green sky. A grey sunrise gives promise of a good day too. If you want to forecast weather, you must know something about winds too.

The South wind brings wet weather,
The North wind is wet and cold together,
The West wind always brings us rain,
The East wind blows it back again.

Study nature, observe it and you'll understand that it needs your protection.

Task 2. Five sentences have been removed from the article below. Put them in the right places and read about the science of meteorology.

- A.** Weather forecasters work out which way the weather will move and when by determining the direction of the wind.
- B.** The study of weather is called meteorology.
- C.** Weather satellites are sent into space to broadcast pictures of the Earth's cloud cover.
- D.** For instance, people who spend months at sea need to be prepared for adverse weather conditions so they can change their route accordingly.
- E.** At least 3,200 ships help the prediction of the weather by reporting regularly on their local weather conditions.

1. Meteorologists look at the atmosphere and measure the temperature, pressure and humidity, and find out in what form the rain is going to fall.

Meteorologists learn that certain cloud formations are typical of certain types of weather. The direction and strength of winds is measured accurately with special equipment. 2. _____

Scientists have positioned permanent weather stations in the Arctic and in the North Atlantic Ocean to help forecast the weather. 3. _____

Knowing what the weather is all over the globe helps forecasters predict long-term weather conditions. 4. _____ From space, entire weather formations can be seen easily. More importantly the satellites are also able to show the positions of hurricanes and cyclones. We can therefore be given warning to prepare for coming storms.

It is vital for some professions to know what the weather will be both long and short term. 5. _____ Farmers whose livelihood depends on making the most of their land need to know both what to plant and when to harvest and this is directly linked to weather conditions.

Task 3. Read the text below and choose the best answer from the given options

Lightning

As you read through this, some 2,000 thunderstorms are tearing apart the skies across the world. And every second a hundred lightning bolts are striking the ground with their terrifying roar – fingers of electricity up to 32 kilometres long that burn all they touch with temperatures that reach 30,000 C. It's hardly surprising that lightning was feared by earlier cultures as a sign of anger from their gods.

Lightning still has the power to thrill and fascinate. It is now also an active area of research for scientists, who are still struggling to uncover its secrets and are looking for ways to protect against the potentially disastrous effects of lightning strikes.

Britain only has about 10 days of thunderstorms a year. Yorkshire and the south Midlands are the worst affected. By contrast, countries close to the equator suffer most from thunderstorms. Countries like Nigeria, for example, tend to have a thunderstorm every two days.

For centuries, however, there was little anyone could do to protect themselves or their property from lightning. And up until the 18th century, people were often given dramatic proof that lightning can strike in the same place several times. The bell tower of San Marco in Venice has, to date, been severely damaged or destroyed nine times.

Predicting when and where it is likely to strike is one of the ways we have made lightning less of a menace. Forecasting lightning is taken very seriously in America, for example, where scientists keep a constant eye on weather patterns that could lead to violent storms. New methods enable scientists to warn people in threatened areas before a storm reaches them.

A good indication of the fact that a lightning strike is directly overhead is when your hair stands on end. In potentially fatal circumstances, crouch down low with your hands on your knees. Never lie on the ground. If stuck out in a storm never

shelter under an isolated tree, which can act as a lightning conductor, and stay away from anything made of metal.

Although the number of fatalities has decreased, lightning is no less common than it was in the past. The reason for the decrease in deaths is that fewer people work out in the open. Those most at risk today include sports people, especially golfers: dozens are stuck worldwide each year.

Lightning protection is more important today than ever. The widespread use of electronic technology means a surge of electricity caused by lightning could have devastating effects on a hospital, for example. If lightning were to strike one of the complex electronic systems we use, the consequences would be disastrous.

1. While you were reading the article
 - a) a hundred lightning bolts had struck the ground.
 - b) 2,000 thunderstorms happened.
 - c) 32 kilometres of lightning were observed in the sky.
2. Scientists who are studying the phenomenon of lightning
 - a) Haven't yet uncovered all its secrets.
 - b) Have already uncovered all its secrets.
 - c) Have found ways of protecting against the potentially disastrous effects of lightning.
3. In Britain the county of Yorkshire
 - a) Tends to have a thunderstorm every two days.
 - b) Suffers most from thunderstorms.
 - c) Is affected by thunderstorms 10 days a year.
4. The possibility of lightning striking in the same place several times
 - a) is very rare.
 - b) Doesn't allow people to protect themselves or their property from lightning.
 - c) Has been lessened in the last two centuries.
5. New methods of predicting lightning enable scientists
 - a) to warn people about them in advance.
 - b) to lessen the effect of lightning.
 - c) to prevent violent storms.
6. Scientists recommend the following precaution to be taken if you are caught in a thunderstorm:
 - a) hide under a tree.
 - b) Cover your head with your hands.
 - c) Get close to the ground but don't lie on it.
7. Lightning protection is more important today than ever because
 - a) more people work out in the open.
 - b) more people use electronic technology.
 - c) more people concentrate in one place.

Task 4. Read this magazine article about the problems of global warming. Four paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from paragraphs A – E

the one which best fits each gap 1 – 4. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Hot, hot, hot

Even optimistic people cannot hide from the fact that the planet is warming up. One of the signs of this greenhouse effect is an increase in the number of natural disasters: hurricanes and tornadoes, snowstorms and extremely heavy rain, and, everywhere you go, record temperatures. The cost of such disasters, both economically and in terms of human lives, is already enormous.

1. _____

Disagreements of this kind cannot be avoided. We simply do not understand enough about our climate to predict accurately what will happen next. But if countries cannot agree, we may be foolish enough to miss the opportunity to do something about it now. The gods of nature may not be happy to wait for us to make a decision.

2. _____

Nowadays, we should all know what this means. We should all be aware of the benefits of recycling. Avoid wasting natural resources. If driving isn't totally necessary, don't take the car. It's the little things that matter. When you learn that six per cent of the pollution in Los Angeles is caused by cigarettes and barbecue smoke, you may decide to change your habits.

3. _____

There may also be positive side-effects to a lowering of temperatures. High temperatures change the way we behave. When the temperature rises, the FBI expect more cases of murder and other crimes than in cooler months. One boiling month in New York, the number of murders went up 75 per cent. It appears that the cooler we are, the calmer we are.

4. _____

Whichever way we look at it, it is clear that we cannot sit back and do nothing. Even if the future of our planet is not at risk, it is important that we all play a part. We may not understand all of what is taking place, but we know enough!

A New telescopes have made it possible for astronomers to collect more information than ever before. It seems that many predictions that were made about sunspot activity were wrong.

B However, even if the politicians do not know which advice to follow, there is much that ordinary people can do. Although we cannot solve the problem, we can try to make sure that we do not make it worse. Simply, we must be greener.

C Equally important is reducing global warming by changing our environment. Where there

D Some scientists predict the end of the world and say that humankind has done permanent damage to the ozone layer. Others claim that periods of global warming also took place in very ancient times and were the result of changes in the activity of sunspots.

E There are more accidents, too, when temperatures are high. People drink more, crash their cars more often, and drivers are more aggressive when they are hot. All in all, it would seem that there are very strong reasons for turning down the heat.

Task 5. You are going to read a text about a breed of dog which is becoming popular as a pet. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – I for each part (1 – 7) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

- A The difficulties of the breed
- B Care of the dog
- C Great dogs to own
- D The origins of the breed
- E The appeal of huskies
- F The character of huskies
- G Training huskies
- H Competition dogs
- I The right owners

Owning a husky

0) D

Just a few years ago, Siberian huskies were virtually unknown outside North America, but their popularity is rapidly growing elsewhere, particularly in some European countries. Originally bred by a Siberian people called the Chukchi to pull their sledges, huskies are thought to be descended from dogs that were crossed with wolves. This would explain an unusual characteristic of the breed which is that huskies do not bark like other dogs but howl, especially when they are left on their own.

1) _____

Siberian huskies are among the most beautiful of dogs. They are a compact but strong-looking dog with a neat coat and a large bushy tail that is usually held erect. The most striking aspect of many huskies is their vivid blue eyes, although many have dark brown eyes; some even have one blue and one brown eye. They are also noted for the elegant way they move, with their heads held high, always curious about what is going on around them. Husky puppies look just like soft toys.

2) _____

They are one of the friendliest breeds of dogs and one reason for their increasing popularity is their reputation as dogs that can be trusted with small children. Indeed, many owners report that their dogs insist on joining in their children's games. They cannot stand being ignored, something that can be a problem when guests arrive and a husky is unable to understand that the guests have really come to chat with its owner, not to spend the whole evening playing with a dog. This friendliness does not extend to other dogs, however. Males can be aggressive when they encounter other dogs, especially males of the same breed.

3) _____

Huskies were bred to run over great distances without tiring and they can pull three times their own weight. As anyone who has ever taken one of these dogs for a walk will tell you, the instinct to pull is very strong in them. Getting them to stop pulling on the lead is very difficult, if not impossible. If they don't get sufficient exercise, they can become destructive in the house. They have remarkably strong teeth and can chew through almost anything, including expensive furniture. Anyone thinking of buying one of these dogs should also realise that twice a year they shed a huge amount of hair that gets everywhere in the house.

4) _____

Huskies are dogs for fit and active people who are prepared to put a lot of time in exercising their animal. Anyone whose idea of walking a dog is a gentle stroll around the block a couple of times a day should get a different breed. Ideally, huskies should be let off the lead for an hour or more several times a week so that they can run off their energy. People who have access to open spaces where the dog is not likely to run across a road and get killed will, therefore, find these dogs easier to deal with than people who live in crowded city areas.

5) _____

Despite the difficulties involved in owning one of these dogs, huskies are in some ways easy to look after. For one thing, they are particularly clean dogs. For another, their thick coat requires little attention. A twice-weekly brushing is all that is needed to keep them looking neat. Their coat does seem to benefit if an oil supplement is added to their diet, possibly because in their native Siberia they would have been fed on seal meat and fish; in other words, on a diet rich in animal oil.

6) _____

Huskies have long been used in Alaska in sledge-pulling races. In parts of Europe that lack snow for all or part of the year, enthusiastic owners have come up with an ingenious way of racing huskies in snowless conditions. Instead of sledges, teams of huskies pull wheeled vehicles in races. This is a great activity for parents and children to take part in together. The dogs themselves enjoy every minute of it.

7) _____

As anyone who has had a husky from a puppy knows, these dogs are extremely loyal to their owners. The affection with which a husky greets its owner when he or she has been out of the house for just an hour or so is remarkable. They may not be the easiest dogs in the world to walk, but just take one into a park or along the road and you can be sure that several people will stop you to ask about the dog and ask if they can stroke it. They are dogs that people seem to be irresistibly attracted to.

UNIT 25. STYLE, CLOTHES AND FASHION

Task 1. Vocabulary Revision. Fill in the table with the italicized words.

Over blouse, slippers, tie, rain coat, wellington boots, beret, slacks/trousers, sandals, knee length socks, platform shoes, jeans, bathing suit, scarf, fur jacket, sheepskin, moccasins, overcoat, cowl neck, turtle neck, high/low heeled shoes, cardigan, jumpsuit, kerchief, denim suit, T-shirt, track suit, trainers/sneakers, hairband.

Summer Clothes	Winter Clothes	Spring/Autumn Clothes	Footwear	Headgear	Accessories

Task 2. Read the text and fill in the table.

People love dressing themselves; many of us express ourselves in clothing and accessories. Usually we divide clothes into smart/official (formal) and casual (informal), but there are many more variations – smart-casual clothes (informal but stylish), trendy, girly, tomboy, gothic, athletic, vintage, modern, fashionable, conservative, grunge and dressy.

Clothes can be described as clingy (fitting in the way that shows the shape of the body), skimpy (close-fitting, using little material), baggy (loose) or snazzy (modern, stylish).

Some people always dress to kill (to attract other people's attention) and buy designer labels, others prefer to buy cheaper clothes off the peck/rack or on the high street. People, who dress on the height of fashion, like to wear up-to-the-minute fashion articles and set the trend for their friends. Sometimes they may be ahead of their time or become slaves of/to fashion – if a woman is fashion-crazy, she is called fashionista.

Different places have different attitude to clothes too. Big offices often require dress codes, when people may only dress down on Sunday, other businesses can tolerate people dressed informally or casually.

Styles	
Describing Clothes	

How People Dress	
Attitude to Clothes	

Task 3. Describe your own clothing style by answering the questions.

1. How would you best describe your overall style: trendy, girly, tomboy, gothic, athletic, vintage, modern, fashionable, grunge, casual, dressy?
2. Would you say that you dress to impress?
3. Do you think that you stand out in a crowd or blend in?
4. Do your friends dress like you do?
5. Are you happy with the way that you dress?
6. Do you feel comfortable in your own skin?
7. Do people ever get the wrong impression about you based on how you are dressed?
8. Which items would make up a typical outfit for school (choose from Task 1)?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the italicized words.

Hot, latest, stylish, classic, timeless, essential, chic, in (as adjective) – 2 times, vintage, fave (favourite), must-have, trendy.

1. Karen is so _____! She must read all the fashion magazines to keep up with the latest trends.
2. Have you seen Jenny's _____ new coat?
3. Do you have the _____ edition of Vogue yet?
4. Blue is the _____ colour right now.
5. Crocodile bags are very _____ this season.
6. The new Prada boots are so _____ all the stores are sold out and there is a waiting list for them!
7. The Internet makes it so easy to find _____ clothes! I really like to see what celebrities are wearing.
8. The new Prada handbag is this season's _____ accessory!
9. Elle magazine has a great section on fall's _____ boots and bags.
10. Ellen was shopping at a thrift store last week and she found an amazing _____ Chanel jacket.
11. Grace Kelly wore a beautiful _____ gown on her wedding day. On the other hand, Princess Diana's wedding dress is NOT timeless – when you see a picture of the dress, you know right away she was married in the 1980s!
12. Ralph Lauren has put his unique touch on the _____ little black dress.
13. Stella McCartney is my _____ fashion designer.

Task 5. Read the text. Fill in the gap (1–5) with one suitable word.

HOW TO DRESS WELL ON A TIGHT BUDGET

It is very important that we dress well and (1) _____ presentable every day. This might be quite a challenge for those of you who have a tight budget. How can you possibly afford to (2) _____ all your money on just one dress or one bag, or one pair of jeans? Well, here is the good news – you don't have to. Store brands offer a range of clothing apparel and at much lower (3) _____ than high fashion brands. They are good on the pocket. Make the most of discounts and sales when different stores and brands come up with them. The 'Sale' period is when you can get a really good (4) _____ on the high fashion brands. Also, try to maintain a capsule wardrobe. This wardrobe has all the essential types of apparels, but in such colours and patterns that they can be very easily and efficiently mixed and (5) _____ with each other so that you get a new look every time. The best thing about a capsule wardrobe is that it cures shopaholism! You would be surprised at the number of different looks you can work up with only a set number of different clothes – try it!

Task 6. Read the text. For questions (1–7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

FASHION WEEK

Fashion week is a(n) (1) _____ event – it happens twice a year. In February and March, designers showcase their fall/winter collections; in September and October, they showcase their spring/summer collections (for the following year). Fashion weeks take place all over the world, but the most important ones take place in the four (2) _____ fashion capitals of the world: New York City, London, Milan, and Paris.

The first fashion week always takes place in New York City. For one week, hundreds of American fashion designers (3) _____ their ready-to-wear collections. It is a week packed full of fashion shows. This is a huge event in the fashion industry because it is the first time fashion magazine editors, critics, buyers (the people who decide what to sell in stores), and the public will get a chance to see the new clothing and the latest trends for fall.

A collection is all the new clothes the designer has made for that season. Each designer (4) _____ his/her collection with a fashion show. During the fashion show, models walk down the runway wearing the new clothing (a runway is also known as a catwalk). Usually, a designer likes to have a supermodel walk the runway. A supermodel is someone like Kate Moss, Gisele Bündchen, or Heidi Klum – a very well-known and sought after model. Past supermodels include women like Cindy Crawford, Linda Evangelista and Claudia Schiffer.

Ready-to-wear clothing is clothing that you can walk into a store and buy right off the (5) _____. You can wear it as soon as you buy it. This is different from haute couture clothing (a French expression meaning 'high fashion'). Couture is expensive, custom-made, one-of-a-kind clothing. You can't walk into a store and buy a couture dress. Paris, France is the centre of haute couture.

A fashion brand is something like H&M, Levi's, Gap, Kookai, Zara, Polo (by Ralph Lauren), Chanel, DKNY, Burberry, or Lacoste. They design and make clothing to sell in their own stores or boutiques and department stores.

A fashion designer is someone who designs clothing, like Ralph Lauren, Donna Karan, Zac Posen, Stella McCartney, or Vera Wang. Their clothing is sometimes sold in their own stores, but usually their clothing is sold in boutiques and department stores.

A fashion house is a company like Chanel, Gucci, Louis Vuitton, Prada, or Burberry. They are fashion brands, but they usually specialize in expensive, luxury clothing and other products (like cosmetics, perfume, or shoes). They have been in business for decades – some for over 100 years – and they have usually (6) _____ several designers throughout their history. For example, Karl Lagerfeld is a well-known fashion designer who designed clothing for Chanel, a famous French fashion house.

Are you a fashionista? A fashionista is a slang word for people who love fashion. A fashionista can be a fashion designer, magazine editor, or simply someone who loves to wear the (7) _____ fashionable clothing!

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | A semiannual | B semifinal | C annual | D alien |
| 2 | A must-see | B major | C minor | D chief |
| 3 | A getting | B get | C take | D showcase |
| 4 | A likes | B promotes | C happens | D shows |
| 5 | A street | B shop window | C rack | D shelf |
| 6 | A employed | B got | C brought | D sent |
| 7 | A skimpiest | B smallest | C newest | D latest |

Task 7. You are going to read 5 real stories connected with clothes.

1. Read the stories and choose the best completion for given below.

1. Well, it was really awful, you know. It was a wedding reception, in the middle of town in a posh hotel. So, I was feeling really rather pleased with myself. I had on this beige Italian suit – very expensive and a beautiful tie and silk shirt. Everything went beautifully. But when I walked into the ballroom where the reception was being held I almost died. Everybody else was dressed up in evening dress. I swear everybody stopped talking when I went into the room. Well, what would you have worn at two o'clock in the afternoon? And the bride's mother – if looks could have killed! I don't think I appeared in any of the photographs.

2. I found this lovely pair of trousers on sale. They were made of a kind of soft cotton, and I went to a changing room and tried them on. I thought they looked OK but that they were a bit loose round the waist – I wouldn't have that problem these days. Anyway, when I got out of the changing room the assistant came up to me and asked me how they felt. I said fine but asked whether they would stretch or shrink when they were washed. Quick as a flash he said to me "Well, what do you want them to do?" We both laughed and I bought them anyway.

3. I was really upset ... I'd had those jeans for ages and they were really faded and looked, you know, really cool and fashionable. Anyway, I got home after school and went to change out of my uniform and I couldn't find them anywhere so I asked mum if she'd seen them. "Those scruffy old things," she said, "I threw them out," she said "They were an absolute disgrace." Scruffy old things! They were my favourite! I was really upset. If I ever have kids, I'll never do that, I thought it was really mean.

4. Well, I really liked it, the colour really suited me. The only thing is that the sleeves were a bit too long. So I asked if they could take the sleeves up for me a couple of inches. The girl in the shop said it would cost me thirty pounds. I just couldn't believe it. "Thirty pounds!" I said. After all, I was ready to spend almost a hundred on a jacket. The girl said that it was because they had to send the jacket out to an outside alterations place, tailor. In the end I left it – just as well really, it would have clashed horribly with the, trousers.

5. It was a really beautiful day and the others suggested going for a dip. Now, I hadn't brought my things with me but in the end, well, I borrowed a pair of trunks from Keith. They were a bit on the large side but I didn't think anything of it. I ran into the sea and started swimming around and we all played with a ball, you know, throwing it to each other. Then out of nowhere a huge wave came along and everybody was swept off their feet. Well, you can guess what happened. The trunks flew off and I was left stranded in the sea. The others thought it was hilarious. I had to beg them to bring the trunks back to me. Everybody on the beach was laughing too. They knew what was going on.

Statements

1. The bride's mother was most displeased with the narrator because
 - a) he was wearing a dark Italian suit.
 - b) he was late for the reception.
 - c) he was improperly dressed for the occasion.
2. Both the buyer and the shop assistant laughed because
 - a) the latter made a witty remark.
 - b) the trousers were a bit loose round the waist and the buyer looked funny.
 - c) the trousers looked shrunk as if they had been washed.
3. The narrator was upset by the mother's action because
 - a) the jeans were new and fashionable.
 - b) the jeans were old but fashionable
 - c) the jeans served as a school uniform.
4. The buyer didn't buy the jacket because
 - a) s/he thought it didn't go well with the colour of the trousers.
 - b) s/he thought it was too expensive for her/him.
 - c) s/he thought the alteration was too expensive.
5. The narrator was the only person who didn't laugh because
 - a) he was badly hurt by the huge wave.
 - b) he wasn't able to come ashore.
 - c) he left his trunks at home.

2. The expressions below are taken from the stories about the clothes that you have just read. Match their halves. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a wedding + reception | a) trousers |
| 2. in the middle | b) up |
| 3. a posh | c) cotton |
| 4. a beige | d) trunks |
| 5. a beautiful | e) round the waist |
| 6. a silk | f) of a uniform |
| 7. a evening | g) reception |
| 8. to be dressed | h) room |
| 9. a lovely pair of | i) place |
| 10. a kind of soft | j) tie |
| 11. a changing | k) hotel |
| 12. a bit loose | l) Italian suit |
| 13. stretch or | m) shirt |
| 14. to change out | n) dress |
| 15. an alterations | o) shrink |
| 16. a pair of | p) of town |

UNIT 26. SHOPPING

Task 1. Non-Food Shops / Department Store. Fill in the table with the italicized words.

The florist, the knitwear department, stationery, the millinery, the shoe or footwear department, the men's outfitter's, the men's clothing department, the women's clothing department, chemist's (drugstore), the perfumery, music store/record store, bookstore, china store, electric appliances store, computer store, toy store, sporting goods store, haberdashery store, hardware.

Places I Often Go to	Places I Sometimes Go to	Places I Never Go to

Task 2. Read the text. For questions (1–13) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A SHOPPING TRIP

Yesterday I went to the department shop, my first (1) _____ was to go to the clothes shop as I had to (2) _____ a shirt I bought last week but which did not (3) _____ properly. Unfortunately, I did not have (4) _____, so the (5) _____ told me I could not get (6) _____. Instead, I (7) _____ it for a shirt in a different style.

Next I went to (8) _____ to buy new shoes, I walked up and down the (9) _____ looking at this week's (10) _____. Finally, I chose brown shoes to (11) _____ my new suit. There was a (12) _____ at the checkout, so I had to wait some time.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | A aim | B errand | C aiming | D department |
| 2 | A exchanging | B exchanged | C exchange | D change |
| 3 | A match | B sit | C fit | D sat |
| 4 | A a cheque | B a check | C a recipe | D a receipt |
| 5 | A assistant | B byer | C cashier | D porter |
| 6 | A return | B refund | C receipt | D check |
| 7 | A returned | B changed | C gave | D exchanged |
| 8 | A headgear | B millinery | C footwear | D knitwear |
| 9 | A stalls | B rows | C aisles | D isles |
| 10 | A special | B new | C latest | D fashion |
| 11 | A fit | B match | C sit | D come |
| 12 | A kiwi | B kick | C queue | D key |

Task 3. Write about the visit to the clothing shop using the table.

Much before the shopping	You look through fashion journals , your wardrobe and display windows and decide what things you need. You look for the sales and discounts you can get while buying new things.
Meanwhile	You go to the changing booth and try on all clothes you have chosen. You put away loose or narrow pieces and pick up the pieces that fit you.
In the shop	You carefully check the rows and the counters for the things that suit you.
Finally	You've chosen the right cloth; you go to the cashier desk to pay for it.
Luckily	The clothes you've chosen are on sale and you can buy them at bargain prices .
If	You have a discount card , the cashier will give you a discount and you'll get your purchase at a lower price.
In the end	The shop assistant wraps your purchase , puts it into a shopping cart and you leave the shop.

Task 4. Where do you (your family) prefer to shop for food? Compare the three usual places for food shopping and speak about their advantages and disadvantages using the table.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Supermarket	convenient, variety of goods under one roof, comfortable and luxurious	impersonal atmosphere, crowded at peak shopping times, people often buy more than they plan
Small shop close to your house	can go shopping anytime, usually the atmosphere is friendly and shop assistants know people, fresh food	you do not always find what you want, can be crowded
Food market	in the open air, reasonable prices, you may bargain and get lower price	unpleasant in bad weather, sometimes food is sold from the ground, doubts about food quality

Task 5. Read the text and fill in the table giving the name of the similar stores in Ukraine or your native city.

BIG SHOPS

A **supermarket** is often called a **grocery store** – it is a **self-service store** with different departments offering food and household things. It typically has such **food departments** as meat, fresh produce, dairy, bakery, canned and packaged goods and **non-food departments** such as house hold cleaners, newspapers, clothes and pet supplies. The special feature of a supermarket is that it usually occupies a single level

and is situated near a residential area to be convenient to consumers. Very often supermarkets work **24/7** – 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

A **department store** usually sells non-food products and includes such departments as apparel, furniture, home appliances, jewellery, cosmetics, etc. The department stores are not as popular now as they used to be.

A **hypermarket** is a **superstore**, which combines a supermarket and a department store. It occupies a very huge territory usually at a single level and may allow you to do all week's shopping in one place. It usually has one **check-out area**, though sometimes different departments can sell their products independently.

A **shopping mall** is one or several buildings forming a complex of shops and services. The visitors can easily walk from unit to unit using wide halls, escalators and stairs. Very often in the centre of the mall there is a **food court**, where different fast food restaurants open into a big space full of tables and chairs (**a shared sitting area**). Modern malls are **inward-facing** (no windows, all stores open into a large hall) and make customers spend more in a **controlled environment**. The term 'shopping mall' is used in North America, while in Europe they are called '**shoppingcentres**' or '**shoppingprecincts**'. In Hong Kong and Bangkok we can find **verticalmalls** that consist of a number of stores accessible by elevators and escalators.

Shop	Description	Example

Task 6. Read the text. For questions (1–8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

NEW MARKETS

Making a long trip to the supermarket and (1) _____ for hours used to be the normal weekly routine for British and American shoppers. But since the 1990s, there is a better way to get your (2) _____. Supermarket shopping on the Internet has boomed in the UK and the USA.

The major supermarkets have their own websites, and if you (3) _____ online with them, for a small extra sum such as \$8/£5 the supermarkets will do your shopping for you and (4) _____ it to your door. If you shop with them regularly, they'll 'remember' your favourite items so you can order them next time without searching for them!

These days thousands of people in the UK and the States regularly do their supermarket shopping in this (5) _____. In contrast, in many rural areas of

Britain there has been a return to the traditional outdoor market. Farmers' markets, where farmers (6) _____ their products directly to the customer, had practically died out in Britain because of the attraction of the large supermarkets, but they have been resurrected recently, both to help farmers make more profits, and to provide customers with 'real' food again, such as fresh meat, eggs, vegetables and preserves. Organic food has become very popular, and some producers (7) _____ a 'box service', where they deliver a weekly box of fruit and vegetables to your door. Customers can't (8) _____ the food – they just receive whatever is in season – but it is guaranteed to be fresh and free from chemicals, and now you can often order these online too!

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A standing | B queuing | C speaking | D talking |
| 2 | A grocery | B grocery's | C groceries | D groceries' |
| 3 | A send | B get | C talk | D order |
| 4 | A deliver | B send | C mail | D bring |
| 5 | A track | B way | C railway | D truck |
| 6 | A buy | B spell | C sell | D get |
| 7 | A run | B sell | C deliver | D queue |
| 8 | A selecting | B selective | C selection | D select |

UNIT 27. FOOD

Task 1. Read the article and match the statements below with the dishes described in it.

British Tasty Favourites

A. Fish and Chips is perhaps the most famous of English foods. No matter where you live (unless it's in the middle of the country) there will be a traditional fish and chip shop within easy walking distance. The fish is usually cod, but there is also haddock, salmon and hake to choose from. The fish is first covered in batter, which is a mixture of flour, eggs and milk, and then deep fried in a large vat of oil. When the batter turns a golden brown, the fish is ready. Then it is wrapped with the chips in paper, ready for you to take home, or just eat on a bench in the park and enjoy it right from the paper.

B. Cream Tea. To have Cream tea is a very popular afternoon tradition among the English, and most tourists love it. There are teashops all over the country. When you order your cream tea, you will get a pot of English tea, some scones, which are soft flat cakes made of flour, eggs, sour milk and sugar, some butter, and large dishes of strawberry jam and thick cream. Once your teacup is full, you cut open your scone, put lots of butter on each half, then add strawberry jam and finish it off with a large portion of cream on top.

C. Jellied Eels, Mash and Licor. This is a traditional lunch mostly served in cafes in the East End of London. The eels, which look like snakes, are a popular fish. They are first boiled in pieces and, when they are cooked, placed in large containers of a transparent, tasteless jelly and kept hot. Mash is made up of boiled potatoes which are beaten to a paste. The licor is a thick green sauce made from peas. This is a meal for the adventurous.

D. Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding. Sunday lunch in England is synonymous with roast beef, and Yorkshire pudding. A large piece of beef goes into the oven to cook slowly on Sunday morning. The mixture for the pudding (eggs, flour, milk and salt) is beaten rapidly and left to stand for a couple of hours. Half an hour before the meat is ready the mixture goes into a tray and into the oven. It should rise to look like golden cakes. Add roast potatoes, green vegetables and carrots and you have the perfect Sunday lunch.

E. English Breakfast. Though English people often have a cooked breakfast consisting of fried eggs and bacon at home, especially at the weekend, there are also lots of small cafes in England which serve breakfast. For a reasonable price you are served a huge plate of fried bacon, eggs, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms and bread. On the side there is toast and marmalade and, of course, a cup of tea.

F. The Indian Meal. Indian cuisine has become so popular in England that it is now an essential part of the English diet. There are restaurants and take-aways wherever you go. On the menu you can find a variety of curry dishes including the vindaloo, which is so hot it makes your eyes water and causes you to sweat. Other dishes include korma, which is made with yoghurt and is very mild, and the tasty bhuna, served with nan bread.

G. Haggis. This is a dish of ancient Scottish origin. It usually consists of the heart, liver and lungs of a sheep which is finely ground and mixed with onions, salt and pepper. The ingredients are then placed in the stomach bag of the sheep (which has been washed and turned inside out), with care being taken to leave room for the mixture to expand in the bag. The bag is then sewn up and boiled for three hours. The Haggis is such an essential part of Scottish cuisine that the great poet, Robert Burns, wrote a poem entitled «To a Haggis»!

H. English Christmas Dinner. The traditional Christmas dinner is held at lunchtime on 25th December. Most people eat roast turkey with cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, parsnips, Brussels sprouts, carrots and gravy. This is followed by a rich Christmas fruit pudding with cream, and fruit pies. Usually, there is so much food that the rest of it is eaten cold the next day.

Statements

1. This meal is very fattening and dangerous for people on a diet.
2. This dish is usually eaten outdoors.
3. Both dishes in this lunch are cooked in the oven.
4. This dish is usually eaten in a particular area of London.
5. This dish is eaten without crockery and cutlery.
6. This afternoon meal includes a hot drink.
7. This meal is traditionally more substantial in England than on the Continent.
8. All the ingredients of this fish dish are boiled.
9. The ingredients of this dish come from a domestic animal that gives wool.
10. These" dishes were imported to Britain by immigrants.
11. It is a festive meal.
12. This meal usually includes fried bread and citrus jam.
13. This dish consists of a bird cooked in an oven and a sauce made from red berries.
14. This dish was poetized.
15. You have to be very careful not to burn your mouth with spices when you are eating one of these dishes.

Task 2. Decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space

Chickpea soup

This recipe is both 1) B and cheap. If you use dried chickpeas, 2) _____ them for at least twelve hours in cold water. Drain them and put them in a large 3) _____ with plenty of water. Bring them to the boil, and then let them simmer gently 4) _____ the chickpeas are soft. I find it is easier to use 5) _____ chickpeas, which are already cooked. This 6) _____ time, and also guarantees that the chickpeas will be soft, since it can take hours of boiling before they 7) _____. Two small 450 gram cans are usually 8) _____. Strain the chickpeas, but keep some of the liquid for the soup. 9) _____ three tablespoons of olive oil into a saucepan, and gently heat a chopped 10) _____, two or three cloves of garlic and some 11) _____ carrot. 12) _____ half the chickpeas and turn them in the oil over a low heat. Meanwhile blend the remaining chickpeas in a food 13) _____ until they make a smooth cream. Add about half a litre of water to the

vegetables and bring to the boil. Mix in the creamed chickpeas and cook slowly. Add salt and 14) _____ and a pinch of mixed herbs. Some 15) _____ add lemon juice at the end.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1) A expensive | B tasty | C worth | D cold |
| 2) A soak | B bury | C wash | D water |
| 3) A kettle | B mug | C sink | D saucepan |
| 4) A when | B until | C if | D enough |
| 5) A the | B to | C canned | D crude |
| 6) A makes | B takes | C saves | D gives |
| 7) A soften | B harden | C widen | D lengthen |
| 8) A much | B enough | C mine | D few |
| 9) A Grate | B Peel | C Beat | D Pour |
| 10) A onion | B up | C one | D water |
| 11) A melted | B beaten | C poached | D sliced |
| 12) A One | B Then | C Add | D Serve |
| 13) A just | B not | C dish | D mixer |
| 14) A paper | B puppy | C pepper | D poppy |
| 15) A cookers | B cooks | D cookery | D chiefs |

Task 3. Read the text given below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.

Vegetarianism

Vegetarians don't eat 1) _____ meat, fish or poultry, and they avoid foods with animal products in them. Some people 2) _____ red meat but they include chicken and fish in their diet. These are often people 3) _____ recognize the health benefits of a vegetarian diet, but who find they can't 4) _____ up meat completely. This half-way position is sometimes 5) _____ by people who are making the change from a completely vegetarian diet. Vegans go one step further 6) _____ other vegetarians, avoiding all foods of animal origin, such as dairy produce, eggs and honey.

Vegetarians are 7) _____ in number. An estimated seven percent of British people are now vegetarian, and there are a great many 8) _____ who only eat meat occasionally. In the last few years, food manufacturers 9) _____ expanded their vegetarian ranges, and it has become a lot easier to choose an animal-free diet. Many restaurants also now offer a wide 10) _____ of vegetarian dishes.

People might choose a vegetarian diet 11) _____ moral or health reasons; or both. Some vegetarians simply don't like the idea of eating other creatures, and they may dislike the conditions in 12) _____ many animals are kept before being killed for food. Others may have become vegetarians because of the health benefits.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 A some | B any | C much | D many |
| 2 A avoid | B prefer | C enjoy | D eat |
| 3 A what | B which | C who | D -- |
| 4 A give | B take | C put | D get |
| 5 A occupied | B found | C got | D taken |
| 6 A then | B than | C that | D ahead |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 7 A raising | B rising | C growing | D increasing |
| 8 A other | B another | C others | D anothers |
| 9 A are | B has | C had | D have |
| 10 A diversion | B diversification | C variant | D variety |
| 11 A for | B because | C due | D despite |
| 12 A what | B which | C that | D those |

Task 4. Read the extract from a book on British culture, and use one word only to fill each gap in the text.

The conquest of food in Britain

The ethnic minorities are taking over British food. And it's a good thing, too, since no one would say the British have ever 1) _____ famous for their cooking. We are actually famous for not being 2) _____ to cook at all. After hundreds of years of trying to create a national cuisine 3) _____ could impress the world, the British have never really got much further 4) _____ breakfast. In fact, other Europeans have always said that in 5) _____ to eat well in Britain one has to eat an English breakfast three times a day. But times 6) _____ changing. Nowadays, if you turn 7) _____ for a meal in a British family home, you are more 8) _____ to be given Indian curry or a Chinese stirfry than roast beef with Yorkshire pudding.

Task 5. You are going to read a newspaper article about unhealthy food. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap 1 – 5. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning 0).

Junk Food

In today's fast-moving world, people have less and less time to spend eating, let alone cooking. It is probably for this reason that junk food has become so popular, and there's no doubt that it's here to stay. In fact, it seems that you simply can't get away from it. One British hotel group recently announced that its guests are able to order fast food through room service, a move which is seen by many as signifying a new era in the couch potato lifestyle. So what exactly is junk food?

