LEAD-IN

1. Answer the following questions to initiate a conversation about CHANGES.

   What associations does the word CHANGE trigger in you?

   What is the most remarkable event that changed the history of civilization?

   Comment on the following statement: "Unhappy are the men living in the time of transition."

2. Complete this short questionnaire about TRENDS. Advance valid arguments to support your stance.

   What global trends have become dominant recently?

   What fashion trends are mostly marked today?

   What social trends are accelerating nowadays?
3. Changes can take a variety of forms. What is the difference? Match the forms with their meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVOLUTION / REVOLUTION</th>
<th>MODIFICATION / TRANSFORMATION</th>
<th>PROGRESS / RECESS</th>
<th>POLARIZATION / UNIFICATION</th>
<th>METAMORPHOSIS / ADJUSTMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. an abrupt change often involving violence</td>
<td>b. a gradual change and development</td>
<td>a. a small change in order to improve</td>
<td>b. a complete change into something different</td>
<td>a. making or becoming suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. movement back to a previous state</td>
<td>b. gradual improvement, movement forward</td>
<td>b. a striking change in appearance or character or circumstances</td>
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4. Complete the sentences with the words from the previous exercise.

1. The chances of the country’s … have never looked so remote. 2. She felt so, as if there had been some strange … 3. … had better be slow, in order that it may be sure. 4. … like these will make the devices more usable. 5. As the revolution proceeds an inevitable class … is to happen. 6. I like people, but when people become "customers" certain nasty … often take place. 7. The whole history of knowledge can be represented by one single line of progress and … 8. Pure energy, in all its …, is absolutely unknown to man. 9. The idea was largely discredited by Darwin's theory of …, first published in 1859. 10. In the opening years of the French … the two men in Europe who seemed omnipotent were Pitt and Robespierre.
Author Richard Watson examines emerging patterns and trends and makes educated and witty speculations as to where they might take us. Read the text and find the paragraphs, which answer the following questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which paragraph speaks about</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.   *mounting anxiety?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.   *shrinking desire for acquisition?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.   *rejuvenation of spiritual values?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.   *growing popularity of national symbols?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.   *unification?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.   *seeking authenticity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.   *polarization of society?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.   *singletons?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.   *repercussions of accelerating pace life?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A Globalization used to mean Americanization, but these days it means exposure to people, products, and ideas from everywhere. Globalization impacts on the sourcing of products and services, and on market-expansion opportunities. It also means connectedness and mobility. Everything from countries and computers to gadgets and global banking will be hyper-linked together. In the future, this trend will accelerate even faster, thanks to advanced technologies. Hence privacy will all but disappear, but transparency and risk may increase.

B Localization (or re-localization) is a perfect example of a trend creating a counter-trend. Localization will occur because people don’t like globalization or homogenization. The European Union will therefore splinter and ultimately collapse. This new tribalism will drive city states, locally tailored products, economic protectionism, and the sale of flags.

C There will be multiple futures, some of them speeding up and others slowing down. Some people will embrace technology, while others will reject it. Industrial markets will split between luxury and low-cost options, with access to services like health and education, transport, and security similarly polarizing, depending on your ability to pay. The middle class will eventually disappear in most developed countries, with people either moving upwards into a new global managerial elite or downwards into a new enslaved working (or not working) class.

D If ‘they’ don’t get you, a global pandemic probably will. At least that’s how many people will feel in the future. Trust in institutions will all but evaporate, and the speed of change will leave people longing for the past. This insecurity is to some extent generational, but whether you are eighteen or eighty there will be a growing feeling of powerlessness and a continual state of anxiety that will fuel everything from an interest in nostalgia and escapism to a growth in narcissism, localization, and tribalism.

E One of the most fascinating questions about the future is whether religion will be a victim or a beneficiary of change. Some people predict that faith will decline because the spread of information will undermine the mindset necessary to support belief. Physics will produce a unified theory of everything and this will destroy old-fashioned superstitions such as religion. In other words, science will become our new religion. But if science, technology, and complexity become key ingredients of the future, this will drive change and uncertainty. And the more this happens, the more people will seek out safety, comfort, and guidance from religion. This could just lead to an increase in individual spirituality.

F Everything is speeding up thanks to our obsession with technology and efficiency. The result is 24/7 access to goods and services, multi-tasking, meals in minutes, hectic households, microwave mums, meals on the run, insecurity, one minute wins and individuals (and organisations) that want everything tomorrow. The result is stress, anxiety, a lack of sleep, a
blurring of boundaries between work and home, work-life imbalance and, conversely, an interest in slowing things down.

**G** Demographics is the mother of all trends (or, as someone more eloquently once put it, 'demographics is destiny'). The big demographic shift is ageing. In Europe 25% of the population is already aged 65+. Linked to this is the rise in single person households caused by an increase of widows and widowers, but also by more people getting divorced or marrying later or not at all. Add a declining fertility rate and you have a recipe for significant socio-economic change.

**H** Materialism is still in full swing but for many people it's starting to lose its appeal. It's becoming increasingly obvious that money can't buy you happiness. People are also starting to realise that identity is not shaped by what you own or consume but by who you are and how you live. To some extent the happiness phenomenon is really a search for meaning. A century or two ago people were focused on survival and just didn't have time for self-introspection. Keep an eye on how often the topic of happiness appears in the general media and when politicians and companies pick up on the issue you'll know the trend has truly arrived.

**I** Life is complicated and getting more so. We are suffering from Too Much Information (TMI), Too Much Choice (TMC) and Too Much Technology (TMT). We are also being subjected to multiple truths (one minute coffee is going to kill you, the next it's a miracle cure) and fed a seemingly endless diet of half-truths and lies from companies and politicians who want to sell us something. The response to all this is an interest in authenticity or 'realness'. Of course there are contradictions. On the one hand we expect people and products to be trustworthy, ethical, and real and. On the other hand we are ourselves leading increasingly fake lives - filling our lips with Botox, dying our hair blonde, and pretending we're happier than we really are.

**Speech Patterns**

6. **Study the patterns and translate the sentences into Russian.**

*Not only did* he adopt his pseudonym, Lewis Carroll, that year, *but* he also bought his first camera.

Not only have they got the best team, but it (also) dominates the whole football landscape in the country. *Not only did* Dr Fox fail to live up to the standards, *but* he ignored the warnings and breached the Ministerial Code.

**In any case, she is a monster, *without being a myth.***

We could move more easily *without being spotted* by locals. Summer Lodge is luxurious *without being showy*. We can be warm-hearted *without being soft-headed*.

*If you would like* to share your thoughts, I am always available.

*If you would like* a full-on five-star experience on Tenerife, don’t fail to call our travel agency. *If you would seek* a lawyer’s advice in such an uneasy situation, it would be only wise. I think it would be nice *if you would give me* permission to marry Santa Claus.
He won in the lottery *ONLY TO* lose at the casino.

Many people can’t stand the idea of working until they are 65, only to retire to some boring country village and waste their time digging the garden. The old lady in “The Tale of the Fisherman and the Golden Fish” by Pushkin sought wealth and power, only to find herself in poverty and misery.

**7. Complete the sentences using the word-combination in brackets or giving your own variant:**

1. Not only will this new bus line save you time, but it … (provide with).
2. Not only did they give a party for children, but …. (engage smb).
3. Not only does she have all the attributes of a good actress, but … (to balance … with …).
4. Not only does the celebrity set a model for charitable giving, but other people …. (get involved in/ apply themselves).
5. Not only are the singers so desperate to enhance their profile, but their producers … (go to any lengths/ to advance).

**8. Paraphrase using the pattern “without …”**

1. What we all seek is a solution that’s fresh-looking and new, *but it shouldn’t dominate the main concept.*
2. I guessed from the reviews that the food would be excellent *and it wouldn’t be too French.*
3. I want clothes that suit me — fashionable, *but they should be a bit longer, looser and show less arm.*
4. The decor is contemporary and functional, *but no one can claim it is not cheerful.*
5. They have been carrying the burden of responsibility over the past 12 months and *have never been rewarded for it.*
6. You won’t get to the top of that mountain *if you are not strong and steely.*

**9. Complete the following sentences.**

1. If you would set about accomplishing this task, ...
2. If you would set your mind on enhancing your profile, …
3. If you would set out plans to promote yourself, …
4. If you would make up your mind to delegate some authority, …
5. She came home only to find/ to discover …
6. We set out plans to move to another town only to …
7. Some singers were concerned with promoting themselves only to …
8. She tried so hard to free herself from teachers’ domination only to …

**10. Translate into English using the above patterns:**

1. Ралли Париж-Дакар - не только жесткая проверка для машин, но и сложнейшее испытание для участников. 2. Невозможно смотреть телевизионные передачи – их все время прерывает реклама. 3. Только я начала формулировать свои идеи, как меня прервали. 4. Если вы решите провести конференцию, позвоните мне, я позабочусь о еде и напитках. 5. Они не только не проинформировали меня об отмене рейса, но даже не потрудились извиниться. 6. Здесь вы можете отдохнуть, *вас никто не потревожит.* 7. Дети побежали к двери и только там сообразили, что мама уже ушла. 8. Она не только отказалась дать ему развод, но и втянула его в затяжной судебный процесс. 9. Они помчались в аэропорт, *а там им сообщили, что рейс отменили.* 10. Если это задание окажется для вас сложным, можете привлечь кого-нибудь для его выполнения.
WORD BUILDING

11. Study the derivatives of the word FORM. Recast the sentences using the words from the left column instead of the underlined words and phrase. Change the structure of the sentence, if required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMATIVE</th>
<th>REFORM</th>
<th>INFORMAL</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE</th>
<th>FORMALITY</th>
<th>CONFORM</th>
<th>INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The ordinary requirements typical of polite society are quite often unendurable. – One can hardly endure …</td>
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<td>2. The change in the organization of the information might also be confusing to many users. – Many users might be …</td>
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<td>3. For obvious reasons, statistics on the unofficial economy are hard to come by. – It is a challenge to …</td>
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<td>4. He proposed the changes to make the economy work more effectively, but they were too radical. – His proposals for …</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The years spent in the Far East influenced the development of my character and my beliefs. – I spent my …</td>
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<td>6. Frequent public presentations of the symphony testify to its popularity. – Frequent …</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. People who do not behave in a correct and suitable way tend to be under fierce public criticism. – Our society is very quick to …</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. No further facts were provided before the game began. – No further …</td>
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GRAMMAR CLINIC

12. Complete the dialogues, adding a logically connected sentence starting with the words given. Use Subjunctive Mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Life is not a single experience and even people living in the same street view the same events in totally different ways.</td>
<td>It’s natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The forests are disappearing, the ice is melting, many species are on the brink of extinction.</td>
<td>I wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Regretfully we increasingly live in the world that forgets. We are unwilling to learn from our own mistakes let alone from others’.</td>
<td>If</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>History is replete with useful technologies that have done harm, intentionally or not.</td>
<td>It’s time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Many people today underestimate the importance of spiritual values.</td>
<td>It’s essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>While the importance of family ties declines, the importance of social relations and occupational associations increases.</td>
<td>I wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The air we breathe today is considerably cleaner than it was fifty or one hundred years ago but many people think differently.</td>
<td>It’s odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Consumerism is a domineering ideology in many parts of the globe.</td>
<td>I suggest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD

13. How do you understand the following proverbs? What is your attitude to them?

Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Every dark cloud has a silver lining.
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
by Oscar Wilde

Jack Worthing and Gwendolen Fairfax are in the Morning-room in the Flat in Half-Moon Street. The room is luxuriously and artistically furnished.

Jack Worthing and Gwendolen Fairfax are in the Morning-room in the Flat in Half-Moon Street. The room is luxuriously and artistically furnished.

Jack. Gwendolen!
Gwendolen. Yes, Mr Worthing, what have you got to say to me?
Jack. Well... May I propose to you now?
Gwendolen. I think it will be an admirable opportunity. And to spare you any possible disappointment, Mr. Worthing, I think it only fair to tell you quite frankly that I am fully determined to accept you.

(Enter Lady Bracknell.)

Lady Bracknell. Mr. Worthing! Rise, sir, from this semi-recumbent posture. It is most indecorous.

Gwendolen. Mamma! (He tries to rise; she restrains him.) I must beg you to retire. This is no place for you. Besides, Mr. Worthing has not quite finished yet.

Lady Bracknell. Finished what, may I ask?

Gwendolen. I am engaged to Mr. Worthing, mamma. [They rise together.]

Lady Bracknell. Pardon me, you are not engaged to anyone. When you do become engaged to someone, I, or your father will inform you of the fact. An engagement should come on a young girl as a surprise, pleasant or unpleasant, as the case may be. It is hardly a matter that she could be allowed to arrange for herself... And now I have a few questions to put to you, Mr. Worthing. While I am making these inquiries, you, Gwendolen, will wait for me below in the carriage.

(Gwendolen leaves.)

Lady Bracknell. (Sits down) You can take a seat, Mr. Worthing.
Jack. Thank you, Lady Bracknell, I prefer standing.

Lady Bracknell. (Pencil and note-book in hand) I feel bound to tell you that you are not down on my list of eligible young men, although I have the same list as the dear Duchess of Bolton has. We work together, in fact. However, I am quite ready to enter your name, should your answers be what a really affectionate mother requires. Do you smoke?

Jack. Well, yes, I must admit I smoke.
LADY BRACKNELL. I am glad to hear it. A man should always have an occupation of some kind. There are far too many idle men in London as it is. How old are you?

JACK. Twenty-nine.

LADY BRACKNELL. A very good age to be married at. I have always been of opinion that a man who desires to get married should know either everything or nothing. Which do you know?

JACK. (After some hesitation.) I know nothing, Lady Bracknell.

LADY BRACKNELL. I am pleased to hear it. I do not approve of anything that tampers with natural ignorance. Ignorance is like a delicate exotic fruit; touch it and the bloom is gone. The whole theory of modern education is radically unsound. Fortunately in England, at any rate, education produces no effect whatsoever. If it did, it would prove a serious danger to the upper classes. What is your income?

JACK. Between seven and eight thousand a year.

LADY BRACKNELL. (Makes a note in her book) In land, or in investments?

JACK. In investments, chiefly.

LADY BRACKNELL. That is satisfactory. What between the duties expected of one during one’s lifetime, and the duties exacted from one after one’s death, land has ceased to be either a profit or a pleasure. It gives one position, and prevents one from keeping it up. That’s all that can be said about land.

JACK. I have a country house with some land, of course, attached to it, about fifteen hundred acres, I believe; but I don’t depend on that for my real income. In fact, as far as I can make out, the poachers are the only people who make anything out of it.

LADY BRACKNELL. A country house! How many bedrooms? Well, that point can be cleared up afterwards. You have a town house, I hope? A girl with a simple, unspoiled nature, like Gwendolen, could hardly be expected to reside in the country.

JACK. Well, I own a house in Belgrave Square, but it is let by the year to Lady Bloxham. Of course, I can get it back whenever I like, at six months’ notice.

LADY BRACKNELL. Lady Bloxham? I don’t know her.

JACK. Oh, she goes about very little. She is a lady considerably advanced in years.

LADY BRACKNELL. Ah, nowadays that is no guarantee of respectability of character. What number in Belgrave Square?

JACK. 149.

LADY BRACKNELL. (Shaking her head) The unfashionable side. I thought there was something. However, that could easily be altered.

JACK. Do you mean the fashion, or the side?

LADY BRACKNELL. (Sternly) Both, if necessary, I presume. What are your politics?

JACK. Well, I am afraid I really have none. I am a Liberal Unionist.

LADY BRACKNELL. Oh, they count as Tories. They dine with us. Or come in the evening, at any rate. Now to minor matters. Are your parents living?

JACK. I have lost both my parents.

LADY BRACKNELL. To lose one parent, Mr. Worthing, may be regarded as a misfortune; to lose both looks like carelessness. Who was your father? He was evidently a man of some wealth. Was he born in what the Radical papers call the purple of commerce, or did he rise from the ranks of the aristocracy?

JACK. I am afraid I really don’t know. The fact is, Lady Bracknell, I said I had lost my parents. It would be nearer the truth to say that my parents seem to have lost me… I don’t actually know who I am by birth. I was… well, I was found.

LADY BRACKNELL. Found!

JACK. The late Mr. Thomas Cardew, an old gentleman of a very charitable and kindly disposition, found me, and gave me the name of Worthing, because he happened to have a first-class ticket for Worthing in his pocket at the time. Worthing is a place in Sussex. It is a seaside resort.

LADY BRACKNELL. Where did the charitable gentleman who had a first-class ticket for this seaside resort find you?
JACK. (Gravely) In a hand-bag.
LADY BRACKNELL. A hand-bag?
JACK. (Very seriously) Yes, Lady Bracknell. I was in a hand-bag—a somewhat large, black leather hand-bag, with handles to it—an ordinary hand-bag in fact.
LADY BRACKNELL. In what locality did this Mr. James, or Thomas, Cardew come across this ordinary hand-bag?
JACK. In the cloak-room at Victoria Station. It was given to him in mistake for his own.
LADY BRACKNELL. The cloak-room at Victoria Station?
JACK. Yes. The Brighton line.
LADY BRACKNELL. The line is immaterial. Mr. Worthing, I confess I feel somewhat bewildered by what you have just told me. To be born, or at any rate bred, in a hand-bag, whether it had handles or not, seems to me to display a contempt for the ordinary decencies of family life that reminds one of the worst excesses of the French Revolution. And I presume you know what that unfortunate movement led to? As for the particular locality in which the hand-bag was found, a cloak-room at a railway station might serve to conceal a social indiscretion—has probably, indeed, been used for that purpose before now - but it could hardly be regarded as an assured basis for a recognised position in good society.
JACK. May I ask you then what you would advise me to do? I need hardly say I would do anything in the world to ensure Gwendolen’s happiness.
LADY BRACKNELL. I would strongly advise you, Mr. Worthing, to try and acquire some relations as soon as possible, and to make a definite effort to produce at any rate one parent, of either sex, before the season is quite over.
JACK. Well, I don’t see how I could possibly manage to do that. I can produce the hand-bag at any moment. It is in my dressing-room at home. I really think that should satisfy you, Lady Bracknell.
LADY BRACKNELL. Me, sir! What has it to do with me? You can hardly imagine that I and Lord Bracknell would dream of allowing our only daughter—a girl brought up with the utmost care—to marry into a cloak-room, and form an alliance with a parcel? Good morning, Mr. Worthing!

(Lady Bracknell sweeps out in majestic indignation.)

JACK. Never met such a Gorgon. … I don’t really know what a Gorgon is like, but I am quite sure that Lady Brecknell is one. In any case, she is a monster, without being a myth, which is rather unfair …

**COMPREHENSION CHECK**

14. Answer the following questions. (Consult the text if necessary.)

1. What does the meeting between Gwendolen and Jack start with?
2. Who is Lady Bracknell?
3. What is her idea of an engagement procedure?
4. What sides of Jack’s life does she want to learn about?
5. Which answers of the prospective fiancé of her daughter please her?
6. What is Lady Bracknell’s attitude towards education and ignorance?
7. What is Jack’s financial status?
8. What in Lady Bracknell’s opinion makes a country house an unsuitable place for her daughter to live in?
9. Which fact from Jack’s biography does she find absolutely unacceptable? Why?
10. What, in her strong opinion, should Jack do before proposing to Gwendolen?
**Vocabulary Practice**

15. Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text:

1. предлагать (руку и сердце); 2. навести справки; 3. придерживаться мнения; 4. абсолютно ошибочна; 5. не давать никаких результатов; 6. почтенного возраста; 7. я полагаю; 8. весьма добросердечный и щедрый старик; 9. по ошибке; 10. обеспечить счастье; 11. на воспитание которой положено столько забот; 12. заключить союз; 13 в величественном негодовании

16. Find the words and word combinations which mean the same in the text:

1. remarkable; 2. utterly resolute; 3. stop from doing; 4. interfere; 5. lack of knowledge or education; 6. stop being; 7. joined to; 8. be changed; 9. dead; 10. a surrounding or nearby region; 11. admit (to a wrongdoing); 12. confused; 13. consider; 10. obtain

**Text Analysis and Development**

17. What do the following phrases from the text imply? Paraphrase and explain.

1. Rise, sir, from this semi-recumbent posture. It is most indecorous.
2. I feel bound to tell you that you are not down on my list of eligible young men, although I have the same list as the dear Duchess of Bolton has.
3. It (land) gives one position, and prevents one from keeping it up.
4. I can get it back whenever I like, at six months’ notice.
5. … they count as Tories.
6. To be born, or at any rate bred, in a hand-bag, whether it had handles or not, seems to me to display a contempt for the ordinary decencies of family life that reminds one of the worst excesses of the French Revolution.
7. He was evidently a man of some wealth. Was he born in what the Radical papers call the purple of commerce, or did he rise from the ranks of the aristocracy?

18. To what extent do your agree with the following statements? Give support from the text (avoiding lifting). Make use of the following phrases:

(+/-) exactly it’s right to a certain extent on the contrary

1. Jack proposes to Gwendolen but she wants some time to weigh up all pros and cons.
2. Lady Bracknell was on cloud nine after the news of her daughter’s engagement.
3. Mr. Worthing was considered to be the best possible match.
4. Lady Bracknell minds neither Mr. Worthing’s smoking nor his self-deprecating frank admission of ignorance.
5. Lady Bracknell expresses a keen interest in Mr. Worthing’s country estate as her daughter’s delicate character requires peace and quiet.
6. Mr. Worthing descends from a wealthy aristocratic family.
7. Thomas Cardew gave Jack the name of Worthing because of the latter’s worthy behavior.
8. Lady Bracknell insists on Jack’s acquisition of the family before the end of the year.
9. Lady Bracknell bids Mr. Worthing a cordial goodbye hoping to see him soon.

19. Finish the summary of the story using the following words and word combinations:
Oscar Wilde’s comedy The Importance of Being Earnest discloses superficiality of Victorian societal conventions. The extract centers on Lady Bracknell’s conversation with Mr Worthing, following the latter’s proposal to Gwendolen Bracknell. …

20. Answer the following questions developing the issue.

Has a marriage of convenience lost all relevance to the modern society? Why (not)? What are its pros and cons?

Why is the correspondence to trends and fashions essential for people?

21. Look through the text for appropriate prepositions or adverbs to fill in the blanks.

1. Anna once said that the loss of contact with her school friends came “surprisingly low …” … her list of regrets. 2. I have quit my day job and have a chance to make a living … … music. 3. A special committee was formed to clear … his role in the affair. 4. My work requires that I stay late or go on work trips … short notice. 5. The film was meant to be advanced … its use of visual effects. 6. … the early days of the British Security Service, officers were recruited … the ranks … former colonial policemen. 7. He was an Englishman … birth but totally French … his spirit. 8. The land … the locality is designated as suitable for wind farms. 9. Looking through papers, Elsa came … her mother’s credit cards. 10. Dad told me an Army episode in which Corporal Jones hands … a packet of sausages at the bank … mistake … £500. 11. Stephen Fry is officially Britain’s brightest man or, … any rate, the cleverest one. 12. His behaviour at the ceremony shows his contempt … the public. 13. He turned my boys against me … the point where they have nothing to do … me now. 14. She had to experience all the difficulties … marrying … the royal family.

22. Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the underlined words in the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.

ADVANCE (v), (n), ADVANCED (adj)

1. The guests of today’s program are going to discuss ethical questions raised by the advance of genetic engineering. 2. The discovery makes an important advance in theoretical physics. 3. The school now gives parents two years’ advance notice of school events such as concerts so they can reserve the date in their diaries. 4. He was a |

23. Translate into English. Make use of different grammar and vocabulary structures while translating. Pay attention to a variety of Russian equivalents used to render the idea of the sentence.

1. Несмотря на все достижения, ученые все еще мало знают о том, как работает мозг. 2. Пожарным удалось остановить распространение огня. 3. Самыми быстрыми темпами параолимпийский спорт развивается на Украине. 4. Если работодатель намерен уволить работника, он должен предупредить его
keen sailor until **advanced years**. 5. The accepted way to **advance** biological **knowledge** was to seek out new species. 6. Troops are **advancing on** the village. 7. If he finds votes to **advance his bill**, he will have the upper hand.

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**CASE**

1. I was the only woman in the male office in the early days of my career, but **this is not the case** any longer. 2. “I say that if you enjoy what you do, it’s not work.” - “**If that’s the case** I’ve not worked in 45 years,” he answered. 3. **It is the case that** the public does not have confidence in the security of their phone conversations. 4. As is the case for millions of others, e-mail is the hub of my online existence. 5. Are you sure of the true identity of a Facebook friend - a smiling female contact could turn out to be a gloomy male. Or not, as the case may be. 6. She was offered a chance to **make her case**. 7. The Olympic Games are undoubtedly the greatest sporting spectacle on earth — and long may that **remain the case**.

**COUNT (v), (n)**

1. Even in today’s political world, such qualities as being a confident person with ideas still **count**. 2. There is a single aspect of the whole sorry situation that might **count as** genuine good news. 3. Do you want to wear that to impress my parents? Go right ahead. But **count me out**. 4. Our team are thorough, conscientious and dedicated workers, and I **count myself among** that group. 5. I **lost count of times** we watched the same Scooby-Doo DVD.

**SPARE (v), SPARING (adj)**

1. Can you **spare** me a couple of hours and pounds on Saturday? 3. The traffic was so heavy that I had to get out of the car and run, and I only arrived with seconds to **spare**. 3. He was sparing with the words, but Judith understood how much he implied. 4. Don’t try to **spare our feelings** or sweeten the pill – tell us the truth. 5. The accident was distressing and he said that he would **spare no effort** to establish how it had happened.

**Words frequently used with spare:** trouble, embarrassment, pain, humiliation, one’s feelings

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1. Так было в прошлом, теперь жизнь другая. 2. Если это так, я не удивлен, что он пришел в ярость. 3. Не в том ли дело, что они страшаются перемен? 4. Для них, как и для других семей в этом городе, эта фабрика - единственный источник заработка. 5. Важным фактором при выборе кандидата является наличие или отсутствие опыта, в зависимости от ситуации. 6. В своей статье журналист приводит убедительные аргументы в защиту проводимой правительством политики в этом регионе. 7. Мы – отличная команда, и я хотел бы, чтобы так было всегда.
24. **Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. Change the whole structure of a sentence.**

1. For women to succeed in the male-dominated world of finance it is necessary to be especially tough. - Women need to be … if they want … 2. There has been a discovery which will make the search for safe nuclear energy more successful. – The discovery marks … 3. The information about the plot was discovered by the police beforehand. – The police had … 4. She is still an important opponent, you shouldn’t neglect her participation in the race. – You shouldn’t … 5. There have been so many interviews of mine in various publications, that I really can’t remember how many. – I have given … 6. Their decision will depend on how good your computer skills are. – What really … 7. If you are ready to spend 600 euros on dinner with TV celebrities and even royalties, call us. – If you have … 8. Fortunately, they didn’t have to climb, as they could go by another road. – Another road … 9. While speaking to her, conceal the truth - try to avoid upsetting her. – Don’t tell her … 10. I am sure it was his intention to say little in few words. – He was deliberately … 11. If they take the bus, they won’t have to walk in the heat. – The bus … 12. I used to visit their gathering. But I’ve lost interest in them. - I used to visit their gathering. But that …

**COLLOCATIONS**

25. **What words collocate? Choose the correct variant.**

1. No one knows what ordinary/massive/mass culture has done to the elite one.
2. It’s not clear how the new law will affect the average/common/usual citizen.
3. The party’s radical policy/politics/police included the abolishment of private schools.
4. We stayed genuine/real/truthful friends even after we grew up and left home.
5. They are a very close-knit/tight/firm family supporting each other through any crisis.
6. All 18-year-old males are required to do a year’s military duty/tax/service.
7. These children badly need a reliable/secure/dependable home.
8. His lack of qualifications was taken as a sign of a lost/missed/left youth idled away in front of a computer screen.
9. We suspect he may be included/entailed/involved in the most violent crimes.
10. Her foster parents were plain farmer folk, who loved her and looked/cared/concerned for her as their own child.
11. She set up her own business because she wanted to be in favour/respect/control of her own destiny.
12. Did your intervention earn/obtain/produce the desired result?

**WORD BUILDING**

26. **Study the words with prefix DIS-. Recast the sentences using the words from the left column instead of the underlined words and phrases. Change the structure of the sentence, if required.**

1. London and other English cities have been swept by the tide of violent behaviour of young people protesting against increase in tuition. – The tide of violent …
2. The poorest communities which have least money to provide adequate medical care should receive greater investment. – We must focus greater investment on …
3. What he said reassured us in one way, but in another he made …
us feel that it was useless to try to do anything. – His words were …
4. Joyce wrote about the town, which had ceased to exist long before. – The town …
5. The schools’ quality is the cause of discontent for about six in ten people. – About six in ten people are …
6. He denied that members of his staff were involved in dirty tricks. – He denied the …
7. I expect if you ask him he will knock a couple of pounds off. – He will give …
8. The popstar’s cleancut image has been spoilt by accusations of gambling and drug-taking. – Accusations of …
9. The two sides still do not see eye to eye on touchy subjects such as health care benefits, pensions, and work rules. – The two sides …
10. Horror films are not really my cup of tea. – I …

**GRAMMAR CLINIC**

27. Translate the text using the Subjunctive Mood.

Представьте, что институт развода был бы широко распространен в России в 19 веке. Скорее всего, Толстой не написал бы роман «Анна Каренина», который возглавляет список самых часто экранизируемых произведений. А слова: «Все счастливые семьи похожи друг на друга, каждая несчастливая семья несчастлива по-своему», не стали бы избитой фразой. Конечно, писатель породил бы читателей каким-то другим, может быть не менее выдающимися произведением. Но в этом случае не было бы создан ставший классическим образ героини, попытавшейся восстать против лицемерного института брака в аристократическом обществе.

По статистике, более половины заключенных сегодня браков распадается, причем не только у нас – во всем мире. Вы скажете: «Не может быть, чтобы разводы были разрешены в католической Европе». Тем не менее, как не трудно в это поверить, недавно пал последний европейский оплот крепкой семьи – в католической и набожной Мальте всенародным референдумом было решено разрешить недопустимые до сих пор разводы. Вероятно, если бы расторжение брака было невозможно, то люди были просто были вынуждены научиться жить вместе, годами приспосабливаться, подстраиваться друг под друга, искать компромиссы. Нам ведь кажется естественным искать точки соприкосновения с детьми-подростками, с ними же не разведешься! Однако, вряд ли можно ждать подобного самопожертвования от современного человека. По мнению некоторых ученых, в росте разводов следует винить высокие технологии, которые приучили нас к высокому качеству жизни во всех ее сферах. Именно поэтому, если нам плохо в браке, мы находим простейшее и самое быстрое решение – развод. Это своего рода высокая технология личной жизни, потому что за разводом обычно следует новый брак. Хотелось бы надеяться, что следующий брак будет лучше предыдущего. Хорошо было бы, если бы мы учились если не на чужих, то хотя бы на собственных ошибках!
28. The N.’s Local council voices mounting concerns about growing estrangement of the townsfolk who prefer to while away their leisure time in the seclusion of their homes rather than get engaged in recreational activities in the locality. Study the propositions of N’s local council and consider alternatives. Give reasons for your choice.

