LEAD-IN

- This title has a double meaning. What is it?

1. Complete the following table to identify your preferences in managing personal finance and discuss your reasons and results with your fellow students.

3Ss: save, spend and share

What are the best three ways
2. Study the radial diagram and use the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences. Each word can be used only once.
1. The 53-year-old father of three revealed that he had no savings and had had to … £30,000 from his acquaintance to help him out while he was unable to work.
2. Banks are willing to … large amounts of money to people starting up businesses.
3. The budget … sufficient funds for a salary increase after a year.
4. Thousands of acres of public sector land worth up to £10 billion are to be sold to … money and help tackle a critical housing shortage.
5. The London Underground is to … a total of £20 million to season-ticket holders because of the nine-week closure of sections of the Central Line.
6. The quality of public health care depends on the amount of money … to it.
7. We … our money into dollars at the airport.
8. The woman who allegedly fled New Zealand with her partner after a bank accidentally … millions of dollars into their bank account has been arrested after almost two years on the run.
9. Half the money raised … to charity.
10. He called on the public to … cash from banks in protest at their part in the global financial crisis. The appeal attracted headlines.

3. Read the text and answer the questions.
**WHEN**
- were temples used as storehouse?
- was paper money invented?
- was the first paper money issued in Europe?

**WHO**
- used butter as legal tender?
- was the first to coin money from precious metals?

**WHERE**
- did they first use cowrie shells as money?
- were the first promissory notes issued?

**WHAT**
- was the most ancient form of money?
- did Roman soldiers get for their service?

**HOW MUCH**
- did an average slave cost in the 16th century?
- money is promised to the bearer of a British banknote?

**WHY**
- did Chinese coins contain holes?
- were coins stamped with various gods and emperors
- was paper money adopted in Europe later than in Asia?

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**HISTORY OF MONEY**

The use of money is as old as the human civilization. Money is basically a method of exchange, and coins and notes are just items of exchange. But money was not always the same form as the money today.

The basis of all early commerce was barter, in other words the direct exchange of one product for another, with the relative values a matter for negotiation. Subsequently both livestock, particularly cattle, and plant products such as grain, come to be used as money in many different societies at different periods. Cattle are probably the oldest of all forms of money, as domestication of animals tended to precede the cultivation of crops. The earliest evidence of banking is found in Mesopotamia between 3000 and 2000 B.C. when temples were used to store grain and other valuables used in trade.

People in early societies developed forms of proto-money -- the use of commodities that everyone agreed to accept in trade. Various items have been used by different societies at different times. Aztecs used cocoa beans. Norwegians once used butter. The early U.S. colonists used tobacco leaves and animal hides (settlers traded deer hides -- the origin of our modern word for money: "bucks"). The people of Paraguay used snails. Roman soldiers were paid a "salarium" of salt. On the island of Nauru, the islanders used rats. Human slaves have also been used as currency around the world. In the 16th century, the average exchange value of a slave was 8000 pounds of sugar.

Gradually, however, people began exchanging items that had no intrinsic value, but which had only agreed-upon or symbolic value. An example is the cowrie shell. The first use of cowries, the shell of a mollusc that was widely available in the shallow waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, was in China in 1,200 BC. Historically, many societies have used cowries as money, and even as recently as the middle of the 20th century, cowries have been used in some parts of Africa. The cowrie is the most widely and longest used currency in history.

Another symbolic currency -- used widely in the Americas -- was wampum. Wampum are oblong clamshells sawed into beads, polished, and then strung together. The earliest known use of wampum
was by North American Indians in 1535. Most likely, this monetary medium existed well before this date. The Indian word "wampum" means white, which was the color of the beads. Wampum was used as legal tender in several early American colonies and states. A wampum factory in New Jersey remained in business until 1859. From the widespread use of wampum as symbolic currency we get the current phrase "shelling out".

Metal tool money, such as knife and spade, was also first used in China. These early metal monies developed into primitive versions of round coins at the end of the Stone Age. Chinese coins were made out of copper, often containing holes so they could be put together like a chain.

Outside of China, the first coins developed out of lumps of silver. They soon took the familiar round form of today, and were stamped with various gods and emperors to mark their authenticity. These early coins first appeared in the Kingdom of Lydia (now in Turkey) in the 7th Century B.C., but the techniques were quickly copied and further refined by the Greek, Persian, Macedonian, and later the Roman empires. Unlike Chinese coins, which depended on base metals, these new coins were made from precious metals such as silver, bronze, and gold, which had more inherent value.