0) _____ B _____

Obviously, a diet of junk food is not the best thing for your health, particularly as it is high in saturated fat. In 1993, the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* reported this type of fat to be associated with a great risk of cancer.

1) _____

The best advice, then, for those who cannot live without their hamburgers or chocolate bars, is to limit the amount of junk food they eat. A little now and then will probably do no harm. But why have our eating habits changed? "It's lack of time and loss of tradition," says one expert.

2) _____

Another alarming thing about people's lifestyle today is that while the amount of junk food we eat has increased, the amount of exercises we do has actually decreased. Exercise plays an important part in keeping the body fit and healthy; it

helps to control our weight and, if taken regularly, can also decrease our chances of having heart attack in later life.

3) _____

Even though people nowadays are actually far more aware of the importance of exercise and a healthy diet than they were a few years ago, the new unhealthy way of life is surprisingly popular. This is illustrated by statistics gathered by researchers over the past two decades.

4) _____

Researches suggest that the new generation will be much more likely to suffer from heart and liver disease. What can't be emphasized enough is the fact that a balanced diet and regular exercise bring significant health benefits.

5) _____

Ironically, if they were to make time to exercise and improve their eating habits, they would probably find out that they were far better equipped to deal with their stressful lifestyles than they are now.

- A** Recent research has shown that young French people, who prefer burgers and chips to rich gourmet dishes, tend to become overweight. Weight gained in adolescence is extremely hard to lose in later life, so researchers are predicting that the new French generation are not going to be admired for their slim figures as the French have traditionally been.
- B** Basically, it is anything that is high in calories but lacking in nutrition. Hamburgers, crisps, chocolate bars and hot dogs fall into this category. Pizzas, although they can have vegetable and cheese toppings, are also included as they contain a lot of fat.
- C** Not all junk food is bad for your health, however. Some hamburgers, for example, are very high in nutrients and low in fat. It is just a question of finding out what goes into the food before you decide to eat it.
- D** Apart from the risk of cancer, another side effect of consuming highly fattening food is that you are likely to gain weight. This is especially true because you tend to eat more, as junk food is less satisfying and lower in vital nutrients than healthier food.
- E** You can gain anything from glowing skin to an all-round feeling of good health. One way or another, the vast majority of people seem to be missing out on this, due mainly to the pressures of modern life.
- F** What is more, you don't have to exercise much to gain visible benefits. Doctors say that twenty minutes' exercise three times a week is all that is necessary.
- G** He explains that people are too busy to cook and eat proper meals, so they grab whatever is available – and that is usually junk food. Also, the style of life presented on TV, especially in music videos, is fast. Young people pick up the idea that speed means excitement, whereas anything traditional is slow and boring. As a result, they turn down traditional food and go for junk food instead.

Task 6. You are going to read an article about some different types of food and drink. Or questions 1 – 13, choose from items A – F. Each item may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning 0).

A Chocolate

C Meat

E Butter

B Sugar

D Cheese and Cream

F Coffee and Tea

Which type(s) of food or drink:

is quickly turned into energy? 0) B

can keep you awake if consumed late in the day? 1) _____ 2) _____

can improve your mood? 3) _____

fills you up and keeps you from eating too much? 4) _____

may lead to weight gain if eaten in excess? 5) _____ 6) _____ 7) _____

can help to prevent a disease of the bones? 8) _____

may cause a type of cancer? 9) _____

help you to concentrate? 10) _____ 11) _____

may lead to heart problems? 12) _____

has no nutritional value? 13) _____

Eat, Drink ... and Don't Be Sorry

In ancient Greek times, Epicurus lived by the philosophy, "Eat, drink and be merry, and let tomorrow take care of itself!" Sadly, nowadays our instinct to enjoy ourselves had been replaced with feelings of guilt about what we should or shouldn't eat. But just how damaging are all those 'harmful' foods we find so tempting? Let's look more closely at the good and bad sides of some of our favourites.

Chocolate contains mild stimulants which help concentration and boost the brain's level of serotonin, a chemical that makes us feel good. Chocolate is also rich in iron, magnesium and potassium. On the down side, it is high in fat and calories and can interrupt sleep if eaten in the evenings.

Sugar is converted into energy more quickly than any other food, so it is hard for the body to store it as fat. Studies have shown that it makes you feel full more quickly, so you are less likely to overeat. Eating sugar at breakfast time has been shown to improve concentration and memory in the morning. The bad news is that sugar causes tooth decay and contains no useful nutrients.

Meat is an important food as it is a major source of protein, vitamin B and essential minerals. However, it also contributed a quarter of our daily fat intake. A high intake of **red meat** can lead to colon cancer, and beef is blamed for Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, an illness which affects the brains of humans.

Cheese and cream are rich in calcium and vitamin D, which help protect the system against osteoporosis, a bone disease affecting a third of all European women over 60. Unfortunately, **butter** is almost pure saturated fat, and is very high in calories. Eating it is thought to lead to hardening of the arteries, which is known to cause heart attacks and strokes.

Coffee and tea contain caffeine, which increases alertness. Tea contains tannin and flavonoids which help prevent heart disease. On the other hand, since they are

stimulants they can interrupt sleep and relaxation and therefore shouldn't be drunk in the evenings.

It seems, then, that we can feel free to enjoy all of these types of food, keeping in mind that moderation is the key to good health. So eat small amounts of these foods and forget about feeling guilty!

UNIT 28. OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

Task 1. Read the article and match the paragraphs to the headings, then explain the words in bold

Character / Likes / Plans

Early life

Introduction

Later life

Bill Gates

Everyone has heard of Bill Gates, one of the richest and most successful people in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world's largest computer software company, and Gates was the world's youngest billionaire at the age of 31.

His full name is William Henry Gates III, and he was born on 28th October, 1955, in Seattle, USA. At school, Bill soon showed that he was very intelligent, and especially good at Maths and Science. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside, the private school where he first began to use computers. 13-year-old Bill Gates and his schoolfriend Paul Allen were soon spending all their time writing programs and learning about computers instead of doing their schoolwork!

After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's most famous university. The next year, he and Paul Allen wrote an operating program for the Altair, one of the world's first microcomputers. The two friends started Microsoft in 1975, and Gates left Harvard. Before long, Microsoft was a major business success. Since then, the company has continued to grow, producing most of the world's leading PC software. One reason for his success is that Gates has always been very ambitious and hardworking. This has not left him much time for a normal personal life, but in 1994 he married Melinda French, a Microsoft employee, and in 1995 he wrote a best-selling book, *The Road Ahead*.

Bill has mixed feelings about spending so much time running Microsoft. "There are a lot of experiences I haven't had, but I do like my job," he says. When he does find time to relax, he likes puzzles, golf and reading about science. For such a rich person, his life is simple, and he spends little on himself and his family. When it comes to helping others, though, Gates is very generous. He has already given huge amounts of money to charity, and says that he plans to give away almost all of his wealth when he retires.

Task 2. Read the text again and answer the questions

1. Who is Bill Gates?
2. What have he and Paul Allen done together?
3. Why has Gates been so successful?
4. What does he do in his free time?
5. What does he plan to do with all his money?

Task 3. Read the text and answer the questions, using complete sentences.

Taras Shevchenko

Taras Shevchenko was the foremost Ukrainian poet of the 19th century, an outstanding Ukrainian patriot and a major figure of the Ukrainian national revival.

Born a serf, Shevchenko was freed in 1838 while a student at the St. Petersburg Academy of Art. His first collection of poems, entitled 'Kobzar' (1840; "The Bard"), expressed the importance of history and its cultural effect on the Ukrainian nation as well as his more fanciful interests in the folklore of the Ukrainian Romantics. The greatest strength of 'Kobzar' is that Shevchenko expressed the hopes of Ukrainians, suffered as they suffered and rejoiced when they rejoiced.

His poetry soon moved away from nostalgia for Cossack life to a more sombre portrayal of Ukrainian history, particularly in the long poem "The Haidamaks" (1841). When the clandestine Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius, of which Shevchenko was a member, was suppressed in 1847 and many of its members arrested, Shevchenko was punished by exile and compulsory military service for writing the poems "The Dream", "The Caucasus", and "The Epistle", which satirized the oppression of Ukraine by Russia and prophesied a revolution.

Though forbidden to write or paint, Shevchenko secretly wrote a few lyric poems during the first years of his exile. He had a revival of creativity after his release in 1857; his later poetry treats historical and moral issues, both Ukrainian and universal.

Shevchenko contributed significantly to the evolution of the literary form of the Ukrainian language that is today considered the foundation of contemporary Ukrainian. He did this not only by his coherent use of the language but by the sheer force and vision of the images conveyed by his words.

In addition to his literary skills, Shevchenko was a talented artist. He has left a wide legacy of highly-regarded works in various forms: oil, watercolour and sketches. Perhaps the most famous are those which were his own illustrations to his literary work and portraits in oil of his contemporaries.

1. How do you evaluate Shevchenko's role in Ukrainian history? 2. How did Shevchenko portray Ukrainian history in his first collection of poems? 3. What is the greatest strength of "Kobzar"? 4. What clandestine society did Shevchenko belong to? 5. Why was Shevchenko punished by exile? 6. Why do you think Shevchenko was banned to write and to paint? 7. Did Shevchenko's later poetry treat just Ukrainian or universal moral issues? 8. What is Shevchenko's contribution to the Ukrainian language and literature? 10. Do you consider Shevchenko just to have been a poet? 11. Why is the main University in Ukraine named after Taras Shevchenko?

Task 4. Find English equivalents for the following Ukrainian words and word combinations and make up your own sentences.

Поступити у Художню академію, вигадливий, сучасники, гноблення, ілюстрації до літературних творів, безрадісний, акварелі, внесок у національну літературу, завуальовані методи, звільняти, розкішні вуса, засудити на

заслання, забороняти писати вірші, таємне товариство, страждати і радіти, український фольклор, збірка віршів, національне відродження.

Task 5. Translate the following text into English paying especial attention to the Past Tense form of the verbs. Use the following words and expressions: *the heavy hand of fate, a house boy, artistic intellectuals, a folk minstrel, the Charwoman, the Epistle.*

Народившись у сім'ї кріпака, Шевченко ще в дитинстві зазнав тяжких ударів долі. Рано померли батьки, підлітка забрали до пана, і як козачок він помандрував з паном до Вільна та Петербурга. Шевченко залишався кріпаком, і тільки завдяки втручанню творчої інтелігенції 22 квітня 1838 року у двадцятичотирирічному віці він дістав свободу, а разом з тим – право навчатися в Академії мистецтв.

Постать народного співця-кобзаря дала назву першій збірці Шевченка, що була опублікована у 1840 році. У 1845 Тарас повернувся на Батьківщину, де настав найбільш плідний період його творчості, коли майже за два роки з'явилися десятки малюнків, акварелей, поеми Наймичка”, “Кавказ”, послання “І мертвим, і живим...”.

Винятково несприятливі умови для поетичного натхнення створювала царська армія, де Шевченко провів десять років. Навіть після визволення Шевченко не одержав справжньої свободи, так само як і права повернутися в Україну назавжди.

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the words from the list. You'll use some words more than once and some sentences may have more than one answer

discover – develop – pioneer – invent – design - study

- The physicians Marie Curie and her husband Pierre _____ the element radium and won the Nobel Prize for physics.
- After years of _____, Freud _____ a theory of the mind which has changed forever the way we view ourselves.
- Brunel _____ the Clifton Suspension Bridge.
- Marco Polo made journeys through Asia and wrote a book describing what he had _____.
- Edward Jenner _____ the use of vaccination to prevent disease.
- I wonder who _____ the very first computer.
- Einstein _____ the theory of relativity which replaced Newton's theories of gravity.
- Frank Lloyd Wright _____ the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo and the Guggenheim Museum in New York.
- Florence Nightingale _____ effective nursing care and improvements in public health.
- In 1930 Clyde Tombaugh _____ Pluto after many years _____ the night sky.

UNIT 29. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Task 1. Read the text about science, fill in the table, add the examples and express your opinion.

Science is important for most people living in the modern world for a number of reasons. In particular, science is important for the world's peace and consent, for the understanding of environment, and for our world outlook.

Science is important for world peace in many ways. On the one hand, scientists have helped to develop many of the modern tools of war. On the other hand, they have also helped us understand the problem of supplying the world with energy and developed a number of solutions of the energy problem. Another important contribution of science to the world's consent is that new methods of agriculture have been developed to fight with food shortages – to have bigger crops we use fertilizers, pesticides and sustainable agriculture.

Scientists have also analysed the world's resources, they study the Universe and how to use its possibilities for the benefit of humanity. Science provides people with some knowledge of the natural world. Scientists are trying to predict earthquakes, are continuing to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and the origin and development of the human race. The study of the natural world may help improve life for many people all over the world.

Science is also important for everyone who is affected by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are the results of advances in technology and, if the present patterns continue, technology will affect us even more in the future than it does now.

A basic knowledge of science is essential for everyone. It helps people to find their way in the changing world.

Examples: computers, human genetic code (the human genome project), solar heating and air conditioning, theoretical models such as the theory of relativity and the Big Bang theory, satellite observations, nuclear power stations, earthquakes/seismological predictions, genetic methods of fighting diseases, internet, Skype and cell phones, genetic engineering.

<i>Science is crucial for...</i>	<i>This results in...</i>	<i>The vivid/common example of such scientific development is...</i>	<i>In my point of view... If you ask me... To me it seems ... because...</i>
the world's peace and consent			
the understanding			

of the environment			
for our world outlook			

Task 2. Read the information below to talk about the scientific progress using the ‘Key Language’.

It’s difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge into practice thus improving the life of people.

Let’s compare our life nowadays to the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn’t the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our everyday life: refrigerators, washing machines, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, cell phones... They would seem miracles to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant.

Also, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century such as radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can’t imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it’s rather rapid. Through the millions of researches the endless number of outstanding discoveries has been made. Our century has had several periods that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the space age when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world.

All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life. But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. Also, many modern inventions have their positive and negative sides:

The Invention	Pros	Cons
TV and Remote control (1900 — 1955)	Television is a perfect means of spreading ideas and information.	TV addicts, couch potatoes.
Microwave Oven (1955)	Allows to warm and cook food quickly, is a great time-saver for working people.	The hidden hazards of high-frequency radio waves is in radiation – spreading energy

Cordless devices (1961) (cordless phones, radios, computers)	Increase the mobility of people, gives the opportunity to work from different places.	with electromagnetic waves.
Mobile phones	Instant word wide communication, useful in emergencies, convenient, helps people stay in touch.	Can be costly, potential health hazard if overused, telephone games cause children's addiction, annoying in public places.
Jet Airliner (1958)	Accessible mass air travel, able to travel around the world fast, people are not limited to local areas, helps people communicate, improves business and trade.	The risk of catastrophe and turbulences, causes and increases air pollution, uses up fossil fuels.
Laser Beam (1958)	Whitens teeth, removes tattoos, corrects vision, erases wrinkles, reduces weight, gives cosmetic beauty a new meaning altogether. And all this while trying to track missiles too!	The intensity of the laser beam can be higher than necessary thus causing skin burns.
The Computer, Internet, E-mail and Skype (1959 – 2000) Video and Computer Games (1962 – nowadays)	Computers have brought a lot of new phrases into the language: 'dot com', surfing the Internet, browsing the sites, e-mail message, twitter, skypeing, social nets: Facebook, vkontakte, etc.	Internet addicts (netaholics), Cyber-Relationship Addiction (social networking, chat rooms), Net Compulsions (online gaming), Information Overload (compulsive web surfing or database searching). <i>Health risks including muscle and joint pain, obesity, eyestrain and overuse injuries of the hand.</i>
ATM (1969)	You can withdraw cash easily with little commission.	Risk of robbery and forgetting the pin code or losing the card.
MP3 Player (1998)	Allows its users to listen to music in different places, makes listening more personal.	The inappropriate use of MP3 players can lead to hearing damage or even loss of hearing.
Surgical Operations	Major surgical advances (open heart/laser surgery), saves lives, incurable conditions are now	High cost of many operations, people worry less about healthy lifestyle.

	operated on, operations performed painlessly, high level of accuracy thanks to high tech methods, patients are monitored by computer.	
Skyscrapers	Provide place for offices and many people.	May be cramped and noisy, not ideal for bringing up children.
Space Exploration	Possibility of discovering life on other planets, information broadcast by satellites, risky experiments conducted in space.	Extremely high cost, money spent on it may be used for helping people in developing countries, spending money on education or medical research is more important.
Robots	Increased level of production in industry (robots are used at factories), mass production of goods helps world economy, robots are less likely to make mistakes.	May cause unemployment (replacing people in jobs), less able to make production decisions that a factory worker.

Key Language: ...is a great invention because ... but at the same time... While ... is created to ... it also can... Potentially ... aims to ... but in reality...

Task 3. Read the text below. Fill in the gap (1–4) with one suitable word.

IS TECHNOLOGY DESTROYING MORE JOBS THAN IT IS CREATING?

Mankind has progressed very quickly in recent decades and the fast paced technological development is a proof (1) _____ this fact. But, is the high unemployment, being witnessed in many countries, an outcome of (2) _____ achievement?

We now have technological innovations that have gone as far as creating robots you can interact (3) _____ and give orders to. Machines may be very well replacing humans and creating a wider gap between the number of job positions available and the number of applicable candidates for it. Humans created machines and now machines are threatening their jobs. They were supposed to make life easier (4) _____ you. But, apparently they are making life for your employers so easy that they don't need much human resources now.

Task 4. Read the text and speak about the dangers of scientific development.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Carbon footprint is the indicator of the total amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere annually, as a result of our day-to-day activities. Every person can have a different value for his carbon footprint, which is determined by his way of living. If you ponder on your daily routine, you'll find activities such as driving a car,

watching television, talking on the phone, browsing the net, using the dishwasher to clean dishes, washing your clothes in a washing machine, etc. Each one of these activities and many more that you indulge in during the course of a day, contributes to the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted on the planet.

Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases that are responsible for maintaining the earth's temperature. However, excessive amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere can lead to a drastic increase in the average temperature of the Earth. This phenomenon is termed as global warming, and is a serious environmental concern today.

So, how you can stop the damage caused to the environment, you may ask. Well, while you can't bring these activities to a stop, reducing them to some extent can definitely help.

For example, the average U.S. household carbon footprint is 48 tons CO₂e per year. The single largest source of emissions for the typical household is from driving (gasoline use). Transportation as a whole (driving, flying and small amount from public transit) is the largest overall category, followed by housing (electricity, natural gas, waste, construction), then food (mostly from red meat, dairy and seafood products, but also includes emissions from all other food), then goods followed lastly by services. For most U.S. households, the single most important action to reduce their carbon footprint is driving less or switching to a more efficient vehicle. The carbon footprint of an individual is nothing but the total amount of carbon dioxide that was released into the atmosphere in a year, directly or indirectly, due to the individual's activities. So, while activities such as using electrical appliances, add to your carbon footprint directly, others like purchasing imported stuff and even purchasing anything new, for that matter, can also make a difference.

UNIT 30. UKRAINE IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY

Task 1. Match the English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) anthem | a) вишивати |
| 2) to confirm | b) стяги, прапори |
| 3) stripes | c) тризуб |
| 4) banners | d) сміливість, хоробрість |
| 5) to embroider | e) свобода |
| 6) to sew | f) віршований текст |
| 7) trident | g) додавати |
| 8) seal | h) гімн |
| 9) lyrics | i) справедливість |
| 10) courage | j) символізувати |
| 11) justice | k) приєднуватися |
| 12) liberty | l) печатка, скріпляти печаткою |
| 13) to join | m) герб |

Task 2. Complete the following sentences using the facts that you know or try to guess or predict. Check yourself by reading the texts given below:

1. The blue stripe on the Flag of Ukraine means...
2. The yellow stripe on the Ukrainian Flag symbolizes...
3. The National emblem of Ukraine is ...
3. The National anthem of Ukraine was written in...
4. There are... crosses and... colours on the National Flag of the U.K.
5. The National Flag of Great Britain is also known as ...
6. It was named so because...
7. There are symbols of... countries on the National Flag of the U.K.
8. The National Anthem of Great Britain is more than.... years old.
9. There is a... on the Royal Crest of Great Britain.
10. The two popular names of the American Flag are...
11. In the American Flag red stands for..., white for..., and blue for...
12. The stars and the stripes on the Flag mean...
13. When a new state joins the USA another... is added to the Flag.
14. The National Emblem of the USA is a... eagle.
15. The National Anthem of the USA is...

The national symbols of Ukraine

The National Flag

The Ukrainian Constitution states that the National symbols of the country are the National Flag, the National Emblem and the National Anthem. They were adopted by the Verkhovna Rada in 1992. The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width. The top is blue and the bottom is yellow. These are the colours of the sky, the mountains, the rivers and the golden fields of our beautiful country. Blue and yellow (or gold) were symbols of Kyivan Rus long before the introduction of Christianity. These colours can be found on the ancient emblems of

the cities of Mirgorod, Lubny, Pryluky and some others. In the seventeenth century the banners of the Cossacks were blue with gold stars or with pictures of saints embroidered in gold.

The National Emblem (coat of arms)

Similar to other European nations, the National Emblems of Ukraine have changed during the millennium of Ukrainian history owing to various political, social, cultural and other factors. The contemporary national coat of arms of Ukraine is a trident. The first image of a trident appeared in the ninth century A.D. when Ihor, Prince of Kyivan Rus sent ambassadors to sign a treaty with the Byzantine Emperor and they sealed the document with a trident. As the official emblem of Kyivan princes the trident was stamped on the gold and silver coins and seals of Volodymir the Great (979 -1015), the Grand Prince of Kyiv; you can also see it on frescoes and porcelain dishes of that time. The trident left to Volodymir the Great by his ancestors became a hereditary preheraldic badge of all his descendants and rulers of the Kyivan Rus. Tridents continued to be used as additional dynastic badges until the 15th century, though the image of Saint Michael the Archangel was the highest national symbol in the 12th century.

The secrets of the origin and meaning of the Ukrainian trident have still not been completely solved by scholars. The archaeological finds of tridents in Ukraine go back to the first century A.D. Undoubtedly this emblem was a mark of authority and a mystic symbol of one or several of the ethnic groups which inhabited ancient Ukrainian territory and which came to compose the Ukrainian nation. It is thought that the trident represented the division of the world into three spheres: the earthly, the celestial and the spiritual – as well as the union of the three natural elements: air, water and earth.

In 1918 the trident was adopted as the national symbol of independent Ukraine. The Soviet Ukraine replaced it with its own coat of arms – a crossed hammer and sickle on a red shield with a red star above it and the rising sun in the base. Sovereign Ukraine adopted the trident as its emblem again in 1992.

The National Anthem of Ukraine

The Anthem of Ukraine «Shche ne vmerla Ukraina» («Ukraine Has Not Perished Yet») is of quite recent origin. In 1863 the Lviv journal «Meta» («The Goal») published the poem of the scientist and poet Pavlo Chubynsky which was later mistakenly ascribed to Taras Shevchenko. In the same year it was set to music by the Galician composer Mykhaylo Verbytsky, first for solo and later for choral performance. As a result of its catchy melody and patriotic lyrics, the song quickly acquired popularity. In 1865 it was sung at the conclusion of the program at the great Shevchenko celebration in Peremyshl. In 1917 the song was officially adopted as the anthem of the Ukrainian state.

The Soviet Ukraine had no anthem of its own until 1949. Instead «The Internationale» and later «The Hymn of the USSR» were used. In November 1949 an Anthem of the Ukrainian Republic «Zhyvy, Ukraino» («Live, O Ukraine») was adopted. When Ukraine gained its sovereignty, «Ukraine has not yet perished» became the state anthem again.

The national symbols of Great Britain

The Union Jack

The flag of Britain, commonly known as the Union Jack (which derives from the use of the Union Flag on the jack-staff of naval vessels), represents the emblems of three countries under one Sovereign. The emblems that appear on the Union Flag are the crosses of three patron saints:

- the red cross of St. George, for England, on a white ground;
- the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew, for Scotland, on a blue ground;
- the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick, for Ireland, on a white ground.

The final version of the Union Flag appeared in 1801, following the union of Great Britain with Ireland, with the inclusion of the cross of St. Patrick. The cross remains on the flag although now only Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom.

Wales is not represented in the Union Flag because when the first version of the flag appeared, Wales was already united with England. The national flag of Wales, a red dragon on a field of white and green, dates from the 15th century and is widely used throughout the Principality.

The Royal Crest

The Royal Crest – a lion bearing the Royal crown – is used to denote articles of personal property belonging to the Queen, or goods bearing the Royal Warrant. The lion, «the king of beasts» has been used as a symbol of national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries.

The British National anthem

The British National anthem originated in a patriotic song first performed in 1745. There is no authorised version – the words used are a matter of tradition. On official occasions it is usual to sing the first verse only, the words of which are as follows:

«God save our gracious Queen!
 Long live our noble Queen!
 God save the Queen!
 Send her victorious,
 Happy and glorious,
 Long to reign over us,
 God save the Queen!»

The national symbols of the USA

The Flag of the YSA

The Flag of the USA has several popular names: the “Stars and Stripes”, “Old Glory”, and the “Star Spangled Banner”. The latter is also the name of the National Anthem of the United States.

In the early 18th century America was a land of many flags because there were many colonies. There were, for example, the ship of New Hampshire, the tree of Massachusetts, and the anchor of Rhode Island.

When in 1776 the thirteen former British colonies in North America declared their independence and a new country was born, George Washington, who at that time was the Commander-in-chief, decided that the new country and its army needed a new flag. He offered a patriotic seamstress Betsy Ross to make it. The woman made a patchwork quilt and used three colours: red for courage, white for liberty and blue for justice. She sewed thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars which stood for the number of states (the former colonies) in a circle on a blue square. George Washington is said to explain the colours in this way, “We take the stars and blue union from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty.” On June 14, 1777 the Congress of the United States confirmed this flag as the National Flag. Later when new states joined the USA more stars were added to the flag. Today the National Flag has fifty stars; the last one was added when Hawaii joined the US in 1959.

Americans enjoy their flag. They sometimes use the stars and stripes as popular designs on shirts, shoes, hats, but there are laws that prohibit using the flag in inappropriate ways. But Americans are patriotic, too. Many of them think that America is the best, the first and the greatest nation in the world, and that their flag is the flag of freedom.

The Stars and Stripes are flown on government offices and public schools, they stand by the President’s desk. The flags hang in every classroom in America, and every day school children salute it before the school day begins. On the 4th of July, Independence Day, the Stars and Stripes can be seen everywhere – on the streets, on the houses, and in the big parades.

The national emblem of the USA

The Great Seal of the United States is the official seal (special circle-shaped design) printed on important documents and used to prove that a document is from the US government. The seal has two sides. On one side there is a picture of a White-Headed Bald Eagle, the national bird of the USA, that has an olive branch – a symbol of peace – in one claw and 13 arrows, according to the number of the original 13 states, in the other. Above the eagle’s head there is a motto in Latin “E Pluribus Unum” which means “Many United”. On the other side there is a picture of a Pyramid with an eye above. Both designs are printed on the back of a one-dollar bill.

The National Anthem of the USA

The words of the National Anthem of the USA “The Star-Spangled Banner” were taken from a poem by Francis Scott Key which was written about a battle between Britain and the USA in 1812. The Anthem is usually sung at the beginning of large public events and especially at professional sports events such as a baseball or a football game. People are expected to stand up and put their right hand over their hearts while the song is being sung in order to show respect and support for their country.

Task 3. Fill in each gap with one appropriate word and find out some interesting information about the history of flags. Bear in mind that not only one option is possible.

Flags

The idea of flags is very old. When the soldiers of ancient times went into battle, they needed to know where their leader was. In the confusion of the fighting it was not _____ (1) to tell. The leaders therefore formed the custom of _____ (2) where they were by carrying a tall pole of some kind. The _____ (3) usually had some emblem on the top : a shield, a figure of some _____ (4) or a god. If the pole fell, the soldiers knew that their _____ (5) was killed or captured.

The Romans were the _____ (6) to use flags of cloth. For a long _____ (7) flags were banners fastened at the upper corners to a horizontal bar. The knights of the Middle _____ (8) had flags of this kind. A knight's flag had the same _____ (9) as his shield. The idea of fastening flags to the side of a pole came _____ (10) Mohammedants. They went into battle with their _____ (11) flying out in the breeze. "With flags flying" has come to mean that _____ (12) is going well.

Flags of countries were not _____ (13) until the last 200 years. Now almost every _____ (14) has his own flag, and every flag has a meaning. All countries _____ (15) their flags and often mention them in patriotic songs. The National _____ (16) of the USA, for instance, is called "The Star-Spangled Banner".

Task 4. Speak on the following:

- Why do you think each independent state should have its national symbols?
- Have you ever seen or heard the national anthem of your country being sung by its citizens? On what occasions?
- On what occasions are national flags hung in the streets?
- Where can you see national emblem of the country?
- Can people, in your opinion, become more patriotic if they know more about the history of the state symbols of their country?

UNIT 31. HOLIDAYS

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the table to compare the legal holidays in Ukraine, the USA and the UK.

When people work a lot they want to have a good rest. Holidays ('holy days') are the days free from work, usually these are special days for the commemoration of an important event. Holidays are often accompanied by public ceremonies, such as parades and carnivals, and by religious observances; they may also be simply a time for relaxation. Days of commemoration are observed throughout the world. The famous observations and commemorations are Bastille Day in France, Victory Day in Russia, and the New Year in China.

National holidays (public or legal holidays) are proclaimed by the central government and observed throughout a country. On legal holidays banks and schools are closed and business transactions are restricted. In Ukraine the legal holidays are New Year's Day (January 1), Orthodox Christmas (January 7), International Women's Day (March 8), Orthodox Easter, Holy Trinity Day (Triytsya) – Orthodox Pentecost, Labour Days (May 1–2), Victory Day (Memorial Day in Lviv Oblast) (May 9), Constitution Day (June 28), Independence Day (August 24).

In the USA the legal national holidays are New Year's Day (January 1), Presidents Day (a combined observance of George Washington's and Abraham Lincoln's birthdays that occurs near the date of Washington's birthday), the Fourth of July (Independence Day), Labour Day (the first Monday in September), Veterans Day (November 11), Thanksgiving Day (the fourth Thursday in November), and Christmas Day (December 25).

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day (December 25), Boxing Day (December 26), New Year's Day (January 1), Good Friday (before Easter), Easter Monday, May Day (May 1), Spring Bank Holiday (last Monday in May) and Summer Bank Holiday (last Monday in August). Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

Type of Holiday	Ukraine	The USA	The UK
Holidays connected with country's history.	<i>Independence Day</i>		
Holidays connected with calendar.	<i>New Year's Day</i>		<i>Spring Bank Holiday, Summer Bank Holiday</i>
Religious observations.			
Holidays unique for this country only.			

Task 2. Explain the meaning of the holiday vocabulary and give the examples.

Celebration of a date may include:	For example:
observations and commemorations	
parties	
festivals	
parades	

Task 3. Are you a party animal or a party pooper? Read the text and fill in the table to tell what parties you have visited. Use the table to describe your point of view.**SOCIAL OCCASIONS**

Parties and celebrations are the reflection of how people socialize and network. Socializing is meeting people for pleasure; networking is meeting people, who can be useful for you in business or career. Networking at parties involves exchanging business cards and establishing useful connections. When people socialize only with those, who are important for business or career, they hobnob (usually used negatively). People also rub shoulders when they are at the party with someone who is famous.

Many people love holidays for the chance to socialize – to go out or entertain guests at home. The social occasions are divided into personal or informal, when a family, friends or colleagues gather to celebrate or just to relax, and public or formal, which are held on a wider scale.

Informal gatherings include:

office party – an evening or afternoon party organised by your place of work. It could include lunch, or drinks, or a ‘secret santa’ where each employee anonymously buys a present for another employee;

a housewarming party – to celebrate moving to a new house or flat;

family gathering – when family members meet for lunch, dinner, or the whole day;

informal drinks – an informal party at your house where you serve drinks and snacks;

a drink-up – a party in a pub organised by your colleagues or friends;

pub quiz night – when a group of friends go to the pub to take part in a quiz. They organise themselves into teams, and try to get the most answers right to win a prize;

a game party (e.g. **bingo**) – where people buy a card with numbers on it, then listen to an announcer reading out numbers. If you hear your numbers, you call ‘Bingo!’ and win a money prize;

pajama (sleep-over) party – when the teenagers are invited to stay for a night or weekend at the home of a host;

a hen party / a girls' night out – informal gathering of women;

a stag party – a party before a wedding for the future husband and his male friends;

a pool party – a party in summer by the pool.

More formal gatherings include:

a black tie or a white tie event – a formal party where men wear bow ties;

cocktail party – a party in the early evening, where people dress quite formally for drinks;

fundraising event / charity do – ‘do’ is a more informal way of saying ‘event’. At these events, the aim is to raise money for a worthwhile cause. Often they involve a formal dinner, well-known speakers, or a raffle/auction (where people bid to buy an object);

fancy-dress party – a party where everyone wears a costume on a particular theme;

a ball – a formal evening occasion where people dance. For example, a fancy-dress ball is a more formal equivalent to a fancy-dress party;

dinner dance – an old-fashioned, quite formal occasion, where couples eat dinner, then dance waltzes etc.

I often attend...	I sometimes go to...	I have never visited...

Task 4. Fill in the table with the italicized words. Talk about the parties using the table.

Christmas, Easter, Birthday party, Guy Fawkes Night, St. Valentine's Day, Halloween.

	Party	<i>It's traditionally for ... to...</i> <i>There is a common trend in ... to...</i>
1		birthday cake, candles, to send invitations, to give/receive a present, to give flowers, to play party games
2		to make Jack-o-lantern out of a pumpkin, to dress up, to wear a ... costume, to wear a mask/wig, to have your face painted, to trick-or-treat, to play 'apple-on-a-string' game
3		to send an anonymous card to smb. with kisses (XXX), to decorate a card with love hearts, to buy and give flowers, to have a romantic dinner
4		to spend Christmas eve with a family, Santa Claus, presents, stockings, holy, Christmas decorations, Christmas turkey, Christmas pudding, Christmas cards, crackers

5		to make a guy, to have a bonfire party, to set off fireworks
6		chocolate Easter eggs, Easter bunnies, chickens, hot cross buns, egg-hunt

Task 5. Describe the party you visited using the table.

Time	Events
Much before the party	prior to the actual event we were looking forward to preparations began (a week/a month) in advance
On the day of the party	on the actual day before the guests arrived we got everything arranged for the party
When the party started	heard a ring at the door presented hostess with flowers exchanged greetings, handshakes, kisses, compliments helped the guests with their coats
During the party	the proper mood was set by (music, decorations, people) started the conversation going discussed studies, politicks, the latest news, fashion, music books made the conversation common got on one's hobby-horse laughed to one's heart content to bring refreshments to enjoy oneself / to have fun background music was played to enliven the atmosphere
After the party: Positive impressions	to be a real success the music was a real treat we larged it up we burned the dance floor we danced the night away
After the party: Negative impressions	the party was a flop/frost it was a real failure

Task 6. Read the texts and match the sentences after them to the three festivals. Write WT for Water Throwing, CR for Cheese Rolling or BR for Bull Running.
Water throwing festival

The weather in Thailand is very hot in spring, but if you are visiting that country in April, it might be a good idea to take an umbrella and a raincoat with you. Every year on 13 April, which is New Year in Thailand, there is a water throwing festival. Young people run or drive through the streets with **buckets** of water or enormous

water-guns and throw water at anybody they see. So, if you don't want to get wet, don't stand in the street. **Participants** must follow three important rules. Firstly, they mustn't throw water at old people. Secondly, they mustn't touch people. Thirdly, they mustn't throw water at car drivers. Every year people get killed or injured in road accidents during the festival. Some people are **concerned** about the number of casualties and want to ban the festival. However, the festival is a big tourist attraction, and will probably continue for many years.

Cheese rolling

Nobody knows exactly when this tradition at Cooper's Hill in the centre of England started, but it was hundreds of years ago. The rules are simple: you have to chase a large, round cheese down a very steep hill. This dangerous event takes place every year at the end of May. Participants often break arms or legs, and even the spectators are **at risk**: one year, a cheese jumped into the air and hit a 59-year-old grandmother on the head. 1997 was a particularly bad year for **casualties**. Up to 37 people were hurt, so in 1998, the local authorities banned the cheese rolling. However, because of all the protests, the ban only lasted a year and the tradition started again in 1999. **To reduce** the number of injuries, participants and spectators had to follow a few simple, safety rules. Now, only about twelve people a year get injured!