... We must breathe life into our citizenry slumbering away in total inactivity! A joint project aimed at building a close-knit neighbourhood might contribute to the revival of a flagging community spirit. We suggest that we should start general discussion of such a project.

- Community Center for the Elderly
- Community Cultural Centre
- Sports Ground
- Local Sport Club
- "Junior" Football Team
- Town Garden
- "Sunflower" Horticultural Society
- Public Library
- Non-working Women Club
- "Happy Childhood" Club
- Fishing Rod" Club
- "Checkmate" Chess Club
- Open-air Public Concert
- Talent Contest
- Dancing Competition
- Folk Festival
- Craft Fair
COMING FULL CIRCLE

News is becoming a social medium again, as it was until the early 19th century—only more so.

There is a great historical irony at the heart of the current transformation of news. The industry is being reshaped by technology—but by undermining the mass media’s business models, that technology is in many ways returning the industry to the more vibrant, freewheeling and discursive ways of the pre-industrial era.

Until the early 19th century there was no technology for disseminating news to large numbers of people in a short space of time. In modern parlance, news travelled along social networks as people chatted in marketplaces and taverns or exchanged letters with their friends.

Though the invention of the printing press enhanced the production considerably, first newspapers had small, local circulations. They were a mix of opinionated editorials, contributions from readers and items from other papers - there were no dedicated reporters. All these early media conveyed news, gossip, opinion and ideas within particular social circles or communities, with little distinction between producers and consumers of information. Hence they were social media.

The emergence of mass-market newspapers such as the New York Sun marked a profound shift. The new technologies of mass dissemination could reach large numbers of people with unprecedented speed and efficiency. This progress though was a mixed blessing as the control of the flow of information was now in the hands of a select few. For the first time, vertical distribution of news, from a specialist elite to a general audience, had a decisive advantage over horizontal distribution among citizens. This trend accelerated with the advent of radio and television in the 20th century. News was gathered by specialists and disseminated to a mass audience along with advertising, which helped to pay for the whole operation.

It was not until the end of the 20th century that the Internet disrupted this model and enabled the social aspect of media to reassert itself. Thanks to the revival of social media, news is no longer reporters’ domain; it emerges from an ecosystem in which not only journalists, but readers and viewers as well exchange information. The change began around 1999, when blogging tools first became widely available, and gained momentum after the rise of “horizontal media” that made it quick and easy for anyone to share links with people beyond number without the involvement of a traditional media organization.

Under these circumstances in the past few years mainstream media organizations have adopted a novel, more flexible, “hybrid” approach to news that melds old and new, professional and amateur. They practice the combination of original reporting by members of staff, blog posts from and links to news stories on other sites. Newspapers and news channels have since launched blogs of their own, hired many bloggers and allowed readers to leave comments, as on blogs. They also invite pictures, video and other contributions from readers and seek out material published on the Internet, thus incorporating non-journalists into the news system.

Today journalists are becoming more inclined to see social media as a valuable adjunct to traditional media (and sometimes a corrective to them), as being highly complementary to what they do. Many journalists who were dismissive about social media have changed their tune in the past few months as their value became apparent, as for example in the coverage of national and regional upheavals or natural calamities.

There is obviously a role for people — including journalists, but not limited to them — to play: select, filter and analyze the torrent
of information being posted on the Internet. Not only are readers and viewers getting engaged (if they choose) in news gathering and verification of news, but they have also become an integral part of the news-distribution system as they share and recommend items of interest via e-mail and social networks.

“If searching for news was the most important development of the past decade, sharing news may be among the most important of the next,” noted a recent study of online news consumption in America.

Involving thousands of readers through “crowdsourcing” also lets news outlets do things that would otherwise be impractical, such as searching through troves of documents looking for interesting material. The Guardian’s Alan Rusbridger calls this process the “mutualisation” of news. “If you are open to contributions from others, you generally end up with richer, better, more diverse and expert content than if you try to do it alone,” he says.

Rather than thinking of themselves as setting the agenda and managing the conversation, news organizations need to recognize that journalism is now just part of a conversation that is going on anyway, argues Jeff Jarvis, a media guru at the City University of New York. The role of journalists in this new world is to add value to the conversation by providing analysis and available tools and platforms that allow people to participate. All this requires journalists to admit that they do not have a monopoly on wisdom.

Not surprisingly, the conventional news organizations that grew up in the past 170 years are having a lot of trouble adapting. The mass-media era now looks like a relatively brief and anomalous period that is coming to an end. But it was long enough for several generations of journalists to grow up within it, so the laws of the mass media came to be seen as the laws of media in general. It’s only going to be generational change that’s going to solve this problem. A new generation that has grown up with digital tools is already devising extraordinary new things to do with them, rather than simply using them to preserve the old models. Some existing media organizations will survive the transition; many will not.

The biggest shift is that journalism is no longer the exclusive preserve of journalists. Ordinary people are playing a more active role in the news system, along with a host of technology firms, news start-ups and not-for-profit groups. Social media are certainly not a fad, and their impact is only just beginning to be felt. Successful media organizations will be the ones that accept this new reality. They need to reorient themselves towards serving readers rather than advertisers, embrace social features and collaboration, get off political and moral high horses and stop trying to erect barriers around journalism to protect their position. The digital future of news has much in common with its chaotic, ink-stained past.

**Vocabulary Practice**

29. Find English equivalents in the text.
1. завершить полный круг; 2. распространять новости; 3. говоря современным языком; 4. не делая большой разницы (между); 5. поток информации; 6. в руках избранных; 7. только в конце 20 в.; 8. получить ускорение (развитие); 9. бесчисленное количество людей; 10. обычные организации; 11. считать важным (ценным) дополнением; 12. природные катастрофы; 13. не удивительно; 14. пережить изменение; 15. возводить барьеры; 16. иметь много общего с

30. Find the words in the text which mean the following:
1. lively and exciting; 2. leading article; 3. communicate (ideas); 4. rumours (about private lives); 5. therefore; 6. appearance; 7. having both advantages and disadvantages; 8. introduction; 9. becoming active again; 10. area controlled by a person or a group; 11. new or unusual; 12. able to change; 13. non-professional; 14. combining well; 15. not paying much attention; 16. a recognized expert; 17. increase importance; 18. invent a method.
TEXT ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT

31. Explain what the following sentences from the text imply by paraphrasing them. Pay special attention to the underlined parts.

1. They were a mix of opinionated editorials, contributions from readers and items from other papers - there were no dedicated reporters.
2. All these early media conveyed news, gossip, opinion and ideas within particular social circles or communities.
3. For the first time, vertical distribution of news, from a specialist elite to a general audience, had a decisive advantage over horizontal distribution among citizens.
4. This trend accelerated with the advent of radio and television in the 20th century.
5. Involving thousands of readers through “crowdsourcing” also lets news outlets do things that would otherwise be impractical, such as searching through troves of documents looking for interesting material.
6. Rather than thinking of themselves as setting the agenda and managing the conversation, news organisations need to recognise that journalism is now just part of a conversation that is going on anyway.
7. They need to reorient themselves towards serving readers rather than advertisers, embrace social features and collaboration, get off political and moral high horses and stop trying to erect barriers around journalism to protect their position.

32. Complete the following assignments to prepare for summary-writing.

• **What is the best alternative for:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC sentence?</th>
<th>MAIN IDEA sentence?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The text highlights the transformation of newspapers.</td>
<td>a. Vertical distribution is being replaced by horizontal one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The text deals with the evolution of journalism.</td>
<td>b. News can be disseminated among people beyond numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The text focuses on the revival of social aspect in mass media.</td>
<td>c. Some mainstream organizations will not survive the transition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Tick FOUR sentences corresponding to the text.**

a. In the pre-industrial era the news was disseminated vertically.
b. Paradoxically, printing, radio and TV stripped mass media of their social aspect.
c. Mass market newspapers were only disseminated in particular social circles.
d. Until the end of the 20th century news was easily controlled due to the vertical distribution.
e. The emergence of Internet and social networks enabled social aspect to reassert itself.
f. Mainstream media organizations are reluctant to adapt under new circumstances, trying to safeguard their exclusive domain.
g. Journalists tend to adopt a novel, flexible approach to newsgathering making use of social media.
h. Conventional media organizations are quick to adjust.

• **Which sentence best illustrates the author’s findings?**

The author concludes that
a. young generation has devised new social tools.
b. many conventional news organizations have adopted a flexible approach to news.
c. successful news organizations will have to recognize the importance of social media.
33. Write a brief summary of the text, making use of the previous exercises.

**SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD**

34. Answer the following question developing the issue.

- How would you characterize general public's interest to news on the radio and TV?
- What kind of information are most people keen on? Why?
- What is your attitude to censorship in case of natural calamities?

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

35. Look through the text for appropriate prepositions or adverbs to fill in the blanks.

1. Copyright is … the heart … the creative industries. 2. The public will be able to drive … a 31-mile road network. 3. I learned decades ago that indiscretion … a circle of girlfriends is dangerous. 4. In this game we had a psychological advantage … our rivals. 5. But … the advent … computers … with voice mail and mobile phones the mass media have become ever more sophisticated. 6. We had absolutely no idea why that news was being disseminated … the general public. 7. They are seasoned travelers who always seek … discount tours, flights and hostels. 8. Somerset Rancho is used by the family as an adjunct … their farm. 9. We are uncertain and even dismissive … this politician’s future political prospects. 10. That communications network includes messages sent … the micro-blogging site. 11. The musical instrument industry is having to reorient itself … the ageing population. 12. Politicians need to get … their high horses and see that the environment is everybody’s concern.

36. Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the underlined words in the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.

**ADAPT, ADAPTATION, ADAPTABILITY, ADAPTABLE**

1. The world will “change massively” in the next decade and our education system will have to adapt fast. 2. We have to adapt to increasing demands and expectations in our workplace. 3. Our boss managed to adapt and balance her instruction to keep us all challenged. 4. You can adapt this fabric for anything from divers’ suits to gloves. 5. This is a difficult book...
to adapt it for the stage. 6. Further proof of the adaptability of Shakespeare comes with Gnomeo and Juliet 3-D, featuring a pair of garden gnomes in English suburbia.

**ENHANCE, ENHANCEMENT**
1. On National Lab Day scientists, teachers and students come together to enhance learning experiences all over the country. 2. Those who showed the most improvement in fitness also showed the greatest enhancement in memory.

What can be enhanced: (economic) growth, understanding, confidence, experience, the way to do smth, credibility, career, value, interest, profitability, reputation, (social, political) life, the use of smth, role, profile, discipline, stability, achievement, project, function of smth, health, food, creative thinking, power, ability, prospects, ambitions, etc

**MIX (n), (v), MIXED (adj)**
1. At the social gathering people are supposed to mix. 2. Television producers should have understood by now that reality shows and children do not mix. 3. Many people have learned the hard way that friendships and finances make a poor mix. 4. Sportwear, workwear, homewear — women mix it all up now in their every-day-wear. 5. For such a high-flier, he was a strange mix of confidence and modesty. 6. Apple’s new mobile phone received a mixed reaction from investors, critics and fans. 7. She had mixed feelings about the enterprise from the beginning.

**SHAPE (n), (v)**
1. The shape of the galaxy is not fixed but ever shifting. 2. At that time the company was in such bad shape that it was in danger of going out of business. 3. Organizers have announced few specific steps, and legislative proposals have yet to take shape. 4. His astonishing ideas have become a reality, and they continue to shape the world we live in today. 5. A real opportunity to shape a nation’s future does not come along very often. 6. We have all been shaped by our past experiences. 7. Loans come in different shapes and forms.

What can be shaped: a life, one’s thinking, a policy, events, circumstances, studies, marble, stone, etc
38. **Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. Change the whole structure of a sentence.**

1. The changes he is making in his own new novel will result in screen version in 2013. – He is going to … 2. If I have a good experience with something, I’ll take it further and change it for future use. – I don’t ignore … 3. They said the company is not fast enough to change its strategy to deal with new challenging situations. – The company was accused … 4. The renovation of the museum has enabled the visitors to have more valuable art experience. - The museum has been … 5. He has arranged a lot of campaigns in different regions to make people understand the seriousness of the problem. He has campaigned … 6. You may make your room more beautiful by arranging flowers all around. – Flowers … 7. I am both reluctant and delighted to start each new school term. – I greet each school term with … 8. If you take alcohol and drugs simultaneously, you may die. – Alcohol and … 9. At the party I was able to talk with the other students. – The party … 10. When she resigned she was uncertain whether she was doing the right thing. – It was with … 11. He feels and looks much better since he changed his diet. – He is … 12. His power to influence the way the situation in the world develops is likely to fail due to a wrong political strategy. – His wrong political strategy will challenge …

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**WORD BUILDING**

39. **Explain the meaning of the words, paying attention to the prefixes down- and up-. Recast the sentences using the words from the left column instead of the underlined words and phrase. Change the structure of the sentence, if required.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOWNCAST</th>
<th>DOWNGRADE</th>
<th>DOWNMARKET</th>
<th>DOWNPOUR</th>
<th>DOWNSIZE</th>
<th>UPCOMING</th>
<th>UPDATE</th>
<th>UPROOT</th>
<th>UPSET</th>
<th>UPHEAVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. The importance of safety at work is reduced by the management. It’s a nuisance. – The management mustn’t … 2. The group is coming with the concert tour soon. - The tickets are selling well for … 3. Sony, the Japanese electronics group, is likely to face job cuts and sweeping changes to management and manufacturing process. – Sony is on the brink of … 4. You look a little sad or disappointed this morning. Is anything wrong? – Why do you look … 5. On Saturday there was a heavy continuous fall of rain, the like of which few of us can remember. - On Saturday we had a torrential … 6. The price has become cheaper in this catalogue since the last time I bought something from it. - This catalogue has gone … 7. The most recent information was added to the latest edition of the encyclopedia. – The latest edition of encyclopedia was … 8. Businesses are being forced to reduce the number of employees, thus becoming smaller, due to the economical situation. - The situation in the economy is forcing … 9. 50,000 refugees had been made to leave their homes and seek shelter elsewhere. – 50,000 refugees had been … 10. Although Brazil was considered to be better than Sweden, the latter was about to defeat their opponent during their match. – Sweden came close to …

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**GRAMMAR CLINIC**

40. **Recast the sentences in Subjunctive Mood using the words in brackets.**

1. It's time for us to realize that the increased level of immaturity among adults is an evolutionary response to increased change and uncertainty. (WE)
2. Humanity has long held youth in high esteem, because it was a sign of fertility and health important for hunting and reproduction. *(IF)*

3. Psychological maturity was regarded essential as it indicated experience and wisdom. *(WOULDN’T)*

4. The phenomenon of adults behaving like children may probably be no longer considered to be a negative trend. *(DOUBTFUL)*

5. According to significant amount of evidence we need to retain a “child-like state of receptivity and cognitive flexibility to remain open-minded and adaptive to a changing environment. *(SUGGEST)*

6. Medical specialists don’t recognize the healing potential of music, that’s why music therapy isn’t mainstream health care. *(RECOGNIZED)*

7. No one really knows how music works medical miracles! *(WISH)*

8. People have regarded sleep as a commodity they could shortchange. They underestimate the repercussions of sleep deprivation. *(WOULDN’T)*

9. Health-conscious Americans take vitamins and mineral supplements in megadoses as they believe that extra doses can cover a multitude of dietary sins. *(DIDN’T)*

10. Books on eating and drinking now account for nearly a quarter of all nonfiction sales because food is a new obsession. *(WERE)*

### IDIOMS

**Pull all the stops!**

41. Translate B’s replies, paying special attention to idioms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Advances in digital technology have allowed many businesses to expand.</td>
<td>Но именно они открыли дверь для многих форм мошенничества.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>When we are young we see the world through rose-coloured glasses but year by year it dawns on us that life is not that easy.</td>
<td>Точно. С годами нам становится понятно, что жизнь – не простая штука.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The first thing to do after coming home for many people is to switch on TV. They have meals in front of silver screens, do their regular chores to its accompaniment, and it lulls them to sleep late at night.</td>
<td>Телевидение преследует нас всю жизнь!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tomorrow I’ll try to make him see my point and realize all the benefits of my project.</td>
<td>На твоем месте, Розали, я не стала бы попусту тратить время и слова. Дерек уже принял решение.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I wish Tony hadn’t bought his</td>
<td>Тебе может показаться странным, но</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>motorcycle in the first place. He wouldn’t have met with an accident!</td>
<td>сам Тони думает иначе, также как и его семья. Хотя они в этом никогда не признаются. Нет худа без добра. Денег по страховке оказалось достаточно, чтобы заплатить первый взнос за дом.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>I believe that Anthony Hopkins in “Fracture” was terrific! Something out of the ordinary! I was keenly enjoying his confrontation with the young and shrewd prosecutor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yesterday I bumped into Mrs. Martins and she told me that their son had become a professional jockey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>It’ll be far from easy to get changes made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>They could have congratulated Jenny on what she had done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>They make one embarrassing mistake after another.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAKING A STANCE**

42. Prepare a 2-min statement to support your stance on the issue.

History offers a storehouse of information which is essential for progress without repeating past mistakes. An exclusive reliance on current data would needlessly handicap our efforts.

Why study history? Historians do not perform heart transplants, improve highway design, or arrest criminals. Given all the demands that press in from living in the present and anticipating what is yet to come, why bother with what has been?
FAME …

In Greek and Roman mythology, the notion hero was used to describe men whose courageous actions brought favor from the gods. Today, the word can be used to characterize anyone – from a steadfast politician working to secure world peace to an average man or woman who demonstrates remarkable bravery. Their intriguing real-life tales are sure to fascinate, their good lives are certain to inspire.

But what is a good life? This seemingly naïve question tends to be followed by a pregnant pause only to yield to an absolutely banal observation: it’s a difficult question. But is it really? The answer is hidden behind the fact that there are two different meanings to be attached to this stock phrase: the life of duty and the life of pleasure. The legend of the Choice of Hercules tells of a dilemma faced by the Greek hero when young. While working as a shepherd he was visited by two women, Duty and Pleasure. The former challenged him to the hardest path leading to glory and fame through hardship, while the latter enticed him to the vice of relaxed and enjoyable life. Hercules was in two minds, but finally chose Duty.

Rising from a warm bed when the weather is cold is a commonplace example of a heroic act of duty. But things are not so simple when you look at the bigger picture. What about the overall choice of direction in your life - the purpose you give it and the sacrifices you are prepared to make for it? Imagine a meter that registered the degree to which your life tended more in one direction than the other on the scale of Hercules’s choice.

The way the needle pointed in Confucius’s life left no place for doubt. This wise sage sought to educate his fellow citizens on the ancient wisdom of moral precepts. He was widely loved by his students and taught them depending on their personalities and character traits. “What the superior man seeks is in himself; what the small man seeks is in others”. Confucius did not work miracles or claim divinity, but had great faith in the power of education, respect of the past, righteous conduct, and reform of corrupt practices. His strong sense of duty made an invaluable contribution to philosophy and enhanced Chinese society.

“I pay no attention whatever to anybody’s praise or blame. I simply follow my own feelings.” Mozart’s fame and renown was marred by mercilessly repeated periods of poverty. His work is epic in scope and proportion. It spans from joyful lighthearted pieces to powerful, challenging compositions involving the human emotions. Which of the two, Duty or Pleasure, led the charge in his life?

Sir Isaac Newton, has been referred to as one of the greatest genius’ of history. His mathematical and scientific achievements give credence to such a view. Newton was an extraordinary polymath; the universe simply fascinated him. He enjoyed seeking to discover the hidden and outer mysteries of life. With his sharp intellect and powers of concentration, he was able to contribute to tremendous developments in many areas of science. There was no real
opposition in the Choice of Hercules in his case because both sides were of equal importance to him, and their integration was exactly what made his good life possible.

Hard-working, gracious, courteous, conscientious, well-judged, dignified, reserved, “in it for life”... If the words and phrases have become clichés, it’s only because they express thoughts so widely shared that there is nothing left to say about Queen Elizabeth, except that the universal respect towards her is attributed tremendously to these qualities which sometimes seemed in short supply in the ranks of the powerful, famous or grand. Nobody knows, and never will, whether the Queen actually enjoys being a monarch. She betrays no sense that she gets any kind of a kick out of her status. The Queen rules because she must: it is her duty, and sometimes a painful one.

When the first novel in the series, Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone, was released as a film in 2001, J.K. Rowling became a magician of international renown. By the time the seventh and final book appeared, Rowling had sold 400 million books in 67 languages and had returned children and teens to reading. She has successfully stayed out of the public eye by never courting personal publicity. “It is our choices...that show what we truly are, far more than our abilities.” Her personal fortune is estimated at £560 million, ranking her as the 12th richest woman in Britain. She gives £5 million a year to her charity, which supports many causes including one-parent families, which she herself was when she wrote the first Potter in an Edinburgh café with her baby at her side.

The legend of the choice of Hercules is retold in many works of art. One of the best is Handel’s oratorio, not least because he gives Pleasure the loveliest tunes. His Duty is an uncompromising dame; the reward she offers is fame, the form of immortality most valued in classical antiquity, for it meant survival in the memories of those whose opinions one valued. Perhaps Duty meant to suggest that fame is a different and higher kind of pleasure, better than those to be found in bed or at table: the pleasure of achievement.

Spanning from biblical to modern times, we pay homage to the men and women who distinguished themselves through their astonishing achievements and bravery, and whose life stories serve as an inspiration to the world.

... or Notoriety?

It is common knowledge that fame is often both intoxicating and toxic. Most people assume that being famous is a broadly desirable state - one that often brings power, attention and wealth. Every day, we see photos of celebrities smiling as they walk along red carpets to premieres, or share jokes at glitzy parties. Fame looks like a condition to which one might aspire. However, the film director Nigel Cole tells an anecdote that puts a rather different perspective on fame.

Cole had made a documentary about the wild horses that roam the remote plains of Mongolia, which was presented by Julia Roberts, the world's most famous film actress. For the documentary, she had spent a fortnight living there with a family of horse herders. Roberts, who travels light when the occasion demands, arrived in warm, casual clothes without make-up, carrying one bag. Shooting on the film began. But soon the head of the family complained to Cole that a joke was being played on him. At a relative's flat, he had seen a video of Roberts' film ‘Pretty Woman’, and this casually dressed woman did not conform to the image he had in his head. 'Apparently, Julia was not haughty enough or glamorous enough to be famous,' says Cole.

How strange fame of that order is! How hard it must be to hang on to one's sense of identity, to inhabit a world in which you are under constant public scrutiny for weight gain or loss, or mere flashes of bad temper. You are surrounded by a retinue of people who may not necessarily be your friends, but whose livelihood depends on you; you are a commodity, a profit centre, so no one wants to get on the wrong side of you. As a result, fame can engender distrust and isolation, meaning that nobody can be taken at face value. It must play havoc with one's sense of self-worth.
Catering to the lowest basic instincts, fame does not always have a beneficial effect on one's personality. Pomposity, arrogance and rudeness are attributes that take you far in some areas of the entertainment industry, especially if you are male. Many famous people seem less well-adjusted and more ill-at-ease than 'normal' people, their social skills petrify, and they forget how to have a 'normal' conversation. They tend to be a guarded and defensive breed, perceiving slights where none exist, and being greatly unsettled by small inconveniences. And while none of this is a reason to feel sorry for all celebrities, it highlights an intriguing paradox, since we tend to think of fame as something unconditionally desirable.

Then there are the fans, whose attentions may be welcome at first, but who soon come to seem irritating, not to say irrational in their devotion. Psychologists have concluded that the lower a person's religious conviction, the more likely that person is to idolize a particular celebrity - even, in some cases, behaving in a way he or she believes the hero would approve of. There is no denying that certain famous people have an extraordinary power over people's imaginations. It is, arguably, because the people they represent embody a wide array of archetypal traits which have current appeal. This explains why a famous actor may appear to possess magical qualities to his fans; not because he is a hero in his own right, but because he is the current incarnation of a mythical figure called James Bond.

Perhaps this is why as soon as the illusion fades, the public will turn on their idols. Egged on by the popular press, the public have an insatiable appetite for seeing the famous toppled from their thrones. A fall from grace by a celebrity is a big story, and the fact that the individual is held very dear or much respected as a household name will not temper the mercilessness of the reporting. Celebrity carries with it odd moral neutrality, and the innocence with which people succumb to the fame virus counts for nothing; once they are famous, their every false move is ruthlessly scrutinised. This is the ugly underbelly of celebrity, the flipside of fame that the non-famous rarely pause to consider.

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

43. Find English equivalents in the text.

1. защищать мир во всем мире; 2. случаи из реальной жизни; 3. избитая фраза; 4. сомневаться; 5. типичный пример; 6. не оставлять места сомнениям; 7. творить чудеса; 8. в недостаточном количестве, в дефиците; 9. по оценкам, составляет; 10. охватывать период от… до; 11. отдавать дань уважения; 12. вспышка дурного настроения; 13. принимать за чистую монету; 14. разрушать; 15. впасть в немилость, попасть в опалу; 16. ничего не значить

44. Find the words in the text which mean the following:

1. encourage; 2. moral weakness; 3. philosophy, teaching, doctrine; 4. sacred, holy status; 5. guided by or in accordance with sense of right and wrong; 6. aim at ambitious goal; 7. correspond to; 8. proud and arrogant; 9. love and commitment; 10. yield to

**TEXT ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT**

45. Explain what the following sentences from the text imply by paraphrasing them. Pay special attention to the underlined parts.

1. His mathematical and scientific achievements give credence to such a view.
2. She betrays no sense that she gets any kind of a kick out of her status.
3. You are surrounded by a retinue of people who may not necessarily be your friends, but
whose livelihood depends on you; you are a commodity, a profit centre, so no one wants to get on the wrong side of you.

4. It is, arguably, because the people they represent embody a wide array of archetypal traits which have current appeal.

5. This explains why a famous actor may appear to possess magical qualities to his fans; not because he is a hero in his own right, but because he is the current incarnation of a mythical figure called James Bond.

6. Perhaps this is why as soon as the illusion fades, the public will turn on their idols.

7. This is the ugly underbelly of celebrity, the flipside of fame that the non-famous rarely pause to consider.

46. Analyze the two texts to prepare for summary-writing.

• Compare life stories of Herculus, Confucius, Mozart, Newton, Elizabeth II, J.K. Rowling. What do they have in common? Tick the answers. More than one answer can be suitable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>• hard work</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>• pleasure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>• affluence</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>• poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>• a sense of vocation</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>• genuine commitment to the cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>• adulation of the fans</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>• sharp intellect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>• righteous conduct</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>• divinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>• self-sacrifice</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>• hardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>• bravery</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>• dedication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>• reserve</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>• personal publicity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• The second text deals with “the FLIP SIDE” of fame. Tick the words and expressions meaning the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>• jumps up</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>• reverse sides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>• turns over</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>• adverse side effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>• negative aspects</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>• less popular aspects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>• sudden changes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>• minus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>• loss of control</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>• downsides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• What negative attributes of fame are mentioned in the second text? Tick the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>• erode the soul</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>• righteous conduct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>• power</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>• wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>• adulation</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>• fall from grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>• intrusion into private life</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>• deformation of the character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>• glamor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>• public scrutiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>• arrogance</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>• happiness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. Complete the synthetic summary of the two texts, making use of the previous exercises.

The texts examine genuine fame and its adverse side-effects bordering on notoriety. According to the texts fame-seekers should be aware of the fact that the pursuit of fame involves not only arduous self-sacrifice, but also constant intrusion into private life, deformation of the character and unexpected fall from grace.
48. Answer the following questions developing the issues.

Why is it so easy nowadays to rise to fame and equally easy to be forgotten by the public?

Can an eminent person and his activities influence the life of his countrymen? If yes, in what way?

49. Look through the text for appropriate prepositions or adverbs to fill in the blanks.

1. The demonstration represents a direct challenge … the new law. 2. The promise … a higher salary should entice older people back … work. 3. I am still … two minds about whether or not to apply to university. 4. Flood relief team travelled from village to village to educate people … hygiene. 5. Nutritious food is … short supply … many parts … the globe. 6. He gets a kick … challenging other people’s views. 7. Chinese state media estimate damage for the downpour … £1 billion. 8. For 81 days he had had two guards … his side … all times. 9. The Chinese prime minister asked to pay homage … Shakespeare … his visit to Britain. 10. Many of us may aspire … posh flats with luxury furnishings. 11. He has quite a broad perspective … life. 12. We used to play terrible practical jokes … George. 13. All companies are required to conform … these rules. 14. Referees involved in this weekend’s European matches will be … increased scrutiny. 15. Meet Mary, and you’ll know what it is like … the wrong side … a witch. 16. She is a legend … her own right. 17. Twenty years ago pupils’ physical education grades counted … nothing.

50. Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the underlined words in the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.

CATER
1. The hotel is equipped with all the facilities to cater a party of about a hundred people. 2. There's a movement to transform little-used routes into green highways that would cater to slow-moving, eco-minded travelers. 3. Fourteen new academies are to cater for children from the ages of three to 18. 4. This reality TV show depicts adult children who expect their parents to cater for their every need. 5. The key to getting a less expensive holiday is to self-drive and self-cater.

DENY, DENYING, UNDENIABLE
1. The magazine has stated that the family did not deny that the ceremony took place. 2. All the suspects deny committing an offence. 3. Doctors were accused of denying treatment to...
older patients. 4. There are parents who refuse to deny their children anything. 5. He was denied the right to speak to his lawyer. 6. I ought to be working now — but I cannot deny myself the luxury of a minute or two with you. 7. There’s no denying the fact that she’s an excellent scholar. 8. It is undeniable that attitudes towards marriage have been changing recently. What can be denied: accusation, allegation, claim, charge, the existence, rumors, responsibility, knowledge, access to, chance, opportunity, the right, etc.

HOLD (v), (n)

1. The creators of computer games hold a creative day each year to give workers a chance to come up with something new. 2. She claims to hold a bachelor’s degree in accounting and computer science. 3. The American Dream holds that all people have equal opportunity. 4. Since the economic downturn took hold in 2008, birth and marriage rates have fallen to all-time lows. 5. That old maxim of never drinking red wine with fish still holds true. 6. The freedom is priceless. I’ll hold on to that conviction forever. 7. He is the man many New Zealanders still love to hate, the official they hold responsible for losing them the World Cup.

Words frequently used with hold: an appeal, no fear, nerve, temper, mood, an investigation, values, office, post, sb’s attention, interest, resentment, debate, a class, hope, etc.