Bull running

It is the most famous part of the Fiesta de San Fermin, a week-long festival that is held every July in Pamplona, Spain. Every morning at eight o'clock, participants run through the streets in front of a group of six bulls, each about 600 kg. Anybody can take part. You needn't **sign up** – you just have to stand in the street and wait for the bulls. But it's a dangerous event. In 2004, eight participants were injured when the bulls caught them with their **horns**. All **spectators** must stay behind the double line of fences along the road. This is because the participants need to jump over the first line of fences into an empty space to escape from the bulls. Each year, there are people who want to ban the bull running. They aren't concerned about the number of injuries to the participants – they're protesting because, after the bull running, the bulls are killed in bull fights.

- 1 Nobody knows when the tradition began. _____
- 2 Old people don't take part. _____
- 3 It was banned because too many people got injured. _____
- 4 It's part of a longer festival. _____
- 5 It takes place at eight o'clock in the morning. _____
- 6 It takes place on the same day every year. _____
- 7 Participants have to chase something. _____
- 8 Participants have to throw something. _____
- 9 Participants have to escape from something. _____

Task 7. Match the highlighted words in the texts with the definitions below.

- 1 in danger _____
- 2 large containers for carrying water _____

- 3 make smaller _____
- 4 people who take part in something _____
- 5 worried _____
- 6 write your name on a list _____
- 7 people who get hurt _____
- 8 hard, pointed things on an animal's head _____
- 9 people who watch something _____

Task 8. Read the article about Holi. For questions 1 – 6, choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

Many people know about Hindu festival Diwali, as it is probably the most famous one, but have you ever heard of Holi? This is a spring celebration, connected with the moon and – in Western India only – with the wheat harvest. It is celebrated on the day of full moon, either in February or March.

As with most Indian festivals, there are regional custom variations throughout India. Where my family and I live, we always build a bonfire. We sort out all the objects associated with what is not wanted from the previous year so that they can be thrown onto the fire. You see our New Year begins immediately after Holi. We also prepare coloured water and powders to throw at each other on the day. For this reason, it is advisable not to wear your best clothes for Holi. It is a very funny thing to see, but so is the day itself; it is dedicated to the God Krishna and it is characterized by laughter and jollity. That's why people throw coloured water and powders in all colours of the rainbow at each other. The streets look as if there was an explosion in a paint factory!

Of course, despite its joyful character, the day has a more serious side too. The burning of objects in the bonfire symbolizes getting yourself clean and ready for the New Year. That's why people pay or forgive debts, become friends and forgive each other and generally try to forget and leave behind any fights or anything negative from the old year. Holi is a festival which ends the year on a happy note and begins the New Year on a fresh, hopeful one. It makes us all feel better for having celebrated it.

1. According to the writer, Holi is
 - A not a Hindu Festival.
 - B the most famous Hindu Festival.
 - C very similar to Diwali.
 - D less famous than Diwali.
2. Holi is usually celebrated
 - A whenever there is a full moon.
 - B in February or March.
 - C at the same time as Diwali.
 - D in Western India.
3. Holi ...
 - A is celebrated in different ways around India.
 - B is only celebrated where the writer lives.

- C is not at all similar to other Indian Festivals.
 D is not very popular in the area where the writer lives.
4. Coloured water
 A is thrown onto the bonfire by people.
 B is used to colour people's clothes.
 C is thrown by people at each other.
 D explodes from paint factories.
5. Holi is described as
 A a festival which is fun but has a serious aspect too.
 B a typical New Year's Day Festival.
 C a very serious occasion.
 D a really funny celebration without any particular meaning.
6. People burn objects in the bonfire
 A so that they can have good luck in the new year.
 B to celebrate god Krishna.
 C only for fun.
 D as a symbol of leaving all bad things behind.

Task 9. Read the text and fill in the blanks with words from the list below.

*luck firecrackers atmosphere filled play celebrate exchanged strips
 held looks forward to winds through keep out*

The Chinese New Year festivities are 1) _____ at the end of January or beginning of February for a period of one month. During this time, Chinese people 2) _____ the end of the winter season.

Preparations begin in December when shops are 3) _____ with people buying gifts. Buying new shoes is extremely important because it is believed that if you walk in old shoes on New Year's Day, you'll have bad 4) _____.

On New Year's Eve, families gather at home and cover their doors with 5) _____ of red paper. This is meant to 6) _____ evil spirits. Gifts are 7) _____ at midnight. Homes are filled with sounds of happy children, who traditionally receive coins in red envelopes on New Year's Eve.

For the next two weeks, all shops are closed as people enjoy visiting friends and relatives. The 8) _____ is friendly as children sing songs for sweet rice cakes and musicians 9) _____ in the streets. The final and most impressive event is the Lantern Festival. Colourful lanterns are hung outside homes and a dragon parade takes place. The dragon is very long, made of paper and painted in bright colours. Men stand under the dragon's head and body. The parade 10) _____ the streets as crowds cheer and set off 11) _____.

The Chinese New Year is an exciting holiday which everyone 12) _____. It is a celebration rich in tradition and full of happiness.

Task 10. For questions 1 – 15, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. The first has been done as an example.

No one knows for certain how many fiestas take 0) __B__ in Spain, but there are more, than in almost any other country in the world. There is a story about somebody who once tried to 1) _____ a list of all the Spanish fiestas, but gave 2) _____ when they got to 3,000.

I was seventeen and I had just 3) _____ college when I began photographing fiestas in Puertollano, my hometown, in the 4) _____ 1960s. In those days there were fewer fiestas and people were not as interested 5) _____ them as they are now.

Some people even considered them to be silly and embarrassing. I, on the other 6) _____, loved them and even now, over twenty years later, I am 7) _____ fascinated by fiestas. At different times they have moved me to laughter, tears, and pain. At a true fiesta, there are no 8) _____, only participants. Everyone from babies to 9) _____ people take part, 10) _____ behind everyday life to act out their fantasies. No other event can do that, and I have recorded these special 11) _____ with my camera.

Fiestas also show how time 12) _____ and ideas change. In the 1980's many were revised or updated. Women and children demanded a 13) _____ beside men in the Holy Week procession. The Rocio pilgrimage grew into a 72-hour round-the-clock party 14) _____ by more than a million people. There are also new fiestas. Many of them, invented in our own time, could become the traditions of 15) _____ generations.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 A part | B place | C time | D space |
| 1 A do | B make | C fix | D form |
| 2 A off | B through | C up | D out |
| 3 A run | B abandoned | C late | D dropped |
| 4 A half | B central | C medium | D mid- |
| 5 A in | B to | C for | D about |
| 6 A side | B hand | C end | D place |
| 7 A yet | B however | C still | D already |
| 8 A witnesses | B viewers | C spectators | D audiences |
| 9 A ancient | B antique | C elder | D old |
| 10 A leaving | B falling | C letting | D getting |
| 11 A minutes | B instances | C moments | D frames |
| 12 A travels | B passes | C goes | D moves |
| 13 A part | B role | C place | D standard |
| 14 A visited | B attended | C presented | D done |
| 15 A next | B late | C following | D future |

UNIT 32. ENGLISH TRADITIONS

Task 1. Look through the text, try to memorize the ceremonial traditions in England.

ENGLISH TRADITIONS

One of the most peculiar features of life in England which immediately strikes any visitor to this country is the cherishing and preserving of many traditions, sometimes very archaic, as they may seem. Uniforms are not particularly characteristic of this fact. However, when one sees the warders at the Tower of London with their funny flat hats, their trousers bound at the knee, and the royal monogram on their breast, one feels carried back to the age of Queen Elisabeth I. And should you chance to see the Lord Mayor of London riding through the streets of the city with his black robe and gold chain, his medieval carriage, and all sheriffs, councillors and other members of his suite, you have a picture of living history.

Tourists visiting London are usually eager to see Buckingham Palace, the official London residence of the Queen and the King. George III bought the house from the Duke of Buckingham, from whom it takes the name. Queen Victoria was the first to make the Palace the official residence of the Sovereign. The colourful ceremony of the Changing of the Guard before the palace is of great interest for a newcomer. The Guardsmen in their red coats and bearskin caps march behind the Drum Major and the Band. Whenever the Irish Guards are responsible for the guard duties at Buckingham Palace an Irish wolfhound appears on regimental ceremonial parades and marches at the head of the band.

A number of other ceremonies are of a similarly formal character, such as the King's or Queen's receptions and the State opening of Parliament.

There are other customs of a similar peculiar character, such as the searching of the cellars underneath the Houses of Parliament by half a dozen "Beefeaters" before the opening of Parliament, in memory of Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot in 1605.

English people tend to be rather conservative. The conservative attitude consists of an acceptance of things, which are familiar. All the same, several symbols of conservatism are being abandoned. The metric system came into general use in 1975. The twenty-four-hour clock was at last adopted for railway timetables in the 1960s - though not for most other timetables, such as radio programmes. The decimal money was introduced, but the pound sterling as the basic unit was kept; one-hundredth part of it being a new penny. Temperatures have been measured in Centigrade as well as Fahrenheit for a number of years, though most people tend to use Fahrenheit for general purposes.

Task 2. List the following statements in the order in which they occur in the text.

1. George III bought the house from the Duke of Buckingham, from whom it takes the name.
2. The colourful ceremony of the changing of the Guard before the palace is of great interest for a newcomer.
3. When one sees the warders at the Tower of London with these funny flat hats, their trousers bound at the knee, and the royal monogram on their breast, one feels carried back to the age of the Queen Elisabeth I.
4. The conservative attitude consists of an acceptance of things, which are familiar.
5. Should you chance to see Lord Major of London, riding through the streets of the city you have a picture of living history.
6. Queen Victoria was the first to make the Palace the official residence of the Sovereign.
7. Temperatures have been measured in Centigrade as well as Fahrenheit for a number of years.
8. The Irish Guards are responsible for the guard duties at Buckingham palace.
9. The metric system came into general use in 1975.
10. There are other customs of a similar peculiar character, such as the searching of the cellars underneath the Houses of Parliament before the opening of Parliament.

Task 3. Get acquainted with some more information about British people.**BRITISH PEOPLE AS THEY ARE**

Great Britain is an island on the outer edge of the European continent, and its geographical situation has produced a certain insular spirit among its inhabitants, who tend, a little more perhaps than other people, to regard their own community as the centre of the world. The insularity produces a certain particularism among the numerous groups of whom the whole community is composed. The British look on foreigners in general with contempt and think that nothing is as well done elsewhere as in their own country. British people have also been known as superior, snobish, aloof, hypocritical and unsociable.

These characteristics have been noted by people from all over the world, but are they typical of all the Britons? The ordinary Briton was seen to be friendly and sociable. There are indeed two nations, with basically different outlooks and characters, in Britain. The two nations are defined simply as the rich and the poor. The traditional opinion about the British, or the English in earlier centuries, was based on the habits of those Britons who could afford to travel, the diplomats and merchants. English vanity and arrogance grew as England fought off the competition from other European countries and became the world's leading trading nation, going on to industrialize rapidly.

Englishmen tend to be rather conservative, they love familiar things. They are hostile, or at least bored, when they hear any suggestion that some modification of their habits, or the introduction of something new and unknown into their lives, might be to their advantage. This conservatism, on a national scale, may be illustrated by

reference to the public attitude to the monarchy, an institution which is held in affection and reverence by nearly all English people.

Britain is supposed to be the land of law and order. Part of the British sense for law and orderliness is a love of precedent. For an Englishman, the best of all reasons for doing something in a certain way is that it has always been done in that way.

The Britons are practical and realistic; they are infatuated with common sense. They are not misled⁹ by romantic delusions.

The English sense and feeling for privacy is notorious. England is the land of brick fences and stone walls (often with glass embedded along the top), of hedges, of thick draperies at all the windows, and reluctant introductions, but nothing is stable now. English people rarely shake hands except when being introduced to someone for the first time. They hardly ever shake hands with their friends except seeing them after a long interval or saying good-bye before a long journey.

Snobbery is not so common in England today as it was at the beginning of the 19th century. It still exists, and advertisers know how to use it in order to sell their goods. The advertisers are very clever in their use of snobbery. Motorcar manufactures, for example, advertise the colour of their cars as "Embassy Black" or "Balmoral Stone". Embassy black is plain, ordinary black, but the name suggests diplomats and all the social importance that surrounds them, and this is what the snobs need.

The British people are prudent and careful about almost everything. Their lawns are closely cropped, their flower beds primly cultivated, and their trees neatly pruned. Everything is orderly. Drinks are carefully measured, seats in a cinema are carefully assigned (even if the theatre is empty you are required to sit in the seat assigned to you), closing hours rigorously observed.

A tradition that is rooted not only in their own soul, but in the minds of the rest of the world is the devotion of the English to animals. Animals are protected by law. If, for instance, any one leaves a cat to starve in an empty house while he goes for his holiday, he can be sent to prison. There are special dogs' cemeteries. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded half a century before its counterpart¹⁵ for the prevention of cruelty to children.

Most people in Britain work a five-day week, from Monday to Friday; schools, colleges and universities are also closed on Saturdays and Sundays. As Friday comes along, as people leave work they say to each other, "Have a nice week-end". Then on Monday morning they ask, "Did you have a nice week-end?"

On Sunday mid-mornings most British people indulge in some fairly light activities such as gardening, washing the car, shelling peas or chopping mint for Sunday lunch, or taking the dog for a walk. Another most popular pre-lunch activity consists of a visit to a "pub" – either a walk to the "local", or often nowadays a drive to a more pleasant "country pub" if one lives in a built-up area. The national drink in England is beer, and the "pub", where Englishmen go to drink to, is a peculiarly English institution.

Much leisure time is spent in individualistic pursuits, of which the most popular is gardening. Most English people love gardens, their own above all, and this is probably one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than flats.

The British people are the world's greatest tea drinkers. They drink a quarter of all the tea grown in the world each year. Many of them drink tea on at least eight different occasions during the day.

The working people of Britain have had a long tradition of democracy, not so much in the sense of creating formal institutions, but in the active sense of popular cooperation to uphold the will of the people.

UNIT 33. OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY AND CULTURE

Task 1. Several sentences have been removed from the text. Put them into the right place and read the story about one of the most famous scientists of America

A On another occasion he almost drowned when he dived into the river and swam under a ship trying to examine its structure.

B The boy was saved by the conductor who caught him by the ears and pulled him onto the train.

C He had to work for thirteen months but finally he succeeded and produced the incandescent lamp.

D One day when Edison was 15, he saved the life of a child who was playing on the train tracks.

E Edison spent all his free time experimenting.

F Thomas's mother continued his education at home, and the boy demonstrated a brilliant memory and great love of books and studies.

Thomas Edison – the man behind his inventions

In 1877, an American, Thomas Alba Edison, made a recording on a little machine which he had invented, and played it back to himself. It was a historic moment – the first talking machine in the world had been invented. Next, Edison got interested in the invention of an electric-light bulb for lighting streets and buildings instead of gas. 1) _____. His other inventions include the phonograph or gramophone, the cinematograph, an improved system of electric transmission and numerous other things.

Since his early childhood he had a difficult life. He was a very inquisitive child who always asked "Why?" and always tried out any idea he had. When he was six, Thomas decided to help a mother goose to hatch eggs by sitting himself on the nest. 2) _____.

He went to school for only three months because his teacher said that the boy was stupid. 3) _____. One day he read in a book that balloons could fly because they had gas in them. So he thought that if he drank enough soda water and filled his stomach with gas he would be able to fly too. His flying attempt finished with his lying on the ground sick and the world spinning around him.

Edison began to work as a newspaper boy when he was twelve. One winter night the boy didn't hear the conductor's whistle and when the train started to move, it dragged Thomas along. 4) _____. After that something happened to the boy's ears and he began to grow deaf. But it didn't stop the curious child. He decided to produce his own newspaper and he set up his "publishing house" in a baggage car. The money he got for his paper he spent on books and laboratory equipment which he installed in the same baggage car. Everything finished with a fire which started when a bottle with phosphorus fell on the floor. That ended Edison's career with the railway.

5) _____. In gratitude the father of the child, a telegraph operator, gave Edison several lessons in telegraphy and in the next five years Thomas worked as a

telegrapher in different cities of the USA and Canada. But this career of his also ended with a scandal when a night inspector found Edison sleeping and his new invention, connected to the clock, working instead of him.

6) _____. Even when he was an old man he never stopped working. Edison is believed to have said the following words, “Genius is ten per cent inspiration and ninety per cent perspiration”

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with one suitable word and read about one of the greatest contemporary Ukrainian poets:

Vasyl Stus

Vasyl Stus was born not far from Kyiv but spent his childhood and youth in the Donbas Region. In this area of _____ (1), people speak mainly Russian, and it was a wonder that the young man could preserve his _____ (2) tongue. After graduating from the local Teacher Training College he worked as a teacher of Ukrainian _____ (3) and literature. In 1963 he decided to continue his education and moved to Kyiv, where he started to _____ (4) literary theory. There he published his first collections of _____ (5) «The Circuit» («Kruhovert»), «The Winter Trees», and the «Merry Cemetery». Both in his poetry and in his public speeches Vasyl protested _____ (6) the repressions of the Ukrainian intelligentsia. Though it was a _____ (7) of the so-called «political thaw» of 1961-1965, he was expelled _____ (8) his graduate programme. In 1972 Vasyl was arrested, charged with anti-Soviet propaganda, and _____ (9) to 5 years in prison and 3 years of exile. There Vasyl continued _____ (10) and his prison poetry «A Candle in the Mirror» and «Palimpsests» are considered the heights of his creative _____ (11). In his poems Vasyl wrote about life and _____ (12), fate and destiny, individual choice and responsibility. In 1979 Vasyl Stus _____ (13) to Kyiv only to be imprisoned again for _____ (14) 10 years and 5 years of exile. But his undermined health could not _____ (15) the absence of freedom and he died in a camp for political _____ (16) in the Urals when he was only 49 years

Task 3. All the paragraphs in this story about James Watt are jumbled up. Rearrange them into the correct order and read about this famous British scientist.

James Watt (1736 - 1819)

A. James Watt also made some other inventions. One of them is a copying machine which was the predecessor of the typewriter. His other invention is a rotative engine that could run machines and became the basis of industry.

B. At eighteen James decided to become a professional instrument-maker and moved to his uncle's place in Glasgow. Then he continued his studies in London and returned to Glasgow as a skilled instrument-maker.

C. He liked mathematics and was fond of designing and making things. When he at last was able to attend school, he became one of the best pupils in mathematics and languages.

D. James Watt retired at the age of 64, but he never stopped working in his

workshop inventing new things. When he died in 1819, a monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey.

E. One day James Watt was asked to repair a small working model of an atmospheric-steam engine that was used for demonstration at the university lectures. He not only did that but also improved the model and made one of his greatest discoveries – a steam engine.

F. His passion for engineering was born when the boy read Isaac Newton's «Elements of Natural Philosophy». His first engineering creation was a small electric machine with which he gave his friends shocks that made them jump.

G. James Watt was born in 1736 in Scotland in the family of a shipbuilder. The boy was not strong and suffered from terrible headaches, so he couldn't go to school and his parents taught him at home. The boy had a very good memory and a natural love of work.

H. When Glasgow University needed a qualified specialist to install new instruments in a new observatory, James Watt was invited and did that job brilliantly.

UNIT 34. FAMOUS OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Task 1. Discuss the following questions related to the topic of the lesson.

1. When was Kyiv founded?
2. Why is Kyiv called “the Mother of all Rus’ Cities”?
3. What are the key events in the history of Kyiv?
4. What Kyiv museums have you been to?
5. What historical places have you visited in Kyiv?
6. What Kyiv theatres do you like most of all?
7. When is Kyiv especially beautiful?
8. Why do we call Kyiv the political centre of Ukraine?
9. What famous monuments and statues are there in Kyiv?
10. What is Kyiv especially famous for in the world?

Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

A Visit to Kyiv

The most important impression that most visitors will have of Kyiv is that it is green and leafy with very many grandiose pre-revolutionary buildings. Many have now been renovated, and so are a pleasure to see – a welcome change from the concrete and tinted glass skyscrapers that dominate so many capital cities around the world. Kyiv’s chestnut trees are majestic and all the more special in May, when they flower. Even the buildings in the city centre that are simply residential blocks from the 19th century, with perhaps shops on the ground floor, have again become very attractive now that their ornamental plasterwork of atlantes and caryatids has been restored and repainted.

A favourite spot for tourists all year round is Andriivskyi Uzviz, due to the powerful presence of the Baroque church of St. Andrew’s which dominates the area. The picturesque cobbled streets, lined with sellers of gifts and antiques, that lead down to Contract Square with its attractive architecture and striking statue of Hetman Sahaidachnyi, are a pleasure to wander along whatever the weather.

The newly rebuilt Mykhailivska Square, with its superbly reconstructed church and statues of Olha, Kiril and Mefodiy and Andrii Pervozvannyi, is a spacious and especially attractive spot to stop and look around. The view down to St. Sophia’s with the statue of Bohdan Khmelnytsky on the Square will remain in tourists’ memories long after they have gone home.

Some examples of Soviet architecture, monuments and statues will also stay in people’s minds, especially as they cannot be found anywhere else in the world other than the former Soviet Union. Perhaps the most dramatic of these is the massive aluminium *Mother of our Homeland* with her commanding location near the Dnipro River. While many tourists will see the Parliament building and admire the hard design of both it and the nearby Cabinet of Ministers’ building, most will take photographs of the statue of the very remarkable miner near the entrance to the *Rada*.

Cutting through the middle of Kyiv is the Dnipro which, like the Thames, the Seine, the Danube and other such major rivers through capital cities, has an important

presence and is the site of relaxation throughout the year. Perhaps one of the most pleasant ways to spend a sunny Sunday morning in midwinter is to take a walk on the frozen river in the *Hidropark*, watching the sun reflected on the domes of the Lavra and the walruses braving the cold.

A blight on many cities is the amount of advertising that surrounds visitors – but the building created by the architect Horodetsky in the 19th century to advertise his concrete business, as well as to be his house, is unique and fascinating. The House of Chimeras, studded with concrete animals from both real life and fantasy, is a “must-see” for visitors.

At the end of a hard day’s sightseeing, the variety and sheer number of bars, cafés and restaurants can cause a few problems, since making the decision of where to eat and relax is not so simple.

Notes

1. Repair – ремонтування, renovation – відновлення інтер’єру та фасадів, decoration – косметичний ремонт (фарбування стін, стель, заміна шпалер тощо), refurbishment – будь-який тип ремонту, що проводиться в межах окремої квартири, reconstruction – перепланування та ремонт, rebuilding – капітальна перебудова будинку. Зверніть увагу на те, що слово “remont”, яке інколи вживається у пресі, не існує в англійській мові.

2. Tinted glass – затемнене (тоноване) скло.

3. Residential block – житловий будинок. Слово “house” вживається в англійській мові у значенні “дім”, “приватний будинок”. Багатоквартирний житловий будинок перекладається як “block of flats” або “residential block” у британському варіанті англійської мови, в американському варіанті вживається словосполучення “apartment building”.

4. Plasterwork – ліпка. Виліплені прикраси на фасадах будинків та в інтер’єрі.

5. Atlantes – атланти; **caryatids** – каріатиди. Колони у вигляді чоловічих та жіночих фігур із грецької міфології, що використовувалися в оздобленні фасадів будинків.

6. Walruses. Буквальний переклад “моржі”. Але в цьому значенні слово в англійській мові не вживається.

7. Must-see. Журналістське кліше, яке перекладається “те, що необхідно побачити, відвідати”.

8. Chimera – химера. Скульптурне зображення фантастичної істоти з давньогрецької міфології, що символізує пороки, темні сили і є частиною прикрас готичних будівель.

9. Hidropark – Гідропарк. Типовою помилкою українських перекладачів є написання цього слова “Hydropark”. Багато англійських слів, що мають у своєму складі “hydro-”, вимовляються як /haidrʒʊ/.

1. What is the first and the most important impression of Kyiv? 2. When is Kyiv the most beautiful and attractive? 3. What is Andriivskyi Uzviz famous for? 4. What is situated in Mykhailivska square? Describe the Mykhailivskyi Cathedral. 5. Where is *Mother of our Homeland* situated? Do you like this monument? 6. Why is the

Dnipro river so very important to Kyiv? 7. How can you spend your free time in the Hidropark? 8. What is a blight on many cities? 9. What does the House of Chimeras look like? 10. What cafes and restaurants do you prefer as places to eat and relax? 11. What is your favourite place in Kyiv?

Task 3. Complete the following sentences in the context of the above material.

1. The most important impression of Kyiv ... 2. A favourite spot for tourists is... 3. The view down to St. Sophia's ... 4. A blight on many cities is ... 5. The emblem of Kyiv is ... 6. ... is a "must-see" for visitors. 7. It's weird... 8. It's easy when ... 9. It might be nice... 10. Let's go and rent... 11. Tourists can't resist...

Task 4. Working in pairs, make up dialogues to expand each of the following sentences.

1. What can you suggest for me to buy as a souvenir on Andriyivsky Uzviz? 2. While we're in Kyiv, what theatres should we go to? 3. What Kyiv museums should we visit? 4. Where should I go first when I get to Kyiv? 5. How about going to the zoo next Friday? 6. Is it possible to see anything much in Kyiv in only a couple of days? 7. How can I get to Mykhailivska Square from the railway station? 8. What is there to see in St. Sophia's Square? 9. Could you tell me the opening times for the Pecherskiy Lavra?

Task 5. An Irish friend of yours has written to you asking for information about Kyiv which he is planning to visit next year. Compose a reply with some useful suggestions about interesting and historical places in Kyiv which your friend might like to see.

Task 6. Work in groups to prepare a presentation on a new travel tour to the capital of Ukraine, Kyiv. Pay attention to the most important points relating to transport, accommodation, entertainment, local customs and personal security. Emphasize what places of historic interest tourists should see.

Task 7. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Київ особливо красивий у травні, коли цвітуть каштани. 2. Улюблене місце туристів протягом усього року – це Андріївський узвіз. 3. Ви отримаєте велике задоволення, блукаючи мальовничими брукованими вулицями, що ведуть до Контрактової площі. 4. Не можна не захоплюватися, дивлячись на Андріївську церкву, збудовану архітектором Растреллі у стилі бароко. 5. Величний Михайлівський собор був реставрований у 2000 році. 6. Багатьох туристів приваблює пам'ятник Богдану Хмельницькому, розташований у центрі Софіївської площі. 7. На Михайлівській площі ви можете побачити пам'ятники Ользі, Кирилу та Мефодію, а також пам'ятник Андрію Первозванному. 8. Софіївська площа, де стоїть пам'ятник гетьману України Богдану Хмельницькому, надовго залишиться у пам'яті туристів. 9. Чи можливо побачити щось цікаве у Києві за день або два? 10. Як ви вважаєте, що мені слід

відвідати в першу чергу? 11. Якщо у вас мало часу, вам необхідно відвідати Лавру, Софіївський собор та побувати на Андріївському узвозі. 12. Відпочивати влітку в Гідропарку – це справжнє задоволення для киян та гостей столиці. 13. Які сувеніри я можу купити в Києві? Що ви мені порадите? 14. У нових районах Києва ви можете побачити житлові будинки, а також безліч магазинів, кафе, ресторанів та барів.

Task 8. Translate the text into English paying attention to the translation of secondary parts of the sentence. Use the following key words and expressions: *відновити, відбудувати – to rebuild, солідна установа – important organisation, знести – to demolish, величний – majestic, зберігати – to preserve, нащадки – descendants, височити – to loom.*

Київські церкви

До 1913 року в Києві налічувалося понад 100 церков, монастирів та соборів. За перші роки Радянської влади (1920-1941) понад 25 київських храмів було знищено, решта – закриті або перепрофільовані. Між іншим, у 60-ті роки також було зруйновано багато церков.

Проте останнім часом було відбудовано такі величні храми, як Михайлівський та Успенський собори. Міська влада пропонує відновити Десятинну церкву, яка розташована поряд з Історичним музеєм. Кияни збирають гроші на будівництво Сретенської церкви на Львівській площі. Можливо, з часом у Києві знову засяють куполи всіх зруйнованих у минулому сторіччі храмів. Але на місці багатьох церков уже збудовані нові багатоповерхові будинки та офіси солідних установ.

На Михайлівській площі знесли Трьохсвятительську церкву, гроші на будівництво якої дав свого часу Василь Кочубей. На місці цієї церкви було збудовано приміщення Міністерства закордонних справ України. Навряд чи коли-небудь можна буде відновити Володимиро-Либідську церкву, на місці якої розташовано палац “Україна”. Слід зазначити, що ця проблема цікавить як учених-істориків, так і пересічних громадян. Нам слід пам’ятати, що величні архітектурні споруди минулого – це історія українського народу, яку ми повинні не руйнувати, а зберігати для наших нащадків, для наступних поколінь.

UNIT 35. MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

Task 1. Vocabulary Revision. Fill in the table with the italicized words.

Battle painting, one-man exhibition, painter of landscapes, painter of portraits, genre painting, restorer, historical painting, varnishing day, landscape painting, monumental painting, mural painting, portrait, icon-painter, engraver, caricature, exhibition halls, colourist, galley, collection, model/sitter, city-scape (town-scape), sea-scape (water-piece, marine), painter of seascapes, graphic art (black-and-white art), still life, icon, print, fresco, engraving, woodcut, reproduction, self-portrait, a half-length portrait, a full-length portrait, draftsman, international exhibition, miniature, on display, abstract art, museum of applied art, folk art, oriental art, fine arts, contemporary (modern) art, ancient art.

Art Exhibitions and Museums	Kinds of Paintings	Painters and Models

Task 2. Read the text and speak about your own reasons to visit museums and exhibitions.

Museums are presenting the whole world left to us, with which we can learn lots of things we did not previously know, be aware of what has happened in the past as well as what is going to happen in the future, or gain self-understanding. Personally, among countless factors which influence the reason for visiting museums, there are three conspicuous aspects as follows.

The main reason for my propensity for visiting museums is that more about local histories can be known in this way. Nowadays, many museums are mainly operating for responsibilities to collect, preserve historic treasures and exhibit fine art and antiquities. For instance, the National Museum of Chinese History, the first of these kinds to be established in China has over 300,000 items, including more than 2,000 first-grade pieces items, 100,000 photographs of cultural relics and over 200,000 professional books. As you walk around the General Chinese History exhibition rooms, looking at the cultural relics and imagining the past, you may feel that you are traveling along a path spanning the course of Chinese history.

Another reason can be seen by every person is that you can see something rare so much as unique in museums. For example, Emperor QinShihuang, the first emperor in Chinese history, is known as the Emperor Qin's Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses. Today, the Emperor Qin's Terra-cotta Museum, 'the eighth Wonder of the world', is not only a treasure house where the tourists can learn histories, but also a main scenic spot of China. The vivid pottery figures, colorful uniforms and various weapons, acclaimed as the peak of perfection, are unique forever.

Furthermore, visiting museums can enrich our knowledge about various sides, such as preventive measures of a disease, the reason of earthquake, the latest development of the laser and so on. The inventive genius may be inspired in someone by making exhibits, because knowledge is acquired more easily in this way than being taught in class.

Still, people might list other reasons to explain why they always visit museums while traveling to new places, but the three points I have explored in the above discussion, I believe, are most relevant to the issue under discussion.

Task 3. Read the text and speak about the visit to the museum using the ‘Key Language’.

HOW TO VISIT THE LOUVRE MUSEUM

The Louvre museum is perhaps the most famous art museum in the world. The sprawling palace holds scores of corridors with walls and walls of priceless art and sculpture. Visiting the museum can be daunting at best because of the sheer size of the palace. Follow these few steps to make your visit to the Louvre museum a seamless and memorable event.

Research the art of the museum before visiting. Knowing the history of the art helps to enrich the experience of viewing it, so do your homework before.

Determine which section of the Louvre you are most interested in. The museum houses everything from Egyptian and Mesopotamian art to French and German impressionism.

Visit the highlights of the museum first, so you can have time to explore the other reaches of the corridors. The most famous of the Louvre’s art is located in the Sully wing. In the centre of the Sully are greats such as Winged Victory and the Mona Lisa.

Obtain a museum guide from the front desk. They can be purchased for as little as 8 euros, as well as audio guides to the museum that accompany certain exhibits.

Plan your route in the museum so that you touch upon some of the best highlights of each exhibit. Start with the ground floor, the Richelieu floor, which contains sculpture. Then proceed to the 1st floor of the Sully that contains Egyptian, Etruscan, Middle Eastern and Greek and Roman antiques. The Sully wing also encompasses painting and medieval art.

Key Language

Before the visit...

First... so that...

Then...

Also...

Task 4. Describe a picture using a scheme.

1) Introduction.

The photo/picture shows...

It was taken/painted by/in...

It’s a... (black-and-white/coloured photo).

- 2) What is where?
 In the foreground/background you can see...
 In the foreground/background there is...
 In the middle/centre there are...
 At the top/At the bottom there is...
 On the left/right there are...
 Behind/In front of ... you can see...
 Between ... there is...
- 3) Who is doing what?
- 4) What I think about the picture?
 It seems as if...
 The lady seems to...
 Maybe...
 I think...
 ...might be a symbol of...
 The atmosphere is peaceful/depressing...
 I (don't) like the picture because...
 It makes me think of...

Task 5. Read the text. For each of the empty space (1–12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM DAY

International Museum Day has been held around the 18th of May every year (1) _____ 1977. It was started by the International Council of Museums (ICOM). ICOM says: 'The event (2) _____ the opportunity for museum professionals to meet the public and alert them to the (3) _____ that museums face.' It wants the public to know museums are 'an institution in the service of (4) _____ and of its development'. ICOM encourages its member countries to celebrate the day in a way that is best for their specific cultures. It asks countries to follow its simple motto: 'Museums are an important (5) _____ of cultural exchange, enrichment of cultures and development of mutual understanding, co-operation and (6) _____ among peoples.'

Museums are an important part of every society. They are a great (7) _____ of education and (8) _____. The UK Museums Association says a museum is: 'A permanent institution in the service of society.' It says a museum 'acquires, (9) _____, researches, communicates and exhibits the heritage of humanity'. It adds that museums are for 'the purposes of education, study, and enjoyment'. There are museums on just about anything you can (10) _____ of. There are museums for science, technology, toys, history, stamps and even museum museums. We can visit (11) _____ museums that showcase a single building, or we can visit the great museums of the world that contain hundreds of thousands of (12) _____ treasures.

- 1 A sincere B sincerely C since D sincerest
 2 A provision B provides C provider D providing

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 3 | A challenges | B challenger | C challenged | D challenging |
| 4 | A social | B societies | C socially | D society |
| 5 | A meaning | B means | C meant | D meanie |
| 6 | A piece | B peaceful | C peace | D pieced |
| 7 | A sauce | B source | C sourced | D sauces |
| 8 | A wonderful | B wondered | C wonders | D wonder |
| 9 | A conservation | B conserved | C conserves | D conserve |
| 10 | A think | B thought | C thinking | D thinks |
| 11 | A locally | B locals | C locale | D local |
| 12 | A priceless | B pricy | C priced | D prices |

UNIT 36. FILMS AND CINEMA

Task 1. Read the text and fill in the table.

We love watching films (= **movies** in American English) – either on TV, on DVD, downloaded onto our PCs or at the cinema.

What sort of films do you enjoy? You've got a lot of **genres** to choose from: **westerns** (set in the American Wild West) or **spaghetti westerns** (those filmed in Italy) to **action** films (fights, car chases etc.), **adventure**, **travelogues** (accounts of travels), **animated** (cartoons), or **horror** (lots of blood or ghostly visits). Perhaps you prefer **comedy** (or 'romcom' – romantic comedy) or **dramas**. Sometimes these are **epics** (long, historical dramas), **adaptations** (adapted either from a previous film or from a book or play), **sequels** (films following the events in the well-known film) or **prequels** (films preceding the events in the well-known film). What about **thrillers** (or suspense), or **musicals** (with song and dance) and **science fiction** (set in a futuristic world)? Or maybe you prefer the old **black and white films**, or the **classics**.