REFER, REFERENCE

1. Numerous politicians refer to their spouses as true partners and important advisers. 2. Democrats refer to upper-income people as “the wealthy” and want to raise their taxes. 3. Washington will refer Palestinian application for formal U.N. membership to a panel for further discussion. 4. The Prince made a reference to his BBC visit last week during which he read the weather forecast. 5. Many are books for reference and a few contain direct practical instruction. 6. British start casual conversations with a reference to the weather. 7. It’s a book that will draw you in and you will find yourself using it as a reference no matter how much experience you have in the kitchen.

1. Правительство согласилось провести референдум. 2. В девятнадцатом веке женщины редко работали. 3. В деловых кругах считают, что он скоро уйдет в отставку. 4. Появилось не просто новое шоу, а новый жанр, который быстро приобрел популярность на телевидении. 5. Старые традиции все еще живы. 6. Дружба – это то, за что в этой жизни стоит держаться. 7. Это твое решение, и ты не сможешь возложить ответственность на меня, если что-то пойдет не так.

3. Иммиграционные власти Японии могут отказать во въезде в страну любому, кто был замешан в торговле наркотиками. 4. Маленькие дети часто не дают спать родителям. 5. Его не пустили на вечеринку. 6. Я упорно работал и не позволял себе покупать ничего лишнего. 7. Нельзя отрицать, что он был великим человеком. 8. Бесспорно, это дело вызывает большой интерес в обществе.
52. Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. (Sometimes the whole structure of a sentence is supposed to be changed.)

1. We are a consumer-oriented company - we are trying to satisfy all needs and wishes of our clients. Our company …  2. In the Summer Park visitors will enjoy a wide range of attractions from roller-casters to an ice rink. - The Summer Park ….  3. Drivers and cyclists can be provided with food and shelter at the hotels down the highway. The hotels.  4. Life does provide us with immense possibilities. Who wouldn’t agree with that? – That there are … no one but a fool …  5. Many people can’t get mortgages due to tightened lending standard. – Tightened lending standards …  6. That the reports were stolen is beyond dispute. – There is …  7. Now that he is free, he is anxious to find people who are accountable for putting him to prison.  8. Enjoying the same thing together enhances the spirit of friendship. - The spirit of friendship…  9. What am I to expect in the future? – What will the future …  10. Three works of the highest value are specially mentioned in the review. – Special …  11. I tagged and grouped my bookmarks to use them in the future. - My bookmarks are …  12. If you want to find out details of all our products there is a possibility to consult our catalogue. – You may …

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53. Explain the meaning of the phrasal verbs with particles IN and OUT.

1. They would have got married in 1939 if war had not broken out.  2. He took Susie out to the theatre.  3. Don’t cut your parents out of your lives!  4. When she is back home she is in for a shock.  5. The firefighters had to break in to rescue them.  6. How could I have been taken in by his charm?  7. ‘Listen to me!’ she cut in impatiently.  8. Shall we get together one evening next week? – Monday is out. – I’ve got a French class.

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54. Form nouns adding either suffix –SHIP or -HOOD. Recast the sentences using the words from the left column instead of the underlined words and phrase. Change the structure of the sentence, if required. Use the words in bracket, is given.

break  take
IN       OUT
be        cut
55. Open the brackets using the Subjunctive Mood.

Global warming (1. not become) perhaps the most complicated issue facing world leaders but for loud warnings from the scientific community. Politicians certainly (2. wish) an increasing body of science (3. point) to rising dangers from the ongoing buildup of human-related greenhouse gases — produced mainly by the burning of fossil fuels and forests. Yet, they suggest that a concerted worldwide effort to reduce emissions (4. not begin) until the most urgent technological, economic and political issues are resolved, particularly in the face of a global economic slowdown. Environmentally aware community wishes global talks on climate change (5. produce) less modest agreements. But while the measures adopted are likely to have scant near-term impact on the warming of the planet, it is essential that environmentalists (6. recognize) that the international process for dealing with the issue gets a significant vote of confidence. Scientists say that unless drastic measures (7. impose) we (8. not avoid) dangerous climate change in coming decades. If the heat (9. continue) to build up in the seas and atmosphere it (10. affect) the strength and number of tropical cyclones and typhoons that reach the most dangerous categories of intensity. In this context it’s crucial that rich and poor countries alike (11. stop) their “momentous” tussle who steps up first and who pays
most for changed energy menus. It might be relevant to mention that fast-growing emerging economic powerhouses, led by China and India, (12. not oppose) taking on mandatory obligations to curb their emissions but for the concerns about their economies which would certainly suffer.

**JOINT RESEARCH**

56. Make prognosis about the changes, which might be expected in the years to come in the following spheres. Prepare a 2-min statement developing one of the issues.

*Prediction is a dangerous game -- the future is never a straight linear extrapolation from the present. Unexpected innovations and events will conspire to trip up the best-laid plans -- but it's better than not thinking about the future at all.*

**VISION FOR THE FUTURE**
CLOSE-UP

57. Render the following text into English using active vocabulary.

Мало кто из руководителей крупных корпораций являлся столь значимой фигурой, как Стив Джобс, основатель и исполнительный директор компании Эппл. Именно благодаря необычному сочетанию технического склада ума, стратегического видения, таланта конструктора и просто силы характера он стал одной из ключевых фигур в сфере, где главной определяющей силой являются специалисты технических профессий и маркетологи. Его нестандартный подход к технологии был подходом пользователя, а не инженера.

Сейчас его сравнивают то с Эдисоном, то с Эйнштейном. А почему бы и нет? Его вполне можно поставить в один ряд с этими великими людьми. Но он не обладал качествами Эдисона, поскольку не был изобретателем. И не был Эйнштейном, который расширил наши представления о мире. Джобс этот мир для нас обустроил. Он был «провидцем», чем-то вроде «предвосхищителя». Он был тем, кто заранее видел, куда пойдет мир.

В своей работе Стив Джобс всегда руководствовался четким принципом: «Дизайн — это не то, как вещь выглядит, а то, как она работает». Среди конструкторов самолетов и кораблей и прежде существовало поверье: некрасивый самолет не полетит, некрасивый корабль не поплывет. Джобс доказывал то же, но как бы с другого конца: если вещь правильно устроена — она красив.

До Джобса персональные компьютеры существовали скорее в виде набора «сделай сам». Но это время ушло в прошлое. Джобс убедил мир в том, что персональный компьютер должен стать бытовым устройством, как холодильник или утюг, включил и пользоваться. Он взялся за реализацию своей идеи и дал людям компьютер, который не требует от человека специальных технических знаний. Джобс утверждал, что простота и элегантность технического устройства не менее важны, чем, например, программное обеспечение или «внутренняя начинка» компьютера. Он учел потребности потребителей, не имеющих серьезной технической подготовки, не теряя при этом продвинутых пользователей, и сделал работу с компьютером визуальной, графической. После него по этому пути пошли все. «Только технология в союзе с гуманитарными науками дает результат, который заставляет наши сердца петь», сказал Стив Джобс в марте 2011 года на презентации нового iPad-2.

Но на своем триумфальном пути он испытал и невероятное поражение - совет директоров основанной им компании Apple отстранил его от руководства. В мире немного найдется людей благодарных своим неудачам. В числе этих немногих и Стив Джобс. Поэтому неудачи не ожесточили его. Они заставили его сбросить груз известности, вновь обрести легкость и сомнения новичка. Безусловно, начался самый творческий период в его жизни.

Он с триумфом вернулся в компанию Apple и еще больше упрочил ее позиции.
58. Do you agree with Steeve Jobs’s quotations? Give support to your stance.

**SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD**

Stay hungry, stay foolish.

If you do something and it turns out pretty good, then you should go do something else wonderful, not dwell on it for too long. Just figure out what’s next.

Sometimes when you innovate, you make mistakes. It is best to admit them quickly, and get on with improving your other innovations.

I would trade all of my technology for an afternoon with Socrates.

**REVISION AND EXTENSION**

59. Choose appropriate words to complete the sentences.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
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| 1 | Russia has suffered a huge … drain in recent years.  
Sam was obviously … over heels in love with his new bride.  
It never crossed my … that Rita might have won the first prize. | MIND  
BRAIN  
HEAD |
| 2 | The novel contains endless …(s) of the author's youth.  
If my … serves me right, he was one of the most distinguished writers at the turn of the 20th century.  
Just think – she is only 40 but she is already planning to write her …(s). | MEMORY  
MEMOIR  
REMINISCENCE |
| 3 | Let me … you that you promised to meet the deadline.  
I … George as a creative but extremely irritable man.  
Do you see the man in a grey hat over there? Can you … his name? | REMIND  
RECOLLECT  
REMEMBER |
| 4 | There are two schools of … on drinking red wine with fish.  
Personally I can’t stand rock music, but I suppose it’s all a matter of … .  
We toyed with the … of going to Vienna for Christmas. | IDEA  
OPINION  
THOUGHT |
| 5 | Colourful pictures … the students’ interest.  
How do you know you’ll … your word?  
They failed to … the full significance of the remark. | KEEP  
HOLD  
GRASP |
| 6 | He …(ed) no explanation for his actions.  
Now, if you’d all please raise your glasses, I'd like to … a toast to the bride and groom.  
There was nothing to … that she intended to move to the province. | OFFER  
PROPOSE  
SUGGEST |
| 7 | I picked up a really impressive … for Shirley Heath Junior School.  
She's hoping the course will improve her career …(s). | PROSPECT  
PERSPECTIVE |
Her attitude lends a fresh … to the subject.

60. Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits into the space.

There's only one thing Hollywood loves better than a movie based on a toy: remakes. The term "remake" is generally used in …1… to a movie which uses an earlier movie as the main source material, for example, 2001's Ocean's Eleven is a remake of the 1960 film. In recent years, the terms reimagine (or re-imagine) and, to a lesser extent, …2… have become popular in reference to remakes which do not closely follow the original. Reimaginings and renovations often contain tongue in cheek references to the original, with characters of the same name and similar concepts, while remaining …3… different from the original. In Tin Man, a reimaging of The Wizard of Oz, for example, the main character is named DG, a reference to Dorothy Gale from The Wizard of Oz, and the land she enters is called the Outer Zone (O.Z.). It’s often said that Hollywood has run out of …4… ideas, which is why there are so many movie remakes. Though it would be only fair to admit that remakes are part and parcel of a …5… Hollywood tradition - the very first remake was 1904’s The Great Train Robbery, which followed the original version made only a year before, in 1903. In other words, Hollywood made its first “remake” as soon as it got the chance! And Hollywood isn't stopping any time soon, remakes have become something of an epidemic, but with rare …6…, most current remakes have been major …7… for critics and audiences alike. "Updating" or otherwise attempting to …8… the classics of the genre in most cases just leads to horrible soggy messes. It's hard to believe there's something worse than …9… sequels, but remakes of perfectly great films might just be it, …10… when there are so many great books left unfilmed.

61. Choose the right word.

1. (a) The MP threatened to … if the government didn’t agree to examine the case. (b) He is hoping to … early on medical grounds. (resign/retire) 2. (a) Once you have had some sleep you’ll feel better … to cope. (b) He was barely … of writing his own name. (able/capable) 3. (a) Applications are invited from suitably … individuals. (competent/qualified) 4. (a) After the exams, the teacher gave all boarderline …(s) a spoken test. (b) By pure … he had come across the very man who could solve the mystery. (accident/case) 5. (a) No one could ever … this government of not caring about the poor. (b) She has not yet been formerly …(d) with the offence. (accuse/charge) 6. (a) The new policy has not yet been formerly …(ed),(b) The company can assess the new situation and … to
it accordingly (adapt/adopt) 7.(a) The ticket will allow you … to the theatre. (b) He has applied for …. to the local college. (admission/admittance) 8. (a) Carol felt all … in the world. (b) Then I settled down to a month of … confinement. (alone/solitary) 9. (a) He suffered … injuries in the crash. (b) An … challenge lies ahead of them. (awesome/awful) 10. (a) He encouraged commerce, and took a … interest in geographical discovery. (b) On your return you will find me still …," she said. (lively/living)

62. Read the text and choose the best words to fill in the gaps.

People have always had to (1)… to the expectations of the society. Before, it might have (2)… peace campaigning or women’s rights. The flavour of the new millennium is environment protection and green today is (3) … in high esteem.

The growing anxiety about personal environmental (4)… is a reflection of what is perceived to be socially (5)… Where once the chattering classes would vie to demonstrate the most (6) … consumption, now they are competing to be the greenest. Yesterday you talked about brake horsepower, now people talk about carbon (7)… from their car — even though it’s a 4x4 tractor. People are not above (8) … the idea of travelling by plane voicing their environmental concerns about both production and exploitation of this means of transport.

Such a (9) … has taken place in attitudes to the environment that the conversation at dinner parties is more likely to turn (10) … who had the most environmentally friendly holiday (11) … than who went to the most exotic location. The (12) … to be green is an emerging phenomenon even among the wealthiest in society, who often spend huge (13)… to make their mansions more environmentally friendly. The pressure to (14) … one’s “green” image is so strong that nine out of ten people even admit telling “little green lies” to (15) … being labeled an eco-vandal, a poll has found.

1 A ADMIT B ADAPT C ADOPT D ACCESS
2 A REFERRED B REARRANGED C INVOLVED D CONTAINED
3 A KEPT B TAKEN C RAISED D HELD
4 A CREDENTIALS B CREDITS C INTERESTS D PROFITS
5 A MOBILE B DISADVANTAGED C ACCEPTABLE D ADEPT
6 A FUEL B CONSPICUOUS C AFFLUENT D RICH
7 A EMISSIONS B PRICE C RESIDUE D CHANGE
8 A FORBIDDING B RESTRICTING C DENYING D REJECTING
9 A CASE B SHIFT C FACT D PART
10 A AWAY B DOWN C TO D UP
11 A RATHER B MORE C AS D FAR
12 A RELUCTANCE B RESILIENCE C FAVOUR D URGE
13 A AMOUNTS B QUALITIES C COUNTS D BARGAINS
14 A INCREASE B PLUNGE C ENHANCE D MIX
15 A HIDE B AVOID C SHAPE D CATER

63. Render the text into English using the vocabulary of the unit.

КИДАЛТЫ – ВЕЧНЫЕ ДЕТИ

Им 30—35 лет, они вполне успешны в карьере, неплохо зарабатывают и занимают достаточно высокое социальное положение, но при этом кажутся просто застрявшими в детстве. Отсюда и название — английское слово «кидлэт»: сокращенное от kid + adult.

Одни кидалты сходят с ума по навороченным айфонам, компьютерам и другим устройствам. Другие смотрят мультики, играют в компьютерные игры, собирают конструкторы или коллекционируют солдатиков. Разновидность кидалтизма может быть и катание на велосипедах, мотоциклах, квадрациклах, скутерах, мотороллерах, гоночных
машинах. Как правило, средство передвижения в этом случае используется не по прямому назначению, а исключительно ради удовольствия.

Ни для кого не секрет, что в наше время на все первыми реагируют маркетологи, и сейчас индустрия для кидалтов - людей с неплохим доходом - расцвела пышным цветом. Интерес бизнеса к этой растущей целевой группе вполне оправдан, о чем свидетельствует успешность далеко не самых дешевых брендов, которые на нее ориентированы. Например, реклама дорогих марок автомобилей все больше апеллирует к кидалтам.

Некоторые считают, что кидалты — новое явление в культуре. На самом деле люди, отказывающиеся взрослеть, существуют давно. Самым известным можно считать героя книг Джеймса Барри «вечного мальчика» Питера Пэна, который живет в далекой Волшебной Стране и упрямо отказывается взрослеть. Побег в «волшебную страну детства» становится одним из способов ухода от реальности и сегодня. Социологи убеждены: увеличивающееся число кидалтов — ответ на растущий агрессивный прессинг внешнего мира. В современном мире с его холодным расчетом, огромным количеством негативной информации, жёсткими требованиями к уровню интеллекта и поведенческими рамками приятно после работы смотреть не криминальные новости, а мультяшки и думать не о проблемах реальной политики и горячих точках, а просто стрелять в вымышленных монстров на экране компьютера.

64. Speak for 2 minutes on one of the following quotations.

If you want change, you have to make it. If we want progress we have to drive it. **SUSAN RICE**
The test of the morality of a society is what it does for its children. **DIETRICH BONHOEFFER**
Life is what happens to you while you're busy making other plans. **JOHN LENNON**
An inventor is simply a fellow who doesn't take his education too seriously. **CHARLES F. KETTERING**
To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge. **BENJAMIN DISRAELI**
Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other. **JOHN F. KENNEDY**
A great marriage is not when the 'perfect couple' comes together. It is when an imperfect couple learns to enjoy their differences. **DAVE MEURER**
Mistakes are the portals of discovery. **JAMES JOYCE**
Life is a foreign language; all men mispronounce it. **CHRISTOPHER MORLEY**
If youth only knew: if age only could. **HENRI ESTIENNE**
LEAD-IN

1. Life is constantly challenging us with difficult choices. Answer the questions supporting your stance.

Why is it essential to take a reasonable approach to the choice of university?

What factors are taken into account when choosing new accommodation?

How do you choose the topic for your course paper?

What factors can’t be neglected when choosing a holiday destination?

2. Recast the sentences using the expressions from the left-hand column.

1. The young composer’s death was an unfair and unexpected accident. – It seemed a cruel …
2. Check everything again, do not exclude even the faintest possibility of risk. - We must double-check …
3. The car accident might have had disastrous consequences for them. - They had…
4. Arrange the tasks in compliance with their importance. – List …
5. Don’t take a silly risk speaking to your boss like that. – You are …
3. Study the diagram and complete the sentences.

Risks we take

RISK
- run the risk of, take a calculated risk, at the risk of, at your own risk,
- risks and benefits, financial/environmental/safety/security risk, risk factor/assessment/reduction, risk life and limb; risk-averse

DANGER
- in danger of, out of danger, danger signals/money, be off/on the danger list; potentially dangerous activities, dangerous ground/territory, dangerous driving; endanger

THREAT
- under threat of, empty threat, nuclear/physical threat, regard/see/view sth as a threat; pose a threat; threaten sb's life, threaten sb with sth; threatening

PERIL
- at your peril, peril of the sea, at/in peril, put sth in peril, the perils of; perilous; perilously close to (doing sth)

HAZARD
- exposure to hazard, environmental/occupational hazards

JEOPARDY
- in jeopardy, put in jeopardy; jeopardize
1. I sometimes take calculated ... but I never gamble.
2. For politicians, divorce and alcoholism seem to be occupational ....
3. You can only ignore these warnings at your own ....
4. Many wild plants are under ... of extinction.
5. Cigarette smoking is a ... factor for this disease.
6. This species of fish is now in ... of extinction.
7. This scandal put his chances of being reelected ... jeopardy.
8. He says he'll tell the authorities but it's just an empty ....
9. If people are ... averse, why do they start so many new businesses?
10. The divers were paid ... money for working in such hazardous conditions.
4. Read the texts and define which abstract answers the questions. Prove your choice by giving relevant information.

Which paragraph

- reveals participants’ inability to reduce unnecessary risk?
- mentions the definition of opportunities in business?
- deals with the chances of return?
- speaks about the study of increased health risk for a particular professional group?
- outlines an influential factor determining future vocation?
- focuses on the influence of weather conditions on road safety?
- supports the necessity of general education for considerable risk reduction?
- warns about impending disaster?
- looks at the levels of the occupational hazard in different professions?
- highlights the importance of the right choice of a spouse?

---

1. Common sense tells us that driving is more difficult when there is less daylight and more fog, and when there is less friction between the tyres and the surface of the road. Common sense also tells us to drive more carefully in such conditions, and therefore more safely. When people drive more slowly, collisions are less damaging. Even if there are more accidents, they are less serious.

2. With the exception of traditional cultures where parents arrange marriages of their children, we choose our partners freely when we are already conscious adults. This doesn't mean that we are always wise and successful in this task. We actually seem to be even less wise and successful than the parents in traditional cultures. Very often we make serious mistakes and trap ourselves in short-lived or unhappy marriages. But at least the decision has been only ours.

3. Motor racers are exposed to insane levels of unnecessary danger. Furthermore, the rules governing medical provisions are astoundingly inadequate. The riders, in spite of repeated and strenuous and indeed rebellious attempts to change the situation, are firmly repressed and find that if they ride at all, they ride on the organisers’ terms. On the other hand, they are assumed, since they take part of their own free will in a dangerous sport, to bear all the consequences of their actions. When participants die, there is no visible investigation, no recrimination, no attempt to apportion blame, or to effect compensation, even if there has been self-evident neglect on the part of the organizers.

4. The aim of the study was to investigate the most hazardous of all occupations in Great Britain. The causes of all deaths in British merchant seafaring and trawler fishing, traditionally the two most dangerous occupations, were established for the period between 1976 and 1995 and compared with official mortality statistics for other occupations. Fishermen were 52.4 times more likely to have a fatal accident at work, and seafarers were 26.2 times more likely, compared with other British workers. Although the number of work-related deaths has decreased in recent decades, in relative terms the occupations of fishing and seafaring remain as hazardous as before. If mortality rates in these occupations are to decrease, unsafe working practices,
especially unnecessary operations in treacherous conditions, should be reduced.

5 Can you recognise an opportunity when it comes your way? Even though the concept seems fairly basic, most people harbour regrets about missed opportunities that in retrospect might have significantly improved their lives. This book will give you the critical tools to sort through the complexities that often obscure the perception of an opportunity and help you take full advantage of what author Donald Morris calls 'high-end opportunities' - pivotal situations that can change your life for the better. Morris begins by developing a model of opportunity in the abstract, analysing its elements and the contexts and frameworks that affect our recognition of opportunities. Drawing from a wide range of applications, including investing, business, law, criminology, gambling, and even religion, he shows how opportunities can be defined in various contexts.

6 Millions of music lovers would not contemplate life without their music. However, even more so than their avid listeners, musicians risk their hearing when exposed to loud levels of music for long periods of time. An American study among 134 rock and jazz musicians found that 74 percent of them had hearing problems, including hearing loss, the hypersensitivity to external sounds, etc. The aim of this study was to assess hearing and hearing disorders among rock/jazz musicians. Another American study compared the hearing ability of musicians and non-musicians in a group of 18 participants. The study found the group of musicians affected to a greater extent than the non-musicians. Four in nine musicians suffered from hearing loss greater than 30 dB.

7 In mountaineering the weather conditions never seem to be absolutely perfect. There is always a very high level of anxiety that you may be hit by an avalanche. You’re always aware that a little wisp of cloud on the horizon in couple of hours could build up into a major storm.

8 Insurance is a risk-reducing investment in which the buyer pays a small fixed amount to be protected from a potential large loss. Purchasing a lottery ticket is a very risky investment with a high chance of no return and a small chance of a very high return. In contrast, putting money in a bank at a defined rate of interest is a risk-averse action that gives a guaranteed return of a small gain and precludes other investments with possibly higher gain.

9 Risks in personal health may be reduced by primary prevention actions that decrease early causes of illness or by secondary prevention actions after a person has clearly measured clinical signs or symptoms recognized as risk factors. Tertiary prevention reduces the negative impact of an already established disease by restoring function and reducing disease-related complications. Ethical medical practice requires careful discussion of risk factors with individual patients to obtain informed consent for secondary and tertiary prevention efforts, whereas public health efforts in primary prevention require education of the entire population at risk. In each case, careful communication about risk factors, likely outcomes and certainty must distinguish between causal events that must be decreased and associated events that may be merely consequences rather than causes.
The decision to acquire one or another profession has to be made in the teen years, if not earlier. At this tender age, it is heavily influenced by parents and other family members. The laws of society are based on the hypothesis that parents wish the best for their children. But even when parents try their best, they are likely to make their child unhappy. They burden him with their own fulfilled and unfulfilled desires and ambitions, while neglecting or even fighting his wishes, gifts and inclinations. And if the young person later wants to change his profession, it comes at a terribly high cost, or is not possible at all.

**Speech Patterns**

5. Study the patterns and translate the sentences into Russian.

It was a remarkably large bath with some sort of **waterproof** curtains draped along the side.

1. His memory is not **foolproof**.
2. Many medicines come with “child-proof” caps.

The Democratic party came **second only to** the Labour Party in the last elections.

1. In Japan, this brand is **second only to** Louis Vuitton. But not so in Europe.
2. Dickens’s universal appeal is second only to Shakespeare’s.

**Little do we know** about ourselves.

1. Seldom does this great artist **grant** us the privilege of an interview.
2. Rarely did a year **go** without his entering some competition.

The event **struck** me as inconsequential.

1. “He’d be dead meat, buddy” — a phrase that **struck** me as awfully fitting, in the circumstances.
2. The regular Jaguar XK **struck** me as more cruiser than sports car.

6. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model. Translate the sentence into Russian.

**Model**: We can’t rely on his **memory**. - His memory is ... - His memory is not **foolproof**.
1. People may suffer the effects of recession in the present economic situation. – Not everyone is …
2. This take-away is packed in the bag which enables you to take it back to place and eat it hot. – This take-away is packed in …
3. One can attack this Jaguar XJ with all types of bomb and bullets. It will not be damaged. – This Jaguar is believed to …
4. The little-known Amsonia tabernaemontana is the plant which has all the characteristics to resist the storm and its effects. – The plant is …
5. Be consistent in following office style. Adopt the uniform which is free from any fashion trends and stick to it. – Adopt a …
6. The car maker plans to launch a car which will be the first to survive in any crash. – It will be the first …

7. **Paraphrase the sentences using the pattern “second only to…”**

   1. Harry Potter series smashed global box office records on its debut weekend. Asterix followed the leader. – In global sales, Asterix …
   2. In Mexico football holds a leading position as the most popular spectator sport, then comes “free wrestling”. - “Free wrestling” …
   3. In terms of total passenger traffic, increasing numbers of airlines are already moving to Gatwick, but Heathrow is still the largest airport in Great Britain. – Gatwick is …
   4. In terms of the risk to the country, corruption can be compared only to terrorism, which is the severest crime. – Corruption is …
   5. When it comes to university research, the UK is a European leader, while the USA is a world one. – The UK is …
   6. Michael is so negligent in controlling his dogs. Only Peter can challenge his attitude. – Michael is …

8. **Recast the following sentences beginning with the word given.**

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He had no idea that this issue would be the focus of the attention at the meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>He hardly ever referred to his notes during his presentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>He has never spoken his mind at public discussions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>She accused him of failing to engage with her problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The promising candidate hasn’t accomplished a lot as a governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>There were few situations when we could count on his support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **Paraphrase the following sentences using Speech Pattern 4.**

   1. The excuse he gave seemed to me ridiculous. – The excuse of his …
   2. He was surprised to get such an interesting proposition with “enormous” potential. – The proposition …
   3. The main character of his book makes an impression of a domineering type. – The main character …
   4. It always seemed to me that the newspaper Sun was an anti-establishment paper. – The newspaper …
   5. This politician’s ideas and slogans have never made sense to me. – This politician’s ideas and slogans …
6. He said so little at the meeting. It seemed to me he intentionally spared words and efforts. – His speech …

10. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the phrases in italics.

1. Я прочитал интересную статью «Загадка города, который голод обошел стороной».
2. В рекламе этой гостиницы утверждается, что это первая гостиница, которая и в огне не горит и при землетрясении не падает.
3. В Эдинбургском зоопарке группе шимпанзе дали надежно защищенные фотоаппараты, чтобы они создали свой первый фильм для канала ВВС.
4. Россия занимает второе место после США по количеству иммигрантов, прибывающих в страну.
5. В нашей семье день рождения мамы по значимости уступает только Рождеству.
6. Он боится инфляции чуть меньше, чем войны.
7. Его участие в нашем плане было минимальным.
8. Он редко брал на себя ответственность за ошибки своих подчиненных.
9. Вряд ли кто-нибудь берется за дело с таким энтузиазмом, как он.
10. Его совет показался мне чрезвычайно ценным.
11. Ее талант художника просто поражает меня.
12. Поразительно, как он невнимателен к своим обязанностям!

**Word Building**

11. Recast the sentences using the given words with the prefixes ON- and OFF-.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ONGOING</th>
<th>ONLINE</th>
<th>ONRUSH</th>
<th>ONSET</th>
<th>ON-THE-SPOT</th>
<th>ONWARDS</th>
<th>OFFHAND</th>
<th>OFFLOAD</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
<th>OFFSPRING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Strong performances in other markets <strong>counterbalanced</strong> falling sales in Thailand. – <strong>Falling sales in Thailand</strong>…</td>
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<td>2. You should tell me all your problems and then you feel better. – <strong>You need to</strong>…</td>
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<td>3. Hardly had the command <strong>was given</strong> when the execution followed. – <strong>The command was followed</strong> …</td>
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<td>4. She had four <strong>children</strong>. – <strong>She was the</strong>…</td>
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<td>5. He and his girlfriend agreed to have their life broadcast <strong>live in the Internet 24 hours a day</strong> in a project “We Live In Public”. – <strong>He and his girlfriend</strong>…</td>
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<td>6. The dialogue, which is being currently <strong>run</strong>, is in the focus of our attention as it would facilitate job growth. – <strong>We are focused on</strong>…</td>
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<td>7. Having met during the First World War his parents were on the closest <strong>terms with my family all those years</strong>. – <strong>From the First World War</strong>…</td>
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<td>8. The very beginning of severe weather will be better predicted by a new radar system. – <strong>The new radar system will allow</strong>…</td>
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<td>9. Right now, without giving it a thought or without checking details and facts, I can’t think of any solution to the problem. – <strong>No solution</strong>…</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Suddenly she felt the mad passion <strong>quickly caught hold of her</strong>. – <strong>She had been carried away</strong> …</td>
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12. Read the following text and choose the better alternative for adjectives, adverbs, pronouns or conjunctions.

**WHERE RISK-AVERTION MAY BE DANGEROUS**

Challenged with the question about the (favourite/best) place to play when a child, (elder/the old) or middle-aged would invariably answer that the (farther/far) away from the sight of the parents it was, the (good/better). But ask someone (the young/younger) and you don’t generally get this response. The reason is that our notion of childhood — and (specifically/particular) the risks associated with childhood — has shifted. These days we micro-manage our (young/the young), filling (its/their) every waking hour with ‘useful’ activities. We also adopt a zero-risk attitude to play that infantilises children if that isn’t a complete oxymoron. In (the other/other) words, there is now a deep protectionist impulse in society that runs totally against the old idea of benign neglect. And if you think this is bad now, it’s going to be (tenfold as bad/ten times as worse) in the future.

We are already tearing up playgrounds and replacing (them/they) with sanitized soft play areas. But (that/what) appears (safe/safely) may actually be harming our children in (longest/the longer) term because they give us – and them – (a false/the artificial) sense of security. (Much over/Moreover), the idea of safe play is a (absolute/total) fantasy. This cotton-wool world is eroding independence and removing resilience. We have been caught up in a myth of protection that is (in factually/actually) harming us. But what is driving this trend?