In a celebrity-obsessed world, actors are as famous as politicians (maybe even more so). We like to see our favourite actors **playing a character** – even a **minor character** – in films, whether these are in **lead roles** (=main roles), or **supporting roles** (not main roles). Every year, the **Oscars** gives awards to **lead actors** and **supporting actors**, but never to the **extras** (the actors who play people in a crowd, often without a speaking part). We like reading the film **credits**, firstly to see who's in the **cast** (everyone who acted in the film) and if there's a **cameo** – a **special appearance** by a famous actor who's only in the film for a couple of minutes.

Then we like to see who the **director** or **producer** is, the **screenwriter** who wrote the **screenplay** (the script that the actors speak) and **the composer**, who composed the **soundtrack** (the music background in the film). We'll read film **reviews** to find out more about the **plot** (or storyline) and how good the **lighting**, **cinematography** (art of **shooting the film**) or **costumes** are. We might even watch a **trailer** (short extract from the film) to see the **special effects**.

Film Genres	
Actors / The Cast	
People Making the Film	
What We Need to Shoot the Film	
Other Important Words	

Task 2. Compare the most popular film genres by filling in the table with the italicized words. Add your example of each genre to the table.

Moving, slow, violent, dull, hilarious, humorous, gripping, frightening, thrilling, light-hearted, sentimental, scary, boring, action-packed, funny, cliché, charming, bloody, brutal, sensitive, intriguing.

Kind of Film	Positive Features	Negative Features	Example
<i>I find/consider ... to have both positive and negative features.</i>	<i>In my view... As I see it ... it may be...</i>	<i>However... On the other hand... Opponents of ... say...</i>	<i>For instance... In particular ... is...</i>
Horror Films/Thrillers			
Comedy			
Romance/Drama			
Musical			
Adventure/Travelogue			

Task 3. Choose and review the film using the tables.

Genre	This film is...
Short Description	It is about ... who...
Cast	The actors starring in the film are... The supporting roles are played by... There is a/no cameo appearance of...
Setting (Time/Place)	The film is set in... It takes place in...
Plot	The opening scene of the film shows... At the beginning ... but then/later... ...meanwhile... Eventually... In the closing scene we can see...
Special Details	What strikes me about the first picture is the fact that... The film reminds me of...

Task 4. Read the text. Fill in the gap (1–8) with one suitable word.

HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS PART 1' MOVIE REVIEW

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1 is, as expected, the darkest film of the lot by far. In fact, the setting's so bleak it's almost as 1) _____ our favourite

now-nearly-adult wizards have survived the apocalypse and are fighting against all odds to stay alive in a suddenly completely inhospitable world (think *The Road*, *The Book of Eli*) And, in a way, they are. Voldemort and his Death Eaters have taken over and the fun days of learning spells, working (2) _____ wands, playing Quidditch, and hanging (3) _____ with their Hogwarts schoolmates are just fond memories. Harry, Hermione, and Ron are on a mission to destroy Horcruxes and save not only the wizarding world but innocent muggles in this next to last edition of the blockbuster *Harry Potter* franchise.

The Bottom Line. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1* has its share of action sequences, and returning director David Yates uses everything at his disposal (4) _____ make the scenes as seat-grippingly suspenseful as possible. But what sells this film isn't the occasional battle, it's – as previously mentioned – the emotional connection we have with the main characters and investment we've made (5) _____ following Harry, Hermione, and Ron's journey over the years.

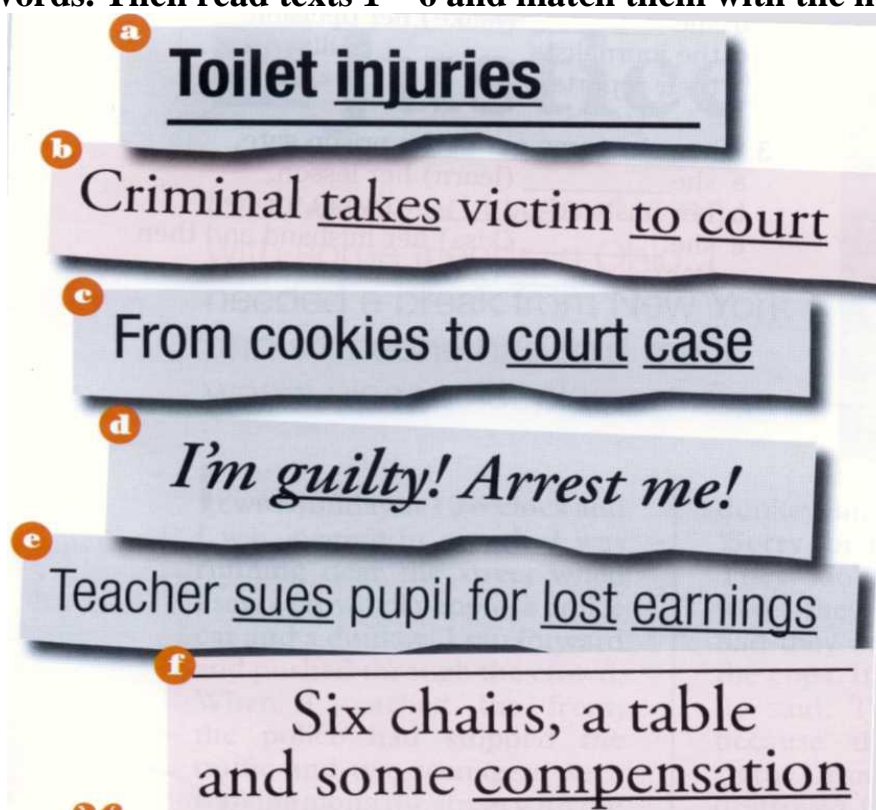
The title, *Deathly Hallows*, just sounds foreboding and the feeling of impending doom looms large over the entire two hours and 27 minutes running time. That said, there are some incredibly funny bits thrown in here and there to lighten the mood, mostly delivered with crackerjack timing by Grint as the ever dependable Ron Weasley. Grint's got a real future in comedies, if that's the direction he chooses to go.

The film concentrates (6) _____ the three teen wizards, with most of the outside news coming through dream sequences, radio broadcasts, and newspaper headlines that flash by quickly onscreen. As with the book, *Deathly Hallows* narrows the focus of the story to Harry's preparation for his fight to the death with Voldemort. And director Yates and returning screenwriter Steve Kloves (7) _____ very few false steps (the pacing's a bit sluggish about three-quarters of the way in) as they prepare audiences for the final showdown in *Part 2* (hitting cinemas next July).

A slight word of warning for parents of young *Harry Potter* fans: there are a few more mature moments and there are, as there have been in the past, deaths of characters we've come to love. Keep that (8) _____ mind when deciding if the seventh film is appropriate for younger viewers. However, if they've read the books, then there's nothing that should be too shocking in the film.

UNIT 37. RESPONSIBILITIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Task 1. Read the newspaper headlines a – f. Check the meanings of the underlined words. Then read texts 1 – 6 and match them with the headlines.



Task 2. Read the texts again and answer the questions. Tick true and cross false.

- 1 Kathleen Robertson sued her own son. _____
- 2 Daniel Allen didn't mean to hurt MsBlau. _____
- 3 The teenage girls from Colorado wanted to frighten their neighbours. _____
- 4 Terrence Dickson is a burglar. _____
- 5 Kara Walton couldn't open the door of the toilet. _____
- 6 Helmut Bleibtreu had felt guilty for 80 years. _____

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the highlighted words in the text.

- 1 'A _____ consists of twelve persons chosen to decide who has the best lawyer.' - *Robert Frost*
- 2 After the witness had given his evidence, the _____ confessed to the crime.
- 3 Was this the first time that a teacher had _____ a student?
- 4 The _____ shouted out, 'Order in court!'
- 5 A football player took an opponent to court to ask for _____ for a broken leg.
- 6 The police are looking for _____ to the robbery which took place at Murphy's Jewellery late last night.

Task 4. Work in groups. Imagine you are the jury and decide if these people should win or lose their cases.

- Kathleen Robertson
- Terrence Dickson
- Wanita Young
- Kara Walton

Laughter in Court!

1 _____ Kathleen Robertson of Austin, Texas took a furniture store to court for medical costs and physical and mental suffering. She had broken her ankle after falling over a little boy who was running wild inside the store. The store owner was rather surprised to be the accused in a court case. The little boy was Ms Robertson's son!

2 _____ Eleven-year-old New Jersey boy Daniel Allen was running to catch a bus when he accidentally knocked over school teacher Eileen Blau. Daniel cried when he found out he had hurt the teacher. But two years later, she took him to court because of the injuries she had suffered. Apparently, the Aliens' insurance company had still not paid compensation for her medical care and lost earnings. During the court case Daniel told the judge, 'I'm sorry I ran into her. It was an accident!'

3 _____ A Colorado woman has sued two teenagers for giving her some cookies! Instead of going to a dance, Taylor Ostergaard, 17, and Lindsey Jo Zellitti, 18 decided to stay home and bake cookies for their neighbours. After they had finished baking, they added a heart shaped card to every packet of cookies. The card read, 'Have a great night. Love, The T and L Club!' Then, the girls went from house to house, and left a dozen cookies at every home where the lights were on. When the teens knocked on Wanita Young's door, the 49-year-old woman called the police. She was afraid because there were suspicious people at her door. They hadn't answered when she had asked them who they were. Later, Taylor explained that they hadn't answered because they had wanted the gift to be a surprise. There were no witnesses, and the police decided that the girls had not committed a crime. However, the next day, Young went to hospital suffering from anxiety. A year later, she sued the girls for the cost of her medical bills.

4 _____ Terrence Dickson had just robbed a house in Pennsylvania. However, he discovered that he couldn't get out of the garage because the automatic door wasn't working correctly. And he couldn't get back in the house either because the door was locked. The family was on holiday, so Mr Dickson was stuck in the garage for eight days. He survived on a case of Pepsi and a large bag of dried dog food. When he finally got out, Mr Dickson sued the homeowner's insurance company. He claimed the situation had caused him mental anguish. It seems that even a burglar can ask a jury for money.

5 _____ Kara Walton of Delaware went to court to get damages for something that was her own fault, She sued the owner of a night club because she had fallen from a bathroom window and lost her two front teeth. Why was she climbing through the window in the club? Was the door blocked? No, it was because she didn't want to pay the \$3.50 for using the toilet!

6 _____ Some people just can't accept responsibility for their own problems, but that's not the case of Helmut Bleibtreu. In 2006, this 84-year-old German pensioner went to the police and confessed to a crime. He had placed a firecracker on a railway track in 1926, and had run away when railway police saw him. For 80 years he had lived with his guilt, but finally he felt he had to admit to the only bad thing he had ever done. The police told him not to do it again and set him free.

UNIT 38. YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Youth and youth movement are important factors in the social and political life of Great Britain. Among the many youth organizations uniting young people the following are the most popular.

The Combined Cadet Force trains boys at schools for service in the armed forces. All schools have an Army section and must have a Royal Navy (R.N.) or Royal Air Force (RAF) section. Cadets wear military uniform.

The Junior Red Cross Section is an integral part of the British Red Cross Society. Boys and girls from 5 to 17 can be members in Links in schools. Cadets who are organized in out-of-school groups (11-17) wear uniform. The summer special camps are held in order to give holidays to physically handicapped children, and juniors play an active part in this activity.

The National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs was formed in 1928. Clubs are open for all young people between the ages of 10 and 25, interested in farming and the countryside.

The Woodcraft Folk organization for children was founded in 1925. Very often whole families, parents and children belong to this association. Its aim is to bring up children in the spirit of peace and friendship on the principles of progress and humanity.

The motto of the Woodcraft Folk is "Span the World with Friendship". They organize summer tent camps. There they study nature, history, archeology, and ecology. They organize dance and song festivals or sports competitions.

The Young Men's Christian Association develops high standards of Christian character in group activity and citizenship training. Its programmes include physical and spiritual education, public affairs and citizenship activities.

The Young Women's Christian Association originated in 1855 when Lady Kinnaird in London opened a home for nurses returning from the Crimean War. The aim of the Association is to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual aspects of young women.

The Welsh League of Youth was founded in 1922. Its object is to promote Christian Welsh citizenship among the youths of Wales. Boys and girls under 14 belong to Junior Clubs, and from 14 to 25 to Youth Clubs.

Boy Scouts is an organization that teaches young people to be good citizens and trains them to become leaders. More than 24 million young people and scout leaders belong to Scouting units in more than 130 countries.

Scouts are taught to do their duty to god, to their country, and to other people. Their motto is "*Be Prepared*", and learning by doing is the method used to teach them. The World Scout emblem is a Lily.

Scouts practice citizenship by electing their own youth leaders and by learning to work together. Boy scouts work and play outdoors; they acquire skills in camping, first aid, outdoor cooking, swimming and woodcraft.

Robert Baden Powell /1857-1941/ of Britain started the Boy Scout movement in 1907, when he organized a camp for 20 boys. In 1908 Baden-Powell published the

first Boy Scout Manual. In 1910 together with his sister Agnes he organized the Girl Guides.

The Scouting Program has three levels: **Cub Scouting**, **Boy Scouting**, and **Exploring**. Any boy from 6 to 20 years of age may become a member. Girls from 14 to 20 years may join the Explorers. Each member pays a registration fee. A boy who has no group near him may become a Lone Cub Scout or Boy Scout by writing to the National Office. Boys with disabilities can take part in Boy Scout Programs according to their capabilities.

Cub Scouting.

Bobcat is the first rank in Cub Scouting. To earn this rank and to wear the blue and gold Cub Scout uniform, a boy must first learn the Cub Scout sign, salute, motto, and Promise, and know the Law of the Pack. The Cub Scout motto is “Do Your Best”.

The Cub Scout Promise is : “I / name/ promise to do my best to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people and to obey the law of the Pack”.

Wolf , Bear and Webelos are the next highest ranks of Cub Scouts .

Boy Scouting. Any boy at 11-18 may be a Boy Scout. He must learn and promise to follow the Scout oath and the Scout Law. The Boy Scout promise is: “On my honour, I will do my best: to do my duty to God and my community, and to obey the Scout Law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight”.

The Scout Law has 12 points. It states that a Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. Scouts form patrols of 5 to 8 boys. 4 groups of patrols form a troop, led by an adult Scoutmaster.

Tenderfoot is the first rank in Boy Scouting. A Tenderfoot must have spent one night on camp-out. He must have learned the technique how to stop people from choking. He must have identified the poisonous plants.

Second Class Scout must know how to use a map and compass. He must understand more first aid. He must be able to prepare a cooking fire and cook meal.

First Class Scout is the third rank of Boy Scouting. FCS must find direction without a compass. They must have served as their patrol’s cook on a camp-out. FCS must understand the first aid procedure used to revive a person and pass a more advanced swimming test.

Star Scout must have earned 6 merit badges in communication, emergency, preparedness, environmental science, physical fitness and swimming.

Life Scout must have earned eleven merit badges .

Eagle Scout must have earned twenty-one merit badges .

A Scout may be given a Heroism Award and an Honour Medal for saving another person’s life at the risk of his own.

Service activities

The Scout Slogan is “*Do a Good Turn Daily*”. Scouts learn to respect and care for other people. Each scout must participate in service projects. Scouts work

together to help their community. They may collect food for needy families. Scouts have helped during emergencies.

Boys and girls may become Explorers if they are 14.5 or more. Explorers in the community may form an Explorer post. An adult leader supervises the post and serves as an advisor. Each Explorer post centres the activities on a particular hobby interest: aviation, computers, law or oceanography. Many posts take part in outdoor activities. Post Programs give Explorer a chance to investigate future careers.

Jamborees / Meetings / are among the most important events in scouting. During a Nation Jamboree Scouts from all areas of the country spend 10 days camping together.

During World Jamboree, held every four years, scouts from all parts of the world meet one another. The Boy Scouting held the first World Jamboree in Britain in 1920, when 301 Scouts from 32 countries camped together. Today there are 16,000,000 Scouts in 150 countries of the world.

The Girl Guides Association was formed in 1910 by Baden-Powell soon after he started the Boy Scouts movement. The programme of training is planned to develop intelligence and practical skills. The Association includes three age groups: Brownies /7,5-11/, Guides / 11-16 /, Land, Sea and Air Rangers.

Task 1. Read the sentences, put in the necessary words:

1. The Combined _____ Force trains boys at schools for service in the armed forces.
2. The Junior Red _____ Section is for boys and girls from 5 to 17 .
3. The National Federation of Young _____' Clubs are for the interested in farming.
4. The Woodcraft Folk's aim is to bring up children in the spirit of _____ and friendship.
5. The motto of the Woodcraft Folk is "Span the World with _____".
6. There they study nature, history, archeology, and _____.
7. They organize dances and songs _____ or sports competitions.
8. The Young Men's _____ Association develops high standards of Christian character.
9. The Young Women's Christian _____ originated in 1855 .
10. It was opened as a home for nurses returning from the _____ War.

(association, Crimean, friendship, Christian, peace, festivals, farmers, ecology, Cross, cadet)

Task 2. Scan for details

1. Scouting teaches young people to be a) good citizens; b) leaders; c) specialists .
2. Scouts are taught to do their duty to a) God; b) their country; c) other people
3. Their motto is a) "Be Prepared"; b) "Do All Things Well"; c) "Be ready".
4. Learning by a) playing; b) doing; c) teaching is the method to teach Scouts.
5. The World Scout emblem is a a) Rose; b) Tulip; c) Lily.
6. Scouts acquire skills in a) camping; b) first aid; c) outdoor cooking.
7. The Scouting Program has three levels a) Cubs; b) Boys; c) Explorers; d) Scout masters.

8. Cub Scouting includes the ranks of a) Bobcat; b) Wolf; c) Bear; d) Lions.
9. Boy Scouting has the ranks of a) Tigers; b) Tenderfoot; c) Star, Life and Eagle Scouts.
10. Boys and girls may become Explorers if they are a) 14,5; b) 13; c) 12,5

Task 3. Fill in the gaps .

1. The Scout Law has 12 points.
2. It states that a Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent.
3. Scouts form patrols of 5 to 8 boys.
4. 4 groups of patrols form a troop, led by an adult Scoutmaster.
5. Tenderfoot is the first rank in Boy Scouting.
6. A Tenderfoot must have spent one night on camp-out.
7. He must have learned the technique how to stop people from choking.
8. He must have identified the poisonous plants.

Task 4. Check yourself if you can be a First Class Scout . Tick what you have already done.

Second Class Scout	must know how to use a map and compass. He must understand more first aid. He must be able to prepare a cooking fire and cook meal.
First Class Scout	must find direction without a compass. must have served as their patrol's cook on a camp-out. must know the first aid procedure to revive a person. must pass a more advanced swimming test.
Star Scout	must have earned 6 merit badges.
Life Scout	must have earned eleven merit badges.
Eagle Scout	must have earned twenty-one merit badges.

**ЧАСТИНА 3.
МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ**

**PART 2.
STUDENTS' SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION GUIDE**

TEXT FOR ADDITIONAL READING

UNIT 1.

You are going to read a magazine article about how different people handle stress. For questions 1 – 14, choose from the people (A – E). Some of the people may be chosen more than once.

Which of the people

has friends who are about the same weight?	0 <u>A</u>
wishes they looked different?	1 ___
says a particular time in their life affected their future?	2 ___
finds that being organized helps them to cope with stress?	3 ___
uses their imagination to help them calm down?	4 ___
believes that in the future they will benefit from going to a particular place?	5 ___
feels that very few people understand their problems?	6 ___
appears to have a new ambition?	7 ___
says that they are different from other people with a similar problem?	8 ___
was not especially clever at school?	9 ___
feels that their family contributes to their stress?	10___ 11___
benefits from something which is physically tiring?	12___ 13___
has both family and professional responsibilities?	14 ___

How I Combat stress

A Kylie

Like every 15-year-old, I often feel under pressure about all sorts of things. I tend to be dissatisfied with my weight when I compare myself with girls *who* are taller and slimmer than me, but my mum points out that I am no different from the majority of my friends, *who* are really just as plump as I am. Another problem is schoolwork, and the end of term is a time *when* I get especially anxious because of exams. I have developed a range of strategies for periods when I have a lot to do and get really worked up. One of them is making a list of all the things *that* I have to get done, in order of importance. That way, I can plan my time better.

B Mario

I recently realised that my stress and anxiety is due to the absence of direction in my life. For me, schooldays were a time *when* I misbehaved and fooled about. I wasn't the brightest pupil around and I found most lessons very demanding. Sport was the only thing I was good at. This means that I now do not have the qualifications *that* I need to get a good job. So I have decided to set myself some goals and enrol at a college *where* I will be attending evening courses for adults next term. I hope this will give me the confidence *that* I lack, and better job prospects.

C Lukas

Being 16, my biggest cause of anxiety and stress is my future. I sometimes feel I shall never satisfy my parents, *whose* own professional success means that they expect me to do well in life. The only person *who* really understands me is my brother, and

when we are together, we joke and talk about anything *that* makes us forget about our responsibilities. I have also joined a sports club, where I work out twice a week, and that has made a difference. After I have been to the gym, I find I am physically tired, but I have the mental energy to face the problems *that* seemed impossible to me earlier on.

D Nefeli

While I am aware that being overweight is a health risk, I don't get worried about my excess kilos or my appearance. Instead of just worrying about being fat, I go to keep fit classes, *which* is marvellous for reducing stress. Being active is not only good for losing weight but is also good for the circulation. I am not a fanatical weight-watcher, although I try to keep to a balanced diet *that* includes plenty of fruit, vegetables, whole grain bread and milk. I am not like those health freaks *who* tear around health food stores examining the labels on food products to see how many calories they contain. I just use my common sense. It amazes me more people do not adopt a similar attitude.

E Magdalena

I have a husband, four children, and a full-time job, which is a very good reason *why* I cannot call my time my own. There is always someone *who* wants something, or some job *that* needs doing. At the times *when* I can't cope any more, I sit or lie down and just close my eyes and think of somewhere quiet and relaxing – a warm, sandy beach, a grassy meadow or even the local park. Afterwards, I have a wonderful sense of relief and the things *that* I thought were urgent are not so important any more. Just a few minutes of this makes all the difference.

UNIT 2.

You are going to read an article about a model called Bridget Hall. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from sentences A – H the one which fits each gap (1 – 6). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

The making of a model

Having been under her mother's wing for most of her life, Bridget Hall now makes her own career decisions as a model. Bridget made her first professional appearance at the age of nine. She hated her first assignment, which was during a heatwave, and for which she was paid a fee of \$75 an hour. (0) C

Such a life takes its toll, however, as it demands a strong sense of commitment. Once contracts have been signed, Bridget's time is not her own as she has to be willing to work long hours on shoots in distant places. Additionally, she has to keep her body in tip-top physical condition through diet and exercise. (1) _____.

Modelling is obviously a tough business which requires single-mindedness and determination to succeed. Bridget believes she has both but she is also thankful to her mother, Donna, for her encouragement. She says lovingly of her mother that she was very supportive in the early days when jobs were not always available and money was scarce. (2) _____. The problem was that she became too tall to model with other children and subsequently was unemployable for some time.

When Donna, Bridget's mother, suggested a shift to modelling ladies' clothes, the agency was rather reluctant. Undaunted by this, Donna hired a makeup artist and hair stylist and then booked a session in a studio to get new photographs for a portfolio which was sent to all the big agencies. (3) _____. Bridget was an immediate hit.

Encouraged by Bridget's new-found success, a major agency got her to sign a two-year contract. Today Bridget earns a minimum of \$10,000 a day. Despite her new wealth and status, she admits that she might have made some bad decisions when she was younger. (4) _____.

Bridget is aware of the gaps in her education and the subject of completing her studies does come up in discussions from time to time, but until now, she has not felt strongly motivated to do anything about it. (5) _____.

In fact, her talk of education stopped completely when she met actor Leonardo DiCaprio and they became good friends. Bridget is a very popular individual and the fact that she keeps company with such celebrities means that she is frequently invited to occasions of all sorts. At an all-star party in her honour in New York, 1500 turned up at a bar-restaurant to celebrate with her. (6) _____. All in all, the price of fame and stardom must be well worth paying.

A Given her fast and furious lifestyle, it is hardly surprising that Bridget has not gone back to the classroom.

B The time and investment were well spent, as the reaction to the new pictures was overwhelmingly enthusiastic.

C Her working conditions and income have changed since then, and she now chooses where and when to work, and loves the excitement and glamour of the fashion world.

D Like a true professional, Bridget goes jogging every day and restricts herself to high-protein, low-calorie meals.

E Bridget enjoys her hectic social life, although it can be very exhausting.

F She sometimes regrets that she dropped out of school so early but the attraction of high modelling fees helped to lure her away.

G Having spent most of her life as a model she has many regrets.

H Somewhere between Bridget's twelfth and thirteenth birthdays, her bookings began to drop off.

UNIT 3.

Task 1. Read the article. Three sentences have been removed from the article below. Put them in the right places (one of the sentences doesn't fit) and answer the questions after the text.

- A** His personality is an interesting mixture of contrasts.
- B** Max's appearance often makes people think he must be an actor or a pop star.
- C** His appearance and personality make him seem older than he is.
- D** In his free time, Max loves excitement and action.

AN INTERESTING NEIGHBOUR

I first met my friend Max Westlake two years ago when he knocked on my door. "Hello", he said warmly. "My name's Max, and I have just moved in next door, so I'm your new neighbour."

1) _____. He is a handsome, well-dressed young man in his early twenties. Max is quite tall and slim, with hazel eyes and carefully-styled light brown hair. He likes wearing expensive clothes such as leather jackets and silk scarves.

2) _____. He has a great sense of humour, and I love to listen to his amusing stories. What's more, he is a very kind-hearted person who is always ready to help a friend in need. On the other hand, though, he can seem arrogant and conceited sometimes because he likes to be in the centre of attention.

3) _____. He enjoys dangerous sports such as bungee jumping and hang gliding. He's a great dancer too, and he often goes to clubs and discos.

All in all, life is never dull when Max is around.

1. Who wouldn't be happy to have him for a friend and a neighbour?
2. Who is Max? What does he look like?
3. What does he usually wear?
4. What kind of a person is he?
5. What style does the writer use to talk about Max: personal or impersonal?

Fill in the gaps with one of the words given in the box below and read about the connection between personality and intelligence.

knowledge	low	definition	learn	problems	favorable	fail	lack
poorly	trouble	degree	combination	babies	remember	measure	
incomplete	mental	potential	skill	determine	do	remain	

People differ in the speed with which they learn things and how well and how long they ___ (1) ideas. They also differ in their ability to understand ideas and to use their ___ (2) in solving problems. For example, some people can solve mathematical ___ (3) rapidly. Others quickly understand how machines work. Still others can easily ___ (4) new words or a foreign language. All these abilities – and many more – are factors in what is called intelligence.

There is no universally accepted ___ (5) of the word intelligence. But a person is considered intelligent to the ___ (6) that he or she has the abilities mentioned above.

Although such abilities are somewhat related, a person may be high in some and ___ (7) in others. A person who can memorize names and dates may have ___ (8) with long division. Another who has creative talent in art or music or has inventive ability may ___ (9) other abilities associated with intelligence. Although creativity and intelligence are related, some people of above-average intelligence do ___ (10) when faced, with problems that are new to them.

Intelligence is sometimes regarded as a ___ (11) of qualities that lead to success in school. But some abilities, such as mechanical ___ (12), are not used much in school. As a result, tests designed to ___ (13) intelligence include few questions that deal with mechanical skill. In addition, IQ (intelligence quotient) tests ___ (14) not emphasize originality. Thus, they provide an ___ (15) picture of the many factors involved in intelligence.

A person's intelligence depends on heredity and environment. Every person is born with a certain ___ (16) capacity that influences how intelligent he or she will be as an adult. The development of this capacity is influenced by the person's background. Severely undernourished ___ (17) may be unable to develop their natural abilities. Similarly, children who are beaten or ridiculed by their parents may become so upset that their intellectual talents ___ (18) underdeveloped. Many children who face discrimination because of their race or nationality or a physical disability also ___ (19) to develop their capacities to the fullest extent.

Most psychologists believe both heredity and environment help ___ (20) intelligence, but that each limits the other. They believe a person's genetic ___ (21) for intelligence can only be reached in a favorable environment. But they also believe that environment, no matter how ___ (22), cannot create a potential that is not represent genetically.

UNIT 4.

Read a magazine article and fill in the gaps with one word which best fits each gap.

Adjust your Life to your Body Clock

Scientists have discovered that our bodies operate on a 25-hour day. So tuning into your bodyclock can make things really tick. Choosing the right time to sleep, the correct moment to _____ (1) decisions, the best hour to eat – and even go into hospital – could be your key to perfect health, effective work and studying.

Centuries after man _____ (2) the rhythms of the planets and the cycles of crops, scientists have learned that we, too, live by precise rhythms _____ (3) govern the ebb and flow of everything from our basic bodily functions to mental skills. Man is a prisoner of time.

But it's not just the experts who _____ (4) switching on to the way our bodies work. An increasing number of people study the state of their bio-rhythms _____ (5) making their daily plans. Prince Charles, for example, consults a chart, which tells him when he _____ (6) be at his peak on a physical, emotional and intellectual level. Boxer Frank Bruno is another who charts his bio-rhythms to plan for big fights.

Leading _____ (7) say every aspect of human biology is influenced by daily rhythm. Sleep, blood pressure, hormone levels and heartbeat – all follow their own clocks, which may bear only slight relation to _____ (8) man-made 24-hour cycle.

Research shows that in laboratory experiments _____ (9) social signals and, most crucially, light indicators such as dawn are taken away, people lose touch with the 24-hour clock and sleeping patterns change. Temperature _____ (10) heartbeat cycles lengthen and settle into 'days' lasting about 25 hours.

In the real _____ (11), light and dark keep adjusting internal clocks to the 24-hour day. But the _____ (12) indicator of performance is body temperature. As it falls from a 10 p.m. high of 37.2°C to a pre-dawn low of 36.1°C, mental functions fall too. This is a key _____ (13) why shift work can cause so many problems both for workers and their organisations.

Finding the _____ (14) of what makes us tick has long fascinated scientists and work done over the last decade has given important clues.

The aim is to help us _____ (15) more efficient. For example, the time we eat may be important if we want to maximize intellectual or sporting performance. There is already evidence suggesting that the time when medicine is given to patients affects how well it works.

UNIT 5.

The title of the article below is The history of dieting. Paragraphs are in the wrong order. Decide of the correct order for the paragraphs. The first and the last paragraphs are correct.

A The word ‘diet’ originally meant ‘things that people usually eat’, but, these days, we use the word to mean an eating pattern or programme designed to change something.

B But it has taken a long time to find out exactly what these are. Sea travel led to some increase in understanding. When it became possible to build ships that could go on long voyages, sailors started to spend many months at sea. They also started getting a strange disease called ‘scurvy’. Eventually, it became clear that they needed fruit or vegetables to survive. Today, we know that Vitamin C is the reason.

C But when did it all start? There is a story that in 1087, William the Conqueror, King of England, had become so fat that he could no longer ride his horse. He stayed in bed and drank alcohol instead of eating food to try and lose weight.

D Although the discovery helped their lives, there was much more that wasn’t known. Nobody knew, for example, why some people got fat and others didn’t, or what to do about it.

E Now, it may or may not have worked for him, but we can’t really recommend it as an approach for most people. What’s important is the kinds of food you eat, because different foods contain different things our bodies need.

F However, despite all these, we usually say ‘diet’ about losing weight. This is certainly the area where the money gets spent. And it has a long history.

G We could be talking about any one of many different kinds. There are diets for avoiding certain chemicals, like salt, and there are diets to increase amounts of certain things, like potassium. There are even diets to help people put on weight.

H Then, in the 1890s, a chemist called Wilbur Atwater began investigating how foods consisted of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. He found that he could measure the heat value of these by burning them and called a unit of this heating a ‘calorie’.

I This measurement he created can be seen as the start of modern food science and dieting. Since then, knowledge has come quickly – some people say too quickly!

Read this magazine article about ways of looking good and choose the most suitable heading from the list A – G for each part 1 – 5. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

- A An English rose
- B Beauty and the beach
- C Black and white
- D Facing the facts
- E Which tattoo?
- F Supporting evidence
- G Think twice

Improve your appearance and do yourself harm

1. _____

For those of us who lead busy lives, it's very tempting to take a short cut to looking good. Why bother to keep fit and have a balanced diet when you can look good the easy way? But before you decide that looking after yourself is all too much effort, think again.

2. _____

There's nothing like a suntan to make you feel good. Spend all day doing nothing on a beautiful beach and you'll look better at the end of it. A light tan will make you look younger and healthier, but there is increasing evidence that sunbathing and using sunbeds are directly linked to skin cancer. In the long term, it also ages the skin. If you want a tan, you may do better getting it out of a bottle.

3. _____

If you want to change colour of your hair, why not just do it? A quick visit to the hairdresser can make you sunnier, more attractive and improve your self-image a great deal. The problem is how long it will last. When the dark roots start to show again, it's back to the salon. One visit too many and you can seriously damage your hair. In the end there is a danger that it will even fall out.

4. _____

You may not think that a tattoo would improve your appearance, but it's certainly fashionable, and for many people that's the same thing. A little red rose on your shoulder can seem like a good idea at the time, but how do you get rid of it later? Worse still, there's a very real danger of getting a serious disease such as HIV or hepatitis from dirty needles if you go to an unqualified tattoo artist.

5. _____

The bad news is that if you want to look good and stay looking good, you will have to accept the facts. A hectic life style is no excuse. For the face, there's nothing better than a good night's sleep, because it is at night that the skin repairs itself. For the rest of your body, make sure you have a good diet and keep active. That's all there is to it. Sorry! No one said it would be fun.

UNIT 6.

You are going to read a story about one of the author's best friends. Read the composition and correct the statements given after it.

I'll never forget the first time I met Mark. I was at a party, feeling a bit bored, when my eyes fell on this tall well-built young man in his mid-twenties. He had red shoulder-length hair and was really good-looking. He was smartly dressed in a casual white cotton shirt and grey loose-fitting trousers. What really attracted me though, was his warm friendly smile. Of course most people believe that his most stunning feature is his almond-shaped green eyes. We started chatting and took to each other immediately. Mark is a kind and understanding person who will always listen to you and offer help. He's also very intelligent and mature enough for his age. Mark is really creative as he can come up with new ideas all the time. That's why he's very good at his job, although he's not really obsessed with his career. Mark likes reading and travelling. As he's very sociable and loves meeting new people, he's got friends all over the world. Over the years, I've shared many good times with Mark. He's one of the most cheerful people I've ever met, as well as one of my best and most trusted friends.

Statements

1. When the author first met his best friend at the party he was surprised that Mark looked bored.
2. When they met they were both teenagers.
3. Mark has always worn his hair cut short.
4. Mark was dressed in a white T-shirt and blue jeans.
5. The author was immediately attracted by the friendly look in Mark's eyes.
6. Mark is a kind and understanding person and always offers good advice.
7. Mark always places his job responsibilities in the first place.
8. Mark is a loner.
9. The author and Mark both travel a lot.

UNIT 7.

Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? In which paragraph A-K can you find evidence to support your answers?

1. At their first meeting the attraction between Sean and Ehdaa was physical. _____
2. The writer finds it surprising that the army was not more supportive of the relationship between Sean and Ehdaa. _____
3. Sean's commanding officer made it impossible for Sean and Ehdaa to see each other after the wedding. _____
4. As Ehdaa set off to be reunited with Sean, she was preoccupied with the risks of the journey. _____
5. Members of Sean's patrol knew that the secret wedding was going to take place. _____
6. Sean took time off from his army duties in Iraq in order to be with Ehdaa. _____
7. The fact that there has been media interest in Ehdaa's story makes it easier for her to enter Jordan. _____
8. Sean and Ehdaa found it difficult to communicate with each other when they were face to face. _____
9. The army overestimated the strength of feeling between Sean and Ehdaa. _____
10. The rules of the military forbid soldiers from marrying local civilians while on active service. _____
11. Sean feels slightly awkward when he is reunited with Ehdaa in Jordan. _____
12. Sean changed his religious beliefs before marrying Ehdaa. _____

Love and War

A They say all's fair in love and war; unless, perhaps, it involves the US Army. A year ago, when an American soldier fell in love in Baghdad, his commander ordered him not to marry. What was a heartsick soldier to do? Well, Sgt Sean Blackwell launched a secret mission to marry the Iraqi woman he loved. That's when the Army came down with both boots and ordered Blackwell home, 11,000 kilometres from his bride, Ehdaa, apparently never to see her again.