The answer, according to some, is the fact that families have become (more/the most) isolated. We (no/any) longer share as (many/much) communal spaces. We are (enough/also) isolated by a global media that exports fear from around the world. Anxieties are therefore magnified and a realistic perspective is banished. This is (oddly/odd) because (least/most of) the figures support the view that the world is actually a (more/much) safer place (then/than) it was twenty, fifty or (ever/yet) one hundred years ago. What we have lost is not only innocence but (also/else) our ability to cope with uncertainty and discomfort. As a result, we tend to view (badly/worst-case) scenarios as (most likely/more like) outcomes and we look at the world through the eyes of (unlucky person/the unluckiest).

Fortunately (all/none) is not lost. There is a new school of thought (whichever/that) says that boys in particular have biological need to get out and about. They should be (open air/outdoors) climbing trees, fashioning crude weapons and even playing toy guns. And (if/unless) they don’t they will suffer in terms of physical, emotional, (sociable/social) and cognitive development. Paradoxically, shielding children from risks we forward responsibility for (their/there) lives to (somebody/some) else (rather/quite) than teach them the importance of becoming resilient and bouncing back.

13. How do you understand the following proverbs? What is your attitude to them?

- **Better be born lucky than rich.**
- **Misfortunes tell us what fortune is.**
- **Where there’s a will, there’s a way.**
Reading 1

Ancestral Vices

After Tom Sharpe

Main Characters:
Walden Yapp, Professor of Kloone University distinguished himself in "... attracting the highest number of low-grade Arts students while earning a reputation second only to Oxford for producing the most incompetent scientists in the country. By the age of thirty he had established himself as the most harrowing chronicler of the domestic agonies of Victorian Britain."

Lord Petrefact was "... the head of the entire Petrefact family who prided themselves on being one of the oldest families in the Anglo-Saxon world and counted among their ancestors several who predated the Conquest. Lord Petrefact had risen to fame and enormous fortune with ruthless drive that was fuelled by his knowledge that his will, drawn up by a team of expert lawyers, was uncontestable."

Professor Yapp received a letter stating that Lord Petrefact would be staying at Fawcett House over the coming weekend and would much appreciate the company of Professor Yapp to discuss the possibility of 'your writing a history of the Petrefact family'. Professor arrived at Fawcett House, the enormous mansion, and was put in the King Albert suite.

Yapp inspected the room which had once housed the king. He found it was appropriately gross and tasteless, with enormous bed, a vast dressing table and a fireplace over which hung a portrait of the King. But it was the next room that really interested him. The bathroom held treasures of Victorian plumbing with an array of fittings. The bath itself was remarkably large and deep-sided. Yapp sat down on the edge of the bath and for one horrid moment felt himself slipping sideways. He leapt off and regarded the bath suspiciously. The damned thing had definitely moved and as he watched it tilted back to the horizontal again.

Odd. Not wishing to risk disturbing the thing again Yapp leant across the bath to study the indicators. One of them read WAVE and the other STEAM. In between these two rather alarming commands there were others. WAVE was followed by SWELL then neutral and finally three sorts of JET, STRONG, MEDIUM and SLIGHT. It was all very fascinating and Yapp considered having a bath and trying what was evidently a quite remarkable example of early automation applied to domestic plumbing. His eye caught sight of a faded yellow paper in a glass frame on the wall next to the washbasin. It was a set of instructions for use with THE SYNCHRONIZED ABLUTION BATH. Yapp decided he might try out the antediluvian bath. It would be a start in his research into how the very rich had lived.

In the event it surpassed his expectations. Having read the instructions again Yapp pulled the lever marked PLUG, turned the temperature tap until the indicator read 70° and waited while the bath had reached the two-thirds capacity required for WAVE MOTION. Only then did he turn the tap off and step into the vast bath. Rather, he would have stepped if the thing hadn't suddenly lurched sideways and thrown him off his feet. The next moment the bath lurched the other way. Yapp slid down it and collided with the edge of the bath. Simultaneously with a terrifying grinding noise, the bath began to vibrate. As he slid rapidly down it, Yapp grabbed the lever and swung it to JET. The indicator fulfilled this promise with an enthusiasm that came presumably from years of understandable neglect. Hot rusty water hurled itself from holes beneath the bath. With a yell Yapp tried to escape, but the bath clearly had other ideas of its own.
The infernal gadget combined every mode of function its insane designer had invented for this bath. It waved, it jetted, it vibrated and now it demonstrated its capacity to steam. All Yapp's attempts to grab the lever and shove it into neutral failed. He couldn't even see the lever as he hurtled past it, let alone grab the thing. And all the time there came the thump and grind of the infernal engine - the Synchronized Ablution Bath.

***

It was this incessant thumping that finally woke Lord Petrefact in the room below. He opened his eyes, blinked, reached for his glasses, missed them and lay staring at the ornately plastered ceiling above him. Even without his glasses it was clear that something was seriously wrong, either with his liver or with the whole damned building. On first reflection he would have said that the place had been hit by an unusually severe earthquake, except that earthquakes didn't go on and on and on.

His reflections were abruptly interrupted when a piece of plaster fell from the ceiling. The stain of rusty brown liquid was spreading across the ceiling, the chandelier from bouncing had now taken to gyrating in ever-increasing circles. That decided Lord Petrefact. With a vigour that was surprising for a man supposedly immobile and disabled, Lord Petrefact hurled himself from the bed and scrabbled for his wheelchair. He was too late. The entire portion of ceiling to which the chandelier was attached with an unappealing groan and a crescendo of clashing crystal peeled away and dropped. As it came Lord Petrefact was conscious of only one thing. He was going to be crushed, splintered or drowned.

The brown liquid was pouring from the hole in the ceiling and now a new hazard entered the arena. A chunk of plaster dissociating itself from the chandelier crashed onto the wheelchair and in particular onto its buttons. The wheelchair, activated by the plaster, shot forward, gathered speed and collided with a silk screen which had until then been camouflaging Lord Petrefact's portable commode. Having demolished the screen and emptied the commode, the chair recoiled, with apparent disgust and evident urgency, in the opposite direction. As the damned thing scuttled past him Lord Petrefact made a final attempt to stop it but the wheelchair was intent on a glass-fronted cabinet containing some extremely valuable jade pieces. Lord Petrefact watched the wheelchair slam through the glass and spin round several times, shattering the irreplaceable treasures of half a dozen dynasties before heading straight towards him.

But Lord Petrefact was ready. He had no intention of being decapitated by his own wheelchair. He shot sideways under the bed and lay crouched in a corner staring furiously at the footrest of the wheelchair, which had pushed itself under the side of the bed and was still trying to get at him. Lord Petrefact had seen what the bloody machine was capable of doing when it did get at something, he wasn't having it get at him. On the other hand he didn't want to be drowned either, and what appeared to be a domestic waterfall was gushing through the ceiling and spreading across the floor. He was just debating whether to risk the wheelchair or to shove it in some less lethal direction when the door opened and someone shouted, "Lord Petrefact, where are you?"

Under the bed the great magnate tried to make his whereabouts known, but the infernal din upstairs, now joined by screams and the splash of falling water, drowned his reply. He crawled towards the wheelchair while keeping an eye on the feet of the servants who had gathered in the doorway. With a final effort to escape he reached out and shoved the footrest of the wheelchair to one side. For a moment the thing seemed to hesitate. Then it savagely gathered the end of Lord Petrefact's pyjama cord round its axle and was off, pulling Lord Petrefact behind it.

It was the wheelchair, not their adventurous master that held the attention of the servants. They had seen many weird sights in their lives but an empty wheelchair gone mad was not one of them. The group stood transfixed in the doorway. It was a great mistake. The wheelchair had evidently acquired some of the evil attributes of its previous occupant, and by some mechanical telepathy the wheelchair knew its enemies. It hurtled at the door and plunged into the group of servants. There was a brief moment of respite for Lord Petrefact as the machine hesitated a bit in
the doorway and then it was off down the corridor. With the Lord Petrefact behind it the thing was bouncing from one wall of the corridor to another in its wild career.

The wheelchair hurtled frenetically out of the corridor into the great marble entrance hall. For a moment Lord Petrefact glimpsed a blurred face peering over the balcony as he slithered across the marble floor and then the wheelchair skidded sideways, banged into a large oak table, slamming his prey against the wall in the process, and with a last dash for freedom rushed to the front door. For one terrible moment Lord Petrefact had a vision of himself being dragged down the steps and across the gravel drive towards the lake, but his fears were not fulfilled. Misjudging the door by a foot the chair smashed into a marble column. There was a crash as the footrest crumpled, a faint whirr before the motor stopped and Lord Petrefact caught up with the machine and, colliding with the back wheels, lay still.

From the balcony Croxley, Lord Petrefact’s secretary, watched the final demise of the wheelchair, and with it presumably that of his employer, with a mixture of dismay and satisfaction. He had already risked life and limb by rescuing the notorious Yapp from what amounted to a combination of superheated sauna and a rollercoaster bath, and had finally persuaded the distraught and buffeted professor that a deliberate attempt had not been made on his life. Yapp hadn't been easily persuaded.

'How the hell was I to know the bloody thing hadn't been used for sixty years?' he had squawked as Croxley dragged him from the wreckage.

'I did warn you that it was like living in a museum.'

'You didn't say anything about the Chamber of Horrors and the bath being an instrument of capital punishment. There ought to be a law against installing bathroom facilities with lethal tendencies. I might have been scalded to death.'

'Yes,' said Croxley immovably. Then he left him with the skillfully timed remark that he hoped Lord Petrefact wouldn't take him to the cleaners for wrecking a very valuable piece of domestic Victoriana.

**COMPREHENSION CHECK**

14. Answer the following questions. (Consult the text if necessary.)

1. What is the sphere of Professor Yapp’s academic interest?
2. Why did he come to Lord Petrefact’s house?
3. In what room was professor Yapp put?
4. Why did he find the Victorian bath especially remarkable?
5. What happened when he tried to activate the bath mechanism?
6. What woke Lord Petrefact?
7. What further developments made him act decisively?
8. Why did the wheelchair become a hazard for Lord Petrefact?
9. How did he manage to escape the disaster?
10. Did anyone make an attempt to help him in his troubles?
11. How bad was the damage, caused by the flood and the wheelchair?
12. What injuries did professor Yapp get? Did he feel sorry for the consequences of his rash actions?
**Vocabulary Practice**

15. Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text:

- гордиться чем-то; сантехника эпохи королевы Виктории; как потом оказалось; превзойти ожидания; глухие удары, лязг и скрежет; первая мысль была, что; набрать скорость; нацелиться на застекленный шкаф; покрошив на мелкие кусочки бесценные сокровища; в дверях; стремление к свободе; кончина; никто не посягал на жизнь намеренно

16. Find the words in the text, which mean the following:

- someone from whom you are descended; exist or happen earlier, precede; a set of rooms; accommodate; uninterrupted in time and indefinitely long; energetically; having your attention fixated, fascinated; a pause for relaxation; despair in the face of obstacles

17. The story is replete with action and movement verbs. Find English equivalents to the Russian phrases in the text.

- стала плавно наклоняться в сторону; соскочил, отпрыгнул; вернулась в прежнее положение; накренилась на один бок; заскользил вдоль/по; (вода) вырвалась из; с грохотом промчался мимо; уцепился за; обрушился, рухнул на; прошмыгнула мимо; с грохотом врезалось в; повертелось; юркнул под (кровать); лилась потоком; отпихнуть в сторону; отползал в направлении; металась от … к …; скользил через/по; понесло в сторону; с грохотом врезалось в; устремилось вниз

**Text Analysis and Development**

18. What do the underlined phrases from the text imply? Paraphrase and explain.

1. Walden Yapp, Professor of Kloone University distinguished himself in "… attracting the highest number of low-grade Arts students while earning a reputation second only to Oxford for producing the most incompetent scientists in the country.

2. Rather, he would have stepped if the thing hadn't suddenly lurched sideways and thrown him off his feet.

3. The indicator fulfilled this promise with an enthusiasm that came presumably from years of understandable neglect.

4. That and the chandelier, which from bouncing had now taken to gyrating in ever-increasing circles.

5. Under the bed the great magnate tried to make his whereabouts known, but the infernal din upstairs, now joined by screams and the splash of falling water, drowned his reply.

6. Misjudging the door by a foot the chair smashed into a marble column.

7. He left him with the skillfully timed remark that he hoped Lord Petrefact wouldn't take him to the cleaners for wrecking a very valuable piece of domestic Victoriana.

19. To what extent do your agree with the following statements? Give support from the text (avoiding lifting). Make use of the following phrases:

- (+) absolutely
- (+/-) I can only agree with you to a limited extent
- (-) I tend to disagree with you
1. Walden Yapp distinguished himself in the research of the factors contributing to the historic victory over fascism.
2. Professor Yapp was housed in a tiny room at Fawcett House which has once belonged to King Albert.
3. Yapp, keen on antiquated technical devices, wanted to carry out a practical experiment in Fawcett House.
4. The results of Yapp’s experiment surpassed his expectations and demonstrated the supremacy of domestic Victoriana.
5. Lord Petrefact was woken by an unusually severe earthquake.
6. Helped by the servants to his wheelchair, Lord Petrefact headed for the glass-fronted cabinet containing some extremely valuable jade pieces.
7. Unwilling to be disturbed Lord Petrefact was intent on keeping in secret his whereabouts.
8. The appalling ordeal Lord Petrefact endured called for revenge.
9. Lord Petrefact’s secretary had mixed feelings about the accident in the mansion.
10. Walden Yapp had a narrow escape from the wreckage.

20. Finish the summary of the story.

The story is a biting satire on the obsession with unnecessary technical devices. It features an anecdotal accident with antiquated bath equipment, involving Professor Yapp during his visit to Lord Petrefact’s house.

21. How far do you agree with the following statements? Give support to your stance.

No opinion will contain the whole truth or only the truth.

A life spent making mistakes is not only more honorable, but more useful than a life spent doing nothing.
**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

22. Look through the text for appropriate prepositions or adverbs to fill in the blanks.

1. We in Britain pride ourselves ... playing by the rules. 2. The Education Secretary has drawn ... detailed plans for a new exam. 3. The bomber leapt ... a bridge while being chased by the police. 4. Even staying awake two hours longer than usual can completely throw ... your body clock. 5. Unfortunately he could not be reached ... comment. 6. ... further reflection, I’m not so sure it’s a good idea. 7. A well-known chain of coffee shops has taken ... asking your name so that it can be written ... the cup. 8. This issue has been debated ... unprecedented vigour in the media and on the streets. 9. ... the event, nothing came of their scheme. 10. He was so intent ... his design magazine, he didn’t notice the stranger come in. 11. We provide a service that is second ... none. 12. Thanks for reading our publications, and please keep an eye ... the site for updated stories. 13. He reached ... and stopped her from falling. 14. We were ... to Munich for the Governors Ball. 5. If you want to ... explain everything not to ... your spouse. 6. If you have to explain everything ... detailed plans for a new exam. 3. The couturier traveled the world on scouting trips, looking to ... design inspiration from sundry cultures. 4. When the ceremony finally ... draws to a close, A-Listers walk a short distance to the Los Angeles Convention Centre for the Governors Ball. 5. If you want to ... spend money wisely; try ... to share with your spouse. 6. If you have to explain everything or ... draw hazy historical analogies people stop listening. 7. Though she was ... the main draw, the movie was so dull, that even her perfect acting didn’t stand out.

23. Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the underlined words in the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.

**DRAWS**

1. The organization welcomes all efforts to draw attention to such human rights violations. 2. Italy’s millennia of riches draw more than 45 million visitors every year, making tourism the country’s primary industry. 3. The couturier traveled the world on scouting trips, looking to draw design inspiration from sundry cultures. 4. When the ceremony finally draws to a close, A-Listers walk a short distance to the Los Angeles Convention Centre for the Governors Ball. 5. If you want to spend money wisely; try not to draw it from an account shared with your spouse. 6. If you have to explain everything or draw hazy historical analogies people stop listening. 7. Though she was the main draw, the movie was so dull, that even her perfect acting didn’t stand out.

**FIT**

1. As an undergraduate at Princeton, the shy Kennan didn’t really fit in with the young swells. 2. He likes to pair his grandfather’s classic tailored suits, which fit him perfectly, with T-shirts and sneakers from Italia Independent. 3. Many said Romney may well fit the bill. 4. At 51, Banderas is looking fit and distinguished, Latin-lover persona seemingly behind him. 5. Every academician had to recite two compositions in prose or verse, as he

24. Translate into English. Make use of different grammar and vocabulary structures while translating. Pay attention to a variety of Russian equivalents used to render the idea of the sentence.

1. Китайские СМИ обращают внимание на проблемы западных СМИ при любой возможности. 2. Простой, современный стиль этого дизайнера всегда вызывает апологемы на показах мод. 3. Эти здания манят прохладой, обещая отдых от жары и ослепительного солнца (наружу). 4. С большинства счетов клиенты могут снимать до 250 евро в день. 5. Закон проводит различие между детьми и взрослыми. 6. Поскольку собрание подходило к концу, председатель подвел итог обсуждения. 7. С помощью фильма киностудии DreamWorks помогла организовать сбор средств на благотворительность.

1. Он сразу же приспособился к своему окружению. 2. Это новое устройство теперь настолько мало, что помещается в карман. 3. Возможно, планируемый на следующей неделе доклад по ВВП не будет отвечать всем требованиям. 4. Друзья Ребекки называли ее «фанатом здорового образа жизни», т.к. она упорно занималась в спортзале и была подтянутой, сильной молодой женщиной. 5. Врачи могут прописать любое...
thought fit. 6.Setting foot on a campus is the single best way for parents to know if a school is a good fit. 7. On reaching her own room, she had a fit of indignant weeping.

ENTER
1. The wages remain flat, and the pace of job creation isn’t enough to employ all those who enter the workforce every year. 2. The vice dean of the University of Alberta’s science diversity program said more young women should be encouraged to enter the physical sciences. 3. In this oldest section of Karachi the city’s elites enter children in rowing competitions at the Karachi Boat Club. 4. After setting up a user account on TVWallet.com, viewers can complete their transaction by entering their phone number and four-digit PIN. 5. Firms would still be able to enter into agreements using customer funds with an external third party. 6. Having once entered on an investigation Black works it out steadily until he gets definite results.

ESCAPE
1. She planned a trip to Niagara Falls for her children to escape from the daily routine. 2. After a wooden construction collapsed on the busy highway, three people were trapped in their vehicles, and others managed to escape with minor injuries. 3. The reasoning behind complete banning of smoking in airports escapes me. 4. But as the words escaped me, I felt a keen regret. 5. I know I’ve heard this song before, but its name escapes me. 6. His conduct, nevertheless, afforded Lord John Russell an escape from an embarrassing situation. 7. He had a narrow escape from being robbed about three years before his death.

имеющееся в продаже лекарство, которое они считают нужным. 6. Японцы также считают, что сочетание работы с учебой – это лучшая подготовка. 7. Часто, в порыве отчаяния, он думал, что уедет, но всегда в конце концов решал остаться.

1. Когда она начинала работать учителем, дети вели себя в классе гораздо лучше. 2. В 2008 году многие национальные экономики вступили в период экономического спада, из которого они все еще пытаются выйти. 3. Как часть программы подготовки, Люк внесли в список участников воскресной гонки. 4. Она села за свой письменный стол и записала ежедневные расходы. 5. Простейшие элементы приобретают новые качества, образуя новые соединения. 6. Кажется, физические явления вступают в новую фазу своей истории.

1. Фильмы ужасов так популярны, потому что они позволяют вам высвободить эмоции и помогают уйти от реального мира неоплаченных счетов и долгов. 2. Некоторым выжившим на пожаре удалось отделаться порезами и ушибами. 3. Он сказал, что пока не удавляет моей мысли. 4. Боль была сильной, и я невольно вскрикнул. 5. Я знаю, что этот роман был написан в XIX веке, но помню когда точно. 6. Все же я не вижу выхода из того затруднительного положения, в котором мы сейчас находимся. 7. Мы с трудом спаслись – еще через пару минут пламя охватило весь дом.

25. Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. (Sometimes the whole structure of a sentence is supposed to be changed.)

1. Longer store hours are also expected to make those customers who otherwise shop online visit those stores. – Longer store hours are also expected … 2. Spanish news media do not report much on these episodes. – These episodes do not … 3. The President’s office reacted to the claims immediately by denying them. – The claims … 4. She doesn’t believe she should apologize for her behavior. – She doesn’t see … 5. Lately, there has been speculation about Michael Bloomberg buying a newspaper, and the Financial Times seems to be a more suitable choice in subject matter. – The Financial Times seems to be … 6. The meter is checked and the measurements are put down in the firing book. – The meter is checked and… 7. Some countries,
including Japan, Canada and Russia, have already said they will not take upon themselves any new commitments. – Some countries have already said they … 8. Many universities offer young people stipends for playing sports for them, and students willingly agree to sign such a contract. – Students … 9. Some funding cuts are unavoidable even for the Queen of England in these tough times. – Even the Queen of England can’t … 10. He had to face the question of work in the winter. – The question of work in the winter … 11. Schoolchildren face extreme academic pressure, so online gaming serves as a way of getting distracted from harsh reality. – Online gaming serves as … 12. He seems to have forgotten that I was the one who first introduced him to her. – It seems to …

**WORD BUILDING**

26. Explain the meaning of the words, paying attention to the prefix **EN-**. Recast the sentences using the words from the left column instead of the underlined words and phrase.

1. A series of speed cameras is to be installed by the Transport Ministry to make people obey a motorway limit. – The Transport Ministry is planning a series …
2. The industrious students were always provided with his confidence and trust. – He …
3. When his country entered the war he joined the armed forces at once. – He …
4. There will be much more articles in a new edition of the encyclopedia. – A new edition of …
5. The safety of customer data can be guaranteed by adequate measures taken. – Security measures should be …
6. Unpaid overtime is invariably involved in managerial types of jobs. – Managerial types of jobs …
7. In foreign lands he experienced every species of adventure, often quite unpleasant. – He had traveled to foreign lands only to …
8. Can I ask you to share some information with me on the issue? – Can you …
9. I send my completed application form with the letter. – My completed application form is …
10. Real growth in the market might be made possible due to regulatory steps. – Regulatory steps might …

**IDIOMS**

27. Translate B’s replies, paying special attention to idioms.

- Dangerous ground
- Narrow escape
- Have butterflies
- Rock the boat
- Take the plunge

- Get one’s just deserts
- Give sb the benefit of the doubt
- Strike while the iron is hot
- A rude awakening
- Be playing with fire
A Yesterday accident served as a wake-up call for the local authorities.
B Неудивительно. Водитель был на волосок от смерти, когда кирпич с эстакады упал на крышу его автомобиля.

A You have been extremely nervous all morning.
B Выступление только вечером, а я уже сейчас схожу с ума от волнения.

A The prosecution didn’t manage to win the case.
B К сожалению, мы не живем в идеальном мире, где невиновные всегда живут долго и счастливо, а преступники получают по заслугам.

A They were shocked by the icy tone of the uncle who had hardly exchanged a couple of words with them since their arrival.
B Это уж точно. Если они рассчитывали на теплый и радушный прием, их ожидало серьезное разочарование.

A He is unwilling to cause any problems by introducing drastic changes.
B Никто и не обвиняет его в том, что он пытается раскачать лодку своими решениями.

A The company won’t be very happy if Lucy goes on breaking the rules. If she gets caught, she might wind up in jail.
B Она просто играет с огнем.

A Resigning from a safe job and starting your own business take courage.
B Это уж точно. Я бы сказал, что требуется немалая смелость, чтобы рисковать своей работой и сделать такой решительный шаг.

A I can’t make myself speak to him. I’ll probably continue this rather unpleasant conversation tomorrow.
B Не откладывай разговор на завтра. Куй железо, пока горячо!

A When Proctor finished speaking there was an awkward silence.
B Конечно, он почувствовал, что сделал ошибку и затронул какую-то опасную и неприятную тему.

A Do you think she is lying?
B Не уверен, но готов на этот раз поверить на слово.

**GRAMMAR CLINIC**

28. **Finish the second sentence to make it as similar to the original one as possible.**

1. The programme has received a host of dramatic reports of a large fire in central London. *The news* …
2. We thought it advisable to seek police assistance. *Our advice* …
3. She smoothly progressed from the basics to more difficult work. *Her progress* …
4. Allegedly he gave false data to the tax authorities. *The information* …
5. Wet spells have been extremely prolonged this year. *Wet weather* …
6. I am rather poor at history that’s why I don’t like quizzes. *My general knowledge* …
7. She was elegantly dressed in green velvet.
   Her green velvet clothes ...

8. Every perishable article is to be stamped with a “use by” date.
   All perishable goods ...

9. To have successful results our policies must be given time.
   To bear fruit ...

10. No arrest has been made, but a man is helping the police with the enquiries.
    The police ...

**TAKING A STANCE**

29. Prepare a 2-min statement to support your stance on the issue.

*It's the advance of technology that engineers the progress of the humankind contributing to its prosperity and happiness. Without leading-edge technologies our life-or-death struggle for survival with the ever-changing environment will be doomed to failure.*

What we call 'Progress' is the exchange of one nuisance for another. Obsession with modern technologies and a universal desire to adapt the world to our innate needs will inevitably bring the humankind to demise.
**THE PARADOX OF CHOICE**

People today are faced with a bewildering, not to say mind-boggling, variety of choices in many areas of our lives. Food, electronics, entertainment, utilities, college courses, retirement plans, medical care, job choices, love interests, - even decisions about how we identify ourselves, and, with the advent of cosmetic surgery, about how we want to look - all confront us with an unprecedented number of options. Although we have traditionally, and correctly, viewed having choices as essential to our well-being by improving the quality of our lives and enabling us to control our destinies, we have reached the point where we have too much of a good thing. People's love of freedom, self-determination, and variety has a downside.

For earlier generations, making decisions meant simply the due diligence of looking things up in a reference book. Today, with the Internet and countless apps fed into our smart phones, the flow of facts and opinion never stops. You can find out a used car's accident history, a doctor's malpractice record, a restaurant's health-inspection results. A surfeit of information is changing the way we think, not always for the better. Maybe you consulted scores of travel websites to pick a vacation spot only to be so overwhelmed with information that you opted for a staycation*. Maybe you were this close to choosing a college, when suddenly older friends swamped your inbox with all the reasons to go somewhere else - which made you completely forget why you'd chosen the other school. Maybe you had the wrong goods delivery after being so inundated with information that you chose at random. If so, then you are a victim of info-paralysis.

Every bit of incoming information presents a choice: whether to pay attention, whether to reply, whether to factor it into an impending decision. People faced with a plethora of choices are apt to make no decision at all: they feel overwhelmed and either tend to worse choices or opt out. Similarly, people, provided with the information about 50 rather than 10 options in an online store, can't embrace them all and choose lower-quality options. Although we say we seek for more information, in fact more can be debilitating. When we make decisions, we compare bundles of information. So a decision is harder if the amount of information you have to process is greater. The more information we try to absorb, the more critical errors we make.

In recent years, businesses have offered more and more choices to cater to individual tastes. In case of mustard or socks, the implications of lengthy decision making process might be negligible, but the proliferation of choices can create paralysis when the stakes are high and the information is complex. During the BP oil-well disaster in 2010, when crude oil flowed unabated from the well in the Gulf of Mexico for three months, Coast Guard Adm. Thad Allen, the incident commander, bore the brunt of a crucial decision. He estimates that he got 300 to 400 pages of emails, texts, reports, and other messages every day. It's impossible to know whether less information, more calmly evaluated, would have let officials figure out sooner how to cap the well, but Allen says that the torrent of data might have contributed to what he calls the mistake of failing to close off air space above the gulf on day one. There were eight near midair collisions.

The more information we try to assimilate, the more we tend to regret the many forgone options. If we manage to make a decision despite info-deluge, it often comes back to haunt us. Too many choices enhance our regret and anxiety for all the options we didn't choose, and cause us to be more disappointed with ourselves if our decisions turn out badly. Psychologists analyzed job searches by college students. The more sources and kinds of information - about a company, an industry, a city, pay, benefits, corporate culture - they collected, the less satisfied they were with their decision. They knew so much, consciously or unconsciously, they could easily
imagine why a job not taken would have been better. In a world of limitless information, regret over the decisions we make becomes a domineering emotion. The fact that identifying the best feels impossible accounts for our irritation. Additionally, the time we devote to making decisions decreases the time we have to spend on other aspects of life, such as forming close relationships.

A key reason for information's diminishing or even negative returns is the limited capacity of the brain's working memory. It can hold roughly seven items (which is why seven-digit phone numbers were a great idea). Anything more must be processed into long-term memory. That takes conscious effort, as when you study for an exam. When our brain's inbox has to bear more than seven units of information, the brain is set about figuring out what to keep and what to disregard. Ignoring the repetitious and the useless involves great mental efforts and vigilance, a harder task when there is so much information.

An unconscious system guides many of our decisions, and it can be sidelined by too much information. Decisions requiring creativity benefit from letting the problem incubate below the level of awareness, though it is a challenge when information never stops arriving. Creative decisions are more likely to bubble up from a brain that applies unconscious thought to a problem, rather than going at it in a full-frontal, analytical assault. So while we are likely to think creative thoughts in the shower, it's much harder for us to set our minds on making a creative leap or a wise judgment if we're under a virtual deluge of data. We need to take a break - that allows the brain to subconsciously integrate new information with existing knowledge and thereby make novel connections, see hidden patterns and combine information in ways that spark smart decisions.

To illustrate let’s refer to the story of Dmitri Mendeleev, the Russian chemist, who is credited as being the creator of the first version of the periodic table of elements. Mendeleev is said to have been working without a wink of sleep for three days and three nights, trying to fit the results of his analytical work into some pattern, without any success, though. Having reached the highest level of nervous exhaustion, he was compelled to lie down for a while, and fell asleep at once. In the words of the distinguished chemist, when sleeping, he “saw a table, where the elements were arranged in perfect order.” By absorbing the information and “allowing his hardware to crunch the data”, he could see the world in a new way. He let the unconscious do the work and reveal something critically important to the advancement of mankind.

But it isn't only the quantity of information that knocks the brain senseless; it's the rate. The ceaseless influx trains us to respond instantly, sacrificing accuracy and thoughtfulness to the false god of immediacy. "We're being trained to prefer an immediate decision even if it’s bad to a later decision that's better," says psychologist Clifford Nass of Stanford University. "In business, we're seeing a preference for the quick over the right, in large part because so many
decisions have to be made. The notion that the quick decision is better is gaining ground."

The brain is also assigned to notice change over stasis. An arriving email that pops to the top of list qualifies as a change. We are conditioned to give greater weight in our decision-making machinery to what is latest, not what is more important or more interesting, neglecting what came earlier. Getting 30 texts per hour up to the moment when you make a decision means that most of them make all the impression of a feather on a brick wall, whereas Nos. 29 and 30 hold outsie importance, regardless of their validity. "We're fooled by immediacy and quantity and think it's quality," says Eric Kessler, a management expert at Pace University's Lubin School of Business. "It is the urgent rather than the important that runs our decisions."