B But there was one thing the Army didn't count on. It's something else they say about romance – that love, of course, conquers all. It's 6 a.m. in Baghdad and Ehdaa Blackwell is donning a bullet-proof vest. She's filled with hope for a new future, even as she waves goodbye to everything she has ever known. Ehdaa is making a run of 500 kilometres through the dangers of the Sunni Triangle, trying to reach her new American husband, the one that the Army ordered out of her life. 'Sometimes, you just fall in love and you don't know why. I think it's our fate,' says Ehdaa. 'I think we're meant to be together. I just can't wait to see him.'

C The dream is to bring together two lives that couldn't be more different. Ehdaa grew up wealthy in a country at war. Sean grew up peacefully, in a working-class area in Florida. He listened to country music; she listened to Saddam. She went to medical school; he held to a family tradition, following his father and six uncles into the military.

D After the fall of Baghdad, Blackwell landed in one of those places where the tension was greatest, Baghdad's biggest hospital. One day, amid the chaos, he walked Ehdaa, a young Iraqi doctor. 'To be honest, when I first met her, I was like, you know, she's very, very attractive, but you know, what's the point of trying to start a relationship over here?' recalls Blackwell. 'And the more we talked, the more we started to learn about each other, and it didn't take long for, you know, emotional attachment to grow there.'

E 'I saw a tall, shy, handsome soldier. He had the most beautiful eyes I had ever seen,' says Ehdaa. Ehdaa had never met an American before in her life. But soon, she was seeing this American every few days. Blackwell had been in Iraq only a few weeks, but between patrols and weapons raids, she'd bring him home-cooked meals and hours of conversation. 'I started thinking, what we are doing is impossible. I'm Muslim and he's a Christian. I'm Iraqi and he's American. It just can't happen,' says Ehdaa. 'It did. Love can produce miracles. I do believe this now.'

F After three months of war-zone dating, Blackwell took the plunge - keeping, of course, with local tradition, where a marriage proposal is a question asked man-to-man. Blackwell asked Ehdaa's brother, who told him, 'I'd be honoured for you to marry my sister.' But under local law, a Muslim woman can marry only a Muslim man. So Blackwell stood before an Iraqi judge and said in Arabic: 'There's only one God and that's God and Mohamed is the messenger of God.' Through those words, Blackwell became a Muslim. It was a conversion of convenience, not conviction.

G The couple was ready to say 'I do' when Blackwell's commanding officer stepped in. There was no regulation against a marriage, but the battalion commander was worried that, in a war zone, it would be a dangerous distraction. So he ordered Blackwell not to get married. 'We were brought together by some, some higher force than ourselves, and it was meant to be,' says Blackwell. 'And I wasn't going to let anybody stop that.' For the first time in his career, Sgt Blackwell set out to disobey an order. On a sizzling August morning, he went out on patrol with a small team. The soldiers responded to a rocket attack. But on the way back to base, the patrol made an unauthorised detour to a restaurant.

H Two soldiers with heavy weapons stood guard outside. Blackwell went into the courtyard where Ehdaa was waiting with her family, a judge, and a pair of rings. Friends translated the Arabic vows and recorded on tape one small moment of peace in a larger war. It ended with a kiss on the forehead, and then Blackwell went back on patrol with his team. He hasn't seen Ehdaa in person since. Once the battalion commander found out about the wedding, Blackwell was exiled to Baghdad Island in the Tigris River. However, no charges were filed against Blackwell, and it may be that the Army just wanted the whole thing to go away. Blackwell got away with no more than a reprimand and left the military with an honourable discharge.

I But six months after his wedding, Blackwell said goodbye to his mother and headed back towards the war zone he had recently left. Ehdaa, escorted by her little brother, sped past the war zones of Fallujah and Ramadi towards the rendezvous on the border between Iraq and Jordan. Soon, the 11,000-kilometre separation is cut down to a stretch of highway, kilometres long.

J At the border, guards search the car three times, and Jordanian intelligence pulls Ehdaa and her brother aside for questioning. There is no guarantee that she will make it out of Iraq – Saddam didn't allow doctors to have passports. She spends three hours going nowhere, when the improbable happens: one of the guards recognises her from an article he read about an Iraqi woman who married an American soldier. And in this dusty little outpost, fame is a passport. Ehdaa continues on her journey and at last, in Jordan, the couple are reunited. 'She looks just as beautiful as the first time I saw her. I feel so comfortable. It's like I haven't been away from her for six months,' says Blackwell.

K In a sense, the Blackwells are exactly what the Pentagon had dreamed of at the start of the war – American soldiers embraced by Iraq. It seems ironic that when the military got what it wanted, at least on a small scale, it manoeuvred to divide, only to be outflanked by a soldier who would not disobey the orders of his heart.

UNIT 8.

You are going to read some recommendations how to arrange a successful party taken from a teenagers' magazine. Five sentences A – E have been removed from the text. Put them in the right places and enjoy reading the recommendations.

Successful Parties

- A. Such a person should have a low IQ and an even lower sense of humour.
- B. Such guests will raise the tone of the party greatly.
- C. Dressed in fashionably feminine designer wear, bright, chunky jewellery and earrings, beautiful eye make-up, blood-red lip gloss ... and the girls are even worse.
- D. Have one or two of these lonely people around and your other guests will feel much better about themselves.
- E. They are also so plain and anonymous that their own mothers would have difficulty recognising them.

A good teenager must realise that the secret to the success of any type of party depends on who's on the guest list. The Teenage Textbook recommends that you invite the following types of people:

1. The Rich & Famous – 1 Teenagers will usually be sufficiently impressed by the following categories of Rich & Famous guests: National Sportspeople, Famous Fashion Models, Offspring of Rich & Famous People, People Who Have Made Song Requests on Radio, People Who Can Drive Cars, etc.
2. The Life and Soul – Your party would be empty without this guest. The “Life and Soul” of every party takes the lead in making a fool of him or herself and sets everyone else at ease. 2 If you cannot find a “Life and Soul” simply hire a mobile disco DJ who can usually be relied on to make a fool of himself for a small fee.
3. The Silent Majority – You will need a lot of these people to add “bulk” to your guest list. Generally speaking, guests who make up the silent majority are not able to make conversation or communicate verbally. 3 Such people include students in charge of the library, teenagers with bad breath and people who win Mr and Miss Personality contests.
4. The Trendies – Such teenagers are not rare. 4
5. The Wallflower – 5 People who are ignored or avoided in real life make the best wallflowers. Therefore you should pick teenagers who are aspiring poets, score more than 6 As at “0” level or speak in words of more than two syllables.

UNIT 9.

Read and translate the extract from a brochure about the Amusement Park Attractions.

A Whoopie Whizzer. This thrilling ride, which is guaranteed to have you holding onto your seats in fear, attracted more visitors than any other single attraction last year. The ride starts with a few gentle spins that gradually increase in speed, so that after thirty seconds you're whizzing round at 15 miles per hour! Suitable for anyone over 14 years of age, this ride is open throughout the season. It's the one you certainly don't want to miss, so make sure you have a go early on in the day to avoid disappointment.

B Spooksville. This is a haunted house with a difference – come and visit if you dare! As you walk around this ghostly palace, our resident spooks will literally reach out and grab you! A hired team of professional actors perform stunts to try and scare you senseless, and be warned – they will! Still, you have to judge for yourselves, so bring all the family along to this attraction. Enter alone at your own risk!

C Alladin's Magic Maze. Our Magic Maze is Europe's biggest, as you will realise as soon as you try to find your way out! The walls of our corridors are either transparent or covered with mirrors so that when you start walking through, it can be pretty confusing – we're still waiting for someone to beat the record exit time of twenty-two minutes. If you think you can do it, come along and try! Afterwards, why not relax with a soft drink and something to eat in Aladdin's Restaurant where a variety of refreshments are available. As the genie would say, «Your wish is our command!

D Pirate Ship. This huge pirate ship has been specially designed just for kids – it's made of inflatable plastic so they can't hurt themselves! During our thirty-minute sessions they can climb through the portholes and up the mast, swing off the sails and jump up and down on its bouncy deck in perfect safety. Around the ship is the Slippery Scales swimming pool which they can splash around in – its new wave-machine will make them believe they're really at sea! Teams of qualified attendants supervise their activities so parents can relax and enjoy themselves too!

E Aquaspeed. Our magnificent water park provides entertainment with a difference because you have to compete in teams! Groups of four negotiate a mile-long stretch of water and there are various tasks to complete during the thirty-minute trip. The successful team will need brain power as well as physical strength because the tasks don't just rely on muscle. More importantly, the losers end up being showered with ice-cold water! If you do come first, you receive free tickets for our prize draw so this is the ultimate attraction for those of you who think you've got what it takes!

F Megawheel. Traditionally, no funfair is complete without a big wheel and our Megawheel will take you higher than you've ever dreamed! You not only have a wonderful view over the city and out across the sea but you can also see the whole of the game park too, so you can look out for your family and friends – with a pair of binoculars which you can hire before you get on! The elderly and the very young alike will enjoy this attraction, as well as the romantic among you – the view is spectacular on a starry night with a gentle breeze blowing on your face.

G Dodgems. For those of you who still feel that traditional is best, our «dodgem» cars are a must. They are built to ensure your utmost safety so you can bang and crash to your heart's content – and for half-price on Saturday 6-7 pm when we have our happy hour! You can ride on your own or in a group of up to four people – the choice is yours! You'll find the dodgems right in the centre of the park, so there's no excuse for missing them.

H Rock'n'Roll Rideaway. America's longest, bumpiest, craziest roller-coaster has finally reached Europe and will open at our park this June. Two miles of mountainous track take you on a stomach-spinning ride with near-vertical rises and falls. Along its fastest stretch the train reaches speeds of up to 60 miles per hour. We also ensure the enjoyment of your ride by providing specially-designed seats which are as comfortable as your favourite armchair at home! However, it's not an afternoon snooze you'll be having on our «Rock'n'Roll Rideaway». Come and experience the best rollercoaster Europe can offer!

Put the letter of the attraction next to its description or the fact about it.

1. _____ It is the fastest attraction among all the described in the brochure.
2. _____ The winners at this attraction get an extra prize.
3. _____ People who serve this attraction entertain the children while their parents have a rest.
4. _____ This attraction is allowed only for children of definite age.
5. _____ It is the biggest attraction of its kind in Europe.
6. _____ This attraction can be enjoyed both during the day and at night.
7. _____ It is the only competitive attraction in the Theme Park.
8. _____ Once a week this attraction costs less.
9. _____ You shouldn't visit this attraction unless you have the nerves for it.
10. _____ The speed at this attraction is not the same during the ride.
11. _____ At this attraction you can compete with the person who showed the best time.
12. _____ This attraction is situated in the best possible place.
13. _____ It is not recommended to visit this attraction with your stomach full.

Which attraction or attractions:

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| had the most visitors last year? | 1 _____ | |
| will mix you up? | 2 _____ | |
| is only for people over fourteen years old? | 3 _____ | |
| has recently arrived in Europe? | 4 _____ | |
| provides fun for children only? | 5 _____ | |
| tests your sense of direction? | 6 _____ | |
| has a special offer on Saturdays? | 7 _____ | |
| last for thirty minutes? | 8 _____ | 9 _____ |
| are traditionally found at funfairs? | 10 _____ | 11 _____ |
| will frighten you? | 12 _____ | 13 _____ |
| take groups of four people | 14 _____ | 15 _____ |

UNIT 10.

Read the texts. For questions 1 – 8 choose from the people a – E. Some of the people may be chosen more than once.

Which of the five people interviewed:

- 1 choose his / her job to be near a friend? _____
- 2 hopes to improve his / her language skills? _____
- 3 will learn useful skills for a future job? _____
- 4 will spend the money he earns on a holiday? _____
- 5 wants to be independent of his / her parents? _____, _____
- 6 has chosen a job where he / she will make new friends? _____
- 7 thinks the job won't be very interesting? _____
- 8 will be combining work with a holiday? _____, _____

Having fun in the sun?

Choosing a summer job is not easy. Bruce Inglis talks to five teenagers about their job plans for this summer

A Miguel Machado, 15, Granada

Miguel Machado, who will be taking his FCE this June, intends to work in his uncle's garage for a few weeks so that he can earn enough money to go on holiday with his friends. His main reason for choosing to work is to become less reliant on his parents for money. 'This summer, I'm planning to work as hard as I can, so I can get some money to go to the Canary Islands with some friends. I don't suppose the job will be that exciting, but I'd rather work in the garage than deliver pizzas, which is what my big brother's going to do. My intention is to work hard for four weeks, by which time I'll have enough money to get away and relax afterwards.'

B Marcelle Dupont, 17, Lyon

Lots of students also get jobs working in bars or cafes. Working conditions are usually poor and pay is even worse. So why do students queue up to get these jobs when they could be relaxing and enjoying their holidays? Marcelle Dupont says she does it for several reasons. 'Apart from the money, which I could get from my parents anyway, I think it is important to be able to manage your own finances and to stand on your own two feet.' Another reason teenagers choose to work in bars and cafes is because such places have a certain glamour for young people. 'There is usually cool music playing, and there are lots of young people sitting around chatting and having a good time.'

C Rafael Garcia, 18, Mexico City

'Working at a summer camp is fantastic,' says Rafael, who will be working as a group leader in charge of a dozen 12-year-olds this summer. 'I do it so that I can work outdoors instead of being stuck in a restaurant somewhere in a polluted city. You also get paid to do stuff you enjoy – like sailing, hiking and archery. Last year, I got to practise my English too, because all the group leaders came from different countries, and English was the only language we had in common.' Rafael doesn't only work in order to make money, but also because of the opportunities the summer camp gives him to socialize and develop as a 'I suppose one of the most important you get is that you become a hero to kids, and earn money at the same time!'

D Jenny Logan, 16, Birmingham

Working in the summer will be a new experience for Jenny Logan; she is going to be a sales assistant in a local supermarket. 'It'll give me valuable experience in dealing with people because when I finish school I'd like to go into marketing or management. I'm also doing it because of the chance it gives me to get out of the house a bit. The money will come in handy, but I'm not saving up for anything in particular. I arranged this job so as not to get bored, I suppose: I didn't want to be sitting around all day.'

E Sylvia Bonatti, 17, Naples

Most young people would like to spend their summer near the seaside and a good way of combining work with leisure is to find a job at a seaside resort. Sylvia will be working as a hotel receptionist in a tourist hotel on the island of Capri near Naples. 'I chose the job in order to be with my boyfriend who is a lifeguard and will be working on Capri in the summer. Of course, it also means the sea is just a stone's throw away so I can go for a dip after work and get a good tan too.'

You are going to read a magazine article about five people's opinions of five different cities in the world. For questions 1 – 16, choose from the people (A – E). Some of the people may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0)

Which writer

is sorry that more people do not visit the city? 0 A

advises visitors to make travel arrangements in advance? _____, _____

says that visitors will regret not being able to see everything they want to? _____

says the city has had an unfortunate recent history? _____

stresses the natural beauty of the setting? _____, _____

admits that the city has problems? _____

says he / she would like to make the city their permanent home? _____

mentions how best to get around the city? _____

urges visitors not to miss a particular sight? _____

is confident that people who visit the city will share his / her feelings? _____

promises good weather? _____, _____

mentions a legend? _____

recommends the local food? _____

suggests travelling outside the city as well as inside? _____

Steven Taylor asked five of our readers to talk about their favourite cities. Here is what they had to say.

A George, Athens

The majority of annual visitors to Greece arrive on package tours to the Greek islands and rarely get the opportunity to explore the sights of Athens, which is a pity, because despite the noise and traffic jams, it is one of the most exciting and fascinating cities in Europe. To make sure you get to see the most important sights, you can book a city tour at a very reasonable price. However, it is always wise to pre-book tours of

Athens, especially if you are going to come in August. There is a wealth of scenery to enjoy in the surrounding countryside, too, so try to take in other one-day excursions out ' of the city. At the heart of the city, nestled at the foot of the Acropolis is Plaka, the oldest and most picturesque neighbourhood in Athens. Overlooked by the glorious temple of the Parthenon, it is a maze of narrow streets running in all directions around the Acropolis.

B Richard, Rio de Janeiro

If I had the choice of any city in the world in which to live, it would be Rio. It is one of the most romantic cities in the world, blessed with a wonderful sunny climate you can count on and a breathtaking coastline. Rio is undoubtedly one of those favoured places in the world, whose names have a universal romantic appeal. The effect Rio has on the visitor is unforgettable. It is set in a stunning location surrounded by lush green vegetation and the sea. Central Rio lies on the western shore of the bay, with world-famous Sugar Loaf Mountain standing guard to the natural harbour, while to the west is Copacabana, that stretch of brilliant white sandy beach that to the locals is without equal. A blend of European and South American culture, Rio is the highlight of any visit to Brazil.

C John, Venice

Italian cities are famed for their history and culture but to many people Venice is unquestionably one of the finest cities in the world. Constructed on an archipelago of 18 small islands separated by a dense network of waterways, Venice is geared to accommodating the millions of tourists who flock here annually. Known locally as 'The Queen of the Adriatic', Venice is best seen by water. Relax as you wind your way along the Grand Canal past incredible facades of Gothic and Renaissance palaces and magnificent churches below the elegant Rialto Bridge. Go sightseeing around the numerous palaces and take in the wonderful architectural heritage. Venice today still looks much as it did in the 13th century, with the exception of a few transformations to some buildings. Crowded throughout the summer months, reasonably-priced accommodation is almost impossible to find, so an advance booking is essential.

D Emma, Barcelona

The weather can make or break a holiday but in the Catalonian capital in the summer months, rest assured that the sun will shine each day. I can't imagine anyone not loving Barcelona. It is a stylish, cosmopolitan city with the romantic Mediterranean on its doorstep. Visitors should take every opportunity to sample the wonderful cuisine as well as the famous Catalonian hospitality, (and will no doubt wish they had more time to explore the city). Despite the rapidly-changing skyline of the modern city, which reflects the present age, it remains an enchanting place. For the culturally-minded, there are a great many museums, custodians of a unique historical and cultural heritage. Among the most popular with an international reputation is the Picasso Museum, which houses many of the painter's works and hosts many temporary exhibitions.

E Anna, Warsaw

Warsaw is a city steeped in history. Situated on the banks of the Vistula river, Warsaw gets its name from Wars, a fisherman and, Sava, a mermaid he had rescued. Fortunately, despite its almost total destruction in the early forties, Warsaw is teeming with places of interest. The Old City, which has been restored, centres on the medieval market square near the river and is surrounded by Renaissance and Baroque houses. A must for all visitors is the Palace of Culture and Science, which affords a panoramic view of the entire city. Also well worth visiting in Lazienki Park is The Palace on Water, built in the 18th century as the summer palace of Stanislas II Augustus, the last king of Poland.

UNIT 11.

Read the following text and do the true/false activity that follows it

Choosing your way in life

Mary Glass is thirty-nine years old and she is a doctor. She chose the medical profession because she wanted to help people and at the same time to make good money. When Mary was younger her wish was to become a teacher or a nurse but she soon realized that there was not much money in either of those professions. Mary's parents were rather old-fashioned people and thought that a woman's place is at home. So they wanted their daughter to become a secretary, marry a respectable young man, have several children and stay at home working about the house and bringing up the kids. When Mary applied to a medical college, her parents refused to give her any financial support and she had to work as a waitress in a restaurant to earn money for her college fees. She specialized as an optician, made a good career in the hospital she works, got married, had two children and is very much satisfied both with her family life and her business career.

Billy Blackthorn left school when he was sixteen. He didn't study well and had no qualifications. He just wanted to earn some money and got himself a job in a factory. He didn't mind being a blue-collar worker, all he wanted was enough money to take his girl friend out on a Saturday night. But soon he and his-fellow-workers were replaced by robots who could do their job and Bill was sacked. He was out of work for eighteen months and understood how terrible it was to be unemployed. The days seemed so long and the dole that he got was enough only for the cheapest food and second-hand clothes. Bill finally got a job as an unskilled labourer, working for a builder. He is twenty-five now and thinks that it is not too late to start attending night classes and get some extra training so that he can earn more money as a skilled worker.

John Rushton is a businessman. He is fifty years old and he has been working for the same company for twenty-seven years. He thinks that he has a very successful career. He started working for the company as a poorly paid clerk and was one of those nine-to-five white-collar office workers who spend all day with a pencil in one hand and a telephone in the other. He hated it and asked to be transferred to sales where he became one of the company's sales representatives. John travelled all over the country selling the company's products and eventually became the most successful salesperson on the staff. In ten years he was promoted to manager of the sales department; He has got a good salary and, benefits. He might retire in another ten years and then his pension will allow him to live comfortably in his country house enjoying his hobbies that he has no time for now while he still works.

Joan Evans: This month I am leaving school to face the real world. My main ambition is to live and work abroad. I want to work with people and see the world. I hope to go to college and do a tourism course. When I'm in college, I will learn at least two foreign languages. I think that by the time I'm 30I'll be married and have a baby. I don't want to be rich and famous, but I do want to enjoy life. That's all anybody can really ask.

Steve Taylor: My greatest wish is to be a manager for Rolls Royce. I will go to work for Rolls Royce as an apprentice, and after 2 or 4 years I will be an engineer. I'm not very ambitious but I'd like to become a manager in Rolls Royce. I'll get married in my mid-twenties because I want to have children and my mother says that you need to be young to cope with them. [6]

1. Mary's parents didn't want their daughter to become a doctor because there was not much money in this profession.
2. Mary financially supported herself through the college by working as a secretary.
3. Mary's job is to test people's eyes.
4. To be a blue-collar worker means to work with a pencil in one hand and a telephone in the other.
5. Bill was rather ambitious about his career when he finished school.
6. Automatization of the factory was the reason of Bill's unemployment.
7. Bill enjoyed his free time when he was out of work.
8. John didn't get much money when he started his career.
9. John's promotion followed his successful work as a sales representative.
10. John hopes that he will be able to find time for hobbies when he becomes a pensioner.
11. Both Joan and Steve are ambitious young people.
12. Both Joan and Steve want to work and live abroad.

Read this article about awful jobs that people have done. Four paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A – E the one which best fits each gap 1 – 4. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

The worst job of your life

A Des Matthews,
graphic designer

I suppose the worst job I've ever had was when I finished college. I wanted to get into graphic design, but it was hard to find work, so I took a temporary job at a large art gallery in London. There was a big exhibition at the time. My main reason for working there was the money, but I thought I might get valuable experience of the art world. How wrong I was! The hardest part of the job was staying awake, and it used to be really tiring being on your feet all day.

1 _____

The woman who was in charge of us was a real dragon, and if she caught you chatting to another guard you were in big trouble. I felt really sorry for the people who had been stuck in the job for years and had no hope of finding anything else.

B Annie Banton,
actress

2 _____

Then one day, they told me I had a new job. At the time, I thought I'd rather do anything than stay in the kitchen, so I was quite pleased. I had to dress up as a

chicken and go outside on the street I had to dance around and make sort of clucking noises to advertise the restaurant.

It was summer, the costume was really hot and the street was really polluted with traffic fumes. The people in the street were horrible. The children, in particular, used to be so aggressive. At times, it was even quite scary.

C Sam Fernandez,

unemployed

I used to spend my summers in Cancun, a seaside resort in the south of Mexico. People often think that spending the whole summer on the beach has a certain glamour to it, but not if you're working there! I suppose that working outdoors was nice and at least I got fit, but it was incredibly hard work.

We had to carry a huge ice-box of drinks and a basket of doughnuts and walk up and down the beach, selling to the tourists. The sand used to burn my feet and you can imagine how much the box weighed!

3 _____

D Antonia Cooke,

office manager

4 _____

My friend Joe worked on the telephone taking the orders. I had a little Honda motorbike to do the deliveries and we had to work fast. If we took more than 30 minutes, the boss cut our wages.

The driving was dangerous, especially when it was raining, and a lot of people, probably on their way home from the pub, never seem to notice people on bikes. The customers were usually rude. They said you were late when you weren't, and lots of them tried to avoid paying. I hated it!

A At about six o'clock, by which time most of the holidaymakers had gone back to their hotels, we would return the food and drink that was left. In the evenings we had a great time, having barbecues on the beach.

B I got a summer job once in a restaurant. I worked in the kitchen, preparing the salads, cooking the chips and things like that. The working conditions were awful, and you could only earn a decent living if you worked overtime every night.

C I was hoping to get a job as a barmaid, but when a friend said they were looking for staff at his company, I decided to give it a try. Most of us were students, so I had a lot in common with the others, and we all hated the boss.

D It was amazing how many people wanted to touch the pictures. You had to tell them to move back. We were trained how to do this politely, but some of them got really angry.

E The bike came in handy in the mornings because it meant I was less dependent on public transport. The beach was really close, so I could go there and get back to the gallery before lunchtime.

UNIT 12.

You are going to read an article about a scheme to help educate students who do not attend regular lessons. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A – I the one which fits each gap (1 – 7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Each term, an increasing number of young people are excluded from school in Britain for a range of reasons including truancy, expulsion, or because their parents' work involves travelling. Some academics now believe that the 'virtual classroom', using computer networks, could be the best way to lure these young people back to some form of learning. 0 G

Currently, in most local authorities, the availability of 'home tuition' ranges from sparse to nonexistent. The results of this are predictable. 1 _____ By the time he is 20, he will be living on state benefits or on the proceeds of pickpocketing or burglaries.

The tragedy is that John knows all this very well. He is perfectly aware that the successful pupils he makes fun of and bullies are likely to be the winners in the end. The bus in the distance, though visible and brightly lit, has left him behind. 2 _____

Suppose, though, that someone brought him a computer with software that set him interesting work to do at home, at his own pace, without fear of failure or ridicule, where he could pick and choose from different subjects. He could contact a tutor when he needed help and chat to other pupils in his group from the peace and quiet of his home.

3 _____ Treated seriously by adults, he might regain some pride and belief in himself. He might eventually sit a few exams and get some qualifications and actually do quite well.

4 _____ The point is that nobody will know until someone gives the idea a proper trial, with good equipment and software, high-quality teachers and adequate funding. This autumn, a team led by Stephen Heppell of Anglia University's Ultralab is going to do just that.

The plan is to start with a pilot group of 30 teenagers who are not in full-time education for a variety of reasons. 5 _____ Much has to be worked out, which is why this is a pilot project. 'We need to put together a toolkit for what works -methodology and pedagogy,' says Heppell.

6 _____ Exactly what will on-screen tasks look like? What about pupils with literacy problems? Who will be the tutors? How will targets be set, and what about the pupils who drop out – as some, presumably, will? 'There will be failure for some,' says Heppell, 'and we have to think how to manage that.'

In a sense, all of these problems, though they demand attention, add up to theoretical detail. The real issues, however, concern a change in the willingness and positive attitudes in the government and educational bodies. If this is to be achieved, then all those involved will be acknowledging that school is not the only answer and that there are other routes to learning. 7 _____

The Ultralab scheme has influential support from those who see it as a means of attacking truancy and exclusion. Arguably, though, it will also question some of the assumptions about formal schooling.

- A** They will be given state-of-the-art hardware, video and audio facilities, and they will be grouped into fours, each group sharing a tutor.
- B** Similarly, it will become apparent that if a participative approach to learning works better for marginalised pupils, then it will work for others too.
- C** So, he makes his mark in the only way he can and, in doing so, he feels worthless and miserable.
- D** Take John, for example; he is permanently excluded, too far behind to be successful in another school and drifting into criminal circles.
- E** Or, of course, it might all end in tears and failure yet again.
- F** Theoretically, this sounds fine but the number of still unanswered questions is almost bewildering.
- G** Such a scheme would provide the pupils with access to education while they are at home.
- H** This is an example of how not to use a potentially powerful resource.
- I** Were this to happen, he might stay in and work and begin to feel part of a learning community.

UNIT 13.

Read this article about an American school. Four extracts are missing from the text. Complete the text with the missing extracts from options A-E below. There is one extract you will not need to use.

**AMERICA'S FIRST NIGHT
HIGH SCHOOL**

The first impressions are rather menacing. Visitors must sign in and show identification before being allowed into the building. ¹ _____ But what a deceptive first impression! Manhattan Comprehensive Night High School may be the friendliest, most caring institution in all of New York City. A school of last resort for many of its students, it is their best chance to turn their lives around, and make friends in the process. Manhattan Comp, as it's called, is the first full-time night high school in America.

High school is compulsory until the age of sixteen in America, but many students drop out, either before or after they reach sixteen, and before receiving their high school diplomas. Until now, night education programmes for dropouts only provided the basics and then awarded an equivalency certificate. ² _____ The students receive an academic diploma, which they say is more helpful in getting a job than an equivalency certificate. More than sixty percent of Manhattan Comp's students go on to college.

Most of the school's 450 students have either been expelled from or dropped out of other high schools. Some have been in two or three schools before this one.

What seems to make this school work for these hard-to-place students is the staff and, most importantly, the principal. All the students call him Howard. ³ _____ The institution is his own creation. He designed and opened it in 1989.

Most students at Manhattan Comp are between eighteen and twenty-two years old. You must be at least seventeen to enrol (in regular day high schools, students are usually between fourteen and eighteen years old). The classes run from 5 to 11 p.m., Mondays through Thursdays, with all-day enrichment programmes on Sundays which explore topics like playwriting, art and video production. ⁴ _____ Most students already have some academic credits from previous schools, so instead of the normal four years in high school, they spend, on average, between six months and two years at Manhattan Comp.

- A** School terms are ten weeks long, which gives students the opportunity to take time off for family matters or jobs.
- B** The community coordinator helps students write resumes and find jobs, and has even brought in clothes for students so they can dress up for interviews.
- C** As he walks through the building, he greets students by name, asks about their families or jobs and jokes with them about the lack of variety in the school cafeteria.
- D** Such tight security gives one the feeling of entering a prison or some other dangerous place.
- E** But now, Manhattan Comp offers the total high school experience, complete with a lunch' break, physical education and clubs.

UNIT 14.

Read this text. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A – F the one which fits each gap 1 – 6.

Why playing is important for kids

If you ask schoolchildren what they like most about school, they will probably answer ‘the breaks!’ And they are not always joking. When the bell goes for the break, children get the chance to move their legs after hours of sitting in class.

1 _____. Sometimes they play traditional games, like hide and seek or hopscotch – games which have been played by children for centuries.

This long tradition could come to an end, if local government plans go ahead. In the United States the break, or ‘recess’ as it’s called there, has been cancelled. 2 _____.

This may be good news for people who think that children would learn more if they didn’t waste so much time playing games. Most adults seem to think that children would learn to read and write better if they read more books and did more homework.

3 _____. All the evidence suggests that children need to play more, not less. Play, in fact, is the work of childhood and if youngsters played more, they would do much better at school. Research shows that if children spend more time with people their own age, they will learn to read better.

Moreover, children who are popular with other children tend to be more successful at school. 4 _____: kids who play well are good at using skills such as observation and information gathering – they are learning to ‘read’ other people and situations. So, if a child spends more time with friends, he or she will be more successful at maths. If you play well, you tend to learn well; when you play you learn to take turns and co-operate with others.

5 _____.

Although playing with friends is important, it seems that schoolchildren do not have very much playing time nowadays. A national survey of children aged between 7 and 16 showed that they are spending less and less time with friends. Many children today say they would rather be alone. At the same time, the survey showed that children are feeling increasingly unhappy about school, and they are finding it more difficult to get on with children of the same age.

6 _____.

A Sadly, they don’t know how to play any more.

B They dash out into the playground, and run around and chase each other.

C The sad fact is that if these plans go ahead, kids will not be allowed to play any longer.

D The explanation for this success is simple.

E But in fact this is not the case.

F If children couldn’t do these things, they wouldn’t have any friends.

UNIT 15.

Read the text and answer the questions after it.

English as a Global Language

England may only have a population today of about 48 million, but English is clearly the only contender for global language in the world and by far, the most widespread. Some of the reason is a combination of timing and serendipity. Many countries have built and lost empires over the past couple of millennia, but those that travelled widely to colonise ‘new’ continents have spread their language most effectively. The population of the relatively small country of Portugal is vastly outnumbered by the total speakers of Portuguese due to the use of that language in South America. Much of the same may be said about Spain and the Spanish language.

Today, roughly half a billion people speak English as their first or equal first language. India with a population of almost a billion and 1,600 native languages and dialects uses English as a unifying national language. The Chinese have reputedly over 300 million people studying English, more than the population of the USA, and there are very few areas in the world where an English speaker may not be found. Indeed, 44 countries have English as an official language.

Of the six languages used by the UN as “International”, English is the one most commonly used in an international context and the majority of traditionally published work, whether popular or academic, is in English. Although very difficult to estimate, it is thought that over 65% of the material on the Internet is in English.

China currently has a population of about 1.5 billion, and so by sheer force of numbers, the 50 or so languages spoken by that nation, with Mandarin as the common unifying national language, Chinese is the most spoken language group on this planet. But speaking Chinese on six of the seven continents of this planet is unlikely to bring much success.

Success in the long term depends not only on quantity but also quality. Having established itself, it is extremely unlikely that English could ever be challenged due to its ability to grow and change to meet circumstances.

English has a curious ability to develop and evolve due to its eclectic history and nature. Its roots of predominantly classical Latin, ancient Greek, Germanic and Celtic have been transformed through highly complex rules (or non-rules!) into a modern language with extraordinary abilities. A Greek suffix may have a Latin prefix with a Germanic syllable in the middle to form a word that has obvious meaning to English speakers. This means that the language has almost unique flexibility and a huge vocabulary enabling often extremely complex ideas to be expressed very precisely.

This ability also means that new words may be often easily created in English for technical and scientific purposes, in medicine, pharmaceuticals, computing, physics and so on. The basic vocabulary of English is about 615,000 words. French uses a basic vocabulary of 100,000 words and German 187,000. Many complex or new words in Ukrainian have invariably been derived from English although sometimes through other languages. Attempts to introduce Ukrainian alternatives, such as “електронно-обчислювальна машина” for “computer” have not led to widespread

use, even though that term uses ‘elektron’ from Greek and ‘machine’ from Latin, for example.

Learning English as a foreign language is generally easier than learning most other languages, despite the frequently apparent lack of simple formal structure and clear rules. In English there are only two cases (the common and the possessive) while in Ukrainian there are seven. English has only ever one form of an adjective (other than the almost never-used blond/blonde) while Ukrainian has over a dozen. Its alphabet relies less on very complex throat and mouth sounds represented by long consonant clusters as in Arabic, and very fine tonal nuances of pronunciation as in Chinese.

Whereas it is impossible to ever conclude which language is the “best”, it may be not too difficult to argue the case that English is the most powerful in both ability and usage. The enormous growth of the Internet and the desire of people around the world to reach information published, in English primarily, has now given a further stimulus to the spread of the global language, English.

1. Why is English the only realistic contender for global language? 2. How many people in the world speak English as their first language? 3. Why is English used as a unifying national language in India? 4. How many countries have English as an official language? 5. What are the major international languages? 6. Why is Chinese the most spoken language on the planet? 7. What are the roots of modern English? 8. What is meant by the unique flexibility and huge vocabulary of English? 9. What is the number of basic words in English (Ukrainian, French, German)? 10. Why have so many new words migrated from English into Ukrainian? Give examples of such borrowings. 11. Is it difficult or easy to learn English? Express your opinion and prove it. 12. How many cases are there in English and Ukrainian? Compare the two languages and give examples. 13. Why is English the most powerful language in both ability and usage? 14. What factors have given a further stimulus to the spread of English as a global language?

UNIT 16.

Read the article. Five sentences are missing from the text. Choose from the sentences A – H the one which best fits each gap 1 – 5.

Monarch without a kingdom

This November a hundred million butterflies will drop from the sky over Mexico, like autumn leaves. But for how long? Genetically modified maize could mean extinction for this beautiful butterfly. Rafael Ruiz reports.

Although its body is about 3 cm and it only weighs 1 g, the Monarch butterfly manages to travel 5,000 km each year. It seems to be so fragile, but its long journeys are proof of its amazing ability to survive. This autumn, the Monarch butterfly will once more set out on its journey from the US. It will keep going until it reaches Mexico. 1) _____.

In November, millions of Monarchs fall like bright, golden rain onto the forests in the mountains of central Mexico. In the silence of these mountains you can hear a strange flapping of wings, as the Monarchs arrive at their destination. 2) _____.

Before reaching their journey's end they have faced strong winds, rain and snowstorms and they do not all manage to reach their destination. When the winters are really bad, perhaps 70 per cent of them will not survive. Their long journey to Mexico is thought to be one of the most amazing events in the whole of the American continent. When they get there they will stay until the beginning of April, when their internal calendar tells them that it is time to go back. 3) _____.

These delicate creatures now face danger of another kind – from scientific progress. 4) _____. Laboratory experiments have shown that half of the butterflies which feed on the leaves of genetically modified maize die within 48 hours. Not all experts think that this variety of maize is responsible for the threat to the Monarchs. 5) _____.

Greenpeace is campaigning against genetically modified products (in Spain, there are already 20,000 hectares of modified maize). The environmental organization recently published a list of 100 species of butterfly in Europe alone which are threatened with extinction.

- A It travels these huge distances to escape the cold weather in the north.
- B In the US, millions of farms grow genetically modified maize which is pure poison for the butterfly.
- C In the mountains, which reaches a height of 3,000 meters, the butterflies are safe.
- D In spite of these doubts, the European Union has refused to approve new crops of genetically modified maize until further investigations have been carried out.
- E The long journey, with all its dangers, begins again.

Read the article about Sumatran rhinos, an endangered species. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from sentences a – f to fill gaps 1 – 5 to complete the text. There is one sentence that you're not going to need

RARE BUNDLE

A) Survival of newborns becomes even more critical when the race is on in the battle against extinction. With a 60% population decline in the last 10 years, Sumatran rhinoceroses number fewer than 300 today. 1) _____ The main reason is that its horns are prized for medicine. Despite conservation measures like nature reserves, the rhino's count continues to decrease.

B) On September 13, 2001, hope arrived in a 33-kilogram bundle: Andalus was delivered at Ohio's Cincinnati Zoo – the first birth in captivity in 112 years! 2) _____ The birth of this rare animal offers scientists unprecedented data on the growth and reproduction of the species.

C) Emi, Andalus's mother, had miscarried within the first three months in five previous pregnancies. 'Sometimes, when animals miscarry at an early stage, it's because of a hormone deficiency,' says animal reproductive physiologist, Terri Roth, at the Cincinnati Zoo. 3) _____ So Roth immediately began feeding Emi daily doses of progesterone (a hormone essential to pregnancy) injected into bread. Emi fed on the supplement for 465 days. Ten days later, Andalus arrived. 'We can't say if that's what did it,' Roth says. 'But it certainly seems so.'

D) Perhaps the biggest scientific challenge is to get Sumatran rhinos to breed. 4) _____ Usually, a bull (the male) seeks out a cow (the female) only when he detects a scent signalling she's prepared to mate. But when the female isn't receptive, there can be a lot of aggression among the sexes. Breeding centres established near or in the reserves have yet to produce a successful pregnancy.

E) The zoo estimates Andalus will reach maturity in five years, and it has plans to document carefully the calf's physical and behavioural growth – including regular plaster casts of his widening hoofs. 5) _____ Sumatran rhinos are so elusive they're counted by hoof prints. 'It's exciting,' says Roth. 'One birth can change so much about what we know.'

a In the wild, these rhinos are extremely solitary.

b The data could help rhino census-takers track and protect calves in the wild.

c Believed to have first appeared on Earth two million years ago, the mammal now faces the constant threat of poachers in the forests of Indonesia and Malaysia.

d With its life span of about 30 years, the Sumatran variety is the smallest of five rhino species.

e But raising the number of rhinos in captivity to 16 isn't the boy calf's only achievement.

f During the sixth attempt, ultrasound detected the pregnancy 16 days after mating.

UNIT 17.***Read the text.*****Economy and industry in Ukraine**

Ukraine's present-day economy was developed as an integral part of the larger economy of the Soviet Union. While receiving a smaller share (16% in 1980s) of the USSR's investment funds and producing a greater proportion of goods with a lower set price, Ukraine was still able to produce a larger share of total output in the industrial (17%) and especially the agricultural (21%) sectors of the Soviet economy. In effect, a centrally directed transfer of wealth from Ukraine amounting to 20% of its national income helped to finance economic development in other parts of the Soviet Union, especially Russia and Kazakhstan.

Ukraine has extremely rich and complementary mineral resources in high concentrations and close to each other. Rich iron ore reserves located near Kryvy Rih, Kremenchuk, Bilozerka, Mariupol, and Kerch form the basis of Ukraine's large iron and steel industry. One of the richest areas of manganese-bearing ores in the world is located near Nikopol. Bituminous and anthracite coal used for coke are mined in the Donets Coal Basin (commonly called Dnbas). Energy for thermal power stations is obtained using the large reserves of brown coal in the Dnipro basin (north of Kryvy Rih) and the bituminous coal deposits of the Lviv-Volhynian Basin north of Lviv.

The 3 major natural-gas and petroleum producing areas in Ukraine are the Subcarpathian region, the Dnipro-Donets region and the Crimean region. In the 1960s, the extraction of natural gas in Ukraine accounted for one-third of the USSR's total output. However, both gas and oil productions declined after 1975, which made Ukraine an importer of fuels today.

Ukraine also has important deposits of titanium, bauxite and mercury ores. A large deposit of izokerite (a natural paraffin wax) is near the city of Boryslav. There are large deposits of potassium salt in Subcarpathia and rock salt in the Donets Coal basin. Some phosphorites and natural sulfur are also found in Ukraine. In many places of the country there are health spas famous for their mineral springs, and in addition, spas near the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov specialize in mud baths.

Owing partly to rich soils and a favourable climate, Ukraine's crop production is highly developed. Its grain and potato output almost rivals that of France, and our country is the world's largest producer of sugar beets. Ukraine's livestock sector lags behind the crop sector, but its total output is still considerably larger than those of most European countries.

The chernozem (black) soils of the forest-steppe zone are among the world's more productive farmlands and are exceptionally good for wheat and sugar beet. Besides wheat, Ukraine produces such grains as barley (mostly for animal feed), buckwheat and rice. Other crops include potatoes, vegetables, melons, berries, fruit, nuts and grapes. Ukraine's most important industrial crop, sugar beet, is concentrated in the forest-steppe zone. Truck farming or market gardening is particularly developed on the outskirts of large cities like Kyiv, Kharkiv, and others.

Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine, while chicken, geese and turkey are kept for meat and egg production. There are many large-scale broiler and egg-

laying farms close to big cities. Bees are kept in all parts of Ukraine for honey and wax.

Though the collective and state farms remain in the country, the declared intent of the Ukrainian government is to bring about a gradual privatization of farming, but it is a difficult and costly process.

The main fishing grounds are the Black Sea estuaries and the Sea of Azov, though the latter is heavily polluted by chemical fertilizers and pesticides. All the main rivers are full of fish but they suffer from pollution, too.

Industry

The industrial heartland of the country is the Donets Coal Basin. It is the most densely populated and highly industrialised region of the country and one of the world's major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes. The basin has large iron and steelworks, and plants that produce mining equipment, other types of heavy machinery and a variety of chemicals.

Ukraine has a major ferrous-metals industry, and it rivals China as the fourth largest steel producer in the world. Another important branch of the economy is mining. Its main products are coal, natural gas and iron ore. The most prominent manufactured goods include metallurgical equipment, diesel locomotives, tractors and TV sets. Ukraine also has well-developed chemical and food industries. There are more than 50 plants which produce a wide range of agricultural equipment. Machine-tool and instrument-manufacturing industries are also being developed. The growing importance of consumer goods is reflected in the increasing output of cameras, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. Some of the principal products of light industry are textiles, ready-made clothes and shoes.

Ukraine has a well-developed transportation system.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. When Ukraine was part of the USSR all its national income was used for economic self-development.
2. The extraction of natural gas in Ukraine satisfies all its need in fuels.
3. Ukraine produces as much grain and potatoes as France.
4. Livestock sector in Ukraine can rival that in most European countries.
5. Ukraine's most important industrial crop is such grains as wheat, rye and barley.
6. All the farmland belongs to the people who work on it.
7. Major metallurgical and heavy industry complexes are located in the Donets Coal Basin.
8. Ukraine takes the fourth place in the world production of ferrous metals.

Economy and industry in Great Britain

Britain's economy is based primarily on private enterprise, which accounts for 75% of output and nearly 70% of employment. Just over 2% of the British workforce is engaged in agriculture, a lower proportion than in any other leading industrial country. Services contribute a growing proportion of production – 65%, while manufacturing accounts for 21%. By successfully exploiting oil and natural gas from

the North Sea, Britain has become self-sufficient in energy and expects to remain so for some years. Exports, mainly to other EC countries, are equivalent to over half of domestic oil production.

International trade plays a vital role in Britain's economy. Exports of goods and services make up around 25% of national output. From 1981 to 1989 the economy experienced eight years of growth, but in 1990 with the recession in Britain and other major industrialised nations, growth slowed to about 1 %. The rate of inflation went down in the early 1980s, went up in 1988, and dropped down again in 1992. The unemployment rate in the country is about 10% of the workforce. Growth of manufacturing productivity in Britain is generally faster than in all other leading industrialised countries.

The Government economic strategy is centred on keeping the rate of inflation down, within a range of 1 to 4%. As part of this strategy, public spending and borrowing is tightly controlled. At the same time government policy tries to improve the working of markets and promote enterprise and efficiency. A substantial amount of activity has been transferred from the public to the private sector through privatisation and contracting out. Since 1979, 46 major businesses have been privatized, including British Gas, British Telecom and British Steel.

The Government tries to take measures to reduce personal and corporate income tax rates. Industrial relations have been put on a more secure legal footing, and training opportunities have been expanded. Small businesses employ more than a third of private sector workforce and are responsible for one-sixth of total turnover. The Government provides assistance and guidance to help with problems affecting small companies. Britain is considered an attractive location for inward investment because of its membership of the EC. Though markets in Britain operate as freely as possible, Government regulates monopolies, merges and anti-competitive practices.

Industrial sector

In some sectors of the economy, a small number of large companies are responsible for a sizable percentage of total production, especially in vehicle, aerospace and transport equipment industries.

There are approximately 250 British industrial companies, each has an annual turnover of more than 500 mln pounds. British Petroleum (BP) is the 11th largest industrial grouping in the world, and the second largest in Europe. Five British firms are among the leading 25 European Community companies. The largest manufacturing concerns are BAT Industries (tobacco, food products, etc.), Imperial Chemical Industries, Grand Metropolitan (food, drink, etc.), British Aerospace, Unilever (chemicals), Ford, General Electric Company, British Steel, and some others.

Britain is the world's ninth largest oil producer and the fifth largest gas producer. Developing North Sea oil and gas has created a huge support industry offering equipment and services to oil and gas companies at home and abroad. The two leading UK oil companies are BP and Shell.

Producing 80% of Britain's crude steel, British Steel is the fourth biggest steel company in the Western world. Just under half of the total output is exported. The

major areas of steel production and processing are in Wales, northern and eastern England, and the British Midlands.

Britain's chemical industry is the third largest in Western Europe, and it exports nearly 50% of production, making it Britain's single largest export earner. The most rapid growth in recent years has been in pharmaceutical, pesticides and cosmetics.

Britain also has highly developed mechanical engineering and metal goods industries, electrical, electronic and instrument engineering industries, shipbuilding and marine engineering industries, textile, clothing and footwear industries, manufacturing, construction, service and tourism industries.

British agriculture is famous for its efficiency and productivity. It employs about 2.1% of the workforce, and Britain is self-sufficient in 58% of all types of food and animal feed. Britain is a major exporter of agricultural produce, machinery and agrochemicals. Today Britain imports about 42% of its food. Two-thirds of agricultural land is owner-occupied. The fishing industry provides 59% of British fish supplies and employs nearly 17,000 full-time fishermen.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. There are fewer farmers in Britain than in other industrially developed countries.
2. In Britain more people are engaged in manufacturing than in service.
3. Britain not only satisfies her own need in energy but can also export it to other countries.
4. The major concern of the British government is to control the inflation rate.
5. The British government does not encourage privatization in major businesses.
6. Foreign investors regard Britain an attractive location for their money.
7. Britain is one of the major steel exporters-in the world.
8. Britain is self-sufficient in food products and does not have to import much.
9. All the farmland in Britain is privatized.

Economy and industry in the USA

The American economy is a free enterprise system that has emerged from the labors of millions of American workers; from the wants that American consumers have expressed in the marketplace; from the efforts of thousands of private business people; and from the activities of government officials at all levels.

The nation's income and productivity have risen enormously over the past 80 years. In this period, the money for personal consumption tripled in real purchasing power. The gross national product per capita has grown four times, reflecting the growth in worker productivity.

Together all sectors of the American economy produce almost \$4,000 million dollars worth of goods and services annually. Their consumption is spread widely. Most Americans consider themselves members of the middle economic class, and relatively few are extremely wealthy or poor.

Despite the fact that the United States government supports many segments of the nation's economy, economists estimate that the public sector accounts for only one-fifth of American economic activity, with the other part in private hands. In

agriculture, for example, farmers benefit from public education, roads, rural electrification, but their land is private property to work pretty much as they desire. More than 87% of farms are owned by the people who operate them; the rest are owned by business corporations. With increasingly improved farm machinery, seed and fertilizers, more food is produced each year, although the number of farmers decrease annually.

The bulk of America's wealth is produced by private industries and businesses – ranging from giants like General Motors, which sells \$96,371 million worth of cars and trucks each year - to thousands of small, independent enterprises. America has traditionally supported free trade. Some 75% of American products currently face foreign competition within markets in the USA.

In 1990, about 119.55 million Americans were in the labour force, representing 63% of the population over the age of 16. The labour force has grown especially rapidly since 1955 as a result of the increased number of working women. They now constitute more than half of America's total work force. The entry of the «baby boom» generation into the job market has also increased the work force. Part-time employment has increased as well – only about 55% of all workers have full-time, full-year jobs, the rest either work part-time or both. The average American work week is 41 hours.

American industries have become increasingly more service-oriented. Of 12.6 million new jobs created since 1982, almost 85% have been in service industries. They include retail businesses, hotels and restaurants, communication and education, entertainment and recreation, federal and local government, office administration, banking and finance, and many other types of work. Careers in technical, business and health related fields have particularly experienced employee growth in recent years.

Recently unemployment in the USA was calculated at about 7%. The government provides short-term unemployment compensation to replace wages lost between jobs. About 80% of all wage and salary earners are covered by unemployment insurance. In addition both the government and private industry provide job training to help unemployed and disadvantaged Americans. At retirement most workers receive Social Security payments plus other private pension payments and personal savings. Nevertheless, about 13% of the population lives below the poverty line.

Although the American economy is not perfect, it does do what is expected of marketplace competition – gives Americans the opportunity to compare quality and prices and to decide what they really want to buy. As a result of the creativity, initiative and hard work which free enterprise has encouraged, the USA has become one of the most prosperous nations in the world.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. American people spend now three times more money on buying goods and services than they used to do before 1980.
2. The public sector in America is larger than the private sector.

3. All the farmland in the USA is privately owned.
4. The number of people who work on farms is getting less every year.
5. More people in America have part-time jobs than full-time jobs.
6. More Americans are engaged in industrial production than in service industries.
7. The unemployment rate in the USA is lower in comparison with Ukraine and Britain.
8. The unemployed in the US receive a life-long unemployment compensation.
9. Free enterprise, free market and free trade are the basis of American economy.

UNIT 18.

Read the newspaper article about walking holidays. Decide if the statements given after the article are true or false.

Walking Holidays

It had been a long, hard, wonderful day. The two of us had walked from the sea's edge through the length of a beautiful valley, climbed a superb mountain, traversed its narrow, rocky ridge, and now stood on its final peak, tired, happy and looking for the perfect camp site.

The experienced backpacker has a natural feeling for such things, and our eyes were drawn to a small blue circle on the map, like an eye winking at us. We could not see it from where we were, but we followed our judgement and descended steeply until it came into view.

We were right. It was a calm pool, with flat grass beside it. Gently taking our packs off, we made the first of many cups of tea before putting up our tent. Later that evening, over another cup of tea and after a good meal, we sat outside the tent watching the sunset over a glittering sea dotted with islands, towards one of which a ferry was slowly moving. It is not always so perfect, of course. On another trip, with a different companion, a thoroughly wet day had ended at a lonely farm. Depressed at the thought of camping, we had knocked and asked if we could use a barn as a shelter.

Backpacking could be defined as the art of comfortable, self-sufficient travel on foot. Everything you need is in the pack on your back, and you become emotionally as well as physically attached to it.

The speed at which the backpacker travels makes this the perfect way to see any country. You experience the landscape as a slow unfolding scene, almost in the way it was made; and you find time to stop and talk to people you meet. I've learned much local history from simply chatting to people met while walking through an area. At the end of a trip, whether three days or three weeks, there's a good feeling of achievement, of having got somewhere under your own power.

In Britain, there are no areas completely untouched by humans, though we do have fine wild country. In the north-west of Scotland, I have managed to walk for three days without crossing a road or passing an inhabited house. In the lowlands, your overnight stops may have to be on recognized camp sites. In upland country, you have the priceless gift of choosing where to camp.

There is one important rule the good backpacker should follow: respect the land and its people – as the Americans say, “take only photographs (one might add memories), leave only footprints”. With good equipment, you can survive just about anything the weather can throw at you – and modern equipment is very good indeed. Of course, you need to know how to use it – go to a specialist shop for good advice. In particular, you need to be confident in map reading.

1. The main aim of the backpackers was to climb over the mountain.
2. The travelers did not know beforehand where they would have their camp site.
3. They found a pool at the top of the mountain.

4. The backpackers first made a fire and then put up their tent.
5. From their camp site the travelers could see the sea.
6. The author likes to camp in any weather.
7. In the author's opinion a backpacker's life largely depends on the pack he/she carries on his/her back.
8. The author thinks that backpacking is the best way to know the country you travel around.
9. Everywhere in Britain backpackers have to make their overnight stops on recognized camp sites.
10. The author supports the idea that backpackers should not harm the countryside.
11. An experienced backpacker can survive in any weather with or without any equipment.
12. The ability to read the map is the most important skill the backpacker should have.

You are going to read some information about different places to visit in the West of England. For questions 1 – 16, choose from the places (A – E). Some of the places may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning.

At which place(s) could you

- travel by train from one place to another? 0 A
 find out more about military history? 1 _____
 pay less by going in a group? 2 _____
 go on a mysterious journey? 3 _____
 see examples of farming equipment? 4 _____
 find facilities for eating outside? 5 _____
 see a material being made? 6 _____
 go for a gentle walk? 7 _____, 8 _____
 find equipment for physically-handicapped people? 9 _____
 see impressive buildings? 10 _____, 11 _____
 enjoy yourself if you are keen on horticulture? 12 _____, 13 _____
 benefit from arranging the visit beforehand? 14 _____, 15 _____
 order wine with a meal? 16 _____

Visiting the West of England

A Longleat Park

Abbotsbury

Longleat is much more than a splendid stately home and exciting Safari Park. It has its own railway which takes you from site to site. There is the world's largest maze, where you can get lost for hours, or, why not visit the intriguing Adventure Castle? For those who are interested in animals, there is a safari by boat. All kinds of refreshments are available in the cafe, or if you prefer, there is a peaceful picnic area. The best way to take advantage of this unique and entertaining venue is on foot, so take it easy and wander around the grounds at will. Longleat House is open to the

public every day from Easter to September from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. The rest of the year the opening times are from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.

B Worldlife

Take a break and enjoy the fascinating experience at Worldlife, amongst living butterflies and exotic plants. There are conservation displays, tropical birds and animals and a beautiful house and grounds which are rich in vegetation and flora. Facilities also include a play area with all kinds of rides and activities. Education and enjoyment go hand in hand so at the Lullingstone Silk Farm witness the unique rearing, reeling and production of English silk, as supplied to royalty. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April to September. Opening times may be subject to change. Coach parties are welcome if booked in advance.

C Crinkley Bottom

Bring the family to Britain's first TV leisure park and enjoy a wonderful land of make-believe. On hot sunny days, shoot the rapids on our sensational new water ride or take a stroll through the beautiful gardens and parkland at your leisure. Take a camera and get snapshots of some of the amazing wildlife roaming around the grounds. For those with a real sense of excitement, take a chance and join the adventure treks for a trip into the unknown. If it is entertainment and laughter you seek, then try the Fun Village. The venue provides fabulous family entertainment throughout the day with a varied and lively programme. Come and enjoy a host of events and have a wild day out!

D Abbotsbury

Open 7 days a week from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Easter to October. In the swannery you can visit over 600 friendly, free-flying swans which are quite different from angry river swans. Enjoy the captivating experience of helping to feed the birds between 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Rare poultry can be fed by children. There is also a working dovecote with over 100 doves. Take pleasure in marvelling at the magnificent 18th-century walled garden with its rare and exotic plants. There is an adventure play area, a gift shop and tea garden. In the tithe barn, one of the oldest thatched barns in the world, there is a fascinating collection of rural tools, machinery and exhibits. A family super saver ticket with up to 30 % discount is available. There are reductions for pre-arranged parties of 15 or more.

E Fleet Air Arm Museum

If it's excitement you are looking for, then visit the Fleet Air Arm Museum, Somerset, which is located in realistic settings and contains over 40 aircraft, including planes from World War I, and numerous photographs and film shows depicting the history of the Royal Navy Air Force. Take your time to explore the superb award-winning 'Ultimate Carrier Experience', a flight deck on land with all the sights, smells, sounds and actions of an aircraft carrier on a mission of mercy at sea. An interactive audio and visual show brings the place to life. Facilities include a licensed restaurant, free parking in the massive car park, a gift shop and a children's adventure playground. For disabled members of the public, there are special facilities. Additional facilities include a baby care centre with specially-trained staff who look after the children if they want to take a nap

UNIT 19.

1 Read the article and match headings A-H with paragraphs 1-5. There are three headings you don't need.

- A Why I love going to the ballet
- B Where the idea came from
- C Why I was worried
- D *Romeo and Juliet* is the perfect choice
- E A new star is born in *Chicago*
- F How they found the young people
- G My final thoughts
- H A dancer's life

2 Read the article again and circle the best alternatives.

- 1 The article is about
 - a a professional ballet performance.
 - b why young people become criminals.
 - c an unusual ballet performance.
 - d the ballet of *Romeo and Juliet*.
- 2 At the beginning of the evening, the critic thought the ballet was a _____ idea.
 - a great b harmless c crazy d fascinating
- 3 The critic thought the performance was _____ going to be bad.
 - a probably b possibly c not d definitely
- 4 The two men wanted to make a programme in which
 - a amateur singers and dancers got jobs in a musical.
 - b professional dancers taught criminals to dance.
 - c ballet helped young people develop self-confidence.
 - d ballet dancers worked for a young people's charity.
- 5 The two men _____ the programme would change people's lives.
 - a thought b couldn't believe c were certain that d didn't think
- 6 _____ chose the young people.
 - a Teenagers from an earlier project
 - b Professional dancers
 - c People with experience of difficult teenagers
 - d The two men and a television company
- 7 They chose *Romeo and Juliet* because
 - a teenagers can recognise the problems in it.
 - b there are mirrors in it for the dancers to look in.
 - c it's a funny story that everyone enjoys.
 - d the music and choreography are good.
- 8 At the end of the evening, the critic said
 - a the performance was not very good.
 - b the performers weren't good enough.
 - c the performance changed her mind.
 - d the performers weren't mad.

Can ballet change lives?

1 C Last night I was worried, very worried. I had the job of going to watch amateur ballet dancers performing on stage with one of the UK's top professional ballet companies. A performance like this seemed very risky and I asked myself, 'Are they mad?' Before I tell you the answer, I'll tell you why I had such big doubts.

2 The idea of mixing amateur and professional dancers started a couple of years ago when two friends with very different jobs found a way of working together. One of the men had created an award-winning TV series, *Musicality*, in which amateurs trained to perform in the musical *Chicago*. The other man runs a charity called Youth at Risk which works with young people who have serious problems with aggression and antisocial behaviour. Although it was a risk, the two men thought they could make a TV programme in which ballet changed the lives of young people with problems.

3 Their idea was this: if the young people could accept the strict discipline and challenge of ballet training, it would build their self-esteem and give them new confidence in themselves. The first step was to find suitable teenagers to take part and they asked teachers and youth workers already working professionally with young people at risk, to find candidates for the project. Through them 300 young people joined the programme and although about half dropped out, in the end sixty teenagers appeared on stage in the public performance.

4 The ballet they chose was Sergei Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*, choreographed by Sir Kenneth MacMillan. The story of *Romeo and Juliet* includes family conflict, the generation gap, gangs, murder, young love and teenage suicide so it is the perfect mirror for the lives of troubled young people in today's society.

5 Going back to my original question: 'Are they mad?' The answer is definitely 'no'. As soon as the ballet started, my worries disappeared. It was amazing how these unlikely dancers were magically transformed into their characters. At the end of the evening I was left with this thought: 'ballet can change lives'. It is a dancing cure, not a talking cure; it is silent so it stops arguments.

UNIT 20.**1 Quickly read the text and circle the correct answers.**

- 1 The purpose of the text is
 - a to persuade you.
 - b to give information.
 - c to amuse you.
 - d to shock you.
- 2 The text is
 - a history.
 - b literature.
 - c a biography.
 - d non-fiction.
- 3 The text type is a
 - a diary.
 - b rules.
 - c an editorial.
 - d an article.
- 4 The text is mainly about
 - a an ancient sport.
 - b a famous sports person.
 - c a combination sport.
 - d an idea in a cartoon story.

2. Read the text carefully, then match sentences A-G below with gaps 1-5. There are two sentences you don't need.

- A If there is an equal score
- B In his graphic novel, chess boxing is an important part of the plot.
- C Perhaps it is more logical than it appears at first.
- D The referee can fine a player for bad behaviour.
- E ~~The rules of this strange sport are straightforward~~
- F There are several ways to win a chess boxing match
- G The rules changes according to the level of the players.

3. Put the events in the correct order.

- A Dutch man saw the cartoons. ____
- An artist drew pictures of the sport. ____
- The Dutch man decided to make the idea a reality. ____
- There was a tournament in Japan. ____
- There were tournaments in Europe. ____

Chess Boxing

Chess boxing is a sport which combines the number one thinking sport, chess, with the number one fighting sport, boxing.' 1) E : the two contestants have eleven alternating rounds of chess and boxing. They play chess for four minutes, have one

minute to put on their boxing gloves and then box for two minutes before having another minute to get ready for the chess board again. Each competitor has a total of twelve minutes on the chess clock and as soon as the time runs out, the game is over.

2) ____ The winner is decided by either winning the chess, running out of time on the chess clock, the other person retiring or giving up, a knockout hit in the ring, or a referee's decision. If the chess game ends in a draw, the player with the higher score in boxing wins. 3) _____, the opponent with the black pieces wins.

The idea first appeared in a 1992 cartoon drawn by Yugoslavian cartoonist Enki Bilal. 4) ____ Inspired by Bilal's book a Dutch artist, Iepe BT Rubingh, decided to bring the idea to life. Rubingh is now head of the World Chess Boxing Organisation with the motto: 'Fighting is done in the ring and wars are waged on the board.' He is also the world champion. He organised and won the first world championship in Amsterdam in 2003 and two years later the 1st European Chess Boxing Championship took place in Berlin. Since then, the sport has spread beyond Europe and there are international tournaments as far apart as Japan and the USA.

Combining the world's most brain challenging and brain damaging sports may seem crazy but is it? 5)_____ Top chess players have to be very fit and, like top athletes, many of them follow strict exercise and diet routines. Chess boxing demands the best of competitors both physically and mentally so it fulfils the classical ideal of a healthy mind in a healthy body (*mens sana in corpore sano*). It's possibly the perfect combination of brains and strength and it's definitely not a sport for the weak or cowardly.

UNIT 21.

You are going to read 9 book reviews. One sentence has been deleted from each review. Choose one sentence from A to I, insert it in the review and read it.

- A. Matthew and Sophie have an apparently happy childhood with remote parents whose emotional distance throws the children together.
- B. A gripping tale of love and revenge, it is set on an island in the 14th century Italy.
- C. When the market falls and the competition for business goes up, John finds himself under fire from all sides.
- D. A gripping tale which vividly portrays the world of the Victorians.
- E. The two brothers find themselves embroiled in conflict which only Theo can resolve.
- F. These beautifully crafted, funny and absorbing stories, packed with the charm and spirit of childhood, will win the author many new fans.
- G. Recently read on Radio 4, this wry and engaging travelogue has become a hit with a whole new generation of readers.
- H. It was because of a retarded garbage collector to whom his well-educated grandmother was always polite and kind.
- I. This is a wonderfully hypnotic portrait of country life, past and present, and all the more, impressive for being a first novel.

The Good Book Guide

“The Bridgwater Sale” by Freddie Stockdale. Freddie Stockdale’s own experience in antique dealing provides the background for this highly entertaining first novel. Set in the glamorous world of art auction sales, it follows the fortunes of one John Griffin, who runs an up-and-coming auction house. John is in love with a slender ceramics expert, but she is in love with John’s rival, Terry. 1. _____ Blackmail, forgery, fraud and sexual rivalry all contribute to an atmospheric jaunt through the sales rooms.

“Jogging Round Majorca” by Gordon West. First published in 1929, this charming travel book reveals the island of Majorca as it was before the days of mass travel. Travelling by foot, sometimes by mule, and staying in small hotels and houses, Gordon West and his wife discovered an enchanting world inhabited by people whose gentle manners, spontaneous hospitality and range of customs captured the English couple’s imagination. 2. _____

“Trying to Save Piggy Sneed” by John Irving. John Irving introduces this collection of short stories with a touching essay on how he became a writer. 3. _____ The six stories that follow, show Irving’s madcap humour and eye for detail, including “The Pension Grillparzer”, which was originally published within *The World According to Garp*.

“Simple Prayers” by Michael Golding. Michael Golding has launched himself into the literary world with a novel which Thomas Keneally describes as “a work of magic ... a journey of wonders”. 4. _____ Spring has failed to arrive, a corpse has been washed up on the shore and spoiled fat Ermenegilda, daughter of the only rich family on the island, desires Albertino, a humble vegetable grower. When

Ermenegilda persuades Albertino to marry her, spring suddenly arrives. But with it comes the Black Death.

“Sophie” by Guy Burt. The story centres on the obsessive relationship between a young boy and his sister. 5. _____ Sophie is the all powerful older sister with an IQ in excess of 180 and with increasingly psychopathic tendencies. As Matthew becomes an adult, roles become reversed and everything changes. Guy Burt is only 21 and in this second novel he shows an impressive ability to hold the reader’s imagination with every word.

“Little Follies” by Eric Kraft. Eric Kraft has attracted a cult following for his beguiling series of novellas about small-town life on Long Island, New York in the 1950s. Little Follies, the first of three volumes of these short novels, deftly conjures up the world of young Peter Leroy, his family and their many friends. 6. _____

“An Ancient Hope” by Caroline Stickland. Set in the Dorset countryside in the year of the Great Exhibition, this is a clever reworking of the return of the prodigal son. Ralph Carnow, hardworking and loyal, has successfully managed the family mill since his elder brother Charles renounced his claim on the family business and disappeared abroad. Ralph is also in love with his worldly cousin Theodosia. He is about to announce his engagement to Theo when, to the delight of his father, Charles suddenly returns. 7. _____

“In the Place of Fallen Leaves” by Tim Pears. In the hot English summer of 1984, the outside world is shaken by battles between police and miners, teachers striking and record levels anxious to enter the world of adulthood and feel that time is standing still. 8. _____

“Sweet Thames” by Matthew Kneale. Matthew Kneale’s third novel was winner of the 1993 John Llewellyn Rhys Prize. Set in London in 1849, it tells the story of an engineer who dreams of revolutionising the city’s sewers and saving the capital from a devastating cholera epidemic. Hoshua’s search for the causes of the disease and for his missing wife, the strange and beautiful Isabella, takes him on a journey through the contrasting levels of Victorian society and finally to the threatening heart of London’s slums. 9. _____

You are going to read 5 people’s impressions about the books they have just read. Match the impressions A – E with their short summary 1 – 7. You may use one letter more than once.

1. This person thinks that this book should not be read by people who are having family problems.
2. This person thinks that the book is not persuasive enough.
3. This book was written as a continuation of the original story.
4. It was difficult for this person to tear him/herself from the book.
5. This person thinks that there were too many realistic details.
6. This person would not recommend anyone to read this book.
7. This person thinks that the author of the book has a good observation skill.

- A.** It was awful. I mean it was all such an improbable story. I loathed the hero killing people all over the place, running round the desert. He wouldn't have lasted two minutes in real life. I don't know what possessed me to read it. I suppose I thought it might get better but it didn't. Dreadful rubbish. I got rid of it, threw it away in disgust you know. You'd have to be a bit sick in the head I imagine to enjoy it. A book for men – definitely.
- B.** It was pretty good, I suppose. Very clever and a bit too realistic in a way. The detail, you know some of the detail about cutting up bodies, because she was a pathologist was rather disgusting really. But the book took me over. I can't say I lost any sleep over it. It was a bit gruesome.
- C.** It was absolutely riveting, I mean I couldn't put it down. Poor old Malcolm, he kept shouting from upstairs, "When are you coming up?" and I just said, "Five more minutes, dear." He was really fed up. Finally I got to bed at about two. Still it was worth it. He was asleep of course, snoring his head off.
- D.** It was good. I won't deny it, but all the while reading it there was a little voice sort of saying, "You know, it's not the real thing." It was good, clever and everything and she took off the style of the original quite well, all the same, but it didn't have the same feel, you know, the flavour of the first one by the original writer, du Maurier, I suppose it was silly to have expected it.
- E.** Well, I wouldn't exactly say it was the best book I ever read. All the same I think she really does manage to express, what normal people's lives are like ... all of her characters even though they were in a family set all seemed somehow alone. Very astute ... well observed but a bit depressing. I'd only recommend it to someone who is not feeling down. You would need to feel quite strong inside, not for the vulnerable. Most people's family lives are bad enough without reading about more problems...

UNIT 22.***Read the text.*****Mass media in Ukraine**

Ukrainian mass media, which include press, radio and television, are independent, and the state guarantees their economic independence. There are more than 4,000 periodical editions in Ukraine now, and new radio and TV channels, newspapers and magazines appear practically every year.

The role of mass media in our everyday life is enormous. Where do we get most of the news? From TV or radio news programmes, or from newspapers. What forms public opinion? Mass media. So they bear great responsibility and should always give truthful and unbiased information to their readers and viewers.

In Ukraine there are several information agencies that supply the population of the country with the latest news. These agencies are: the «UKRIFORM» – «Ukrainian National Information Agency», the «UNIAR» – «The Ukrainian Independent Information Agency «Respublica»», the UN IAN – the Ukrainian Independent News Agency Interfax-Ukraina» and some others. These agencies have reporters in every administrative region of our country and in all major foreign countries. They collect most interesting and important information for the readers of newspapers and magazines and for the TV viewers.

There are newspapers and magazines for the readers of all ages and professions, with different interests, tastes and hobbies. For example, those who are interested in politics can read the newspapers «Day», «Today», «Facts», «Grany», «Kyivsky Vidomosty». In these newspapers the readers can also find information about home affairs, culture and sports. These publications deal with the burning problems of our present life and history, and at the same time there you can find amusing stories, crosswords and puzzles that can entertain you in your spare time. Enthusiastic sports fans of Ukraine like the newspapers «Sportyvna Gazeta» and «Komanda» (The Team»). There is a special newspaper for those who live in the country and are interested in farming – «Silske Zhutya» («The Rural Life»). Doctors, nurses and people who are interested in medicine prefer reading the «Medical Newspaper». There are also magazines for businessmen and businesswomen, for scientists and gardeners, etc. Those who like to learn about the new publications in literature can read the magazines «Dnipro» and «Vsesvit». Teachers have their own newspaper «Vchitelska Gazeta», and specialists of different subjects can buy journals in their special fields. Young people like to read the newspapers «Kosa», «Artmozaica», «Telenedelya» and others.

Some people buy newspapers and magazines every day, others prefer to subscribe to them, and in this case these periodicals are delivered to their homes. Payment for a subscription to newspapers and magazines is accepted at every post-office.

Ukrainian learners of English can find a lot of interesting information in the newspapers and magazines published in English – «Kyiv Post», «News from Ukraine», «Digest».

Some magazines are published every month, and they are called monthlies; if

they are published every 3 months, they are called quarterlies. Newspapers are usually published daily or weekly.