How can you protect yourself from having your decisions warped by excess information? Experts advise taking a “batch” approach to emails and texts that should let your unconscious decision-making system start running. Avoid the trap of thinking that a decision requiring you to assess a lot of complex information is best made methodically and consciously; you will do better, and regret less, if you let your unconscious turn it over by removing yourself from the info influx. Set priorities: if a choice turns on only a few criteria, focus consciously on those. Some people seek to ignore extra information. These "sufficers" are able to say “enough”, whereas "maximizers" never stop surfing and devouring information, and so they struggle desperately to make a decision and move on.

If you think you're a minimizer the best prescription for you might be the "off" switch on your smart phone.

*NOTES;

A staycation is a neologism for a period of time in which an individual or family stays and relaxes at home, possibly taking day trips to area attractions. Staycations achieved popularity in the US during the financial crisis of 2007–2010. Staycations also became a popular phenomenon in the UK in 2009 as a weak pound made overseas holidays significantly more expensive. Common activities of a staycation include use of the backyard pool, visits to local parks and museums, and attendance at local festivals.

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

30. Find English equivalents in the text.

31. Find the words in the text which mean the following.

introduction of sth new; hard and persistent work; professional carelessness; sth unpleasant likely to happen soon; learn and understand new facts; a sudden increase in number; be able to understand problem; follow and make worried; pay no attention; physical attack; new and unusual; irrespective; acceptability and correctness
Text Analysis and Development

32. Explain what the following sentences from the text imply by paraphrasing them. Pay special attention to the underlined parts.

1. Although we have traditionally, and correctly, viewed having choices as essential to our well-being by improving the quality of our lives and enabling us to control our destinies, we have reached the point where we have too much of a good thing.
2. … whether to factor it into an impending decision.
3. … but the proliferation of choices can create paralysis when the stakes are high ...
4. … when crude oil flowed unabated from the well ...
5. The fact that identifying the best feels impossible accounts for our irritation.
6. Decisions requiring creativity benefit from letting the problem incubate below the level of awareness...
7. … it's much harder for us to set our minds on making a creative leap or a wise judgment if we're under a virtual deluge of data.
8. The brain is also assigned to notice change over stasis.
9. … most of them make all the impression of a feather on a brick wall, whereas Nos. 29 and 30 hold outsize importance, regardless of their validity.
10. … whereas "maximizers" never stop surfing and devouring information, and so they struggle desperately to make a decision and move on.

33. Choose the best option to finish the sentences (according to the text).

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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| 1 | The text focuses on | a. opportunities the choice provides.  
b. ceaseless options.  
c. downsides of a variety of choices. |
| 2 | Accessibility of information | a. has complicated the process of choice.  
b. has eased the process of choice.  
c. has had a negligible effect on the process of choice. |
| 3 | The wider the choice | a. the more we tend to high-quality decisions.  
b. the more critical mistakes we make.  
c. the more diligence we show in doing things by the book. |
| 4 | The proliferation of choices | a. creates paralysis during the choice of footwear.  
b. makes us regret the forgone options.  
c. makes self-satisfaction a domineering emotion. |
| 5 | The key reason for people's inability to process all the influx of the information is | a. the lack of long-term memory.  
b. our subconscious desire to ignore repetitions.  
c. the limited capacity of the working memory. |
| 6 | Decisions requiring creativity | a. benefit from shifting the problem below the level of awareness.  
b. call for a full-frontal, analytical assault.  
c. are to be made instantly. |
| 7 | The rate of decision-making trains us | a. to sacrifice accuracy to immediacy.  
b. to sacrifice accuracy to thoughtfulness.  
c. to sacrifice thoughtfulness to accuracy. |

The brain is assigned to register
a. the most essential changes.  
b. the latest changes.  
c. the most important changes.
34. Summarize the text making use of the previous exercise.

35. Take a stance on the following statements:

We are so overwhelmed with making choices in life that we forget to live.

The first step to getting the things you want out of life is this:
Decide what you want.

Destiny is no matter of chance. It is a matter of choice. But it is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved. It's choice - not chance - that determines your destiny.

36. Look through the text for appropriate prepositions or adverbs to fill in the blanks.
1. But … the advent … computers, voicemail and mobile phones, the mass media have become ever more sophisticated. 2. They verbally clashed and confronted each other … uncomfortable truths. 3. Having lots of cooks is essential … running a great restaurant. 4. The data is fed directly … a computer. 5. After a hard exhausting business trip he opted … a day of respite. 6. Britain is not the only place inundated … record-breaking rains. 7. I chose ten titles … random from my local bookshop. 8. The American firm said these factors were factored … the contract it signed with four Dublin councils. 9. The dominant services sector accounts … three-quarters of the economy. 10. The film is about growing up, about being a human being and figuring … who you are. 11. Around 60 brands in Britain cater … women who are size 16 and above. 12. As a new Editor-in-Chief he set … building a new team of journalists. 13. Anything I set my mind … I can achieve. 14. The spokesman confirmed the government’s preference … tax cuts … greater public spending.

37. Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the underlined words in the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.

38. Translate into English. Make use of different grammar and vocabulary structures while translating. Pay attention to a variety of Russian equivalents used to render the idea of the sentence.

EMBRACE
1. Never afraid to embrace a trend, Japan has a new craze to hit its travel industry: gazing at smokestacks. 2. Noam Chomsky, the renowned

1. Мы не только хотим, но и готовы поставить себе цель стать первыми в разработке инновационных проектов.
language theorist, posited that only humans could **embrace language**. 3. The company she is creating will work on a broader scale to help other companies **embrace social media**. 4. Most Americans today consume news less for information than for validation of a worldview they already embrace. 5. Early in the company’s history, Hilfiger was the rare businessman to enthusiastically **embrace all who loved his clothes**. 6. **The blanket embrace of** all benefits for the elderly will require much higher taxes or steep cuts in other programs, including those for the poor.

**ARRANGE**

1. We had to **arrange our own security** because we couldn’t get anything that worked well from society. 2. The manager took him up to the hotel’s Internet café and tried to help him **arrange a Skype chat** which didn’t go through. 3. Cut the mushrooms into four slices and **arrange them** on the side of the salad. 4. Eventually, most of the world’s trading nations will **arrange themselves into** just a few big blocs. 5. When the town’s few hotels are booked, the local triathlon association arranges for visiting athletes to sleep in residents’ homes. 6. It was the first complete edition in English, published by arrangement with the author. 7. Coach operator said booking inquiries increased about 60 percent as people sought alternative arrangements.

**FOCUS**

1. We have limited resources, so we have to focus our efforts. 2. Seeing the immense potential of a growing smartphone market in China, Apple is focused on increasing its penetration there. 3. That new approach has inspired a particularly strong focus on women in American art. 4. As always in science, each cosmological advance brings into focus some new questions that couldn’t previously have even been posed. 5. With focus and persistence, Forstmann’s hands-on management style caused the corporate jet-maker to soar. 6. The old man sat blinking for a time as his wandering thoughts came back to a focus. 7. He’s pretty big and athletic, and he looks like he’s very focused.

**QUALIFY**

1. The idea of qualifying himself as a civil engineer and taking up some occupation occasionally crossed his mind in this idle life. 2. Some people can’t qualify for loans or meet higher

Необходимо принять перемены, если другой путь ведет к катастрофе. 3. У него ушли годы на освоение профессии. 4. Это единственная партия, которая полностью разделяет концепцию единой Европы. 5. Границы внешней политики расширились, и теперь сюда включены области, прежде считавшиеся незначимыми.

1. Участников выставки просят подать заявки заранее, чтобы дать организаторам возможность лучше устроить всю экспозицию. 2. Он разложил напечатанные страницы по порядку. 3. Организация полагается на помощь социальных сетей в подготовке мероприятий. 4. Мы договорились, что такси придет за нами в 7. 5. Охладите фрукты, разрежьте пополам и разложите на листьях салата. 6. Как вы знаете, наши условия – 30 дней, и продлить срок можно только по специальной договоренности. 7. Примерно через 5 месяцев стало ясно, что условия соглашения не выполнялись.

1. Мы рассчитываем в основном заниматься недвижимостью. 2. Компания нацелена на повышение качества и репутации бренда. 3. В основном вопросы касались того времени, когда он работал на Флит Стрит. 4. Его главный интерес – это область космической науки, от планет до космологии. 5. Теперь центр внимания переместился на проблему долгосрочной занятости. 6. Когда я наконец нашел очки, весь мир стал ясным и четким. 7. Он так сосредоточен перед ссорами, что как будто почти не замечает, что происходит вокруг.

1. Он получил специальность бухгалтера и проработал в музыкальной индустрии 14 лет. 2. Чтобы получить право на получение пособия, заявили должны показать, что они
down payment requirements. 3. The iPad is so fast and light, the software so easy to navigate, that it really does qualify as a new category of gadget. 4. There is no accepted definition of depression, but this may qualify. 5. Group winners have already qualified for Saturday's Cup final.
6. Securities and Exchange Commission is qualified to rate companies and their various financial obligations. 7. Even researchers who have found that the use of this drug has long-term detrimental effects tend to qualify their statements by arguing that they need a lot more research.

39. Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. (Sometimes the whole structure of a sentence is supposed to be changed.)
1. Mr. Silver and other advocates of raising the minimum wage completely accepted the mayor’s comments. - Mr. Silver and other advocates of raising the minimum wage …
2. Kodak has been left behind by rivals that were faster at using digital camera technology in their devices. - Kodak has been left behind by rivals that …
3. Unlike President Kennedy, whose great fondness for James Bond novels helped make Ian Fleming an international sensation, President Obama demonstrates no devotion to espionage thrillers. - Unlike President Kennedy, whose …
4. But these devices will be in demand on many new markets. - But there are many new markets …
5. The bank can make provisions that you have travel insurance. - The bank …
6. Evening meals are available if you agree in advance. - Evening meals are available …
7. The company is doing its best to enter growth areas such as emerging markets. - The company …
8. More important, if you concentrate on what you do rather than what you have the way in which your job opportunities are evaluated may be changed. - More important, a …
9. People have been made to pay particular attention to the issue of pedestrian safety this week. - The issue of pedestrian safety …
10. After receiving education and getting a degree in medicine he worked for a time at City Hospital. – After …
11. While students in higher grades receive a government provided mid-day meal, kindergarten children do not have the right for that. - Kindergarten children …
12. Adding to the statement in order to clarify it, he said, “There are men about town who are pretty annoying and self-promoting.” - …

**WORD BUILDING**

40. Recast the sentences using words with the prefix DE-. Change the structure of the sentence, if required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFEAT</th>
<th>DEFAULT</th>
<th>DELUSION</th>
<th>DEPLETE</th>
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| 1. A new car goes down in value the moment it’s sold. – A new car …
2. I had still the mistaken belief that everyone was trying to cheat me. – I was under …
3. I took the lasagna out of the freezer and put it into the micro oven to heat. I was so hungry. – I …
4. A summer drought can reduce the amount of a region’s water supply. – A summer drought can …
5. Both good and bad points of her novel were under their discussion. – They discussed the merits and … |
6. The test was so difficult that I failed it. – The test completely …
7. Perfectly stable people start to feel miserable and gloomy in the face of divorce, unemployment, or failure in their work. – Perfectly stable people are easily plunged into …
8. Even employees with a perfect position in the company fear that they might be given a lower position, or less interesting job. – Even employees with a perfect position in the company fear …
9. New evidence obtained last week suggested her health had worsened. – Due to new evidence her health …
10. If the purchaser fails to pay back money at the time that they have a legal duty to pay, the loan company becomes the owner of the house. – If the purchaser …

**COLLOCATIONS**

41. What words collocate? Choose the correct variant.

1. Now I had a clean/clear/evident choice: either to accept their terms or leave.
2. His idea seemed to offer an apprehensive/adoptable/acceptable alternative.
3. Pollutants in the river pose/make/produce a real risk to the fish.
4. In this case we will meet/collide/face the deadly peril of being bought out by another company.
5. Deciding on your best option/selection/election is far from easy.
6. Charles decided to examine/test/try his luck at the roulette wheel.
7. He has not pointed/expressed/performed any definite preference as to which business school he wants to go to.
8. What are his survival perspectives/possibilities/chances?
9. The ceasefire has created a window/hole/trace of opportunity to rescue the peace process.
10. You need to decide/determine/realize your priorities before making a decision about your future.
11. Some people take crazy risks because they get a thrill from involving/courting/including danger.
12. Try and reduce your intake/involvement/exposure to hazards such as poor quality air.

**GRAMMAR CLINIC**

42. Translate into English paying attention to the NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

1. Полиция сообщает, что на вчерашнем футбольном матче присутствовало меньше людей, чем ожидалось. 2. Мон часы опять отстают. – Ты вечно жалуешься на проблемы с часами: то они отстают, то спешат. Пора бы тебе их попопить. 3. Перед командированной на север Эдит была в сомненьях. У нее слишком мало теплой одежды. Поездка займет всего неделю. А дома такой холодной погоды не бывает. Без теплой одежды она, конечно, заболеет. Но тратить деньги на то, что вряд ли понадобится еще раз, вряд ли разумно. Что же делать? 4. Сегодня я понимаю, что в те годы я был во власти иллюзий и часто испытывал судьбу. Однажды я чуть не поплатился жизнью за свою безопасность. – Насколько я знаю, тебе помог Ричард.- О, да. Он дал мне всего один совет. Но какой
совет! Совет, который изменил всю мою жизнь. 5. У меня для вас приятные известия. Во-первых, деньги получены и товар уже на складе. А это значит, что уже завтра вы можете отправляться в отпуск. К тому же, и погода наладилась. Такой великолепной погоды не было с начала лета! 6. Новости о землетрясении и цунами в Индийском океане 26 декабря 2004 были подобны грому среди ясного неба. Первоначальные данные о жертвах были противоречивы и колебались от 2000 до 2500. Однако согласно подтвержденной информации, природная катастрофа унесла около четверти миллиона жизней. 7. Что будет, если деньги закончатся? – Ты допускаешь серьезную ошибку. Посмотрим правде в глаза: скорее когда, чем если. Но от этого не уйти: когда они закончатся, нам придется искать нового спонсора. 8. Сейчас мы едим фрукты круглый год, хотя летом и в начале осени они дешевле и в них больше витаминов. 9. Нас радуют ваши успехи в работе. 10. Здесь мало товаров для детей. Думаю, стоит отправиться в специализированный магазин. 11. Чем больше Бетси думала о случившемся, тем меньше она понимала, что стало причиной несчастного случая. 12. Вы меня очень порадовали. Сегодня у вас вдвое меньше ошибок, чем в предыдущей работе.

**JOINT RESEARCH**

43. *What factors do we take into consideration making a choice? Why? Choose one of the factors and speak for 2 min about the reasons. You can add another factor to the list.*
EVERYDAY RISK

We all take risks every day of our lives. Driving to work, catching an aeroplane, even crossing the road. These sorts of risk are qualified by actuaries and covered by insurance policies. The insurance company, working on the past record of many hundreds of thousands of instances, calculates the probability of a particular accident befalling the individual seeking cover and sets the premium for the policy accordingly, plus a healthy margin to take care of its operating costs and profits.

Reasonable and sensible approach to life involves buying insurance policies, as statistics prove that the chances of having a serious accident in your own home or car are relatively high. People's perception of the risks they run while engaged in everyday activities is quite low, and this often leads to inexplicable acts of sheer folly. 'Familiarity breeds contempt', as the saying goes. People have been known to search for a gas leak using a candle for illumination, for example, or to hold their babies on their laps in the front seat of cars, instead of securing them safely in the rear seat, in the mistaken belief that they can protect them in the event of a collision. The familiarity of the surroundings lulls people into a false sense of security, often to such an extent that they do not allow even obvious danger signals to disturb their peace of mind. ‘I never thought it would happen to me,’ is the refrain of those surprised by dangers that could have been foreseen and avoided. The idea of being alert and safety-conscious while at home or work never occurred to them.

RISK AT WORK

Life insurance companies will insure people’s lives in return for an annual premium. The amount of premium will depend on a person’s age and health, as well as their job. As risk is inherent in many types of professional activities, higher premium, as statistics proves, would be paid, for example, by crop sprayers, licensed victuallers, fishermen, missionaries, steeplejacks and jockeys.

A dealer making a high-risk investment in the stock market or a fireman fighting a blaze at a chemical factory might run different level of risk, but they are supposed to have one feature in common - they take a calculated risk. A pilot, a driver, a construction worker, an acrobat in the circus or whoever, has trained or practised or worked out the right and the wrong way of doing their job, has been taught and tested at some length how to perform and has, in sum, established that he or she is in a position to carry through the action successfully. There may be accidents - a falling brick, faulty safety cord or a bird flying into the engine – but the chances to succeed are very strongly in their favour. As for such unavoidably hazardous professions as a doctor, a carpenter or an electrician taking precautions, not risks, is uppermost in the minds of the performers.

Advantages that hazardous occupations have might tip the balance in favour of taking up one of those jobs which in the long run will begin to bear fruit. A sense of achievement, comradeship, a feeling of belonging to en elite, the admiration of others, fame are on the short list of rewards one’s occupation is to claim.

Almost all activities, professional ones are of no exception, carry an emotional charge, in varying degrees, - the actor going on stage, the politician at a public meeting, the salesman trying to close a deal, the teacher facing the horde of perky freshmen. The emotional charge or
excitement is a common experience, known colloquially as “getting the adrenalin going”. It is adrenaline that’s at work in situations of tension and alertness, where the body needs to prepare itself for self-defence or best performance. What adrenaline does is to increase the heart-rate and blood pressure. Sugar molecules are released to produce energy in the muscles. Those are the effects of adrenaline. What noradrenaline does is to stimulate the brain’s pleasure centres. This is thought to be the reason for the good feeling experienced by risk-takers, whatever they do – either carry out professional duties or seek thrill for its own sake.

LEISURE ACTIVITIES (THRILL SEEKERS)
Whereas most prudent people would take out an insurance policy, as a basic part of their game-plan for living, thrill seekers choose to take a wholly unnecessary and avoidable risk. Risk-taking, by definition, defies logic, so what basic human need is driving them to do it?
Reason can't explain why people do unpredictable things — like jumping out of planes or exploring the jungles — for little or, sometimes, no reward at all. There's the thrill, of course, but those brief moments of ecstasy aren't enough to keep most risk takers coming back for more — which they do, again and again, like addicts. A new study by researchers at Vanderbilt University in Nashville suggests a biological explanation for why certain people tend to live life on the edge — it involves the neurotransmitter dopamine, the brain's feel-good chemical. Dopamine is in charge of making us feel satisfied after a filling meal, cheerful when our favorite football team wins. In the risk taker's brain there appear to be fewer dopamine-inhibiting receptors — meaning that daredevils' brains are more saturated with the chemical, predisposing them to keep taking risks or seeking it as a diversion.

But another approach to the matter is worth consideration. Risk sports are one of the fastest-growing leisure activities. Daredevils try anything from organised bungee jumps to illegally jumping off buildings. These people never feel as alive as when they are risking their lives. In their quest for the ultimate sensation, thrill-seekers are thinking up more and more elaborate sports. Zip wiring, for example, involves sliding down a rope from the top of a cliff suspended by a pulley attached to your ankle.

So why do some people's lives seem to be dominated by the' thrill factor', while others are perfectly happy to sit at home by the fire? Some say that people who do risk sports are reacting against a society, which has become dull and constricting. David Lewis, a psychologist, claims that people today crave adventure. In an attempt to guarantee safety, our culture has eliminated risk. The world has become bland and safe place. People used to be able to seek adventure by hunting wild animals, or taking part in expeditions. Now they turn to risk sports as an escape. And the pay-off is awesome: the thrill of trusting to the wind, speed around the track, piercing the darkness of deep water, a bloodcurdling yell of a wild animal.

The key difference which distinguishes such sport activities as gliding, racing, deep-sea diving, mountain climbing and all the other things that people do when they are enjoying themselves, is that in all these activities, sportsmen, either amateurs or professionals, have had different hours of practice, and have been equipped with facilities and skills in order to face risk
and bring an activity off. Freak winds, oil on the track, oxygen failure may cause an occasional accident - but the chances are very strongly in a thrill-seeker’s favor.

**GAMBLING**

Occasionally, someone, so heedless of his own safety, so desperate for thrills, or so convinced that they bear a charmed life, will play such deadly games as Russian Roulette in which even if the odds are six to one, the consequences can be fatal. Such games are commonly prompted by bravado or a sort of death wish. Part of the attraction is the physical sensations offered.

Consider simply the case of someone planning to spend a night out at the casino. First comes the pleasure of anticipation, thinking through the day about going out to gamble; then perhaps comes the agreeable social pleasure of making arrangements to meet friends, other gamblers; not forgetting the important point of ensuring that you have the money to gamble ... That may well be a nervous-making element, especially if you can't really afford it, or can't afford to lose; then comes the physical sensation, the pitter-patter of excitement as you walk through the doors of the casino, the sight and sound of action in the gambling-rooms ... twitches of nervous tension ... finally the see-saw sensations of each coup, one after another in rapid succession, as the wheel spins or the dice roll or the cards fall; the exhilaration of winning and the depression of losing. However this amalgam of sensations, of anticipation, excitement and resolution, may be described, the impact is in the body, physical.

Should a reason for gambling be adrenalin buzz as ultimate experience or adventure with a view to escape, it is a deeply-rooted human instinct, as strong as hunger, thirst or sex, says David Spanier, a journalist and a gambler.

But when it comes to chances to win, gambling is exactly the opposite to sport or professional activity - the odds are against the player. The risk is worse than fifty-fifty. With no real pay-off in sight, there’s little to pin your hopes on.

Little do we know about ourselves. Do people go in search of high-risk activities in order to achieve a higher degree of excitement? Do they play daredevils to impress somebody? Do we try, consciously or unconsciously, to choose environments that are either relaxing or thrilling? Do we?

### Vocabulary Practice

#### Everyday Risk

44. Find English equivalents in the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Phrases</th>
<th>English Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>оценивать вероятность</td>
<td>to evaluate probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>устанавливать размер страхового взноса</td>
<td>to determine the amount of insurance premium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эксплуатационные расходы</td>
<td>operating expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>покупать страховку</td>
<td>to purchase insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>необычайные случаи глупости</td>
<td>extraordinary cases of foolishness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>держать ребенка на руках</td>
<td>to hold a baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>на заднем сидении</td>
<td>in the back seat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. Find the words in the text which mean the following:

case; try to get insurance against; extra amount to pay for possible losses; the way we view people and situations; make someone feel relaxed enough to sleep; words you often repeat

#### Risk at Work

46. Find English equivalents in the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Phrases</th>
<th>English Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>в обмен на</td>
<td>in exchange for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ежегодный взнос</td>
<td>annual contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иметь общую черту</td>
<td>to have a common characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шансы преуспеть на их стороне</td>
<td>chances to succeed on their side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>принимать меры предосторожности</td>
<td>to take precautions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>быть в числе главных наград</td>
<td>to be among the main prizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>выполнять профессиональные обязанности</td>
<td>to perform professional duties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. Find the words in the text which mean the following:

characteristic; not working correctly; most urgent; powerful and influential group; differently; a large number; lively and happy

### Leisure Activities (Thrill Seekers)
48. Find English equivalents in the text.
по определению; на острие; насыщенный чем-то; в поисках; жаждать приключений; охотиться на диких зверей; результат, отдача; душераздирающий крик диких животных; любители; успешно осуществить

49. Find the words in the text which mean the following:
careful and using good judgement; to challenge; in control of; sb enjoying the risk taken; making sb likely to think in a particular way; change; absolute and final; intricate; limiting activity; boring

50. Find English equivalents in the text.
жаждать острых ощущений; шансы один к шести; один за другим; колесо вращается; смесь чувств; укоренившийся инстинкт

51. Find the words in the text which mean the following:
paying no attention; enjoyable expectation; pleasant; sound of the rain (against a roof); changing situation; successful move; jollity; satisfactory solution

**Text Analysis and Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVERYDAY RISK</th>
<th>52. What do the following sentences from the texts imply?</th>
<th>53. Answer the following question.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Familiarity breeds contempt.</td>
<td>Why do people neglect possible risks in everyday life?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK AT WORK</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A sense of achievement, comradeship, a feeling of belonging to en elite, the admiration of others, fame are on the short list of rewards one’s occupation is to claim.</td>
<td>What drives people in their choice of hazardous occupations?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEISURE ACTIVITIES (THRILL SEEKERS)</th>
<th>Why are risk sports increasingly popular today?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>… in all these activities, sportsmen, either amateurs or professionals, have had different hours of practice, and have been equipped with facilities and skills in order to face risk and bring an activity off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAMBLING</th>
<th>What is the key difference between gambling and risk sport?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With no real pay-off in sight, there’s little to pin your hopes on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

54. Make a synthetic review of the articles making use of the previous exercises.
55. **How do you understand the following proverbs? What is your attitude to them?**

- Danger foreseen is half avoided.
- He that never climbed never fell.
- Fortune favours the brave.
- Still waters run deep.

56. **Look through the text for appropriate prepositions or adverbs to fill in the blanks.**

1. The intensive training she had done gave her the edge … other runners. 2. Some people, bored by the monotony of everyday routine, tend to live life … the edge. 3. … the event of a crash, these added safety features may be lifesavers. 4. … exception, all employees must carry their identity cards with them. 5. Most of his family are sport enthusiasts, but he’s the exception … the rule. 6. Casino gambling is banned in New York, … the exception … casinos on Indian land. 7. He entered … an involved explanation … software. 8. People no longer live in small communities … the same extent … they used to. 9. He is strongly … favour … capital punishment. 10. These stocks have steadily fallen … … favour … investors. 11. He was careful to show no favour … anyone. 12. The matter will be discussed … greater length this evening. 13. They have gone … great lengths to make us feel welcome. 14. We’re … the waiting list … membership of the golf club. 15. I’ve got a lot … my mind at the moment. 16. Many young people react … traditional values. 17. The university reacted favourably … the proposals. 18. They complained … the food, and … good reason. 19. There are obvious reasons … such a haphazard move. 20. She gave them all the help she could, and asked for nothing … return … her kindness. 21. He promised to visit us … his return. 22. … view … the shortage of time each person may only speak for five minutes. 23. The painting was put … view … the public to see. 24. The idea was to pool resources … a view … lowering operating costs.

57. **Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the underlined words in the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

- **MIND (n, v); MINDFUL; MINDLESS**
  1. I’m not an ambiguous person, I speak my mind, and a lot of people don’t do that anymore. 2. Ever since Johnny Depp starred in a certain Disney movie, his image brings to mind Jack Sparrow and all those action figures. 3. I can sleep at night knowing I told the truth, as that has given me peace of mind. 4. Downton is a soap opera proving that modern people are desperate for something to take their mind off the perplexities of the present. 5. Since the Great Recession, companies have started changing their interviewing methods and are now giving interviewees logic puzzles and mind-

58. **Translate into English. Make use of different grammar and vocabulary structures while translating. Pay attention to a variety of Russian equivalents used to render the idea of the sentence.**

1. Дети склонны говорить точно то, что думают. 2. Оба политика известны своим острым умом и необычайно сильной волей. 3. Помни, я всегда окажу тебе всю необходимую помощь. 4. Достаточно посмотреть это потрясающее видео поездки через всю страну, чтобы на время забыть о зиме. 5. Благодаря невероятной запутанности налогового кодекса крупные корпорации могут применять наиболее эффективные схемы по уходу от
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bending riddles. 6. Rouse doesn’t want to be chief of staff, and apparently doesn’t mind that Daley retains the title. 7. All are minding their manners, and yet tensions are apparent. 8. We are mindful of concerns raised about a negative impact on innovation. 9. We are moving from mindless to mindful consumption. 10. Keep me in mind when choosing a candidate for that position.</th>
<th>住宅建设，6. Rouse不愿成为首席工作人员，而且显然不介意Daley保留他的位置。7.所有人都在注意自己的举止，但紧张关系仍然明显。8.我们对担心提出的担忧感到警觉。9.我们从无意识转变为有意识的消费。10.请记住我，当选择候选人时。</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHARGE (n, v); CHARGED</td>
<td>1. The Harvard Law Professor emerged on the cover of TIME, as one of the experts leading the charge for financial reform. 2. They are generally in charge of administering schools, universities, health and social services. 3. He pleaded guilty to a fraud charge, admitting his role in a scheme involving state pension funds. 4. As governor of South Dakota for 16 years, he was always pushing lawmakers to approve his proposals and racing to disaster sites to take charge. 5. Financial experts say it’s a good idea for you to charge your adult children rent for access to their old room. 6. Some critics charge that climate change science relies too much on computer models. 7. In a 2011 study, researchers monitored involuntary facial expressions as a way of assessing responses to emotionally charged pictures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRIVE (n, v)</td>
<td>1. British Prime Minister David Cameron is leading an austerity drive in his country in order to cut budget deficit and weather the economic storm. 2. Whether Apple consumers are conscious of it or not, design has been a critical piece of the company's drive to world domination. 3. The coach really drives the team, but he gets good results. 4. The plant uses mirrors to concentrate the sun's rays onto towers, where they produce steam to drive a turbine, generating electricity. 5. Unrestrained competition can drive people into actions that they would otherwise regret. 6. Google may not really want to buy Yahoo but just wants to drive up the price that another buyer will have to pay. 7. Influenza must like the cold; if this were the case, maybe global warming would drive down flu infections. 8. It's actually start-ups that drive the effect of creating new jobs normally attributed to small firms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REASON (n, v); REASONED; REASONING</td>
<td>1. Can Google balance the needs of its network with the desires of people who have good reason to separate their online and offline personas? 2. My philosophy in life is that everything happens for a reason.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reason. 3. Critics of the President fail to comprehend a president who favors reason over rage. 4. Roberts is a man of understanding, but in this case he was directed by sheer desperation rather than reason. 5. Philippa Foot helped transform the field of moral philosophy, carefully attending to the way we actually reason about what we should do. 6. European Union leaders, he reasoned, would never allow the countries to default. 7. Once the emotional system is engaged, choices become less reasoned. 8. That's the original line of reasoning and quite convincing one.

59. Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. (Sometimes the whole structure of a sentence is supposed to be changed.)

1. He is at once the most responsive and reflective of men; he is not influenced by other people’s opinions and is generous in sharing his. - He knows … 2. His staying here wouldn’t annoy me if he helped around the house. – I wouldn’t … 3. Be careful not to spill the drink. – … 4. You will have to pay a fortune for deliveries at a flower shop on Sunday. – Flower shops … 5. Passengers who need to make last-minute alterations to their flight don’t have to pay if they wait for any available seat on another flight the same day. – Passengers can wait … 6. It was a great relief when she arrived and accepted responsibility for the whole project. - It was … 7. The report puts the blame for half of the century’s air pollution problems on cars. – The report … 8. The flood has forced thousands of people to leave their homes. – Thousands of people … 9. The company has embarked on an advertising campaign aimed at improving its image. – The company … 10. Traditionally, an employee is fired if he doesn’t get to work on time, doesn’t do the work assigned and behaves unprofessionally. – The traditional … 11. In the recent years, there has been an unprecedented rise in CEO’s salaries. – CEO’s salaries … 12. His assessment of the situation is based on sheer emotion, not his ability to make sensible decisions. – His assessment is based …

WORD BUILDING

60. Use derivatives of the word MIND to complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIND-BOGGLING</th>
<th>MIND-LESS</th>
<th>MIND-SET</th>
<th>MINDFUL</th>
<th>MINDLESS</th>
<th>MINDFULNESS</th>
<th>ABSENT-MINDED</th>
<th>NARROW-MINDEDNESS</th>
<th>NUMBING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Travellers must be careful about their possessions and conscious of their surroundings. (of) – Travellers must be ….</td>
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<td>2. Being a small community, villagers are unwilling to accept any new ideas and ways. – The villagers displayed the typical …</td>
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<td>3. Stop watching these TV shows, they don’t involve any intelligence, nor application of your brains. – Stop watching those …</td>
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<td>4. Researchers are generating unbelievably enormous volumes of data at accelerating rates. – Researchers are generating …</td>
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<td>5. The work I do in this company is extremely boring and uninspiring. – My present employment is …</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. The transition requires their company to work out a new way of thinking and developing. – The transition requires their company to embrace …</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. John liked to give people the impression that he was a typical</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
professor, with his head lost in thought, always forgetting things around. – John liked to give people the impression of …
8. Leading economic authorities and analysts have applauded his being selected for the post. – His selection has been applauded by ….

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**61. Explain the meaning of the phrasal verbs with particles ON and OFF.**

1. We can only afford to keep a few workers on. 2. How long do you think you can hold off the attack. 3. Is this musical still on? 4. We kept off the main roads to avoid the traffic. 5. He called in at the office before he left for London. 6. Hold on! That doesn’t sound right! 7. I must be off now. 8. Police called off the search for the climbers at dusk.

**GRAMMAR CLINIC**

**62. Translate the story into English.**

Со студентом педагогического института Семеном Отнякиным случилась катастрофа – он без памяти влюбился, причем влюбился как-то крайне неорганизованно – в студенчку другого вуза. Любые попытки родных реанимировать быстро утаскивающий интерес к учебе встречались в штыки. И неудивительно! Вряд ли даже самая увлекательная лекция по античной мифологии могла бы сравниться с временем, проведенным в компании очаровательной и трогательной Женечки.

Известие о надвигающейся зачетной сессии было подобно грому среди ясного неба. Семен, вдруг очнувшийся от любовного дурмана и осознавший нависшую угрозу отчисления, ринулся догонять однокурсников. Он глотал учебники, как факир в цирке глотает шпаги, бегал за преподавателями, рассказывая им трогательные истории о близких и не очень близких родственниках с единственной целью всучить списанные у друзей работы, - словом, проявлял удивительную способность к выживанию в экстремальных условиях. Изобретательность Отнякина была вознаграждена – он сдал практически все зачеты. Оставался всего один - последний. Но тут удача ему изменила! Не хватило пары часов, чтобы подготовиться по истории русской литературы.

Когда Отнякин вошел в аудиторию, где совершалось таинство приема зачета по литературе, измотанный длительной осадой профессор уже не мог оказывать сколько-нибудь серьезного сопротивления.
- Ну-с, что вы знаете о романе «Отцы и дети»?
- Отнякин естественно роман читал, но давно. А сейчас, так сказать «в условиях прессинга», решительно ничего не мог вспомнить.
- Чей это роман?
- Чей? – Отнякин тянет время, надеясь на чудо.
- Ну да. Кто его написал – Толстой, Чехов, Тургенев, Достоевский?.. Так…, две из четырех названных фамилий начинаются с буквы «Т». Указать на них – 50% попадания.
- Турстой написал, то есть Толстейн.
- Профессор, рассеянно рывшийся в бумагах, услышав знакомые слова, подтвердил: - Ну, правильно, Тургенев написал. А о чем там речь?
- В «Отцах и детях»?
- Ну, да! – Профессор явно начинает нервничать.
- Там…, там…, там … речь идет о родителях и их отпрысках.
- Правильно. А на чьей стороне автор?
  Мысль Отнякина бешено работает. В памяти всплывает портрет Тургенева – красивая седая борода, пенсне. Такой может быть только на стороне отцов.
  - Он был это … на стороне отцов. – Но вида, застыщее выражение ожидания на лице профессора, Отнякин добавляет. – Хотя, так сказать …
  - Верно, - подхватывает профессор. – Автор старается сохранять объективность. Ну, вот вам последний простенький вопрос. Как назывался выведенный в «Отцах и детях» представитель нового поколения разночинцев?
  - Ну, надо же так бедарно срезаться на последнем вопросе, промелькнуло в голове у Отнякина.
  Профессор с надеждой смотрит на студента и, сжалившись, решает помочь:
  - Ни-…, выводит он первый слог и, вида отсутствие реакции, продолжает:
    - ги-… Ну, что же вы, молодой человек? Так хорошо начали.
    - Ни-ги-… - скандирует профессор. Он размахивает руками, пытаясь дирижировать хранящим молчание Отнякиным. Зачетная ведомость падает на пол. Семен поднимает ее и протягивает преподавателю.
    - У вас упал. Лист - вторит ему Отнякин.
    - Ну, конечно! Ни-ги-лист. Зачет!
    Новость переполняет сердце Семена счастьем. Прижимая зачетку к груди, он пятится к двери. За дверью силы оставляют его. Уж очень это изнурительно – сдавать зачеты без подготовки!

Po рассказу Виктора Ардова «Изурительный способ»

**DEVELOPING THE ISSUE**

**RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS**

63. What are the dangers associated with the following activities? What measures of protection can you take to forestall possible negative outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITUATIONS</th>
<th>POSSIBLE RISKS</th>
<th>PRECAUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 going to a circus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 driving to the airport in the peak hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 washing windows high-off the ground</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 going to a football match</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 flying on charter flights</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 arranging a garden party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 going on an international bus tour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 planting a tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9 driving to the country in a snowstorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 letting off firecrackers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
СОЗДАЙ СВОИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ!

В своей книге «Продвижение по служебной лестнице не продается на кассе» известный английский психолог Майкл Ватерсон (Michal Watterson) призывает не только пользоваться любой появившейся возможностью, но и говорить о том, что необходимо самому создавать благоприятные условия. Вместо того, чтобы ждать, когда удача постучит в дверь, вы всегда можете отправиться к ней навстречу. Даже, если эта встреча организована вашей мамой на концерте эстрадной звезды.

Именно это произошло с 15-летним пареньком из Бирмингема. Сэм Холиман и его мама Паула были на концерте известного английского певца Michale Bublé. Во время концерта Паула поднялась на сцену и сказала певцу, что ее сыну только что исполнилось 15, он большой поклонник певца и хочет спеть с ним на сцене. Чтобы сделать это, нужно определенное мужество. Мама искала шанс, чтобы дать его своему сыну и не упустила его. После короткого разговора, певец пригласил Сэма на сцену, чтобы спеть с ним. Сэм не подвел свою маму. 14 тысяч зрителей и сам певец были потрясены, когда они услышали, как поет Сэм. Зал взревел от восторга. В тот вечер Сэм Холиман полностью использовал предstawившуюся ему возможность. Без сомнения, это выступление откроет для него много дорог, чтобы начать свою карьеру.

Понятно, что не все могут петь. Не у всех будет шанс выступить на сцене с обладателем премии Грэмми. Но возможности нужно искать, их можно создавать, и ими нужно обязательно вовремя пользоваться. И прежде всего в вашей профессии. Никакая возможность или шанс не должны ускользнуть от вашего внимания. Но надо помнить, что возможность зачастую не просто благоприятное условие, которое ведет к карьерному росту. Ваш шанс может выглядеть как сложная задача, с которой нужно справиться, или дополнительные обязанности, возложенные на вас. Появившаяся возможность не гарантирует повышения оплаты вашего труда, она даже может потребовать весьма плотного графика работы. Из-за этого зачастую возможности и упускаются. Люди не хотят перерабатывать, не хотят работать больше за те же деньги. Они рассматривают сверхурочную работу, как угрозу, а не как лотерейный билет. Они не понимают, что начальник дает им возможность приобрести опыт, различные навыки и показать, что они могут выполнить поставленную задачу, что и позволит им продвинуться по службе в будущем. Не нужно сосредотачиваться только на материальной выгоде, которую предоставляет та или иная возможность. Понятно, что все стремятся заработать больше денег, но готовность возложить на себя дополнительные обязанности готовит почву для вашей дальнейшей карьеры.

Главным делом должно быть наполнение вашего резюме - краткого изложения сведений о вашем образовании и опыте работы. Его нужно наполнить информацией полезной для будущего восхождения по карьерной лестнице. Большинство работодателей ищут кандидатов, чьи опыт подходил бы для должностей более высокого уровня. Поэтому, когда начальник поручает подчиненному сделать работу, которая не является прямой обязанностью этого подчиненного, он дает ему возможность приобрести необходимый опыт, но пока на прежней должности. Рассматривайте это как подготовку к следующей ступеньке вашей карьеры, но без отрыва от производства. И обязательно сами проявляйте инициативу. После того, как вы выполнили свою обычную работу, попросите...
вашего руководителя поручить вам выполнение еще какого-нибудь задания. То есть вы действуете упреждающе, чтобы быть конкурентоспособным на рынке труда, а не ждете, сложа руки. И когда на собеседовании займет речь о таком умении, как, например, бегать в мешках на корпоративной вечеринке, вы заявите, что не только можете делать это, но имеете опыт бега на прежнем месте работы.

Совет Майкла Ватерсона – сделать так, чтобы любой шанс или возможность работали на вас и ваше продвижение в жизни. Они должны быть трамплином ваших свершений. И, кто знает, может быть, однажды и вы будете стоять на сцене перед 14 тысячами поклонников.

**SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD**

65. Do you agree with the following statements? Give support to your stance.

![Opportunity may knock only once, but temptation leans on the doorbell.]

**Small opportunities are often the beginning of great enterprises.**

**We must believe in luck. For how else can we explain the success of those we don't like?**

**REVISION AND EXTENSION**

66. Choose appropriate words to complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Later she studied … art and became famous. … changes have been made in various branches of our Department. Stop howling in pain over the splinter in your finger. You are being …!</th>
<th>MELODRAMATIC DRAMATIC DRASTIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Our world is full of things that are … → that is, produced by humans rather than by nature. You should have known that copy of the &quot;Declaration of Independence&quot; was a … when you saw it was signed by &quot;Jon Hancrock&quot; instead of &quot;John Hancock.&quot; This is no time for … modesty.</td>
<td>FALSE FAKE ARTIFICIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Farmers most affected by the …, hope that there may yet be sufficient rain early in the growing season. I'll never get over this cold if such …s are let in on me. The new UN … calls on all sides to halt attacks.</td>
<td>DRAUGHT DROUGHT DRAFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>More than 500,000 Somali children are verging on … . The … is rooted in years of drought. Nothing but … and despair could have induced this attack.</td>
<td>HUNGER FAMINE STARVATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Heavy rains turned roads into rivers as the country experienced its worst … in 50 years. Scientists are predicting that volcano …s could grow stronger and go on for months. Men were serious, alert and restless as if apprehensive of some impending … .</td>
<td>CALAMITY FLOODING ERUPTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. The article said that fanciful claims surrounding global warming have turned out to be a colossal … deception. Schools often fail to cater for the needs of … children. Chinese collectors are only beginning to develop an … eye and expertise.

7. The judge …ed the case in favor of the plaintiff. My grandfather …ed many family disputes and smothered many lawsuits at their first birth. Childhood spent in my grandmother's delightful kitchen …ed my future career as a baker.

67. Choose the word to complete the sentence.

1. (a) She was a really stunning case - woman who became active rather than … as she grew older. (b) She looked up at Bindle, a … figure, with twitching mouth and frightened eyes. (pathetic/apathetic) 2. (a) He … in urging his request, but it was so dangerously absurd that I absolutely refused. (b) He talked of going round to see you, but Mamma … on his staying quietly indoors. (persist/insist) 3. (a) These days,… (s) don't always have to be a sweet course, but can instead be a savory or a cheese course. (b) In front lay a …, a vast sandy area without vegetation. (desert/dessert) 4. (a) He works wonders on the nonhuman level—sharks, dinosaurs, robot … invaders, and so on—but he doesn’t seem as interested in actual human beings. (b) Besides, he added, "this country is our number one strategic …." (alien/ally) 5. (a) Education is the very best means of creating and fostering the national … spirit. (b) Others were angered by his paternalistic and … style. (patriotic/patronizing) 6. (a) His example was emulated by his … (s). (b) His appointment has pleased the scientific community, which never warmed to his…. (predecessor/successor) 7. (a) Philosopher Herbert Spencer wrote, “The wise man must remember that while he is a … of the past, he is a parent of the future.” (b) His father was the surviving representative of an honored line of English … (s). (ancestor/ descendant) 8. (a) You’re … for unemployment benefits if you’ve recently been laid off, but not if you've never had a job in the first place. (b) Time and the elements wore the names all but … . (illegible/eligible) 9. (a) My granddad felt … over his vanished youth. (b) A delay of even a few minutes would be …. (regretful/regrettable) 10. (a) Being so … he believes everything he reads. (b) A … reputation is earned through consistent good behavior and an overall trustworthy personality. (credible/credulous)

68. Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits into the space.

One of the many design faults in humans is our startling …1… to measure consequences. …2… and severity of adverse effects are not the only and certainly not the most important reasons that people use as yardsticks for perceiving and qualifying risks. There are also emotional …3… to mind.

Human behaviour tends to be fuelled by …4…, not the ‘facts’ or what scientists present as ‘real’ risks. In many areas of technology, such as nuclear power …5…, major accidents involving safety system failures can have catastrophic effects, and risk is seen as a fatal threat. Although the …6… of such an accident is …7… low, a look at the attitude to rare random events shows, that possibility plays hardly any role at all in how people

1. WILL
2. PROBABLE
3. DISTORT
4. PERCEIVE
5. GENERATE
6. LIKE
7. EXTREME
8. NATURE
9. RARE
10. DENY
perceive danger: it’s the very nature of the random event that poses the feeling of threat.

...disasters like earthquakes are usually seen as events with catastrophic effects which we can’t escape. Unlike accidents caused by human error, they are beyond control. In such cases, the relative ...of the event provides psychological reinforcement for risk ...as shown by the large number of people who choose not to move away from earthquakes zones.

69. Read the text and choose the best words to fill in the gaps.

Many of the earliest explorers, ...(1) by the necessity to find adequate water and food resources, undertook ...(2) into unknown seas, risking their life and ...(3). The explorations by Christopher Columbus and other Europeans during the 15th and 16th centuries ...(4) around glory, commerce and the need to find faster trade routes, joined with religion and riches as a major ...(5) for exploration. ...(6) in navigational instruments as ...(7) as improvements in cartography made those voyages less dangerous. During the 18th century exploration focused ...(8) scientific purposes. Intellectuals ...(9) aware of their ignorance about certain aspects of the physical and natural world. In the 20th century countries competed to ...(10) prestige. With ...(11) land to discover and ...(12), there were races to the North Pole, the South Pole, Everest, the depths of the oceans, the moon and Mars. The exploration of the 21st century often has ...(13) to do with overcoming physical ...(14) than discovering the unknown: not simply to reach the peak of Everest, ...(15) to reach it alone, or without oxygen, or in the shortest possible time.

Exploration has turned inwards: once we explored what is ‘out there’, now we explore the limits of what we can withstand.

1. A ELEVATED  B DRIVEN  C BEWILDERED  D TAKEN
2. A CRUISES  B TOURS  C TRIPS  D VOYAGES
3. A LIMB  B HEALTH  C FORTUNE  D WELLBEING
4. A ROLLED  B PINPOINTED  C CENTERED  D LIMELIGHTED
5. A REASON  B CAUSE  C CONSEQUENCE  D REPERCUSSION
6. A ADVANCE  B DEVELOP  C STIMULATE  D PROMOTE
7. A GOOD  B WELL  C BAD  D NICE
8. A INTO  B UP  C DOWN  D ON
9. A BEGAN  B STARTED  C ENHANCED  D BECAME
10. A WIN  B GAIN  C LOSE  D HAND
11. A MORE AND MORE  B FEWER AND FEWER  C LESS AND LESS  D BIG AND BIG
12. A COMPENSATE  B CLAIM  C EVALUATE  D CHARGE
13. A MUCH  B MORE  C LITTLE  D FEWER
14. A QUALIFICATIONS  B ARRANGEMENTS  C CHALLENGES  D ESCAPES
15. A BUT  B AND  C OR  D THAN
70. Render the text into English using the vocabulary of the unit.

КАК МЫ ПРИНИМАЕМ РЕШЕНИЯ?
Считается, что наука давным-давно нашла объяснение процессу принятия решений. Когда возникает необходимость сделать выбор, мы взвешиваем все возможные варианты, их вероятность, возможную выгоду, а затем оставляем вариант с «максимальной ожидаемой пользой». Согласно этой теории, люди являются так называемыми «рациональными оптимизаторами».

Но так ли это? Ведь даже при наличии всей необходимой информации, вряд ли возможно все учесть. Более того, никогда не уйти и от того, что в своих решениях мы часто основываемся не на рациональных аспектах, а на внутренних предубеждениях, эмоциях, надеждах, заблуждениях и условиях. Но их нельзя противопоставлять логике. Скорее всего, эти факторы – составляющие «навигационной системы» для направления человека к выбору, обеспечивающему наилучшую выживаемость.

Удивительным является тот факт, что человек склонен быть чрезвычайно осторожным, когда речь идет о малых потерях. И, наоборот, перспектива больших потерь заставляет нас принимать самые рискованные решения. Это тем более поразительно потому, что страх потери – всегда сильнее, чем удовольствие от приобретения – люди всегда отчаянно защищают то, что уже есть. Когда стоит выбор, продолжать вкладываться в рискованное предприятие или нет, огромное влияние оказывают уже сделанные вложения. Не желая мириться с потерями, мы готовы на новые лишения, чтобы вернуть потраченное.

71. Speak for 2 minutes on one of the following quotations.

The Chinese use two brush strokes to write the word 'crisis.' One brush stroke stands for danger; the other for opportunity. In a crisis, be aware of the danger - but recognize the opportunity.  
JOHN F.KENNEDY

Ability is nothing without opportunity.  
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity.  
LUCIUS ANNAEUS SENEC

To win without risk is to triumph without glory.  
PIERRE CORNEILLE

Our lives improve only when we take chances - and the first and most difficult risk we can take is to be honest with ourselves.  
WALTER ANDERSON

A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.  
WINSTON CHURCHILL

What doesn't kill you will make you stronger.  
FRIEDRICH NIETZCHE

Do not let what you cannot do interfere with what you can do.  
UNKNOWN

There are only two tragedies in life: one is not getting what one wants, and the other is getting it.
OSCAR WILDE

We are continually faced with a series of great opportunities brilliantly disguised as insoluble problems.

JOHN W. GARDNER

\[\text{\textbf{\textit{NOTE}}}\]

\begin{itemize}
\item Preparing your statement \textbf{REMEMBER} to
\item confine your speech to the most convincing ARGUMENTS;
\item avoid plunging into unnecessary or \textbf{IRRELEVANT DETAILS};
\item use the \textbf{LANGUAGE OF YOUR LISTENERS’ INTERESTS};
\item be grateful to your listeners for every minute of their \textbf{ATTENTION} as your audience owes you nothing!
\end{itemize}
1. What are your dreams and hopes? Answer the following questions.

- What are the most common hopes and aspirations? What dreams would you call trivial, trite or plain?
- What kind of dreams are called utopian, extraordinary, eccentric?
- Are there any profound age, ethnic and gender differences in wishes?
- What obstacles can hinder the realisation of hopes?
- Why do most dreams never come true?
2. Complete the sentences with the words from the left-hand column.

1. He never uses a recipe – just throws all kinds of food in a pan and …(s) for the best.
2. I really … going for a swim.
3. Rachel has always …(ed) love and recognition.
4. This type of advertisements plays on people’s powerful … for luxury and status in society.
5. Patricia had an irresistible… to save her brother.
6. Sarah’s first … was to go straight to William and tell him the news, but on reflection she thought better of it.
7. I have not the slightest … to move downtown but I’ll have to.

3. Replace the phrases in italics with the words from the box.

1. All my plans to get to Beijung conference might end in failure because of an airline strike.
2. Bad weather has again delayed the shuttle launch.
3. Diane suspected something wrong was going to happen when the policeman asked about her whereabouts on Monday morning.
4. Jem’s spontaneous speech met with thunderstorm of applause.
5. Donne is keen to prove her worth to the company.
6. The concert is designed to raise money for charity.
7. You will need strong motivation to reach your target.

4. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. Representatives from European countries will have to map … the details of the proposed aid programme.
2. We have carried out a lot of market research and our new products are … the pipeline.
3. I am ready to put up with any hardship as long as I can cling … the hope of seeing him again.
4. Peter has booked the flight, but not the accommodation – he will play it … ear when he gets there.
5. There is nothing as depressing as living … day … day with no purpose.
6. We can’t tell you exactly what the cinema will look like, it is still … the planning stage.
7. After all the problems we have had we’re finally beginning to see some light … the end of the tunnel.
8. Sue has always wanted to become an actress; for the initial stage she is pinning her hopes … getting to films as an extra.
9. One mathematician spent five years trying to solve the problem and finally gave up … despair.
10. He longed … the good old days when the old were shown respect.
11. I hoped … hope than I would be given the job although in my heart I knew I had made too many mistakes.
12. Her life had never been easy – she was a struggling writer aspiring … fame.
5. Read the extracts from INVISIBLE THREAD and match subtitles with corresponding paragraphs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERCOMING SOCIAL EXCLUSION</th>
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<tr>
<td>POLYVALENCE OF FRIENDSHIP</td>
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<td>GENDER FACTOR IN MAKING FRIENDS</td>
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<td>WHO IS A REAL FRIEND?</td>
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<td>DIFFICULTY OF DEFINING FRIENDSHIP</td>
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<td>DISREGARDED INFLUENCE FOR GOOD</td>
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<td>URGENT NEED FOR FRIENDSHIP</td>
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<td>FROM COMRADESHP TO FRIENDSHIP</td>
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<td>ENHANCING FRIENDSHIP</td>
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INVISIBLE THREAD

A It lifts hearts and lengthens lives. It has been hailed as the ultimate good by philosophers and promoted by major religions. The wondrous good in question is friendship. When approaching the notion of friendship, our first problem is that there is a lack of firmly agreed and socially acknowledged criteria for what makes a person a friend. In one setting we may refer to someone as a friend, in another the label may seem less appropriate. Friendship is a slippery category. Aristotle provides us with the three components of the notion of friendship: “Friends must enjoy each other's company, they must be useful to one another, and they must share a common commitment to the good”. In contemporary societies, in a culture dominated by expressive and utilitarian individualism, we tend to assign the components of pleasure and utility to the notion of friendship. The third component, virtue, seems to us quite extraneous to the idea of friendship.

B Aristotle distinguishes between genuine friendships and two other forms. The two forms only last for as long as there is utility and pleasure involved, whereas genuine friendship does not dissolve. “It is those who desire the good of their friends for the friends’ sake that are most truly friends, because each loves the other for what he is and not for any incidental quality”. The first kind of friend is the one who will cater for your needs, e.g. get you a job; the second makes you laugh. But in both cases the point of the friendship is that they provide something of separate value to you. True friendship, the third kind, is valued for itself. Friendship of this kind is permanent, reasonably enough; all the attributes that friends ought to possess are united in it. The moral excellence of this type of friendship “involves a high level of development and expression of the altruistic emotions of sympathy, concern and care”.

C It is companionship in study or common activity that promotes friendship growth. Companionship is, however, only the matrix of Friendship. “A friend of mine” might imply only a “companion”. Friendship arises out of mere Companionship when two or more of the companions discover that they have in common some insight which till that moment, each believed to be his own unique treasure (or burden). The shared activity and therefore the companionship on which Friendship supervenes may be a common religion, common studies, a common profession and a common recreation. All who share it will be our companions, but one or two or three who share something more will make friends. In this kind of love “Do you love me?” means “Do you see the same truth” - Or at least, “Do you care about the same truth?”

D Friendship is the invisible thread running through society, yet its significance in our lives is,
if anything, increasing. Friendship is wrapped up with other aspects of people's social and economic lives. While the claim that 'friends are the new family' is an overstatement, it is certainly the case that friendships figure prominently in both the lives people actually lead and the ones to which they aspire. Television programmes such as Friends portray a world in which close friendships shape the contours of the participants' lives: parents and children are allowed, at best, walk-on parts.

E  Friendship is not always an unalloyed good. Its benefits are unevenly spread and its impact on traditional liberal values, such as equality, diversity and mobility, is mixed. The first problem is that men fail to be as good friends as women. It is now widely acknowledged that women do more of the 'social' work than men and have better-developed friendship skills, which leaves men at a disadvantage. Men are held to be emotional reticent, while women are held to be more articulate and emotionally accomplished. In what is perceived to be a more unstable and fluctuating world, men are less likely to seek close friends at work: the occupational communities have gone and increasing competition means that colleagues at work become potential rivals.

F  Secondly, friendship has political downsides for governments committed to social inclusion: it is, by definition, exclusive. It can promote or demote social mobility. People from a particular social class or educational background are highly likely to get involved into friendships, or romantic relationships, with people from the same background. Given that friends help each other, the danger is that the friendships of the affluent and successful hoard social advantage to the detriment of social mobility. There is a case for encouraging spaces in which people from different backgrounds meet and interact in order to enhance the cross-class friendships. Given the increase in geographical inequality, with wealthy people increasingly living in neighbourhoods of rich people, only hospital wards and places of religious worship are sites of genuine social mixing.

G  Friendship is seen - with some justification - as a private matter, but the strong links between friendship and other social goods - including better health, more effective careers, and higher life satisfaction - should be enough to merit greater attention from decision makers. So what are the political implications of these observations? Political institutions can improve or worsen the conditions in which friendships are formed. Perhaps the best politicians can aim for is not to make things worse for friendship, but launch a drive for promoting stronger convivial ties.

H  The issue of time is also worth considering. It takes time for a friendship to bear immaterial fruit. Aristotle reckoned one and a half bushels of salt needed to be consumed together before a friendship became solid. At the present time, many people regard non-working hours as family time, but little allowance is made for the time needed to strike up a friendship. Ironically, for politicians to discourage people from working long hours could be counter-productive, since a third of us make most of our friends through work. What the decision-makers could do, however, is to balance the drive for commercial gain that might squeeze conviviality out of the workplace with reasonable cultivation of friendly relationship.

I  Friendship is a virtue with some of the appearances of a social vice. Friendship can be viewed as personal and freely entered into - but it is formed in particular social, economic and cultural circumstances and this has a very significant impact upon the people we meet, and our ability to engage in different activities. It is of profound social as well as individual significance. Through friendship we gain practical and emotional support and an important contribution to our personal identities. There is no denying it is friendship that helps us to integrate us into the public realm and “act as a resource for managing some of the mundane and exceptional events” that confront us in our lives.
**Speech Patterns**

*They were an odd pair of dramatically different leaders – one was a one-eyed, five-chinned, lank-haired kind of moaner, while the other was a big-shouldered, huge-hearted, strong-forearmed, fearless, caring bully.*

6. **Translate into Russian**

- **hearted**
  1. He has made a half-hearted, brief explanation of his behaviour to two television networks in the US.
  2. The film is basically a light-hearted black comedy of ill manners.
  3. She was also intellectually brilliant, kind-hearted and strong enough to cope with whatever life might throw at her.
  4. The Power of Muscles is not a diet for the faint-hearted.
  5. After the war they met again, and Sher asked for his help, but Ned was either too cowardly or too cold-hearted to help.

- **nosed**
  6. She's pretty hard-nosed and tends to put people off.
  7. She looks just a touch wet-eyed and red-nosed, as if the price paid for living between hope and disappointment causes her to cry herself.

- **eyed**
  8. These days, with DVDs, people are much more eagle-eyed and they can spot that a costume was worn in another film.
  9. She made her debut as the wide-eyed peasant girl Zerlina in Mozart’s Don Giovanni at Palm Beach Opera.
  10. The child was severely cross-eyed and needed two operations.
  11. Rosa — clear-eyed, unsentimental and passionately committed — examines the difficulties of parents struggling to let go of their children.
  12. Wild boar heads look down glassy-eyed from the walls.

- **footed**
  13. The West has been caught flat-footed by what’s happened in the region.
  14. A teenager who stole two left-footed trainers from a shop was yesterday detained for ten months.
  15. The sure-footed, quick-witted Crystal last hosted the Oscars in 2004.

- **legged**
  16. Dozens of people were sitting cross-legged in front of a temporary altar submerged in prayers.
  17. Only May is the whole feast of heat and green and bare-legged possibility laid out ahead.
  18. The wide-legged jean has always been part of the underground fashion.

7. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word-combinations.**

- **hearted**
  1. Without much enthusiasm I’ve tried made … attempts at to watch The Oscar ceremony.
  2. People who have met the author told me he was nothing like his books; much more … and fun.
  3. He was …, exceptionally generous to all around him, modest and unassuming.
  4. In reality he was a … criminal driven by greed, with a strong desire to steal.

- **nosed**
  5. A pioneer of innovation, … business and product design, Jobs was a prophet more than an inventor.

- **eyed**
6. She looked at him with … emotional honesty.
7. What underlies her methods, then, is a … approach to the world.
8. Another … shopper noticed the amount of yoghurt in pots was decreasing even though the containers were the same size.

-footed
9. The normally … Mr Lewis, leant out of any window and started shouting at people.
10. You’ll not find any thrilling and exciting plot twists in this rather … drama.

-legged
11. They recruit the … Long John Silver, formerly one of Flint’s bloody crew.
12. Dogs, after all, are … creatures designed to guard and obey.

8. Translate into English

-hearted
1. После вялых поисков, они отправились домой.
2. Новый роман этого писателя, написанный легко и весело, о приключениях обаятельного миллионера, который играет на пианино и торгует оружием.
3. Катание на лыжах на этих склонах – занятие не для слабонервных.

-nosed
4. Для того, чтобы управлять таким коллективом, надо быть человеком с характером.
5. Этого парня так просто с толку не сбить, не так ли?
6. У него отлично получались карикатуры – персонажи с преувеличенно большими носами.

-eyed
7. Временами я был таким наивным и не верил, что у нее есть хоть какие-нибудь недостатки.
8. Любой проницательный читатель мог заметить это несоответствие сразу.

-footed
9. Он честно и откровенно описал сложившуюся ситуацию.
10. Заключённые пытались бежать, но были тут же пойманы.