Television and radio networks in Ukraine are divided into government-run companies and private TV and radio companies. The State TV and Radio Company operates two channels and includes editorial services that specialize in political analysis, socio-political programmes, current information, youth and sports programmes. Private channels tend to broadcast music and news programmes, a lot of advertising and talk shows.

Answer the following questions about your family and yourself.

1. Does your family subscribe to any newspapers or magazines? If yes, which?
2. Do all the members of your family read newspapers and magazines? Do they have any preferences?
3. Do your friends and acquaintances prefer to subscribe to periodicals or buy them in the news-stands/ news agents?
4. If you read a newspaper or a magazine, do you begin reading from the very first page or from your favourite sections?
5. Do you have a favourite TV channel? What attracts you in it? Does it have any specialisation, like a music channel?
6. If you are listening to your favourite radio music channel, are you irritated when the music is interrupted by news?
7. Do you like to read gossip in the celebrity columns? Do you think that it is an intrusion into privacy?
8. What is your opinion about advertising in mass media? Do you like it? Is it necessary?
9. Some people say that they prefer not to watch or listen to the news programmes and not to read newspapers because they feel very many negative emotions afterwards? What is your opinion?
10. If you were offered a choice to watch TV, to listen to the radio, to read a book or a magazine or newspaper, which would you prefer and why?

Press and broadcasting in Great Britain

Great Britain is really a newspaper reading nation. More national and regional daily newspapers are sold in Britain than in most other developed countries. National newspapers have a total circulation of 14.2 million on weekdays and 16.2 mln on Sundays. There are about 130 daily and Sunday newspapers, over 2,000 weekly newspapers and some 7,000 periodical publications. There are also more than 750 free distribution newspapers, mostly weekly and financed by advertising, and some 60 newspapers and magazines produced by members of the ethnic minorities. The press is free to comment on matters of public interest, subject to law (including that of libel). There is no state control or censorship of the press, which caters for a variety of political views, interests and levels of education. Newspapers are almost always financially independent of any political party. None of the main political parties own or publish daily newspapers. There is a Press Complaints Commission

which deals with complaints by members of the public and provides a more effective press selfregulation and prevention intrusion into privacy.

All the national newspapers use computer technology, and its use in the provincial press is increasing.

Twelve national morning daily papers (5 «qualities» and 7 «populars») are available in most parts of Britain.

Broadcasting

British Broadcasting has traditionally been based on the principle that it is a public service accountable to the people through Parliament. It also embraces the principle of competition and choice. Three public bodies are responsible for television and radio services in Britain:

a) the BBC – the British Broadcasting Corporation which broadcasts television and radio services;

b) the ITC – the Independent Television Commission which licenses and regulates the non- BBC TV services, including cable and satellite services;

c) the Radio Authority which licenses and regulates all non-BBC radio services.

Television viewing is Britain's most popular leisure pastime: practically all households have TV sets

and most have video recorders.

The Government is not responsible for programme content, nor for broadcasters' day-to-day conduct of business. The independence of broadcasters requires them to maintain certain standards: programmes must display a proper balance and wide range of subject matter, and impartiality in matters of controversy. They must not offend good taste.

The BBC has two national TV channels and five radio services. It also broadcasts in 37 different languages of the world and its audience is about 120 mln people.

Decide whether the following statements about the text you have read are true or false:

1. British people read more newspapers than people in the USA.
2. All newspapers in Britain are sold and bought.
3. Practically each ethnic minority in Britain publish their newspaper.
4. Libel in mass media is persecuted by law.
5. Both newspapers and TV broadcasting are censored by the state.
6. Practically all British major political parties publish their own newspapers.
7. The Press Complaints Commission is concerned with the prevention of intrusion into privacy.
8. All activities of the BBC are based on the principles of choice and free competition.
9. A Special Government commission is responsible for the content of the programmes and impartiality in matters of controversy.

American press

Americans are surrounded by information from the time they wake up in the morning until the time they sleep at night. A typical office worker, for instance, is awakened by music from an alarm-clock radio. During breakfast he reads the local newspaper and watches an early morning news show on TV. If he drives to work, he listens to news, music and traffic reports on his car's radio. In his office he reads business papers and magazines. At home after dinner, he watches evening news on television. In bed he reads himself to sleep with a magazine or a book.

Our typical office worker, like most Americans, takes all this for granted. This wide choice is the product of nearly 300 years of continual information revolution. Technological advance have speeded up the way information is gathered and distributed. And, because most of the news media in the United States are businesses which depend on advertising and sales, owners have always tried to appeal to the widest possible audience.

The «New York Times» is only one of many daily newspapers that have become significant shapers of public opinion. Other influential publications are «The Washington Post», «The Los Angeles Times», «The Boston Globe», and «The Christian Science Monitor». Satellite technology has made possible the first genuinely nationwide newspapers – from the serious business paper, «The Wall Street Journal» to the bright colours and personality orientation of the «USA Today».

Another popular phenomenon is the appearance of supermarket tabloids, sold mainly at grocery stores. Although they look like newspapers, they carry little important news and pay much attention to gossip about celebrities, stories about children and pets, and diet and health tips. The leading tabloid, «The National Enquirer», has circulation of more than 4 million.

Now the total number of daily newspapers in the USA is declining. There are several reasons for this. The movement of people from cities to suburbs led to growing popularity of local weekly newspapers. Working husbands and wives found they had less time to read. But the most important reason was probably the growing popularity of television including TV news like, for example, CNN, and also internet.

The same developments that have influenced newspaper circulation – faster printing methods, lower prices, advertising money – have also marked the beginning of mass appeal for American magazines. The most popular US magazines now are those which cater to Americans' increasing leisure time and appetite for consumer goods. Some examples are «Cosmopolitan» and «The Saturday Evening Post». The first weekly «Time» appeared in 1923 and was intended for people too busy to keep up with a daily newspaper. It was the first magazine to organize news into separate departments such as national affairs, business and science.

A basic characteristic of the American press is that almost all editors and journalists agree that, as much as possible, news should be very clearly separated from opinion about the news. Most newspapers are careful to give equally balanced comment, and thus to protect their reputation for objectivity.

There are no official or government owned newspapers in the USA, and no state censorship, no «official secrets act», nor any law that says that government records

must be kept secret until several years have passed (though some «top secret» documents are protected). Courts and judges cannot stop a story or newspaper from being printed. Someone can go to court later, but then of course the story has already appeared.

Needless to say, some Americans are not very happy with newspapers publishing «hot news» about politicians and famous people. But the America press responds by quoting their constitutional rights. And every journalist knows that when something which has been hidden behind closed doors, appears on front pages, it can sell a lot of newspapers.

Match the names of the following american newspapers and magazines with their characteristics.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. «The Wall Street Journal» | a) advertising, fashion and cosmetics |
| 2. «The National Enquirer» | b) a serious business paper |
| 3. «Cosmopolitan» | c) a very important American newspaper which shapes public opinion |
| 4. «TheNew YorkTimes» | d) a world famous weekly magazine in which news are organised into separate departments |
| 5. «Newsweek» | e) a tabloid with lots of gossip, interesting stories |

UNIT 23

Read the article about discrimination in the workplace, and choose the best option: a, b, c, or d to complete statements 1 – 5 about the text.

Overweight, underpaid

Sexual, racial and age discrimination are outlawed. Are sizeism and lookism the last prejudices?

SONYA is heavily overweight and used to what she describes as 'fatism' from the general public. But she hadn't expected her obesity to affect her career prospects. 'I knew the moment I turned up to my last job interview that my chances were low,' she says. 'When I met my two interviewers, I knew I'd lost immediately because of the way they looked at me. The thing that was most upsetting was that the telephone conversation I'd had with one of them beforehand suggested I had all the skills and experience necessary and interview was just a formality.'

'Lookism' is the latest discrimination to hit the workplace; according to the law firm, Eversheds. Victims of the trend are judged by employers on aspects of their appearance ranging from weight to clothing and from hairstyle to body piercing. Some are turned down for jobs, others miss out on promotion. The latest research has revealed a culture of appearance discrimination sweeping business across the world. A staggering 16% of Americans believe they have been discriminated against because of the way they look and 33% believe that those who are more physically attractive are more likely to get promoted.

Discrimination claims involving alleged lookism are surging in the US. In fact, there are only two states of America that have specific laws against appearance discrimination. In other states, lawyers are turning to discrimination laws relating to issues like gender, race and disability. So if someone is overweight because of a clinical problem they can claim disability discrimination.

There are examples of lookism issues already arising in the UK as well. A couple of years ago, Fitness First received widespread criticism after a leaked email claimed that larger employees did not fit the firm's image. In the UK, we don't have any laws against appearance discrimination, but Ms Emma Harris, an associate at Eversheds, believes it won't be long before we do. 'I think it's only a matter of time before some kind of beauty bias legislation come into play,' she says. In the meantime, victims of lookism are, like most Americans, relying on sex, race and disability discrimination. Among the British who have been successful in an indirect discrimination claim are Matthew Thompson, who last year argued that he had suffered sexual discrimination because he was forced to wear a tie while his female colleagues weren't, and a man who was made to cut his long hair by his employers.

1. Before her last job interview Sonya
 - A had expected problems getting the job.
 - B had never felt discriminated against.
 - C had not realized how overweight she was.
 - D had thought the interview would be a formality.
2. During the interview

- A Sonya was surprised there were two interviewers.
- B she didn't like the way the interviewers looked.
- C the interviewers were surprised at her qualifications.
- D she had a feeling she wouldn't be accepted.

3. Lookism

- A is not limited to job applicants.
- B is opposed by one third of Americans.
- C only affects unattractive and overweight people.
- D has been researched for many years now,

4. In the USA

- A a lookism is forbidden by federal law.
- B race discrimination is more widespread than lookism.
- C the number cases related to lookism is growing.
- D lawyers turn down people who claim appearance discrimination.

5. In the UK

- A there is public acceptance of lookism.
- B legal regulations against lookism are expected soon.
- C victims of lookism have no chance to claim their rights.
- D there have been no cases related to lookism so far.

UNIT 24.

Read the text. For questions 1 – 6, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D

Don't look now, but the sun's about to disappear

An eclipse is simply when the shadow of one planet or moon falls on another. In ancient times, an eclipse in broad daylight was a bad omen. In some parts of the world even today, an eclipse of the sun is a sign that something is not right in nature. It may not be that the gods are dissatisfied with mankind but it does seem that the end of the world might be coming.

Nowadays, astronomers can predict very accurately the time that an eclipse will take place and how long it will last; they can also tell us whether it will be total or partial. This year, like every year, there will be at least two eclipses of the sun and in some years there may be as many as five.

As most people will know by now, there's going to be an eclipse today. At a certain time, the moon will pass directly between the earth and the sun, and will eventually end up by covering the whole of the sun, but this will only be visible from a few places around the world; observers in certain parts of the country will see the eclipse begin at one time, but in other places it will start a bit later.

The whole spectacle starts at about 2 pm and ends at about 4 pm. The advice from Dr John Mason, an astronomer, is: 'If you're going to look at an eclipse, avoid looking at it directly, even with glasses, since you can do your eyes serious damage. I'm taking my kids out to see it to make sure they don't stare at the sun.'

The safest way to look at an eclipse is to project the image on to a light surface with binoculars or a telescope, but without looking through the lenses directly.

It is even dangerous to look at a partial eclipse. In the first place, if you don't look up at the sky you won't realize it's happening, since your eyes get used to the lower level of light. And then people mistakenly think that since two-thirds of the sun are covered, it will be all right to look at it.

There are always cases of people who have been foolish enough to look at the sun through small telescopes or binoculars. At the very best, they will end up with a permanent blind spot on the back of the retina. At the very worst they will blind themselves.'

A total eclipse is a rare thing. The last time people in Britain saw one was on 11 August, 1999. However, there will be 56 partial or total eclipses between now and the year 2020, so be ready!

1. In the past people believed an eclipse was
 - A the shadow of one planet on another.
 - B a sign that the gods were happy.
 - C a sign that something bad was going to happen.
 - D a natural disaster.
2. Every year there
 - A is at least one partial eclipse.
 - B are usually several eclipses.
 - C is at least one total eclipse.

- D are about five eclipses.
3. Today's eclipse
- A will be a total eclipse in some places.
 - B will be seen several times in a few places.
 - C will only be seen in one place.
 - D will be a partial eclipse all around the world.
4. You should look at an eclipse
- A using glasses.
 - B through a telescope lens.
 - C in photographs only.
 - D reflected onto a surface.
5. During a partial eclipse
- A it gets completely dark.
 - B the light changes colour.
 - C you may not notice anything.
 - D you must use binoculars.
6. Looking directly at an eclipse
- A is best through a small telescope.
 - B will harm your eyesight.
 - C will make you go blind.
 - D is all right for a short time.

Read the leaflet and decide whether these statements are true or false.

Earthquake!

How does an earthquake start?

What makes an earthquake happen? The rock of the earth's crust may have a 'fault', a kind of break in the surface. The blocks which make up the earth move, and sometimes this may cause the sides of the fault to move up and down or lengthways against each other. When one piece of rock starts to rub on another with great force, a lot of energy is used. This energy is changed into vibrations and it is these vibrations that we feel as an earthquake. The vibrations can travel thousands of kilometres and so an

10 earthquake in Turkey may be felt in Greece.

What to do during an earthquake

At school

As soon as the earthquake starts, students should get under the desks immediately and wait until the teacher tells them it is safe to come out. The teacher should at the same time go immediately to the teacher's desk, get underneath it and stay 15 there till the danger is over. Students must not argue with the teacher or question instructions.

As soon as the tremors stop, all students should walk towards the exit and go straight to the school playground or any open space such as a square or a park. They must wait there until the teacher tells them it is safe to go.

Whatever you do, don't panic: most accidents occur not as a result of the earthquake itself but from people panicking.

At home

If you are at home when the earthquake occurs, get immediately under the table in the living room or kitchen. Choose the biggest and strongest table you can find. You must not go anywhere near the windows and don't go out onto the balcony. Once the tremors have stopped, you can come out from under the table but you must leave the building straight away. You should walk down the stairs and should not use the lift - there may be a power cut as a result of the earthquake and you could find yourself trapped inside the lift for hours.

In the street

If you are in the street when the earthquake takes place, do not stand near buildings, fences or walls – move away as quickly as possible and try to find a large open space to wait in. Standing under trees could also be dangerous.

1. An earthquake is caused when rocks in the earth move up and down. _____
2. If an earthquake occurs at school you should leave the building when the earthquake starts. _____
3. If an earthquake occurs when you are at home, you should stand near a big table. _____
4. The best way to leave the building during the earthquake is to get into a lift. _____
5. A good thing to do if you are outside during an earthquake is to stand in an open area. _____
6. This leaflet was probably written for the general public. _____

UNIT 25.

Read the text and decide which of the titles given below suits it best

Changes in fashion What to wear at work?

The language of clothes Are you well-dressed?

Clothes, decorations, physique, hair and facial features give a great deal of information about us. For instance, we wear clothes to keep us warm, because unlike animals we do not have a protective covering of hair. But for the purpose of communication, we dress in clothes of different colours, style and material; we wear jewellery and other valuables, we use cosmetics and perfume, we grow beards and sideburns; and we smoke pipes and carry walking sticks.

Strict rules govern the clothes we wear. We do not, for instance, wear football boots with a dinner-jacket, or a dungaree to work in an insurance office. A worker in an office in the City of London or on Wall Street will wear more formal dress than someone in a similar job in a country town. Fashionable and smart clothes are associated with good qualities, and well-dressed people have been found to get more help and co-operation from complete strangers. A woman was given more offers of help with her broken-down car when she dressed attractively than when she dressed less appealingly.

Rebels consider themselves to be different from other people in society, and often alter their physical appearance to show this. In the last three decades of the 20th century in Britain there were a number of youth movements with distinct uniforms — among them, hippies and punks. Hippies did not just wear simple clothes but dressed in a particular style that made them instantly recognisable. The punk rock craze has taken this even further, at least in a courageous few.

People also choose particular clothes to project their personalities. Sociable and extroverted types wear brighter colours than more introverted and reserved people. Some people wear odd

combinations of clothes to express their individuality. For instance, someone might give an impression of high social status, eccentricity, Scottish origin and bad temper by an expensive suit with gold cuff-links, luminous green socks, a beret, tartan tie and bushy red beard.

Decide if the statements about the text you have just read are true or false.

1. People wear clothes only to protect themselves from cold.
2. What people put on themselves informs others about their features of character and habits.
3. Office workers in small towns dress more formally than in big cities.
4. Good clothes can serve you well if you are in trouble.
5. Rebels hate wearing any kinds of uniforms.
6. The way a youngster is dressed identifies the youth movement s/he belongs to.
7. Extroverted types, who are usually reserved people, prefer wearing bright colours.

Read the article below. Then read statements 1 – 8 and find the paragraph (A – E) in the text which contains information about them. Write the correct letter in the gap. Finally decide if the statements are true or false.

SUITS or SMART CASUAL?

The modern office dilemma

A Once, it was easy to know what to wear to the office. For male managers, it was always a dark suit and white shirt with a tie. With the arrival of Dress-Down Friday, all the old rules went away. Some companies introduced the system in which once a week (on Friday) the employees were allowed to wear casual clothes of their choice. In recent years, casual dress days at the office have become widespread in the USA, and employees are starting to push the policy to extreme limits. Casual Fridays have become so casual that some people are coming to work in outfits that resemble pyjamas.

B In a recent poll, 82% of Americans thought that it is OK for businesses to have a dress-down day, while 12% thought it is not. Those who opposed the dress-down policy pointed out that casual dress style might encourage casual or sloppy work. Others commented that the relaxed atmosphere and comfort of casual clothes leads to increased productivity.

C So what's appropriate for the office? Experts differ in opinions, but there are a few points they agree on. Ripped and worn looking jeans, shorts and Hawaiian print shirts are all unacceptable. Faded denim is also associated with sloppiness. Keep your look smart. For example, pair up dark jeans with a button –down blazer.

D There are two important factors when discussing dress codes in the workplace. First of all, it must be clear. Employees need to know what is expected of them; otherwise, a dress code that is meant to create a relaxed atmosphere might actually increase stress. Second, employees must always consider their clients. We spoke with a lawyer in a firm with a casual dress policy who keeps a jacket and tie in his office, and puts it on when expecting a client who might be offended by a more casual approach.

E And one final thing – no matter what clothes people wear, they must always be clean and neat. Coffee stains are unacceptable on the front of one's casual as well as one's formal shirt.

1. Cleanliness is always important in the workplace. ____
2. Employers should precisely specify what their employees might wear on casual days. _____
3. Lately, some employees have started wearing unusually informal clothes for their office. _____
4. Some clients may not accept casual dress code in business situations. _____
5. In the USA, the majority of businesses have introduced casual dress days. ____
6. Experts agree on what should be worn for the office. ____
7. Some people believe that the way employees dress influences the quality of their work. _____
8. Jeans are considered inappropriate for office casual days. ____

UNIT 26.

You are going to read about possibility of shopping without leaving your house. One sentence A – G is deleted from each paragraph. Match them with the gaps 1 – 7 and read the text.

- A.** They use specially adapted televisions, directly linked by telephone to the council's shopping and information service.
- B.** The goods are then automatically delivered to your home.
- C.** Up to now, we've had to do our shopping by going to the shops.
- D.** The only cost to a Club member is £6.50 every three months for the special information service.
- E.** In fact we'll be able to gather information about products, compare prices and buy goods without even leaving the house!
- F.** This system stores information about products in its computer and goods are supplied directly to customers from a nationwide network of manufacturers and distributors.
- G.** When the order arrives, you pay £1.73 on top of the bill for the service.

I don't suppose there are many people who actually enjoy shopping. I mean the daily or weekly shopping trip for food and the other boring, necessary things of life, like soap powder and toothpaste. 1 And after we've queued in the village store or supermarket, we've got to carry our purchases home.

Well, now the microchip has come to our aid! Computers are being used to develop shopping systems which will allow us to do our shopping from home. 2

A scheme especially for pensioners was introduced by Gateshead Council earlier this year. It's called the "Over 60s Shopping Line" and it allows elderly people to order anything from a bag of chips to chemist's products from their own homes. 3 At the touch of a button, they can order any one of 1,000 items at the town's main supermarket and a range of other items from the local baker and chemist. The goods are delivered to their home within a few hours and this service is completely free.

A similar scheme in Birmingham was started last year through British Telecom, the company which runs the national telephone service. This scheme is called "Club 403" and it is available to anyone with a telephone who pays extra for British Telecom's special information service. "Club 403" allows you to use your telephone to contact the local hypermarket's computer. Information is displayed on your television screen and orders can be placed for any of 10,000 goods stored on the computer. 4

"Club 403" has proved extremely useful to many a busy working person and parent. Members of the club use their telephone and television set to order groceries, frozen food, fresh food and vegetables, bread and meat. They choose what they want, when they want to have it delivered (day or evening) and the delivery service is free.

5

For people who live in south London, there's a scheme called "Shopping Link" which promises all the advantages of a supermarket – such as low costs, variety, freshness and quality, together with a delivery service up to ten o'clock at night. You place your order by telephone but you have to give 24 hours' notice. 6 You also get a computer printout of your order so you can check off what you've bought.

Finally, there's a scheme called "Comp-u-card" which is based in Windsor. 7 Because no actual stock is held, costs are greatly reduced and "Comp-u-card" offers the lowest prices in Britain! If a customer can prove that a product he or she has bought is available from somewhere else for less money, "Comp-u-card" will refund the difference to the customer. This service costs £20 to join and purchases can be made by cheque or credit card.

UNIT 27.

Read the text about the world seafood shortage. Some parts of the text have been removed. Complete the text by deciding which part of the text (A-G) fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra letter you do not need.

SEE YOU, SEAFOOD!

Fourteen researchers from Canada, Panama, Sweden, Britain and the US have spent four years analysing ocean ecosystems, fish population and fishing records. Their findings, which have just been published, make frightening reading. They predict that by the year 2048 the world's seafood will have disappeared.¹ _____

According to the study, the number of marine species has been declining much faster in recent decades and if it continues to do so, there will soon be nothing for us to do to restore the diversity of these ecosystems. We have already lost nearly 30% of all the known species. As we continue to consume more and more from the ocean, many more species will become extinct.² _____ And scientists believe that they will all be gone by 2048 unless something is done about it.

It is important that we find the causes before it's too late.³ _____ Because of them, the number of ecologically important species is constantly decreasing and so is the oceans' ability to produce seafood and stay healthy. Some plans for reversing this trend are already being made.

⁴ _____ Just like agriculture, which farms things on the land, aquaculture farms things in the water for the purpose of mass consumption. And so fish, shrimp, oysters and other underwater species will simply be grown in controlled waters.⁵ _____

Why should we care? For many reasons. First of all, if the balance of an ecosystem is threatened then so is its working. For instance, the water is not cleaned and filtered by the creatures.⁶ _____ Moreover, thousands of people around the world rely on seafood as their basic food. And finally, the world's economy will be in trouble if everyone who works in the fishing industry loses their jobs.

A In the future, we need to rely less on fishing in the wild and more on so-called aquaculture.

B Also, in certain territories fishing will have to be banned in order to let the populations of sea creatures rebuild themselves.

C We are currently fishing for almost 8,000 different species in order to put them on our tables.

D For example, many of the Pacific Ocean countries have seafood and sea plants as their basic diet.

E Scientists say overfishing (catching too much fish), pollution and other environmental factors are responsible.

F Their findings indicate that shrimps in sweet and sour sauce on the menu of your favourite takeaway will become just a memory.

G Furthermore, if some species are wiped out, the food chains they belonged to may be broken.

Read the article and for questions 1 – 5, choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. Then explain the words in bold.

What Do The Stars Eat?

Film stars are everyone's favourite subject. People love to talk about what they're wearing, who they're dating, and how much money they make. But have you ever wondered about what they eat?

Chefs and caterers on film sets have the answers. "Every actor has different eating habits," says chef John Sharp. "Some stars love meat, while others are strict vegetarians who don't eat meat, eggs, or fish. Some stars love junk food, while others are constantly on a diet and eat only healthy foods."

Ninety-nine per cent of the time, actresses are on a diet and insist on eating only low-fat foods. During the filming of *Now and Then*, Demi Moore ate nothing but Basmati rice, steamed baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and turkey sandwiches on wholemeal bread. During the filming of *Twister*, Helen Hunt only ate low-calorie foods, including poached eggs, dry toast, and steamed brown' rice with vegetables.

Other stars love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Eddie Murphy's favourite food is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Whoopi Goldberg doesn't worry about how healthy her diet is, and loves fatty bacon sandwiches with lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that cooking for the stars is never easy, because they are often fussy eaters. "They want food fixed exactly the way they like it and always have something to complain about," says caterer Susan Tate. Bill Murray won't eat watermelon with seeds in it, and Mickey Rourke insists on freshly-squeezed carrot juice twice a day, but he won't drink it if it sits for more than six minutes.

Cooking for the stars is hard work, but few of these caterers ever think about changing jobs. "I love my work," says Susan Tate. "Where else can I see what Michelle Pfeiffer eats for breakfast or what Al Pacino has for a snack?"

1. Vegetarians don't eat ...

- A junk food
- B vegetables
- C meat
- D health foods

2. Most actresses don't eat ...

- A low-fat foods
- B sandwiches
- C fatty foods
- D steamed vegetables

3. Who likes junk food?

- A Eddie Murphy
- B Demi Moore
- C Susan Tate
- D Bill Murray

4. Cooking for the stars is ...

- A boring
- B difficult
- C easy
- D scary

5. Caterers on the film sets should ...

- A be fussy eaters
- B prepare only healthy food
- C change their jobs often
- D fix food the way each star likes it

Match the stars to the things they like to eat or drink

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Demi Moore | a bacon sandwiches |
| Helen Hunt | b fried chicken |
| Eddie Murphy | c watermelon (without seeds) |
| Whoopi Goldberg | d turkey sandwiches |
| Bill Murray | e carrot juice |
| Mickey Rourke | f poached eggs |

UNIT 28.

Read the article. Choose the most suitable heading A – G for each part of the article 1 – 6. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A** Why his paintings are not always easy to make sense of
- B** The language of painting is not the same as the language of words
- C** His most famous painting
- D** Putting himself in the picture
- E** My first impression of the great artist
- F** How much his paintings sell for
- G** The reason for my visit

A meeting with Picasso

1) _____.

Picasso gave me a glance and looked me straight in the eyes. He was dressed in a light grey business suit, a blue cotton shirt and a tie. There was a bright yellow handkerchief in his breast pocket. His hands were small and solid. I introduced myself and Picasso offered me his hand immediately. He had a warm, sincere smile which made me feel relaxed.

2) _____.

I explained that I had always been interested in his work. I told him that at his recent exhibition I had suddenly understood what he wanted to say. I wanted to get to know him personally and to ask him if my analysis of his paintings was correct. If they were, I said, I wanted to write about the paintings in America.

3) _____.

Then I described for Picasso my interpretation of his painting “The Sailor”. I asked him whether it was a self-portrait. I wondered whether the sailor’s suit, the net and the red butterfly showed Picasso as a person trying to find a better world. He listened carefully and finally said: “Yes. It’s me, but I didn’t mean it to have any political meaning at all.”

4) _____.

I asked if he saw himself as a leader. Picasso nodded seriously and said: “Yes, I realize it.” I mentioned how we had often discussed his work back in New York, especially the “Guernica” painting, his most well-known painting. I talked about symbolism of the bull and the horse. Picasso kept nodding. “Yes,” he said “the bull represents brutality, the horse the people. Yes, there I used symbolism.”

5) _____.

I asked: “Why do you paint in such a way that it is so difficult for people to understand?” “I paint this way,” he replied, “because it’s the result of my thought. I have worked for years to get this result and if I take a step backwards it will be an insult to people.”

6) _____.

“It’s quite impossible,” he went on, “to explain why you do this or that. I express myself through painting and I can’t explain through words. I can’t explain why I did it that way. For me, if I sketch a little table, I see every detail. I see the size and the thickness, and I translate it in my own way.” [21, 90]

UNIT 29.

You are going to read a text from an information leaflet about electric cars. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – I for each part (1 – 7) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

- A They can handle long journeys
- B Ideal for running about locally
- C EVs are a dream to drive
- D Why go electric?
- E Big companies add their weight, too
- F An important step forward
- G Not such a new idea
- H Drivers got fed up with them
- I Cars for enthusiasts

Electric vehicles**0) G**

Small electric-powered vehicles, or 'EVs', as their supporters often refer to them, are being talked about as the cars of the future. Many people probably think of them as a revolutionary concept. Yet the surprising truth is that electric cars first made their appearance as long ago as the 1830s.

1) _____

Early petrol-powered cars were noisy and often broke down, while electric cars were more reliable and quieter. However, despite the fact that in 1900 an electric-powered car was driven 180 miles without its batteries having to be charged, it was the restricted range of the majority of electric cars which caused them to lose out to their petrol-powered rivals. Drivers quickly tired of cars that they could only drive for a few miles before they had to stop to charge their batteries. It was only in vehicles that were needed to pull huge weights, like trains and trams, that electric engines were deemed preferable.

2) _____

Today the EV is starting to make a comeback. While just about every major car manufacturer has a prototype electric car, the great majority of EVs that are actually out on the streets are models built by tiny independent companies or conversions carried out by amateurs. Anyone wanting to convert their own car can visit a number of sites on the Internet to find out how to go about doing this.

3) _____

A converted vehicle allows the driver to go between 25 and 50 miles on a charge. The exact range depends on the type of battery that you decide to install. Probably the best option is to use 8-volt batteries which result in a reasonably light, and therefore fairly quick vehicle, which can still go 40 miles before its batteries need recharging. This is perfectly adequate for the daily needs of the average driver. EVs are easy to drive in city traffic and when they are returned to the garage for the night, the driver simply plugs them into the mains to recharge for the following morning.

4) _____

At present, many EV owners say they have to have a second, conventional car because their EVs are restricted to short distances. However, experimental electric-powered vehicles are breaking range records all the time. Recently, a specially-designed, light-bodied vehicle went an impressive 373 miles on a single charge. The secret of its success was its nickel-metal hydride batteries which, unfortunately, are extremely expensive at present and more than the average enthusiast can afford.

5) _____

Many battery types and battery chemistries are being tested. Researchers have come up with a new type of lead-acid battery. It is being tried out in vehicles being driven on the streets of Seattle and so far the researchers have been very pleased with its performance. It looks like these batteries may be able to deliver a 50 per cent increase to a vehicle's range and, most importantly, shouldn't cost the earth if they go into production.

6) _____

It is the common belief that electric vehicles are slow and boring to drive. The reality is quite different, however. Recently, the land speed record for an EV was broken when one reached 183 miles per hour, and this record will certainly go on being exceeded. The low centre of gravity achieved by placing the batteries down low in an electric car gives it tremendous cornering ability. Moreover, whereas petrol engines have to build up power, an electric engine delivers instantaneous power to the driver the moment it is turned on. Once motorists have got used to the smoothness of electrically-powered vehicles, they find petrol engines rough and jerky by comparison.

7) _____

An internal combustion engine has about 6,000 moving parts. An electric engine, in contrast, has about 12, so car owners who switch over from petrol engines will find they have much lower maintenance bills. An electric engine in a car is expected to last about a million miles. Compare that with the average life expectancy of a petrol engine. Through the harmful gases pouring out of their exhausts, conventional car drivers are all contributing to the smog that hovers over modern cities. EV drivers, in contrast, drive around knowing that their vehicles are emitting no exhaust gases at all.

You are going to read an article about homes in the next century. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – H for each part (1 – 6) of the text. There is one extra heading which you don't need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

- A Returning to the past
- B House will look very different
- C Saving valuable resources
- D Keeping an eye on how things are running
- E New directions in home design
- F Expensive and high-tech
- G Computers will control everything

H Keeping you safe and sound

Houses of the twenty-first century

0 E

We are certain to see many exciting changes in home design in the new century. There are four main reasons why these changes will come about. We will be increasingly concerned about the environment; conventional energy sources will become expensive; we will probably become even more worried about security, and, above all, we will want to take advantage of 'smart' computer technology in home design. So far, this technology has only fed through into experimental houses and the expensive homes of the rich. In the new century, it will become available to the average homeowner.

1 _____

The future will see the appearance of the intelligent house, incorporating a centralised computer management system. With smaller computers embedded in domestic appliances like microwave ovens, cookers, even future vacuum cleaners, the central computer will be able to send out instructions to start cooking the lunch or to clean up the house when it decides this needs to be done.

2 _____

For an intelligent house to be able to look after itself, it will require a network of electronic sensors to send information back to the central computer, enabling the house to monitor the inside temperature and humidity and to ensure that the optimum levels of both are maintained. The house will also work out when it is time to water the garden, basing its decision on information flowing back to it from outside sensors about the levels of moisture in the flower beds and the lawn.

3 _____

Future houses will not need to rely on their occupants to protect them against burglary by bolting doors and locking windows, because they will be able to protect themselves. Once the central computer learns that there is nobody at home, it will close any windows that may have been left open, lock all the doors and keep an eye out for burglars. If anyone tries to break in, it will alert the police or a security company. Needless to say, if the occupants have been careless enough to leave something burning on the cooker, the house will see to it that the fire is put out straightaway.

4 _____

So far, we have made minimal use of solar energy in the average home, except for heating water in some of the sunnier countries. This is bound to change, however, as it becomes more anti-social to burn oil or even gas, and conventional fuels become more expensive as their supply starts to run out in the new century. In order to trap the maximum amount of available sunlight, it will be necessary to cover the exterior walls of houses with large areas of glazing. Consequently, the appearance of twenty-first century homes will be dominated by large expanses of glass.

5 _____

Insulation will become a major concern in house design. New man-made materials will be used in house construction to cut down heat loss to the absolute minimum.

The next generation of cooking appliances will require far less power than the appliances now to be found in homes. Computerised control will drastically reduce the amount of water used by the average household: dishwashers and washing machines will have to become much more efficient, as will showers and toilets. Gardens will be planned from the outset with water conservation in mind.

6 _____

Architects' visions of twenty-first century urban landscapes with ultra high-rise towers connected by aerial travelways are slowly giving way to an alternative concept of communities of small, secure, self-contained living units. The majority of the public obviously dislike tower-block flats and would clearly prefer their own front door. It seems, therefore, that despite all the high-tech features of the homes of the next century, essentially, we may go back to the idea of the traditional house.

UNIT 30.

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow it:

Customs and traditions in Ukraine

Speaking about modern Ukrainian customs and traditions it is necessary to stress that the hardworking Ukrainians proudly maintain their colourful folk culture, with music and art playing an important role, and their distinctive literary traditions. Ukrainians in general are kind, open, generous, easy-going and hospitable. They love good food and drink and have a hearty zest for life.

A modern average Ukrainian family has two working parents and usually one or two children. Children tend to live with their parents long after they finish school to an unspecified point when they are regarded as independent and are able to provide for themselves and their families. Sometimes children even have to rely on their aged parents in financial matters as the unemployment rate among the young is very high. A newly married couple often lives with either of their parents because they have no money to buy a house or flat of their own.

At the same time there is a growing number of one-parent families usually headed by a woman rearing a child. While the marriage rate gradually declines, the divorce rate slowly grows. Like in many other European countries there are quite a lot of young unmarried people living together and sharing a household. Bringing up a child in Ukraine is very costly now, and many couples decide to have only one child, or no children at all, if they are not well established in life. This leads to a definite decline of the birth rate.

In the village the families are usually larger, and the whole family works on the farm (or a patch of land they have) together. Most parents who live in the country want to get their children a higher education, so they send them to study to big cities and towns. After 5 years of studies, the children get used to the city way of life and seldom go home. In this way the number of the city dwellers increases all the time while the number of rural workers gradually declines.

Within families people become less dependent on each other, they spend less time together. In their struggle for survival, seeking money to provide for their families and being constantly tired, they forget about each other's feelings and bring home their irritation and despair. Still parents think it important to teach their children daily skills and basic values of life. The results of a recent nation-wide survey showed that the most important values parents want to teach their children are honesty, common sense, purpose, responsibility, good manners and obedience to parents.