-legged
11. Она сидела скрестив ноги и не отводила взгляд от горизонта.
12. Однажды в Зимбабве я видел, как человек с одной ногой пробежал сто метров за 17 секунд.
13. Я шел неуверенно, широко расставляя ноги.

**WORD BUILDING**

9. Complete the sentences with the adjectives derived from the nouns in the right-hand column.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Many are … so long as they are not tempted.</td>
<td>VIRTUE</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mathew was …, intolerant, unscrupulous in his denunciations.</td>
<td>VICE</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;They are gentle, loving, …; lacking in all guile and trickery,&quot; he added.</td>
<td>FAITH</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Never in their life had they dreamed of such fearless, fascinating, …, epigrammatic, and desirable young men!</td>
<td>RESOURCE</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>“Men,” said he, “are reasoning rather than … animals.”</td>
<td>REASON</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Although in reality generous and often …, his clear understanding of practical things made him impatient of incompetence and stupidity.</td>
<td>COMPASSION</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>We could all probably be more … of others, treating them decently and with respect.</td>
<td>CONSIDER</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>He kept up his delightful, … manner towards us all his life.</td>
<td>AFFECTION</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>In his less than two years on the job, McDaniels was viewed as …,</td>
<td>ARROGANCE</td>
<td></td>
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remote and invested with too much power.

Being half French I expected his … nature would express itself more freely.

What traits of character would you value most/least in your friend? Add at least three more to each list.

**Grammar Clinic**

10. Complete the extracts about friendship using the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1 The one thing I (1. discover) about friendships is that they (2.evolve). I'm happy to say that I still have friends that I (3.meet) when I was five. On the other hand, I (4.have) friends who I was practically inseparable from at one point and then gradually we just (5.drift) out of each other's lives. Nothing traumatic happened, just one day one of us (6.not call) the other and then we just never (7.talk) again.

2 The two series have much in common. Both (8.portray) relations among and between the aristos who are paternalistic and the staff who are deferential and devoted in the early 20th century and (9.revolve) around class projecting a surprisingly rosy view of privilege.

3 According to sociologists we always (10.attach) positive social attributes to pet owners. They (11.see) as trustworthy, kind-hearted and generous to the vulnerable. It (12.be) not unknown for would-be rulers to use pet animals in their political campaigns to transform their political image and enhance popularity.

4 There traditionally (13.be) a strong element of Collegiality in the governance of Universities and other higher education institutions where individual independence of thought and mutual respect (14.be) necessary, particularly in institutions with a strong research base.

5 The outcome of World War 2 (15.be) not pre-ordained, as so often (16.suggest). The Allies (17.have to) mobilise and utilise their large resources effectively on the battlefield and in the air.

6 *Friends*, an American sitcom, (18.air) on NBC from September 22, 1994 to May 6, 2004. *Friends* (19.receive) positive reviews throughout its run, becoming one of the most popular sitcoms of all time. The series, an instant hit from its debut, (20.win) many awards and (21.nominate) for 63 Primetime Emmy Awards.

7 Some people (22.worry) that digital technology (23.erode) the face of friendship and the time spent in virtual relationships (24.detract) from real ones. Today the internet (25.be) not only the habitat of the digital natives who (26.grow up) with a laptop and a cell phone, but for all of us. Two worlds that once (27.consider) discrete—that of digital natives (people born after 1980 and raised with greater internet access) and that of digital immigrants (everybody else)—now (28.converge).

8 As the internet (29.replace) face-to-face time, there are a lot of people out there who (30.want) to get out and socialize with new people but it (31.get) harder to meet people. As a result friend rental services (32.launch) in more and more countries.

**Speaking Springboard**

11. How do you understand the following proverbs? What is your attitude to them?

*One who looks for a friend without faults will have none.*

*Friendship doubles our joy and divides our grief.*

*A thousand friends when you’re paying the bills, but none to be seen when you’ve got ills.*
WHILE THE AUTO WAITS

AFTER O. HENRY

Promptly at the beginning of twilight, came again to the quiet corner of a small park the girl in grey. She sat upon a bench and read a book, for there was yet to come a half hour in which print could be accomplished.

To repeat: Her dress was grey, and plain enough to mask its peccancy of style and fit. A large-meshed veil imprisoned her turban hat and a face that shone through it with a calm and unconscious beauty. She had come there at the same hour on the day previous, and on the day before that; and there was one who knew it.

The young man, who knew it, hovered near, relying upon burnt sacrifices to her majesty Luck. His piety was rewarded, for, in turning a page, her book slipped from her fingers and bounded from the bench a full yard away.

The young man pounced upon it with instant avidity, returning it to its owner with that air that seems to flourish in parks and public places - a compound of gallantry and hope, tempered with respect for the policeman on the beat.

In a pleasant voice, he risked an inconsequent remark upon the weather that introductory topic responsible for so much of the world's unhappiness - and stood poised for a moment, awaiting his fate.

The girl looked him over leisurely; at his ordinary, neat dress and his features distinguished by nothing particular in the way of expression.

"You may sit down, if you like," she said, in a full, deliberate contralto. "Really, I would like to have you do so. The light is too bad for reading. I would prefer to talk."

The vassal of Luck slid upon the seat by her side with complaisance.

"Do you know, honeysuckle, that you are quite the stunningest girl I have seen in a long time? I had my eye on you yesterday."

"Whoever you are," said the girl, in icy tones, "you must remember that I am a lady. I will excuse the remark you have just made because the mistake was, doubtless, not an unnatural one--in your circle. I asked you to sit down; if the invitation must constitute me your honeysuckle, consider it withdrawn."

"I earnestly beg your pardon," pleaded the young man. His expression of satisfaction had changed to one of penitence and humility. It was my fault, you know - I mean, there are girls in parks, you know - that is, of course, you don't know, but --"

"Abandon the subject, if you please. Of course I know. Now, tell me about these people passing and crowding, each way, along these paths. Where are they going? Why do they hurry so? Are they happy?"

The young man had promptly abandoned his air of coquetry. His cue was now for a waiting part; he could not guess the role he would be expected to play.

"It is interesting to watch them," he replied, postulating her mood. "One wonders what their histories are."

"I do not," said the girl; "I am not so inquisitive. I come here to sit because here, only, can I feel the throbbing heart of humanity. My part in life is cast where its beats are never felt. Can you surmise why I spoke to you, Mr. -- ?"

"Pakenstacker," supplied the young man. Then be looked eager and hopeful, expecting to hear the name of the enigmatic stranger.
"No," said the girl, holding up a slender finger, and smiling slightly. "You would recognize it immediately. It is impossible to keep one's name out of print. Or even one's portrait. This veil and this hat of my maid furnish me with an incog. You should have seen the chauffeur stare at it when he thought I did not see. Candidly, there are five or six names that belong in the holy of holies, and mine, by the accident of birth, is one of them. I spoke to you, Mr. Stackenpot --"

"Pakenstacker," corrected the young man, modestly.

"-- Mr. Pakenstacker, because I wanted to talk, for once, with a natural man -- one unspoiled by the despicable gloss of wealth and supposed social superiority. Oh! you do not know how weary I am of it -- money, money, money! And of the men who surround me, dancing like little marionettes all cut by the same pattern. I am sick of pleasure, of jewels, of travel, of society, of luxuries of all kinds."

"I always had an idea," ventured the young man, hesitatingly, "that money must be a pretty good thing."

"A competence is to be desired. But when you have so many millions that --!" She concluded the sentence with a gesture of despair. "It is the monotony of it" she continued, "that palls. Drives, dinners, theatres, balls, suppers, with the gilding of superfluous wealth over it all. Sometimes the very tinkle of the ice in my champagne glass nearly drives me mad."

Mr. Pakenstacker looked ingenuously interested. "I have always liked," he said, "to read and hear about the ways of wealthy and fashionable folks. I suppose I am a bit of a snob. But I like to have my information accurate. Now, I had formed the opinion that champagne is cooled in the bottle and not by placing ice in the glass."

The girl gave a musical laugh of genuine amusement.

"You should know," she explained, in an indulgent tone, "that we of the non-useful class depend for our amusement upon departure from precedent. Just now it is a fad to put ice in champagne. The idea was originated by a visiting Prince of Tartary while dining at the Waldorf. It will soon give way to some other whim. Just as at a dinner party this week on Madison Avenue a green kid glove was laid by the plate of each guest to be put on and used while eating olives."

"I see," admitted the young man, humbly.

"These special diversions of the inner circle do not become familiar to the common public."

"Sometimes," continued the girl, acknowledging his confession of error by a slight bow, "I have thought that if I ever should love a man it would be one of lowly station. One who is a worker and not a drone. But, doubtless, the claims of caste and wealth will prove stronger than my inclination. Just now I am besieged by two. One is a Grand Duke of a German principality. I think he has, or has had, a wife, somewhere, driven mad by his intemperance and cruelty. The other is an English Marquis, so cold and mercenary that I even prefer the diabolism of the Duke. What is it that impels me to tell you these things, Mr. Pakenstacker?"

"Pakenstacker," breathed the young man. "Indeed, you cannot know how much I appreciate your confidences."

The girl contemplated him with the calm, impersonal regard that befitted the difference in their stations.

"What is your line of business, Mr. Pakenstacker?" she asked.

"A very humble one. But I hope to rise in the world. Were you really in earnest when you said that you could love a man of lowly position?"

"Indeed I was. But I said 'might.' There is the Grand Duke and the Marquis, you know. Yes; no calling could be too humble, were the man what I would wish him to be."

"I work," declared Mr. Pakenstacker, "in a restaurant."

The girl shrank slightly.

"Not as a waiter?" she said, a little imploringly. "Labor is noble, but personal attendance, you know -- valets and --"

"I am not a waiter. I am cashier in" -- on the street on the opposite side of the park was the brilliant electric sign "RESTAURANT" -- "I am cashier in that restaurant you can see there."
The girl consulted a tiny watch set in a bracelet of rich design upon her left wrist, and rose, hurriedly.

She thrust her book into a glittering reticule suspended from her waist, for which, however, the book was too large.

"Why are you not at work?" she asked.

"I am on the night turn," said the young man; it is yet an hour before my period begins. May I not hope to see you again?"

"I do not know. Perhaps - but the whim may not seize me again. I must go quickly now. There is a dinner, and a box at the play -- and, oh! the same old round. Perhaps you noticed an automobile at the upper corner of the park as you came …

"One with a red body?" asked the young man, knitting his brows reflectively.

"Yes. I always come in that. Pierre waits for me there. He supposes me to be shopping in the department store across the square. Conceive of the bondage of the life wherein we must deceive even our chauffeurs. Good-night."

"But it is dark", said Mr. Parkenstacker," and the park is full of rude men. May I not walk --"

"If you have the slightest regard for my wishes," said the girl, firmly, "you will remain at this bench for ten minutes after I have left. I do not mean to accuse you, but you are probably aware that autos generally bear the monogram of their owner. Again, good-night".

Swift and stately she moved away through the dusk. The young man watched her graceful form as she reached the pavement at the park's edge, and turned up along it toward the corner where the automobile stood. Then he treacherously and unhesitatingly began to dodge and skim among the park trees and shrubbery in a course parallel to her route, keeping her well in sight. When she reached the corner she turned her head to glance at the motor car, and then passed it, continuing on across the street. Sheltered behind a conveniently standing cab, the young man followed her movements closely with his eyes. Passing down the sidewalk of the street opposite the park, she entered the restaurant with the blazing sign. The place was one of those frankly glaring establishments, all white paint and glass, where one may dine cheaply and conspicuously. The girl penetrated the restaurant to some retreat at its rear, whence she quickly emerged without her hat and veil.

The cashier's desk was well to the front. A redhead girl climbed down the stool, glancing pointedly at the clock as she did so. The girl in grey mounted in her place.

The young man thrust his hands into his pockets and walked slowly back along the sidewalk. At the corner his foot struck a small, paper-covered volume. By its picturesque cover he recognized it as the book the girl had been reading. He picked it up carelessly, and saw that its title was "New Arabian Nights," the author being of the name of Stevenson.

He dropped it again upon the grass, and lounged, irresolute, for a minute. Then he stepped into the automobile, reclined upon the cushions, and said two words to the chauffeur:

"Club, Henri."

### Comprehension Check

12. Answer the following questions. (Consult the text if necessary.)

1. What does the heroine look like?
2. What event gives the young man a chance to address the girl?
3. Why is the girl dissatisfied with the way the young man speaks to her at first?
4. What topics do they discuss?
5. What picture of her life does the girl create?
6. How does the young man respond to her outward stance on the wealthy way of life?
7. What does the young man say his occupation is? How does the girl react to that?
8. Does the girl leave in the automobile she claimed to be hers? Where does she actually go and why?
9. Who does the young man turn out to be?

Vocabulary Practice

13. Find English equivalents in the text.

1. скрывать несовершенство стиля; 2. почтительность была вознаграждена; 3. позволить ничего не значащее замечание о погоде; 4. стоять наготове; 5. в ожидании своей судьбы; 6. лениво оглядеть; 7. ничем не примечательный; 8. жимолость; 9. положить глаз на; 10. оставьте это; 11. почувствовать биение сердца; 12. усталый, изнывающий от скуки; 13. все скроены одинаково; 14. звон; 15. засмейться с искренним удовольствием; 16. снисходительно; 17. отход от правил; 18. прихоть, причуда; 19. меня осаждают двое; 20. сведенная с ума его несдержанностью и жестокостью; 21. произнести умоляющим тоном; 22. сумочка; 23. сдвинув брови задумчиво; 24. стремительно и величественно; 25. откинуться на сиденье

14. Find the words in the text which mean the following:

1. at the arranged time; 2. finish something successfully; 3. obligingly; 4. make an urgent, emotional statement or request for sth; 5. playfully; 6. accepting unconditionally; 7. curious; 8. suppose; 9. risk doing something that might be criticized; 10. idle; 11. push into; 12. (to) idle; 13. indecisive

Text Analysis and Development

15. What do the following phrases from the text imply? Paraphrase and explain, paying special attention to the underlined parts.

1. I asked you to sit down; if the invitation must constitute me your honeysuckle, consider it withdrawn."
2. His cue was now for a waiting part; he could not guess the role he would be expected to play.
3. The girl contemplated him with the calm, impersonal regard that befitted the difference in their stations.
4. My part in life is cast where its beats are never felt.
5. This veil and this hat of my maid furnish me with an incog.
6. Candidly, there are five or six names that belong in the holy of holies, and mine, by the accident of birth, is one of them.
7. Yes; no calling could be too humble, were the man what I would wish him to be.
8. Conceive of the bondage of the life wherein we must deceive even our chauffeurs.
9. The place was one of those frankly glaring establishments, all white paint and glass, where one may dine cheaply and conspicuously.
16. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Give support from the text (avoiding lifting). Make use of the following phrases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(+)</th>
<th>(+/-)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the best of my knowledge the statement fully corresponds to the text</td>
<td>While it is true to say that..., it is worth mentioning that...</td>
<td>I have to contradict your statement. According to the author...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Shortly after the lunch time an immaculately dressed young lady came for her daily exercise to the park living its own vibrant life.
2. Seeing a young gentleman the girl closed the book she was reading and handed it to him.
3. Flattered by the extravagant compliment the young lady invited the man to sit next to her.
4. The girl, though not without hesitation, introduced herself as her name was not expected to be familiar to her interlocutor.
5. The girl’s knowledge of the aristocratic ways of life was sure to delight Mr. Parkenstacker.
6. "Sometimes," continued the girl, accepting his apology, "I have thought that if I ever should love a man it would be a man of labor."
7. Mr. Parkenstacker remained at the bench for ten minutes after the girl had left.
8. The girl entered the restaurant and went straight to the cashier’s place.
9. Mr. Parkenstacker picked up the book left behind. It was Truth & Reality.

17. Make a brief summary of the story.

**SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD**

18. How far do you agree with the following statements?

- The young man's assumed name implies that the meeting in the park is far from accidental.
- Anatole France said that to accomplish great things, we must dream as well as act.
- John Updike claims that dreams come true. Without that possibility, nature would not incite us to have them.
LANGUAGE FOCUS

19. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.

1. Scientists are distinguished … other observers by their greater accuracy. – In the real world, we tend to distinguish … a hazard and a risk.
2. Romantic dinners are a common cause … heartburn, literal and figurative. – The team has lost three matches. Yet it is no cause … concern.
3. … the face of it, the Jacksons are a dull, middle-class couple. – We are no longer prepared to take their promises … face value.
4. You need to be a family, to have routines and rituals that you engage your children … – At this university students are taught with a focus on professional development, they actively engage … real-world projects.
5. … account … the fields being so wet, rice, in most countries, is cut by hand. – I’ve never been there, but it’s a lovely place … all accounts.
6. Cost-effectiveness, sustainability and efficiency are decisive attributes of an energy source; but wind farms fail … all these counts. – Your reputations will count … nothing if you fail the game.
7. Charlotte has settled her phone-hacking claim … the publisher of the News of the World. – Peter has at least one claim … fame - he is the first Winchester man to be a chief constable.

20. Recast the following, using ADJECTIVES instead of NOUNS or VERBS. Make all the necessary changes. Start a new sentence with the word given.

1. Her last job didn’t present any challenge to her, that’s why she quit it. - She …
2. Numerous experts seem to have noticed the rise of a new political movement. - A new political movement …
3. Experts attribute career advancement to a number of factors, including maturity, working harder and an improved diet. - Factors …
4. Public opinion has gained so much power to run the current political situation, that it can no longer be neglected by the government. - The government …
5. Some Japanese officials claimed that secondary radiation could be neglected as it posed very little danger. - Secondary radiation …
6. They apply the rule to all entertainment industries, not just gaming. - The rule …
7. A lot of people credited his ingenuous story and, consequently, parted with their money. - His stories …
8. Professor Jones has been asked to join the company, as he is capable of providing advice on arising problems. - Professor Jones …
9. The company said it should be kept it in mind that consumer spending could be weak given high levels of unemployment. - One should …
10. He thought of a number of plans, but rejected them all as they couldn’t be put into practice. - The plans …
IDIOMS

21. Translate B’s replies, paying special attention to idioms.

Your wish is my command!

be a breath of fresh air → be on cloud nine → live to fight another day → not be sb's cup of tea → be chasing a rainbow

• do your level best
• won’t take no for an answer
• bite off more than you can chew
• have the world at your feet
• do sth with flying colours

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1 A How will you characterize a hero of Hollywood westerns?
B Парень, который не принимает ответа «нет».

2 A You must notify the population of the impending disaster.
B Мы делаем все от нас зависящее, чтобы довести информацию до сведения жителей.

3 A They seem deeply preoccupied with something.
B Естественно, они волнуются из-за своего нового контракта. На этот раз они переоценяли свои силы.

4 A Thank you for inviting me to Talent Contest.
B На мой взгляд, выступления молодых певцов подобны глотку свежего воздуха.

5 A You are a perfect conversationalist. Why are you so reluctant to address the meeting?
B Я могу быть весьма полезным во время обсуждений, но публичные выступления – не мой конек.

6 A It’s been a difficult project from day one, but that doesn’t mean we are going to stop trying.
B Мои планы провалились уже не первый раз. Но я никогда не сдаюсь.

7 A Bobby, dear, don’t you think, it’s high time you settled down and started a family of your own. Your dad and I want you to be happy, have a steady job and maybe kids…
B Я понимаю, что вы волнуетесь. Наверно, я действительно все еще гоняюсь за несбыточной мечтой.

8 A After Hugh rang and asked me out, I was really glad.
B Рада, да ладно тебе, Джози. Ты была на седьмом небе от счастья.

9 A His performance was splendid, gorgeous and whatnot.
B Удивительно то, что этот десятилетний пианист мог бы иметь
There has never been a more important time (1.set) forth (2.achieve) your dreams. Without dreams, hopes and aspirations, life would (3.become) meaningless. Even if you tend (4.be) overly realistic, you still have dreams or things that you want for yourself and others.

Whether you have a dream or are in need of a new one, whether your dream is for yourself, your community or the world, this is your chance (5.act), (6.get) help in (7.make) it happen and (8.support) others in (9.do) the same. The challenge here is simple, yet powerful. Pick a dream, at least one, small or large, personal or professional that matters to you and make the commitment (10.achieve) it (or a portion of it) by a certain date.

Put it in writing, tell others about it who will support you and are committed to (11.help) you overcome obstacles and achieve results. Join an organization or online community that will help you get closer to your dreams through (12.volunteer), (13.help) you to build skills, or (14.provide) support. Learn to make specific requests (15.help) you achieve your dreams and then share those resources with others. Create a broad “Dream Circle” for support and accountability.

Many of us think, “I'll believe in my dream when I see that it is a sure thing or at least when there’ is proof that it is likely (16.happen).” But the secret to (17.live) a “dream come true” life is to (18.believe) in your dream simply because it matters to you. In other words, (19.look) for certainty out in the world is not the place (20.begin). The place (21.look) is in your own heart. Choose (22.believe) in your dream. Then take action (23.demonstrate) – to yourself and others – you really do believe.

If we bring our intentions, offer support and resources (24.aid) each other, what could happen? What might you (25.change) if you believed in your dreams? And how would you (26.alter) your life if you knew people would stand by and help you to achieve your heart’s desire?

Dreams are precious and essential and can change your family, community and the world. Your dreams can make you a better and more passionate human being. If no dream is too big or too small, the real question is simple: What matters to you and what are you willing (27.do) about it?

The most critical attribute for (28.realize) our dreams is integrity which can (29.summarize) this way: Say what you mean and mean what you say. Honor your word and agreements and you will be living with integrity, where dreams really do come true. Integrity creates trust and accountability. Surrounded by crowds, you can feel lonely if you’re not true to yourself. Without integrity, you can have great wealth and still feel worthless. And (30.lack) integrity, you won’t trust yourself or have faith in your dreams.
Как утверждают психологи, лгут все и постоянно. Три наиболее распространенные причины вранья – попытка сделать приятное окружающим, желание приукрасить себя, стремление защититься. Многих вынуждает врать тот факт, что большинство решений мы принимаем эмоционально. А потом пытаемся найти рациональное объяснение, нередко поступаясь истиной.

В некоторых случаях ложь столь обычная и буднична, что мы прибегаем к ней, почти не задумываясь. Реальная жизнь неизбежно включает в себя долю неправды, к которой мы привыкли и уже не замечаем, воспринимая ее как вежливость.

Не секрет, что в наши дни ложь даже стала прибыльным ремеслом. Ловкая ложь приносила и многомиллионные состояния, и высшие посты.

Почему? Да, потому что часто люди хотят быть обманутыми. Мы хотим верить в то, что выиграем миллионы в лотерею, похудеем от чудодейственных таблеток, разгладим морщины благодаря волшебному крему. Мы добиваемся похвал, комплиментов.

Хотите избежать соблазна сладкой лжи?
Не бойтесь правды, не поддавайтесь на уловки лжецов.
Как их распознать? Лжецы обычно стараются не смотреть в глаза собеседнику, редко улыбаются, могут слегка заикаться и моргать чаще обычного. Они любят активно жестикулировать, чтобы отвлечь внимание от лица, которое может их выдать.
Эти уловки известны давно. Но, к сожалению, приходится признать, что и сегодня ложь нередко кажется нам более убедительной, чем правда. Человечество слишком любит врать и быть обманутым.

**Taking a Stance**

24. Prepare a 2-min statement to support your stance on the issue.

*Without dreams mankind would have never managed to improve the world. It’s the ability to dream that makes us human. The one who is not capable of dreaming stops living long before he dies. Life devoid of dreams is not worth a candle!*

*The person who is too absorbed in his dreams never really gets anywhere. One has got to be a realist and make something of oneself instead of wasting times on dreams. Dreams are useless, they only make reality cheerless.*
MY VOLUNTEER SCHEME TO PUT THE RESPECT BACK IN BRITAIN

David Blunkett, the senior backbench Labour MP, the former Home and Education secretary

The launch of an ambitious plan for a national volunteering scheme is supposed to restore the values of duty and respect among teenagers. A large-scale volunteer programme is critical to the wellbeing of young people and the nation as a whole. A major programme is needed to tackle the growing culture of irresponsibility among young people which was exposed after the riots that rocked the country.

It struck me as horrifying that people could get involved in the wanton destruction of their communities. The riots showed many young people had a severe disregard for property and community and lack the ethics of personal responsibility. It is clear that many young people in the areas affected by the riots are growing up with values that are incompatible with a fit and flourishing society. The neighbourliness, the extended family and the culture of positive values have been eroded very badly over the last 50 years. The culture of irresponsibility is growing. In the light of the disturbances, criminality and looting, it is now time to handle the broader question of how we change values and attitudes fundamentally, so that mutuality and reciprocity come high on the public agenda. We’ve been neglecting our youth too long and we will be held responsible if we ignore an opportunity to do something now that will make a difference in the long term.

My blueprint for a National Volunteer Programme proposes giving hundreds of thousands of youngsters nine-month community service-style placements costing £7,000 each. The scheme would become a rite of passage for young people growing up in Britain and would be available to young people over 16 and would mirror projects in the U.S. and Germany.

Volunteers who signed up would be charged with the care of the elderly, engaged to assist with support in the homes of those needing help, or clean up their local areas. In return they would be given money off university tuition fees or job training. A proper stipend for the participants and, where they were away from home, accommodation and food would drive them to enter the Programme. The scheme would help tackle the problem of workless households and give young people out of work and not in education a reason to get up in the morning and a pattern of daily life.

Whilst the programme is voluntary, incentives designed to help young people in their future life are supposed to be built, which would provide them with a passport that would have financial as well as other benefits accredited to it, which could be redeemed either in relation to university fees or for particular start up programmes for employment, continuing training or a deposit for accommodation. The Government shouldn't bankroll those who refuse to face up their responsibilities. But anyone who refused could have their benefits taken away.

The programme is needed for moral reasons, as the institutions that traditionally helped instil values, such as the Church and the traditional two-parent household, were in decline as instruments of moral guidance. Beyond the mindless criminal behaviour, what emerged from the debris was the troubling reality that too many of young people lead lives without purpose or responsibility. The values that build a strong citizenry, such as caring, respect and responsibility, were shockingly absent from streets in parts of Britain during those dark days of chaos. These values were once inculcated in our young by a range of social influences, such as the family, the local community, the church, schools and the workplace. If we are to recover from this crisis, we must work on developing a glue that will bind our disaffected youth to society once more.

A recent survey published in the Sunday Times revealed that such a proposal would have overwhelming support, finding that 77% would back ‘national citizen service’ – a compulsory
period of community service for all young people.

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

25. Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations in the text.

1. возродить значимость чувства долга и уважения; 2. иметь решающую роль; 3. меня ужаснула; 4. проявлять полное неуважение к; 5. быть несовместимым с; 6. в свете; 7. одна из основных общественных проблем; 8. в отдаленной перспективе; 9. взамен; 10. тогда как; 11. прививать ценности; 12. падать, приходить в упадок; 13. преодолеть кризис; 14. пользоваться широкой поддержкой; 15. обязательная, добровольная работа на благо общества

26. Find the words and word combinations which mean the same in the text.

1. sette (a problem); 2. show, unmask; 3. groundless, for no reason; 4. marauding; 5. reciprocity; 6. an official ceremony or informal activity which marks an important stage or occasion in a person's life, especially becoming an adult; 7. stimulating motive; 8. save; 9. appear from the ruins; 10. the group of people living in a particular city, town, area or country; 11. implant; 12. unfriendly, disloyal

**TEXT ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT**

27. What do the following phrases from the text imply? Paraphrase and explain.

1. The scheme would become a rite of passage for young people growing up in Britain and would be available to young people over 16 and would mirror projects in the U.S. and Germany.
2. Whilst the programme is voluntary, incentives designed to help young people in their future life are supposed to be built, which would provide them with a passport that would have financial as well as other benefits accredited to it, which could be redeemed either in relation to university fees or for particular start up programmes for employment, continuing training or a deposit for accommodation.
3. Beyond the mindless criminal behaviour, what emerged from the debris was the troubling reality that too many of young people lead lives without purpose or responsibility.
4. If we are to recover from this crisis, we must work on developing a glue that will bind our disaffected youth to society once more.

28. Translate the right-hand column from Russian into English. Finish the sentences in accordance with the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The article focuses on</th>
<th>a. волна беспорядков</th>
<th>b. социальная безответственность молодежи</th>
<th>c. возрождение социальной ответственности молодежи</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. According to the author</td>
<td>a. волнения свидетельствовали о полном неуважении к обществу и собственности</td>
<td>b. привлечение молодежи к волонтерской деятельности будет способствовать оздоровлению общества</td>
<td>c. молодежь участвовала в разрушении городов</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The author highlights that</td>
<td>a. волонтерство обеспечит адаптацию молодежи к «взрослой» жизни</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. аналогичные программы осуществляются в США и Германии
c. ранее моральным воспитанием молодежи занималась церковь

4. The author points out that
a. необходимо учредить стипендии для волонтеров
b. следует предоставлять волонтерам бесплатное питание
c. правительство должно применять финансовые стимулы, чтобы привлечь молодежь к волонтерству

5. In conclusion the author points out
a. проект поможет безработным
b. обязательная деятельность на благо общества может стать связующей нитью для всей страны
c. 77% населения поддержали данный проект

**SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD**

29. Answer the following question. Give reasons to prove your stance.

*What motivates people of different ages to sign up for voluntary work projects, often in situations very different from those they know?*

*Is it right that poor and underprivileged people should have to depend on voluntary workers for help and support?*

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

30. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.

1. You can also refer … today’s printed paper hand by clicking here. – The interview ends … a reference … characters with whom he has both worked and played tennis.

2. Newspapers and news channels seek … material published on the internet. – Fugu is a seasonal and much sought-after delicacy that often commands high prices among diners.

3. It is better to wear a becoming dress three times straight than to alternate it … two frights. – The answer suggested in this popcorn film provides an entertaining alternative … standard superhero movies.

4. At the party Bernice had several signal successes … her credit. – The newspaper is struggling to reestablish its credibility … honesty and impartiality.

5. They had questions fired at them … quick succession. – They haven’t yet named a successor … the outgoing CEO.

6. This section of law is applicable only … business. – His application … membership of the club was rejected.
7. As you get older you reflect … the choices you’ve made. – These cases are reflective … a more general problem.

31. Recast the following, using **verbs** instead of **adjectives or nouns**. Make all the necessary changes. **Start a new sentence with the word given.**

1. To shift Ford’s focus from trucks to cars was a **creditable** move of the Production Manager. - The Production Manager …
2. A **dominant** political theme in many countries has recently involved the issue of fighting bribery. - Fighting bribery …
3. It’s common knowledge that a lot of illnesses are **attributable** to cigarette smoking. - People …
4. There was an **implicit** warning in his silence. - His silence …
5. The unshakable **assumption** of top universities in the UK still embraces their primary role of the production of future academics. - Top universities …
6. She has become more keenly aware of his **accomplishments**. - Her awareness of …
7. It is really difficult for her to hear the opposite arguments and be **reasonable** - she is full of contradictions. - She is difficult …
8. A girl can’t be allowed to make any **arrangement** for her own engagement. - An engagement is hardly a matter …
9. **Residence** in the country is not appropriate for a girl with a simple, unspoiled nature, like Gwendolyn. - A girl with a simple, unspoiled nature, like Gwendolyn, …
10. Jack’s confession about the loss of his parents caused some bewilderment to Lady Bracknell. - Lady Bracknell …

**Collocations**

32. **What words collocate? Choose the correct variant.**

1. To achieve anything in this we need a realistic **campaign/plan/solution** of action.
2. Ruth has always been **moved/pulled/motivated** by a deep desire for money and fame.
3. Her hopes of going to university have now been **dashed/crossed/dotted**.
4. They achieved a success **beside/above/beyond** their wildest dreams.
5. We need **strict/severe/powerful** incentives to alter anti-competitive behavior.
6. The travelers in the Brazilian jungle were driven by the **lust.want/aspiration** for life.
7. Ralph **performed/acted/did** on his own initiative and wasn’t following orders.
8. Moira **sought/looked for/searched** in vain for an eternal love.
9. They made vows to each other that the **links/ties/connections** of friendship between them would never be broken.
10. I am not giving up without a **fight/row/dispute**!
11. Edwin’s plan to reconstruct community center enjoyed **deep/high/overwhelming** support of the neighborhood.
12. It’s Kora’s intensive work and commitment that helped cross all the **trouble/barriers/obstacles**.
33. Open the brackets using the Subjunctive Mood.

No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted.  
Aesop, Greek fabulist (B.C. 620-560)

It’s time we (study) the notion “compassion”. To be qualified as such, the feeling of sorrow or concern for another person's suffering or need (modal verb + be) accompanied by a subsequent desire to alleviate the suffering. Moreover, compassion requires character strength, because it’s not always so easy to sense the needs, feelings and distress of others as if they (be) your own when you have your own burdens. If people (be) not remarkably different from each other communication, understanding and tolerance (not be) so challenging. But for the difference of other people's troubles from yours, you (know) what these troubles are, which (ease) the appreciation of their situation. However, it’s only natural that the imperfect human race (act) imperfectly. I wish we (be) less thoughtless or careless, and the instinctive reaction (be) a compassionate one.

Compassion is caring about another person’s happiness. Does it mean giving people whatever they want? … we (give) people what they want we (make) them happy, but it (leave) them unimproved, denying them the motivation to take on growth producing challenges. Also, people (would rather+ strive) for what isn’t good for them (the child who wants to watch television instead of doing homework, the gambler who wants to bet his life savings, the alcoholic who wants to drink). If our aim (be) to help others become happy we (modal verb + remember) that compassion without wisdom is futile.

True compassion expects no reward or recognition. Not that there’s anything wrong with wanting either. But if they (dominate) your motivation for acting compassionately, you (risk) shifting your focus from increasing the happiness of others to the gratification of your own ego.

34. Revision. Render the following text into English, using Active vocabulary.

In современном обществе царит культ молодости, и интересы пожилых людей зачастую игнорируются. При найме на работу ценятся молодые и активные. Между тем в современных демографических условиях привлечение пожилых работников может обеспечить заметный экономический эффект.

Не следует закрывать глаза на то, что население развитых стран быстро стареет, а армия молодых специалистов, вступающих на рынок труда, становится все малочисленнее.

С аналогичными проблемами сталкивается и Россия. У нас также явно выражена тенденция к старению населения и уменьшению числа работающих: по последним данным, двое работающих обеспечивают одного пенсионера.

Между тем, специалисты утверждают, что современная медицина и мода на здоровый образ жизни способны значительно продлить активный трудоспособный возраст человека. К тому же, сотрудники старшего возраста часто эффективнее, чем их молодые коллеги. Они более лояльны и дружелюбны по отношению к клиентам. Кроме этого, они имеют не менее высокую карьерную мотивацию, чем молодые, и не только материальную.

Естественный вывод, который можно сделать, - это более активно привлекать специалистов старшего возраста.

Конечно, есть профессии предназначенные только для молодежи, в основном те, которые появились в последние 10-15 лет. С другой стороны, есть и такие, которые определяются как «взрослые», т.к. требуют навыков общения с людьми и житейского
**SIMULATION TASK**

35. Read the advertisement. How does it differ from regular job ads? What does it advertise?

**WE NEED YOU!**
- If you are creative and have an urge to do something more
- If you can act, play the guitar, sing, tell stories, dance, or paint
- If you are a photographer, filmmaker, or DIYer

Could you devise a play in a Bolivian orphanage?
Could you design a website for one of our projects?
Redecorate a children’s home or simply plant a garden in Peru?

**WE NEED YOU!**

*What do you know about VOLUNTEERING? Make a research on the issue. Cover the following aspects:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOTIVES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STIMULI</td>
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<td>OPPORTUNITIES</td>
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<td>CHALLENGES</td>
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<tr>
<td>INDIVIDUAL QUALITIES</td>
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</table>

*Prepare a 2-min speech on the issue.*
A  ...The good news is that your lack of a natural gift is irrelevant to great success – talent has little or nothing to do with greatness. You do not have to possess a natural gift for a certain job, because targeted natural gifts don't exist. You are not to be a born CEO or investor or chess grandmaster. You will achieve greatness through an enormous amount of hard work over many years. And not just any hard work, but work of a particular type that's demanding and painful. Scientific experts have produced remarkably consistent findings across a wide array of fields. Their claim is that talent doesn't mean intelligence, motivation or personality traits. It's an innate ability to do some specific activity especially well. The extensive study challenged the notion that excelling is a consequence of possessing innate gifts...

B  In virtually every field of endeavor, most people learn quickly at first, then more slowly and then stop developing completely. Yet a few do improve for years and even decades, and go on to greatness. Why? How are certain people able to go on improving?

The first major conclusion the researchers made is that nobody is great without work. It's nice to believe that if you find the field where you're naturally gifted, you'll be great from day one, but it doesn't happen. There's no evidence of high-level performance without experience or practice. Even the most accomplished people need around ten years of hard work before becoming world-class, ... well established researchers call it the ten-year rule. As researchers observe, "The ten-year rule represents a very rough estimate, and most researchers regard it as a minimum, not an average." In many fields (music, literature) elite performers need 20 or 30 years' experience before hitting their zenith.

C  It’s important that you go at any task with a new goal. Instead of merely trying to get it done, you aim to get better at it. Research shows that this difference in mental approach is vital. For example, when amateur singers take a singing lesson, they experience it as fun, a release of tension. But for professional singers, it's the opposite: they increase their concentration and focus on improving their performance during the lesson. Same activity, different mindset…

D  ...greatness isn’t handed to anyone; it requires a lot of hard work and strong mental approach. Yet that isn't enough, since many people work hard for decades without approaching greatness or even getting significantly better. What's missing?

The best people in any field are those who focus on what the researchers call "deliberate practice" devoting the most hours to it. It's practice that's explicitly intended to enhance performance, that reaches for objectives just beyond one's level of competence, provides feedback on results and involves high levels of repetition. The way to greatness is worthless without the requirement: Practice regularly, not sporadically.

Warren Buffett, an American business magnate, is famed for his discipline and the hours he spends studying financial statements of potential investment targets. Winston Churchill, one of the 20th century's greatest orators, practiced his speeches compulsively. Many great athletes are legendary for the brutal discipline of their practice routines. In basketball, Michael Jordan practiced intensely beyond the already punishing team practices.

Consistency is crucial. It still counts in surgery, insurance sales, and
E How do you practice business? Many elements of business, in fact, are directly practicable. Presenting, negotiating, delivering evaluations, deciphering financial statements - you can practice them all. Still, they aren't the essence of great managerial performance. That requires making judgments and decisions with imperfect information in an uncertain environment, interacting with people, seeking information. You can practice those things too, though not in the way you would practice a Chopin etude.

F ... report writing involves finding information, analyzing it and presenting it - each an improvable skill. Chairing a board meeting requires understanding the company's strategy in the deepest way, shaping a coherent view of coming market changes and setting a tone for the discussion. Anything that anyone does at work, from the most basic task to the most exalted, is an improvable skill.

G Keep in mind that feedback is crucial, and getting it should be no problem in business. Yet most people don't seek it; they just wait for it, half hoping it won't come. Goldman Sachs leadership-development chief Steve Kerr says, "If you don't know how successful you are, two things happen: One, you don't get any better, and two, you stop caring." In some companies, like General Electric, frequent feedback is part of the culture. If you aren't lucky enough to get that, seek it out.

H The critical reality is that we are not hostage to some naturally granted level of talent. We can make ourselves what we will. Strangely, that idea is not popular. People hate abandoning the notion that they would coast to fame and riches if they found their talent. But that view is tragically constraining, because when they hit life's inevitable bumps in the road, they conclude that they just aren't gifted and give up.

Maybe we can't expect most people to achieve greatness. It's just too demanding. But the striking, liberating news is that greatness isn't reserved for a preordained few. It is available to you and to everyone.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>para</th>
<th>36. Find English equivalents in the text.</th>
<th>37. Translate from English into Russian paying special attention to the underlined parts.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>не относится к; не имеет ничего общего с; природная способность</td>
<td>1. Scientific experts have produced remarkably consistent findings across a wide array of fields. 2. The extensive study challenged the notion that excelling is a consequence of possessing innate gifts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>практически во всех областях; с самого начала; самые приблизительные оценки; достичь вершины</td>
<td>1. Even the most accomplished people need around ten years of hard work before becoming world-class. … well established researchers call it the ten-year rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>важный; освобождение от напряжения</td>
<td>1. Same activity, different mindset.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>от случая к случаю; быть известным чем-то; настойчиво</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>оценка; расшифровка финансовых документов</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>быть председателем собрания; формировать взвешенный взгляд на; задать тон в дискуссии</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>обратная связь</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>сковывать, ограничивать; столкнуться с неизбежными ухабами; только для избранных</td>
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</table>

1. It's practice that's explicitly intended to enhance performance, that reaches for objectives just beyond one's level of competence, provides feedback on results and involves high levels of repetition. 2. Many great athletes are legendary for the brutal discipline of their practice routines. 3. In basketball, Michael Jordan practiced intensely beyond the already punishing team practices.

1. Many elements of business, in fact, are directly practicable.

1. … report writing involves finding information, analyzing it and presenting it - each an improvable skill.

1. Yet most people don't seek it; they just wait for it, half hoping it won't come.

1. The critical reality is that we are not hostage to some naturally granted level of talent. 2. People hate abandoning the notion that they would coast to fame and riches if they found their talent.

**Text Analysis and Development**

38. **Answer the following questions.**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>What do the extracts focus on?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What are the major constituents of success? (Para B, C, D, G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>What details prove it? (Para E, F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>What conclusion can be made? (Para H)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39. **Write the summary, making use of the previous exercises. Add transitional signals.**

**Speaking Springboard**

40. **Answer the following questions, supporting your stance.**

*What feedback is more essential positive or negative?*

*Should the children lacking innate art talents be encouraged to practice intensively? Why?*

*What skills are invaluable for high achievements in business?*
**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**41. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.**

1. This distant spot was **assigned** by Government … the church. - He was **assigned** … the paper’s Washington bureau, later becoming its chief.
2. The book has been already printed and that it is **due** … distribution on March 1. – The increase was **due** in part … improved market conditions.
3. In spite of all the **advances** … new technology, only 12% of Africans are regular internet-users. – Commerce and industry caused astonishing **advance** … civilization.
4. The bank is planning to **provide** funding … green energy projects. – Yorkshire guide bureau will **provide** their visitors … a guided tour of Brontë country.
5. Prime Minister has given football chiefs two months to **draw** … plans to “crush” racism on and off the pitch. – Add a little salt to the onions to stop them burning and to **draw** … the moisture.
6. Now Jackie is … **two minds** — should she enjoy his company or refuse his invitation. – Bear … **mind** that the cheapest hotels tend to be those in the outer districts.

**42. Recast the following, using NOUNS instead of ADJECTIVES or VERBS. Make all the necessary changes. Start a new sentence with the word given or make use of the words in brackets.**

1. The invention of the printing press **enhanced** the production of newspapers considerably. (to provide) …
2. Nowadays it is readers and viewers who **gather** and **verify** news. - Nowadays readers and viewers …
3. A lot of men and women distinguished themselves through their achievements and **inspire** the rest of the world. - The life stories of …
4. It is **true** that men and women don’t speak the same language. - (wake up to)
5. The public tend to **scrutinize** every aspect of famous people’s life. - Famous people …
6. A retinue of men and women who surround people of high profile **live** in dependence of the latter. - People of high profile…
7. The assertiveness training course had helped us to eliminate word-robbers which make our speech less **creditable**. - By the end of the assertiveness training course we …
8. Fires are basically **attributable** to carelessness or negligence. - Carelessness and …
9. **Applying** speaking skills men seek to prevent other people from pushing them around. - (is aimed at) …
10. Our suggestion is that you should either **solve** or dismiss an issue. - (come up with)
**Phrasal Verbs**

43. Use one of the following phrasal verbs to replace the words in italics.

1. The quality of their work **differs them from** their rivals. 2. I'm sorry to **interfere into** your conversation, but there's a problem. 3. They have started **to accept** our way of thinking and are less hostile. 4. It'll be quicker if we **go across** the park. 5. Nowadays, you need IT skills if you **want to progress**. 6. I'd been worried for ages, so I decided to **discuss the issue with** them. 7. **The concert didn't meet** my expectations. 8. You'd be surprised at what **is considered** good cooking in many restaurants. 9. I can't **tolerate** my neighbour's noise any longer; it's driving me mad. 10. The police quickly **unmasked** her disguise and arrested her.

**Grammar Clinic**

44. Render the following story into English.

Глава почтенного пищевого учреждения Аматорский уже не одну неделю ломал голову над тем, как бы одним махом определить способности подчиненных, выделить наиболее талантливых и подающих надежды и оттеснить на низшие ступени служебной лестницы глупых и нерадивых. Проблема казалась неразрешимой, Аматорский потерял покой и аппетит, стал раздражительным, а его супруга все чаще говорила об отдыхе для восстановления сил, отдавных ради пищевого благополучия.

Однажды, прогуливаясь по парку, Аматорский остановился у столика с табличкой «Разоблачитель чудес и суеверий, графолог И. М. Кошкин-Эриванский». За столом сидел молодой человек странной наружности и … определял способности отдыхающих по почерку!

Помедлив некоторое время, Аматорский написал на клочке бумаги: «Тов. Кошк.-Эриванскому. На заключение».

Когда графолог получил эту бумажку, глаза его засверкали. Не прошло и пяти минут, как Аматорский читал о себе такие строки:

«Вы, несомненно, заведуете отделом, а вернее всего, возглавляете большое учреждение. Особенности вашего почерка позволяют заключить, что вы обладаете блестящими организаторскими способностями и ведете ваше учреждение по пути процветания. Вам предстоит огромная будущность».

Как это верно! – прошептал Аматорский. - Какое тонкое знание людей! Вот, кто мне нужен. Вот, кто поможет определить способности сотрудников!

Аматорский пригласил Кошкина-Эриванского к себе в контору, чтобы тот определил по почерку сотрудников, кто на что способен. (Расходы были отнесены за счет затрат на рационализацию.)

Три дня и три ночи корпел графолог над почерками ничего не подозревающих служащих. Завершив свой грандиозный труд, он открыл перед Аматорским книгу судеб.
К счастью, разоблачитель чудес и суеверий никто не «закопал». Большинство работников были людьми хотя и средних способностей, но трудолюбивыми и положительными.

И лишь один самый мелкий служащий – Кипяткевич получил триумфальный отзыв. «Трудно даже представить, каких вершин может достичь данный субъект. Его отличает острый, проницательный ум и административный талант. Оригинальный наклон букв свидетельствует о бескорыстии. Начертание буквы «Щ» говорит о необыкновенной работоспособности, а буквы «В» – о воле к победе. От этого человека следует ожидать стремительного карьерного роста».

Когда Кошкин-Эриванский выходил из здания, его догнал Кипяткевич и спросил:
- Ну как?
- Написал так, что скоро можешь ждать повышения.

Кипяткевич достал бумажник и выдал графологу честно заработанные деньги. Не успел Кипяткевич вернуться на свое место, как его вызвал сам Аматорский. Кипяткевич летел в кабинет начальника на крыльях, справедливо ожидая отличий, повышения и наград. Из кабинета он вышел, шатаясь. Аматорский накричал на него и пообещал уволить, если он не исправится. Объяснялось все просто. У Аматорского действительно были самые благие намерения, но прочитав о гениальности Кипяткевича, он почувствовал угрозу своему положению.

По рассказу И. Ильфа и Е. Петрова «Довесок к букве «Щ»

**JOINT RESEARCH**

45. It's your turn to be famous. Which kind of success would bring you the greatest satisfaction? Choose one from the list below and explain your reasons for choosing it. Share the results with your fellow-students in a 2-min statement.
CLOSE-UP

46. Render the text into English using Active vocabulary.

МОЛОДЫМ ВСЕ ДОЛЖНЫ

Руководители среднего размера компаний в Москве все чаще сталкиваются с ситуацией, терпеть которую им становится все сложнее, и которая вызывает все большую озабоченность. Молодые люди, которые руются к ним в компании или организации, приходят устраиваться не на работу, а на зарплату. Какую же работу выпускники стараются получить?

«Меня интересуют любые предложения с зарплатой от 60 тыс. руб.», «Высшее образование в сфере менеджмента, готов руководить подразделением маркетинга, рекламы, PR, зарплаты от 80 тыс. руб., желательны бонусы», - вот так на портале вакансий в интернете выпускники заявляют о своих притязаниях. Скорее о своем единственном притязании.

Для среднего выпускника московского вуза зарплата является определяющим фактором при поисках работы. Она должна быть большой, так как только большая зарплата дает возможность покупки в кредит машины и других модных штучек. Специфика работы при этом совершенно не существенна, главное, чтобы красиво, удобно и... И все.

Выйдя из вуза, люди рассылают свои резюме во все фирмы, которым требуются работники. В их головах нет понимания того, сколько они стоят на рынке труда. Вставая на дорожку для забега на длинную дистанцию, где приз — это работа, у них есть только одно понимание - они стоят дорого. Почему? Просто потому, что они имеют на руках диплом престижного вуза, ну и вообще, молодые, подтянутые и смелые.

Десять последних лет, на время которых пришлось детство нынешних выпускников, приучили многих из них к тому, что денег становится все больше, жизнь полнится развлечениями, и многие выпускники искренне убеждены, что работа найдет тебя сама. И на ней не надо «убивать», достаточно просто не опаздывать и хорошо выглядеть.

По данным недавнего исследования, почти треть сегодняшних студентов хотят стать чиновниками. В предприниматели хотят идти 10-12%. А остальных не прельщает идея создания собственного бизнеса, их вполне устраивает «работа в офисе».

В 90-е все было иначе. Тогда очень многие рвались к свершениям - открыть свое дело, построить карьеру в самых разных компаниях, внедрить что-то оригинальное на российском рынке. На старте не требовали высоких зарплат, хотели больше работы, чтобы на деле доказать свою компетенцию.

И молодые люди тогда не считали, что им должны. Они были уверены, что сами создадут свой мир. Теперь все не так. Сейчас молодежь в массе своей думает, что должны ей. И должны много.

«Московские Новости»
**Speaking Springboard**

47. Do you agree with the following statements? Give support to your stance.

| Why are so many graduates seeking the job of a bureaucrat? |

| Why has the idea of setting up a new business lost its appeal? |

**Revision and Extension**

48. Complete the sentences, choosing appropriate words from the right-hand column.

| 1 | Think tanks are also getting … in the debate over how to regulate the field. |

| 2 | She looked up at him impulsively and saw …sorrow in his bright eyes. |

| 3 | What’s more, some …s are fighting back — and winning. |

| 4 | Movies, books and general reading can be a valuable … of ideas. |

| 5 | We both made our share of …s, there’s no doubt about that. |

| 6 | I would … your sending me more information. |

| 7 | Ralph was in his … good humor. |

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<td>COMMON</td>
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49. Choose the right word.

1. (a) Everybody becomes … at different ages. (b) Just at present they were only lying in wait till the time should be fully … (mature/ripe) 2. (a) Your … jeans and t-shirt might work for every day at warehouse, but try dressing up for the opera. (b) Dancing on these occasions was once …, though this practice is now discontinued. (customary/habitual) 3. (a) Those who applaud such actions can only do so if … no longer matter. (b) … is not only about table manners in fancy restaurants, but behavior that shows respect, meant to make everyone feel comfortable. (ethics/etiquette) 4. (a) He had married an … woman, and was prosperous and happy. (b) It was a relatively … divorce and at least they remain on speaking terms. (amiable/amicable) 5. (a) Lots of athletes are gifted, only a few are … ! (b) Efficiency comes when individuals focus on … tasks. (specific/special) 6. (a) Surely there's nothing to … motoring as a means of seeing the country. (b) A few words will … to prove that there must be another reason. (equal/sufficient) 7. (a) Peter had sat silent all this time, and … to custom, keenly attentive to what was going on around him. (b) We ate in silence, sitting on … sides of the fire. (opposite/contrary) 8. (a) The markets have taken into account a … default by the country. (b) The famous actor had pleaded guilty to conspiracy and … failure to file a tax return. (voluntary/willful) 9. (a) In numerous … drills volunteers have helped evacuate residents. (b) He was also known for his energetically weird … (s) at conferences. (performance/practice) 10. (a) The new laws have had a … impact. (b) He took a … breath before continuing, “We are now being forced to consider costs. (profound/deep)

50. Render the text into English using Active vocabulary.

Недавно в Израиле был придуман новый международный язык, понятный и легкий в употреблении. Новояз применяется в виртуальном пространстве и является углубленной и расширенной версией всех известных смайликов. Называется новая языковая система Zlango, на него уже переведены первые художественные произведения - правда, это пока всего лишь детские сказки, но зато прочитать их с легкостью может и русский, и японец, и американец.

Появление Zlango было вызвано ограниченными возможностями обычных эмодзи. Дело в том, что в одно текстовое сообщение не помещается большое количество информации. А применение сокращений не обеспечит полного взаимопонимания. К сожалению, искусственный международный язык эсперанто не смог завоевать доверия всех жителей планеты.

Теперь заслуга в создании практического международного языка общения принадлежит команде израильских энтузиастов. Zlango напоминает пиктографические письма древних египтян - каждая иконка означает слово. Выделяется несколько категорий слов, а всего эта система охватывает около 200 слов. Это немного, но вполне достаточно для того, чтобы осуществлять общение на бытовом уровне. Понятно, что большинство пиктограмм можно и без перевода, достаточно включить воображение.

Надо сказать, что графический язык как универсальное средство общения применялся и раньше, но ни одна из версий не охватила большого количества пользователей. Скептики утверждают, что такая же судьба ждет и Zlango.

Было бы идеально, если бы международный язык общения - будь он графическим или акустическим - возник не искусственно, а как-то между делом, естественным путем. И здесь будущее именно за визуальным языком. Так, приклюения Тома и Дже́ри и друге
комиксы, где совсем нет диалогов, понятны любому ребенку.

Представить, что графический язык может применяться в повседневном реальном общении, сложно — там куда уместнее мимика и жесты. А вот виртуальное пространство не может обойтись без графики. Так что не исключено, что иконки из мобильного телефона со временем из забавы превратятся в норму.

51. Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits into the space.

A five-year study of 120 top artists, athletes and scholars has concluded the drive and …1…, not great natural talent, led to their …2… success.

Researchers found that the parents, though not …3… musicians, athletes or scholars themselves, played the key role, first by …4… their children at an early age to music, sports or learning. They also taught their children to value hard work and …5… placing great stress on achievement. Once a child displayed an interest and enthusiasm in a particular area, those parents …6… him at every step and were willing to spend …7… hours shuttling him to and from piano, tennis, or swimming lessons. Even in homes where money was tight, no …8… was too great to give what he needed.

All extraordinary achievers appeared to have gone through three distinct stages of development, …9… of their field. First it was just fun, tinkering with scientific games or hitting a tennis ball and developing the habit of regular practice. Most of the high-achievers had a good experience of establishing a close rapport with their initial teachers. At the second stage of development, as the child’s rapid progress became …10…, the parents usually sought out a more expert instructor or coach. The new teachers were mainly …11… who demanded a great deal of practice time for the student and looked for much progress in a …12… short period of time, stressing the …13… of the child’s technique. At the final stage of development the children’s …14… to their field escalated and they began “living” for it. They captured the …15… of the recognized masters at training the best, with the focus on a personal style rather than on technique. Those master teachers would also help their students with strategy and psychology.
Old-fashioned celebrity was simply the …1… reward for accomplishment or social status. If anything, celebrity was in …2… supply. Beyond the confines of show business, it was conferred with arbitrary meanness: Don McCullin was not the only …3… war photographer or Christian Barnard the only heart surgeon, nor were Richard Rogers and Norman Foster the only important British architects. But the public, and certainly the media, had mental space for only one or two famous names per profession, if that.

Today, celebrity's A-list survives mostly unchanged. If you are the most brilliant comedian, playwright or novelist, fame will not …4… you. But this perennial band of worthies has been joined by an immense troupe of people who are famous for three months or two weeks or half an hour: people whose only claim …5… fame is a row at a night club or forest protection campaigns. Vastly expanded print and television channels have produced an insatiable …6… for celebrity, and in this ferocious cramming binge, all concern for quality has been neglected. First, you …7… about forcing yourself on the nation's attention; only then, using this impudently acquired status, you commence to build the career.

But there has been another change, too, a more sinister one. Just as the media's need to …8… celebrities has exploded, so has their delight in tearing them down. Celebrity has always been an ambiguous gift: the legions of admirers have always been …9… with obsessives and psychopaths. But now the demolition of celebrity is not the result of bad character or cruel …10…: it follows as night follows day.

But if celebrity has been debased in this way, how is it that it still remains the …11… and continues to fascinate us? Celebrity …12… discrimination: those who look upon and those who are looked upon. In an age that fancies it has done away with elites, the discrimination that is celebrity has not merely survived, it has spread like a fungus. Yet in an age when other social issues are endlessly dissected, celebrity as a phenomenon is almost completely …13…, as an embarrassing anomaly that ought shortly to wither away.

But it will not wither. On the …14…, its implications have spread beyond the traditional spheres of show business and dominates all corners of national life. In a trivial age, eager …15… quick intoxication, celebrity is the sweetest hit of all.
### 53. Speak for 2 minutes on one of the following quotations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happiness always looks small while you hold it in your hands, but let it go, and you learn at once how big and precious it is.</td>
<td>MAXIM GORKY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing changes your opinion of a friend so surely as success - yours or his.</td>
<td>FRANKLIN P. JONES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you can dream it, you can do it.</td>
<td>WALT DISNEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All love that has not friendship for its base, is like a mansion built upon sand.</td>
<td>ELLA WHEELER WILCOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have learned to seek my happiness by limiting my desires, rather than in attempting to satisfy them.</td>
<td>JOHN STUART MILL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you want to understand the meaning of happiness, you must see it as a reward and not as a goal.</td>
<td>ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of us believe in trying to make other people happy only if they can be happy in ways which we approve.</td>
<td>ROBERT S. LYND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We find no real satisfaction or happiness in life without obstacles to conquer and goals to achieve.</td>
<td>MAXWELL MALTZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In prosperity our friends know us; in adversity we know our friends.</td>
<td>JOHN CHURTON COLLINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion.</td>
<td>THE DALAI LAMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>CORE VOCABULARY</th>
<th>SPEECH PATTERNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | to attribute, an attribute, attributable | • for all  
|      | to neglect, neglectful, negligent, negligence, negligible | • when it comes to  
|      | to imply, implications, implicit | • … and all  
|      | to distinguish between, to distinguish oneself, distinguished | • It’s not so much that  
|      | to involve, involvement |  
|      | to cause, a cause |  
|      | to face, to face up, on the face of it, in the face of, put a brave face on |  
|      | to tend, tendency |  
|      | to seek, sought-after |  
|      | to apply, application, applicable |  
|      | to engage, engagement |  
|      | to approach, an approach, to take an approach to |  
| 2    | to provide, provided/providing, to make provisions | • have a way of doing  
|      | to gain, to gain ground, gains | • be disposed to do/ against doing  
|      | an account, to account, hold smb accountable, by all accounts | • can hardly do  
|      | to challenge, a challenge | • let alone do/ doing/ something  
|      | to credit, credible, creditable, credulous, credulity, credibility |  
|      | to value, valuable, valueless, invaluable |  
|      | to run, to run out of, in the long run |  
|      | to bear, to bear with smb, bear the brunt |  
|      | to contribute, contribution, contributing |  
|      | worth, worthless, worthy |  
|      | share, to share |  
|      | to secure, security, make smth secure |  
| 3    | to assign, assignment, to be on an assignment | • something/ somebody is anything but  
|      | to dominate, dominance, domineering, dominant | • … all but  
|      | due, be due (to do), due to, in due course authority, to authorize | • career/goal/fact/youth-oriented  
|      | to fail, failure, failing, without fail | • within reason/reach/grasp, etc  
|      | to claim to do, to claim smth, a claim, to make no claim |  
|      | to ignore, ignorance, ignorant |  
|      | to accomplish, accomplished, accomplishment |  
|      | to promote, promotion |  
|      | to balance, balanced, keep in balance, to strike a balance, to tip the balance |  
|      | to handle, have a good handle |  
|      | to set (up), to set out to do, set about doing |  

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**Note:** The speech patterns listed are examples of how the vocabulary can be used in context.
4 to advance, advanced, make an advance
case, this is (not) the case, if that’s the case, as is the
case, to make one’s case, remain the case
to count, to count smb out, to count oneself among,
lose count of
to spare smb smth, to spare with, sparing
to adapt, adaptation, adaptability, adaptable
to enhance, enhancement
to mix (up), mixed, to make a mix, to be a mix of,
mixed feelings
to shape, be in a good/bad shape, to take shape, in
different shapes and forms
to cater, to self-cater
to deny, denying, undeniable, there is no denying that
to hold smth, to take hold, to hold that/ on to, to hold
true/ responsible
to refer, to make a reference to, for reference, with/ as
a reference to

5 to draw something, be the main draw
to fit, to fit the bill, to look fit, be a good fit, have a fit
to enter an occupation, a competition, to enter into an
agreement
to escape from, to escape smb, to have a narrow
escape
to embrace
to arrange, by arrangement with
to focus, to bring into focus, to be focused
to qualify oneself, to qualify for
to mind, one’s mind, be mindful of
to charge, lead the charge, be in charge of,
a drive, to lead a drive, to drive an effect of, to drive
smb into action
to reason (about), to have good reason to do, reasoning

• Not only
• Without doing
• something
• If you would do
• only to
• water proof, fool
• proof etc
• be second only to
• somebody/something
• Little/ Seldom/
• Rarely does/ did
• somebody do
• Something struck
• somebody as