Teenagers of today are different in their minds from their parents when they were the same age and even from those in the early 90s. They grow up too fast, and they are very independent. They face many problems, much cruelty and many stresses. Today they should be brought up to expect that they will have to struggle to succeed. They want to go their own way which their parents do not always understand. Recent statistics showed that only 22% of teenagers want to be like their mothers and 17% like their fathers. Sometimes parents realize that their children can be good teachers for grown-ups, because teenagers can adjust to the new conditions

of life quicker and more easily. When this happens, parents and children create a family microworld where they live in respect, love and harmony.

Most Ukrainian middle-class and lower class urban families live in flats in multi-storied houses; only rather rich people can afford to build cottages either inside or outside the city boundaries. Many families have small country houses where they grow fruit and vegetables which are usually canned in season to be used in winter. Few people can afford to have a full-time rest during their holidays and to go to the sea-side or travel abroad. Most people have two or more jobs to be able to provide for their families.

Like most other people Ukrainians like holidays and merrymaking. They usually try to cook many tasty dishes and invite a lot of friends and relatives to their homes, or go to the country and have picnics in the woods or somewhere near the water when the weather is fine.

Answer the following questions:

- Has the way of life in your family changed since 2011? How?
- If you compare the family of your grandparents and yours, what differences would you notice?
- How many of your classmates and schoolmates live with two parents and how many in one-parent families? What conclusions can you make?
- What is your opinion about unmarried couples living together? What do your parents and grandparents think about it?
- Do you have relatives in the country? Compare their way of life with yours. Who has to work harder?
- Does your family have a country house? How often do you go there?
- Do you know any unemployed people among your friends and acquaintances? What do they do for a living? Do they get any compensation money from the government?
- Have you ever tried to find a temporary job for yourself? If yes, was it easy?
- What is the usual way of celebrating holidays in your family?
- What kind of traditions, if any, has your family kept?

UNIT 31.

Read the text below. For questions 1 – 7, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

New Year's celebrations

New Year's Day is celebrated all over the world, but not always at the same time. Our New Year starts on 1 January but the Chinese New Year takes place any time between 21 January and 19 February, depending on the year. In Germany, a few centuries ago, people celebrated the New Year in November, because this was the time when they had finished bringing in the harvest. They looked forward to this part of the year because after the harvest they would have a period of rest when they could relax and have fun.

Nowadays, New Year is regarded as a time for celebrating and for making a new start in life. People wish each other 'Happy New Year' and often send special greetings cards. In recent years, these cards have been replaced by colourful e-mail messages. In many European countries, people make New Year's resolutions. This involves people promising themselves that they will improve their behaviour in some way, by giving up bad habits. People might decide to give up smoking, for example, or to go on diet. These promises are often broken in the first few days of the New Year, however!

On New Year's Eve many people go to parties or get together with their families, neighbours or friends and they stay up until midnight to see the New Year in. Some people can't resist drinking a little bit more than they should on this night. In Britain and especially in Scotland, they sing a special song called 'Auld Lang Syne.' In London, people gather to celebrate in Trafalgar Square, waiting for Big Ben to strike twelve. When it is almost midnight people are very quiet but when Big Ben begins to strike they all start cheering. People greet each other with 'Happy New Year' and some even kiss the police who are there to control the crowd. It would be more accurate to say that the police *try* to control the crowd but in such an atmosphere it is very difficult, and a lot of people end up in the fountain in the Square with all their clothes on.

In China, days before New Year's Day, every family is busy giving its house a thorough cleaning. The hope to sweep away all the ill-fortune there may have been in the family to make way for good luck in the coming year. People also paint their doors and windows red. The New Year's Eve supper is an important family event. All members of the family like to have dinner together. When it is over, the whole family stays up late playing cards or board games. At midnight the whole sky lights up with fireworks. Very early next morning, children greet their parents and receive their presents: money wrapped in red paper.

1. New Year in China falls
 - A on 1 February.
 - B on the same day every year.
 - C on the same day in February.
 - D later than in Europe.
2. In Germany the New Year was originally

- A a celebration to mark the end of winter.
 - B a celebration at the end of the harvest.
 - C celebrated by holding a big party.
 - D a time when people were on holiday.
3. The promises people make for the New Year
- A don't last long.
 - B make them healthier.
 - C change their life.
 - D are written on special cards.
4. On New Year's Eve people
- A never drink alcohol.
 - B sometimes drink too much.
 - C drink a special New Year's drink.
 - D start drinking at midnight.
5. In Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve
- A the police join in the party.
 - B people are allowed to kiss the police.
 - C the police don't work very hard.
 - D the police try to stop people from jumping in the fountain.
6. In China, people clean their houses before the New Year
- A to get rid of all the bad things that have happened during the year.
 - B because a dirty house is full of ghosts.
 - C because it brings the whole family together.
 - D to get them ready to be painted.
7. The New Year's Eve supper in China
- A starts with games involving all the family.
 - B is accompanied by a firework display.
 - C brings together the whole family.
 - D has several different courses.

UNIT 32.

Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Christmas in Great Britain

Christmas was once a pagan festival to celebrate the winter solstice and the fact that daylight hours lengthen again after the night of December 21st. As Christianity spread through much of the world, the birth of Christ later became celebrated on that date. Today despite very many changes to the accepted calendar, Christmas is celebrated throughout much of the world on December 25th.

Many of the original meanings of either the pagan or the Christian festivals have become lost over the centuries. Yet many of the original symbols remain as people declare peace and goodwill to all, give one another gifts and have a good time.

The use of evergreen trees, wreaths, and garlands as a symbol of eternal life was an ancient custom of the Egyptians, Chinese, and Hebrews. The modern Christmas tree, though, originated in western Germany and the countries which had a Germanic royal family, such as Britain and Russia, firmly established the Christmas tree as the most important symbol of Christmas. Fires and lights, symbols of warmth and lasting life, have always been associated with the winter festival, both pagan and Christian. The yule log, whether literally a log burnt on a fire over the Xmas period or a representation as a chocolate cake is still important. Xmas tree lights are essential to the decorations enjoyed over the holiday period and often rooms or even whole houses are decorated by lights today.

Britain has traditionally extended Christmas into a 12-day holiday although today's remnants of this hedonistic extravaganza only remain in the continuing popularity of the traditional folk song "The Twelve Days of Christmas" and the superstition that all decorations must be taken down on Twelfth Night (January 5th). Many British people take the 24th of December to the 2nd of January as holiday leave and the business world finds this period such a "dead season" that many companies in recent years have indeed encouraged their employees to take such a break, by minimising the effect on their annual holiday entitlement or simply closing down for the break. Epiphany on the 6th January is an important Christian event, commemorating the presentation of Christ to the Magi and His baptism, but is generally ignored in Britain.

Today's festivities are planned and prepared for over a period of months. Yet the holidays are over all too soon. After so much merriment, eating, drinking and spending huge amounts of money, many people are glad to get back to work and save up for next year's festivities.

1. What are the pagan roots of the Christmas festival? 2. When is Christmas celebrated in most of the world? When is it celebrated by the Orthodox Christmas church? 3. What is the history of the Christmas Tree? 4. What does "Xmas" mean and where does it come from? 5. What plants are traditionally associated with the Christmas season? 6. Why is it "a dead season" for business during Christmas? 7. What is Epiphany and what does it commemorate? 8. Where does the word "holiday" originate? 9. What are the traditional dishes at Christmas dinner? 10. What ancient

Yule-rites do you know? 11. What is your attitude to Christmas shopping? 12. What Christmas decorations can you name? 13. What is Boxing Day? 14. What are Christmas crackers? 15. Why are many people glad to get back to work after the Christmas period is over?

UNIT 33.

Read the text quickly. Which explanations for Agatha Christie's disappearance are mentioned? Underline them.

The Mystery of the disappearing author

There can't be many people who haven't heard of Agatha Christie. She must have sold more novels than anybody else in history. 1) _____. In that year, she was involved in a mysterious case of an author who vanished – the author was herself.

At the age of thirty-six, Agatha Christie must have been an enviable figure. She lived with her husband, Colonel Archibald Christie, in a magnificent country house and she was already the author of seven detective novels. Then on the freezing cold night of 3 December, 1926, she left her home in Sunningdale, Berkshire, and disappeared.

2) _____. At first, the police suspected suicide. Her husband said she couldn't have committed suicide because most people do it at home and do not drive off in the middle of the night. What few people would have known was that Agatha Christie's life couldn't have been very happy at the time. 3) _____. She had been sleeping badly, eating irregularly, and moving furniture around the house for no apparent reason. Some newspapers hinted that her husband would have gained much from the death of his wife, but he couldn't murdered her because he had been at a party all weekend in Surrey: he had a perfect alibi. Other journalists suspected she might have disappeared in order to get publicity in the press. Then her brother-in-law Campbell received a letter from her whose postmark indicated that it had been posted in London at 9.45 am on the day after her disappearance, so she couldn't have been in Guildford at that time.

4) _____. Colonel Christie took an afternoon train from London to Harrogate and learned that his wife had been staying in the hotel for a week and a half. She had apparently seemed "normal and happy". She sang, danced, played billiards, read the newspaper reports of her own disappearance, chatted with her fellow guests and went for walks.

5) _____. Later, Archibald Christie told reporters: "She has suffered from a lost of memory and I do not think she knows who she is." But Ritchie-Calder, a friend of hers, thought her condition didn't resemble the usual cases of amnesia. 6) _____.

The consequences of the whole story were not all unpleasant.

Agaths Christie's next novel, *The Big Four*, was received badly by reviewers, but sold nine thousand copies – more that twice as many as *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*. And from then on her books sold in increasing quantities. 7) _____. Yet this is difficult to accept. Why did she register in the hotel using the name of her husband's mistress? A television play produced after her death even suggested that the whole event might have been part of a plot to murder her husband's mistress. The only thing that is certain is that her disappearance in 1926 turned Agatha Christie into a best-selling writer and a millionaire. Perhaps her disappearance was Agatha Christie's most successful story. [22, 120]

Read the article again. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap 1 – 7. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

- A** Till her death in 1976, Agatha Christie refused to discuss the mystery of her own disappearance. Her biographer, Janet Morgan, accepts that it must have been a case of nervous breakdown followed by amnesia.
- B** He felt that she had prepared for her disappearance because she had \$300 with her, and she had also told other guests in the hotel that she was a visitor from South Africa.
- C** She wrote under her first husband's surname. She wrote more than 70 novels featuring the Belgian detective, Hercule Poirot or the curious village lady, Miss Marple.
- D** Yet there was a time when Agatha Christie was relatively unknown. The first time she came to the attention of the public in a big way was in 1926.
- E** Her husband had fallen in love with another woman and her mother's death must have been a great shock for her. Her behaviour at home suggested she could have been on the verge of a nervous breakdown.
- F** At eleven the next morning, an officer at Guildford police station was handed a report saying that Agatha Christie's car had been found halfway down a grassy bank with its bonnet buried in some bushes.
- G** She was reading a newspaper which contained her story, with a photograph, when her husband made his way over to her. "She did not seem to recognize him," said the hotel manager.
- H** Then, on 14 December, a waiter in a hotel in Harrogate, Yorkshire, looked more closely at a female guest and realized from the newspaper photographs he had seen that it must have been the missing novelist. He rang the Yorkshire police who contacted her home.

UNIT 34.

Read the texts and find out which of the three buildings is:

- A** the oldest
- B** the newest
- C** the highest

From Russia with love

Poles either love it or hate it. The Palace of Culture and Science has dominated the Warsaw skyline for over 50 years, and is still one of the tallest buildings in Europe. It was a personal gift from Joseph Stalin to the Polish people. 3,500 building workers from the former Soviet Union came to Warsaw, and construction lasted from May 1952 until July 1955. It stands 231 metres high and has got 3,288 rooms including three theatres, a swimming pool, a museum and a congress hall for 3,000 people. It is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in Warsaw and every year thousands of people visit the terrace on the 35th floor and enjoy the views across the city.

Taking liberties

Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty has been one of the most famous monuments in America - in fact, the! world. The statue was a gift to the USA from the French people. They built the statue in France, then carried it across the Atlantic Ocean in 350 pieces and re-built it in New York. They completed the work in 1886, and about a million people watched the opening parade on 28 October of that year. At the time, the Statue of Liberty was the tallest structure in New York, at 93 metres. Since then, they have built many taller buildings, but the Statue of Liberty is still an impressive sight, and millions of visitors have climbed the 354 steps to the top.

Queen of the castle

Balmoral Castle was a present for Queen Victoria from her husband, Prince Albert, in 1852. The countryside around the castle is spectacular, and includes Lochnagar, a mountain 1,160 metres high. The royal couple decided that the original castle was too small, so they built a new one. They completed it in 1856, with a beautiful tower about 30 metres high. The castle and its grounds have belonged to the British royal family since that time, and each new generation has improved the property. Today, the Queen and her family always stay at Balmoral when they visit Scotland. The castle has been open to the public for over 35 years, but visitors can only enter the ballroom - the other rooms are the Queen's private residence.

Choose the best answers.

- 1.** They built the Statue of Liberty
 - a in New York.
 - b in France from pieces made in New York.
 - c in France and then carried it across the Atlantic in many pieces.
 - d in Russia.
- 2.** The construction of the Palace of Culture and Science took
 - a over 50 years.
 - b 231 days.

- c over three years.
 - d 35 years.
3. People visit the Palace of Culture and Science
 - a to go swimming.
 - b to visit the museum.
 - c to look at the views of the city.
 - d for a variety of work and leisure reasons.
 4. The castle we can see today at Balmoral
 - a is the original castle.
 - b is a new castle, built in 1856.
 - c is the original castle, but with a new tower.
 - d is too small for the royal family.
 5. Today, Balmoral Castle is
 - a a tourist attraction and the Queen's home in Scotland.
 - b just a tourist attraction.
 - c a private home for the Queen and her family.
 - d a place for visitors to have dances and parties.

Read the article and label the paragraphs with these headings description of exterior

name, location, special features
 recommendation
 description of interior
 historical facts

Topkapi • Turkey's Treasure

Which of the world's great palaces has the most "spectacular view? Many people would say it is Topkapi Palace, situated on a cliff top in Istanbul, Turkey, and famous for its amazing view over the Bosphorus Straits and the Sea of Marmara.

The palace was originally built for Sultan Mehmet II, between 1451 and 1481. It became the official residence of the Ottoman Sultans until 1856. Many buildings have been added to the palace over the centuries. Topkapi now resembles a small city.

The palace is enclosed by a thick stone wall." Visitors can enter it by passing through heavy iron gates set into the wall. The various buildings within the grounds include a mosque and a white marble palace. One of the four main courtyards contains a gorgeous garden filled with rare flowers and trees from all over the world.

The interior of the palace shows the luxurious' lifestyle of the sultans. Some private apartments have been left as they were when they were lived in. Many of the imperial costumes worn by the Sultan are on display in the Palace Museum, as well as priceless collections of silver, crystal and porcelain from China and Japan. Some of the world's most famous jewels are housed in the Palace Treasury.

All in all, the magnificence of the palace and its superb location, make Topkapi a fascinating place to visit.

Read the article again and mark these sentences as T (true) or F (false).

1. The palace was completed in 1481.
2. The palace has not changed at all.
3. There is a magnificent view of the sea from the clifftop.
4. There are beautiful gardens in the palace.
5. The Sultan still lives in the palace.

UNIT 35.

Read the text given below and choose the best completion for each statement after it.

Last Saturday I went to an exhibition of paintings at the Tate Gallery in London. I'm not really a great art lover but I'd read good reviews of the exhibition and I was keen to see it. When I arrived, there were already a lot of people waiting outside for the doors to open. I joined the queue and in the end the doors opened and we went inside to see the show.

Now, I must be honest and admit that many of the paintings disappointed me. Although I spent much time looking carefully at each one, I had some difficulty in understanding what the artist was getting at. Finally, as I was looking rather stupidly at one of the paintings and trying to decide if it was the right way up or not, an old gentleman came up behind me and started to explain the whole thing to me. He kindly answered all of my questions and we talked for over an hour. Then he said he had an appointment and had to go, so we shook hands and said goodbye. I went round the gallery once more and now I found that all the paintings seemed really beautiful.

It was only as I was leaving the gallery that I found out who the old man was – his self-portrait was on the posters advertising the exhibition!

1. The author of the text went to the Tate gallery because
 - a) he usually went there at the weekends.
 - b) he enjoyed painting.
 - c) he followed a recommendation.
2. When he reached the gallery he
 - a) saw the posters advertising the exhibition.
 - b) joined the queue outside the Gallery.
 - c) went straight inside.
3. After looking around the exhibition the author realized that
 - a) most of the paintings did not impress him much.
 - b) most of the paintings left him indifferent.
 - c) most of the paintings were praised by merit.
4. When the author was ready to leave the exhibition
 - a) he decided to ask the painter himself what his pictures meant.
 - b) he was approached by the painter himself who explained what his pictures meant.
 - c) He met somebody who explained to him what the pictures meant.

Match the sentences with gaps 1-4 in the text. There is one sentence that you do not need.

BANKSY

'Banksy' is the name of a graffiti artist from Britain. Nobody knows his real name and few people have seen him. He has become famous for his street art, which has

appeared in London and in other cities around the world. He has to stay unknown because graffiti is illegal. Nobody has caught him yet.

His images are very striking and often funny, and their message is usually anti-war, anti-capitalism and pro-freedom. He has claimed responsibility for a number of famous stunts over the past few years. For example, in 2001 he climbed into the penguin area at London Zoo and wrote 'We're bored of fish' in two-metre high letters on the wall. In May 2005, he made a primitive cave painting, showing a human hunting animals with a shopping trolley. He hung it secretly on the wall at the British Museum. ¹ _____ In August of the same year, he painted nine images on the Palestinian side of the Israeli West Bank wall, including a picture of children digging a hole through the wall.

Nowadays, Banksy does some paid work for charities such as Greenpeace. He refuses to work for big businesses or do advertising. He has also started painting pictures. He has done a series of paintings based on famous works of art, such as Monet's **Water-Lily Pond**, except with rubbish floating in the water and a shopping trolley sticking out. ² _____.

Pavement Picasso

'Pavement Picasso' is another name for Julian Beever a chalk artist from Britain. He has been creating chalk drawings on the pavement for over ten years now. He has worked in cities all over the world, from Brussels to New York.

He works in chalk, so his art, which takes about three days to complete, can easily be destroyed by a shower of rain. The most important thing for him is to get a photo at the end before that happens.

He first started pavement drawing with copies of famous paintings like the **Mona Lisa** in the streets of Europe. Then he painted portraits of famous people; for example, when Princess Diana died, he did a portrait of her on a London pavement.

³ _____

But he is most famous for his amazing 3D images, which he started doing a few years ago. He can do a painting on the pavement which looks like a gigantic bottle of Coke standing in the road when you look at it from a certain angle. ⁴ _____ Some of his most elaborate 3D images show someone diving into a swimming pool, or being rescued from a building by Spiderman!

Nowadays, Beever is often paid by companies to advertise their products, but he still works on the pavement. He says, 'My art is for anybody, it's for people who wouldn't go into an art gallery. It's art for the people.'

- a** He sells them in a small gallery in London, but you'll never see him there.
- b** He earns money by charging people to see his pictures.
- c** He usually puts himself in the painting when he takes a photo of his work.
- d** The Museum has since allowed it to stay there.
- e** He also painted Bill Clinton on a New York sidewalk when he became President of the United States.

Decide if the sentences are true or false for each artist.

	Banksy	Pavement Picasso
1 He's British.	_____	_____
2 He works outside.	_____	_____
3 People know his real name.	_____	_____
4 Some of his work is illegal.	_____	_____
5 He does advertisements.	_____	_____
6 He sells his work.	_____	_____
7 His work is political.	_____	_____
8 His work disappears if it rains.	_____	_____
9 He has done work based on famous works of art.	_____	_____

UNIT 36.

Read the introduction to the publisher's review edition of Minette Walters' novel "The Breaker" and answer the following questions, checking your general understanding of the text.

1. What question is Minette Walters frequently asked when she is on publicity tours?
2. What tradition in crime fiction does Ms. Walters follow?
3. What is custom-designed for the American/English voice?
4. Who set the styles in both traditions?
5. What is meant by broad/narrow canvas?
6. What is American shorthand for stories set in an English village following the Agatha Christie convention?
7. What fondness of the English can become deeply unsettling in the hands of a crime writer?
8. How are the three suspects in "The Breaker" portrayed?
9. Why do dysfunctional, claustrophobic atmospheres pervade M. Walters' stories?
10. What moral values or principles are always present in her writing?

British and American Crime Fiction

Minette Walters

Minette Walters (b. 1950) is a British crime writer. She began writing in 1987 with *The Ice House*, which was published in 1992. She followed this with *The Sculptress* in 1993. She has been published in 35 countries, and won many awards. Her style, and that of many contemporary crime fiction authors, is described in her own words in the introduction to the **publisher's review edition** of "*The Breaker*" (1998), where she also describes the differences between British and American crime novels.

The differences between the American and British **voices** in crime fiction fascinate most of the world. It's certainly one of the most frequently discussed topics when I'm on **publicity tours**, both with journalists and with the public. I'm often asked if there is a distinction between the two traditions, and if so, which tradition do I follow?

It is an interesting debate, but it's important first to define what the two voices are. You don't have to be American to write in the American voice, nor do you have to be English to write in the English voice. There are some excellent writers in **Continental Europe** and in Australia who are neither English nor American, but whose writing **conforms** to the stylistic patterns of both.

One way to distinguish between the traditions is to say the English **voice favours** an analytical or psychological approach toward solution (the style set by Scotsman Sir Arthur Conan Doyle), while the American voice generally favours an action-based or **hands-on** approach (the style set by Dashiell Hammett). For example, I consider the serial-killer to be **custom-designed** for the American voice, while the psychological thriller is custom-designed for the English voice.

When serial murders are committed by a stranger or strangers, the **canvas** is a broad one – often crossing state lines – and the only way to reach a solution for the detective is to follow the actions of the killer, gain an advantage by **building a psychological profile** as he goes along, and then trap and confront the perpetrator at the end. Compare that with the claustrophobic atmosphere of a psychological thriller where the canvas is narrow – possibly involving just a handful of characters – and where all the protagonists **are in the frame** from the beginning, with each one's thoughts and character being successively put under the microscope.

Both styles create **pace**, fear, tension and **suspense** in different ways, although I remember being surprised – and somewhat dismayed – to see my first novel, *The Ice House*, described by someone in America as “**cozy**”. It is a very uncozy, disturbing story about child abuse, hatred and extreme prejudice, but it was explained to me that “cozy” is American **shorthand** for stories set in an English village following the Agatha Christie **convention**. I still find it a **bizarre label**, as indeed Agatha herself probably did, and perhaps inaccurate in the case of *The Ice House*. The English have a fondness for **lifting the lid off respectability** and revealing the dark secrets beneath – it is, after all, a **national sport** if our tabloid press **is anything to go by** – and this fondness can become deeply **unsettling** in the hands of a crime writer.

The Breaker, like all my other stories, is written in the English Tradition. Although the seas off our southern coast form part of the **backdrop**, the canvas is a narrow one. There are only three suspects, each character is portrayed in depth, and the solution lies in understanding what goes on inside their heads. Compared with America, England is a tiny country with a high population density, which may explain why **dysfunctional**, claustrophobic atmospheres inevitably **pervade** my stories; there are never any certainties. The “good” tell lies as frequently and as easily as the “bad”, just as in real life, although the reasons why they do so may not be entirely selfish. The trick for the reader is to understand which of the characters is so egotistical that the death of another seems a perfectly logical response to the difficulties he or she has been causing.

I may write **dark fantasies**, but they are never entirely bleak. There is always **redemption** through love somewhere in my writing. *The Breaker* is no exception. In the end, good is always more powerful than evil.

Translate the words in brackets selecting the most suitable words or phrases from the following list: legal thriller, whodunit, detective fiction, best seller lists, novels, crime fiction, writing, mystery fiction, hardboiled, locked room mystery, portrayal, police procedural, psychological suspense, backstory.

1. (Детектив) is a branch of (кримінальний роман) that centres upon the investigation of a crime, usually murder, by a detective, either professional or amateur. 2. Interest in (детектив-загадка) continues to this day, thanks to various television shows which have used mystery themes over the years and the many juvenile and adult (роман) which continue to be published and frequent the (список бестселерів). 3. The (детективрозслідування) flourished during the so-called

“Golden Age” of (детективна література), during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, when it was the predominant mode of crime (твори). 4. In crime fiction, a (детектив, дія якого відбувається у замкненому приміщенні), or cozy, is a particular kind of mystery story, where a murder or crime is apparently committed under impossible circumstances: no one could have entered or left the scene of the crime, and the death involved could not have been a suicide. 5. (Крутий) crime fiction is distinguished by an unsentimental (зображення) of crime, violence and sex. 6. The (юридичний трилер) is a sub-genre of the detective story in which the major characters are lawyers and their employees. 7. The (психологічний трилер) describes a murder or a series of murders and their (передісторія). 8. The (поліцейський детектив) distinctively details the activities of a police officer or a group of police officers, as opposed to those of an amateur detective or private eye.

UNIT 37.

You are going to read an article about crimes against property. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A – I the one which fits each gap (1 – 7). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Crimes against property

In recent years, there has been an explosion of property-related crimes in almost every country. Despite what the majority of people think, such crime is not committed by professional criminals, nor is it carefully planned. 0 **E** However, it is surprising how many people still fail to take sensible steps to protect their property and belongings.

In the case of preventing theft from the home, this can be easily done by installing alarms or fitting strong locks on all points of access to the house.

1 _____ Additionally, intruders are seldom keen to try their luck on buildings where there are signs of life. 2 _____ This may be as simple as leaving a light or television on while you are out.

As most burglaries are committed by adolescents and young men living within two or three kilometres of the victim, they tend to have a good knowledge of the area and are constantly on the lookout for the telltale signs of empty premises. Amazingly, in three out of ten break-ins, the thief does not even have to use force to get in because the householder has left a door unlocked or a window open. 3 _____

While not quite in the same league as theft and burglary, there has also been a huge increase in vandalism and the destruction of property. One area of the community badly affected by vandalism is schools - for example, between five and ten per cent of some education authorities' maintenance budgets is spent repairing deliberate damage. 4 _____

Another very visible form of property crime is the writing and spray-painting which plagues many city walls. Graffiti has long been identified as one of the major causes of the fear of crime among many city residents. 5 _____ If it is widespread, it may even reduce tourism for similar reasons.

The vandals themselves, on the other hand, take great pleasure in graffiti because of the notoriety and kudos it may generate for them, and although some murals display a great amount of talent on the part of the artist, more common are the unattractive tags, or 'signatures'. 6 _____ The offenders normally plan their strikes carefully and because it doesn't take them long to spray their messages, they are rarely apprehended by the police. 7 _____

Despite the depressing statistics associated with property crime, greater cooperation between police, schools, businesses and the local community as a whole will help in the fight to reduce it.

A If opportunities like these did not exist, criminals would have a much harder time and many crimes would not be committed at all.

B Their acts resulted in the arrests of several burglars and vandals.

C This is because people often associate it with the presence of street gangs and consequently may become afraid to frequent or use those public spaces where it is prevalent. ^

D As a result, they seldom have convictions or a police record.

E In fact, it is the work of opportunists and theoretically, therefore, should be easy to prevent.

F These are sprayed on as many places as possible and often refer to the gang or 'crew' to which the culprit belongs.

G So the police often advise to try to give the impression that someone is at home.

H The money could be used elsewhere by reducing vandalism through good design, sensible security measures and better management.

I Burglars shy away from doors and windows which are properly secured as these can be difficult to open.

UNIT 38.

The life of young people in Ukraine

The life of any age, social or professional group is always determined by the economic, social and political situation of the country. So the economic crisis in Ukraine which followed the split of the former Soviet Union changed the lives of all groups of population including the young people. The unemployment rate among the youth is even higher than among other age groups because they lack working experience and knowledge. As a result the criminal situation in the country has changed for the worse.

All these factors made the Ukrainian government take special measures for creating youth organisations in our country which could help young people to find their place in life, to determine their vocations, to follow the right guidelines. Among these organisations is, for example, «The Students' League» whose activity is aimed at solving various students' problems, including economic ones. The members of this league organise youth forums, festivals and interest groups meetings. This organisation also has friendly ties with the Student Unions of many foreign countries.

A number of political parties in Ukraine have their youth wings: People's Democratic League of Youth (People's Democratic Party); Ukrainian Social-Democratic Youth (Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine (united)); the Union of Agrarian Youth (Agrarian Party of Ukraine), Socialist Congress of Youth (Socialist Party of Ukraine), Leninist Communist Union of Youth of Ukraine (Communist Party of Ukraine), etc.

These youth organisations have been working under the guidance of and along the lines of their political parties. They have proved to be active and influential participants in social and political processes in the country. For example, during the latest election campaign a number of youth organisations formed a coalition «Youth for Leonid Kuchma», and, in general, young voters were very active.

A lot of young people in Ukraine are active in the «greens» movement. They organise various actions of protest against the pollution of the environment. Their main aim is to help the government and non-government organisations to protect and preserve a safe environment in our country.

There are some youth organisations that are based on common professional and educational interests, for example, All-Ukrainian Association of Young Scientists, «Liege Artis», Ukrainian League of Young Entrepreneurs, Union of Young Journalists, Association of Young Farmers, etc.

A lot of work has been done by the «Young Prosvita» organisation to raise national self-consciousness and to promote Ukrainian culture in the country.

In the early 1990s the Union of Pioneer Organisations was set up in Ukraine. It unites children and teenagers from 10 to 15 years old. All pioneers wear scarves of seven colours as in a rainbow. The aim of this organisation is to help children to become worthy citizens of their country and members of the community. Pioneers give an oath to do good things, to respect grown ups, to help the young and the old, to love our Motherland, and to carry on folk traditions. Pioneers practice sports together, do a lot of hiking, etc.

In addition there is a Boy Scout organisation in Ukraine that was organised on the principles of British and American organisations of this type.

Decide whether the following statements about the text you have read are true or false:

1. There are few unemployed people among the youth of Ukraine as it is easy for them to find jobs.
2. There are more crimes committed by young people now than before the economic crisis.
3. Only political parties of Ukraine have their youth organisations.
4. Young people did not show any political activity during the last president's election.
5. A lot of young people unite on a professional basis or according to their interests.
6. The new Pioneer organisation is an exact replica of the one that existed in the Soviet Union,
7. The Ukrainian Boy Scout organisation and those which work around the world have different aims.

The life of youth in Great Britain

Nowadays there are about 7.5 million young people in Britain between the ages of 10 and 19, and it is believed that this figure will grow to nearly 8 mln by 2004. These young people will represent Britain in the 21st century.

Almost every aspect of Government domestic policy, including education, housing, health, social security, law and order, environmental and national heritage, affects the well-being of young people and shapes their future.

Education and training are among the Government's priority responsibilities for young people. Underlying Britain's education policy is the principle that every young person should have the opportunity to get a good basic education until the age of at least 16. After 16, young people are encouraged to stay at school or college to achieve more advanced educational qualifications, or they are offered the chance to take part in a broad range of government supported training programmes leading to the achievement of specific vocational skills. In this way they are in some part prepared for adult life.

But the challenges that young people face at 16 and beyond, have as much to do with their ability to prosper in a rapidly changing world as they have to do with their knowledge of many basic skills. Learning how to live and behave in a multi-racial society, how to respect and support each other, how to make the most of opportunities, how to make a contribution, how to appreciate both spiritual and material qualities of life - these «life skills» and moral factors fall to parents, friends and peers, and to the very fact of life within the varied rural and city communities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, that give Britain its diverse culture.

Within these communities - at local, regional and national levels - hundreds of voluntary youth groups and organisations play an active role in the life of young people in Britain. The majority of these organisations have become established on a

voluntary basis by groups representing the interests of a particular sector of the population. They include:

- a) religious community groups - Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist;
- b) ethnic minority groups - organisations of youth in diasporas;
- c) organisations providing for particular sporting and outdoor activities or hobbies, e.g. path-walkers, mountain-climbers, rockers, etc.;
- d) groups focusing on activities for people with disabilities, etc.

While parental influence at home is a key factor in every young person's life, so is the wide social environment at school, and the whole lot of influences coming from «popular culture», offering role models ranging from the stars of Australian soap-operas to icons of pop-music, punk or rave. A great many youth fashions, fads, likes and dislikes and ways of talking (e.g. «it's really cool», «he's wild», «wicked», «dunno», «sort of») are absorbed and rapidly spread through popular TV channels and radio programmes.

Surveys show that only relatively few young people regularly attend youth clubs and organisations. Most of them are more interested in some activities that do not cost money and can be picked up or dropped with ease. Lack of their own money in the younger age group means that a great deal of their time is spent with friends, window-shopping in town, cycling or skate-boarding.

At 15 years old and above, young people try to find «Saturday jobs», working as assistants in shops, cafes or restaurants. There are a great many things that young people wish to buy, including clothes and magazines, CDs and cassette tape music, computer games and jewelry. They save money for bicycles, motorbikes and, eventually, cars of their own, and to have enough money to go to the discos and dances.

Most young men and about half of young women in Britain take a passive interest in sport or actively take part in a sporting activity on a regular basis. Fitness is encouraged through school and by a great many outside organisations. Football, either in school teams or in rapidly assembled groups playing during the school break times, is highly popular. Outside school activities include darts, chess, bowling and many other more social games. Large commercial sports and leisure centres usually offer discount membership rates for young people.

Decide whether the following statements about the text you have read are true or false.

1. The British government encourages young people to get good education and training.
2. Participation in different youth organisations and groups help young people to learn «life skills».
3. The work of most youth organisations in Britain is based on the active participation of volunteers.
4. The influence of the social environment in Britain is negative.
5. Practically all young people in Britain regularly attend youth clubs and organisations.

6. British young people usually don't experience lack of pocket money.
7. It is not difficult for a youth to find a temporary job to earn more pocket money.
8. Not all young people in Britain take active part in sporting activities.
9. Young people don't need to pay as much as adults while visiting places of culture and leisure centres

The life of youth in the USA

Young people in the United States have a wide variety of interests apart from their school. As children, both boys and girls play many of the same games. They swim, play basketball and baseball, and in recent years – soccer, go boating, and have fun in many kinds of sports and outdoor activities.

Numerous youth organisations give young people a chance to develop and broaden their interests, and to gain experience in working with others. Among these groups are the Boy Scouts, which serve more than four million boys. This organisation is for training boys in various useful skills such as lighting a fire, and for developing their character. Scouts traditionally carry a penknife, and their motto is «Be Prepared».

There are also Girl Scouts, with nearly three million girls, and the Boys' and Girls' Cubs of America, with over one million participants. These and other groups are guided by adults who volunteer their services. Civic, cultural and religious groups also sponsor special programs for young people.

In farm areas boys and girls learn to work together in agriculture, home-making and other activities through more than 150 thousand clubs which have more than 4 million members. In these clubs youths compete for prizes in raising farm animals and growing crops.

Secondary schools offer students a wide variety of activities to develop talents and skills. There are clubs for photography, music, theater, stamp collecting, natural sciences and debating. Schools often have orchestras, band and singing groups as well as a variety of competitive sports for both boys and girls.

Many young people hold part-time jobs after school hours. Thousands earn money delivering newspapers or helping care for infants and young children (babysitting) in private homes. Later when they go to college, many youths continue to work part-time at a variety of jobs to help pay their expenses.

For several weeks during the summer vacation, about 5 million school age children go to camps where they get plenty of recreational activity and learn various arts and crafts, and sometimes even computer skills. There are more than 10,000 camps operated by private citizens and organizations. College students often work as counselors at these camps.

Most schools and colleges have some form of student government with elections to choose class representatives. These elected officers speak for their fellow students at student council meetings with teachers and school officials. They also organize social activities and take part in such community projects as raising money for public welfare.

Decide whether the following statements about the text you have read are true or false.

1. Young Pioneers and Boy Scouts have the same motto.
2. Boy Scout organisations accept only boys.
3. Grown-ups often work with youth organisations on a voluntary basis.
4. Youth clubs and organisations can be found only in the urban areas.
5. It is difficult for American schoolchildren to find clubs according to their interests in school.
6. It is not unusual for American children to have part-time jobs outside school.
7. Summer camps in the USA teach children many skills necessary in the adult life.
8. College students aren't allowed to go to children's summer camps.
9. Schoolchildren and students can be elected to the USA government.

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Навчальне видання

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ПРАКТИКУМ З ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ

Формат 60×84/8. Ум. др. арк. 19.

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імені Михайла Туган-Барановського
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Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 4929 від 07.07.2015 р.