As in so many other things, the Chinese were the innovators for the next step. The Chinese invented printing, and not too much later, they also invented paper money during the T'ang Dynasty. This technology came in handy when China had to solve a problem with their money because copper was scarce and not enough coins could be minted.

During Ming Dynasty the Chinese placed the emperor's seal and signature of the treasures on a crude paper made from mulberry bark. In all, China experienced over 500 years of early paper money, spanning from the ninth through the fifteenth century. Then beginning in 1455, the use of paper money in China disappeared for 700 years. People in Mongolia were the second who began to use paper money in eleven century.

Paper money was adopted in Europe much later than in Asia and the Arab world -- primarily because Europe didn't have paper. The first paper mill in Europe was established by the Moors in 1151 A.D. in what is now Spain, but paper was not widely accepted because of religious prejudice. Official Christian Church discouraged paper because it was introduced by the heathen Moors. In 1221, the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II announced that official documents written on paper were invalid -- only parchment or vellum was acceptable. Nevertheless, the use of paper spread because of its obvious convenience.

The Bank of Sweden issued the first paper money in Europe in 1661, though this was also a temporary measure. In 1694 the Bank of England was founded and began to issue promissory notes, originally handwritten but later printed. To make travelling with gold less dangerous, goldsmiths, or people who made jewelry and other items out of gold, came up with an idea. The goldsmiths started writing out notes on pieces of paper that said the person who had the note could trade the note in for gold. These promissory notes were the beginning of paper money in Europe. If you look at a British bank note today, you'll see it still says: I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of twenty pounds.

**SPEECH PATTERNS**

4. Study the patterns and give various ways of the translation of the phrases in bold type.
1. Anyone meeting her for the first time would assume that she has a way of living in a luxurious downtown apartment.

Mamma has a way of coming suddenly into the room. 
The girl had a way of doing her hair in a strange fashion.

2. I was disposed to clear out Nigeria’s Augean stables.

He was disposed against talking. 
I was disposed to be nice to him.

3. You can hardly imagine that it can alter our attitude to our customer’s confidentiality.

You can hardly hope that you’ll pass the exam since you’ve done no work. 
You can hardly think that am used to getting such presents.

4. The girl does not look old enough to be worrying about boys, let alone fluctuations in Treasury bill prices

I have gained no sense that the rebellion is still gathering momentum, let alone sweeping the country. 
Few 18-year-olds can even imagine being 45 or 50, let alone calculate the net present value of loan charges they may bear. 
Most of us have little idea of what goes into our food, let alone how it was grown or raised on the farm.

5. Paraphrase the following sentences using Speech Pattern 1, 2 and 3.

1. She is in the habit of being provided with all the relevant information. 2. You must be out of your mind to expect to contribute to such a senseless project. 3. Housewives are accustomed to running family finances. 4. I’m not inclined to live on a shoestring budget, even during the crisis. 5. It’s unreasonable of you to expect that I shall lend you again. 6. Though Mary wasn’t the breadwinner in the family, she was used to holding the purse string and working within a budget. 7. He is not really ready to control a household budget. It’s his wife’s responsibility. 8. You are wrong if you hope that he will share a full responsibility with you. 9. Quite a lot of people have a custom of living on credit. 10. I feel like going on a shopping spree. Will you join me?

6. Use the word in brackets according to Speech Pattern 4.
1. She is not suspected, … (accuse), of any crime. 2. They’ll never want - … (afford) to run their own business. 3. My parents had hardly heard of a psychiatrist, … (consult) one. 4. Deborah has failed to even join a gym in the past 12 months, … (go) to it. 5. It feels impossible that anything could survive here, … (thrive). 6. He left without even saying goodbye to his friends, … (waving) the fans. 7. The country took no part in enforcing the UN resolution … (lead) it. 8. No doctor could ever name that rare disease, … (cure).

7. Translate into English using Speech Patterns.

1. Она не прочь иногда подшутить над кем-нибудь. 2. У него была привычка поворачиваться спиной к слушателям. 3. Неужели вы думаете, что я куплю эти украшения по такой баснословной цене. 4. Уж не думаете ли вы, что я собираюсь сокращать свои расходы. 5. Я не прочь поучаствовать в таком интереснейшем разговоре. 6. Я не намерен отчитываться в своих действиях. 7. В этой стране считается опасным говорить о политике дома, а уж на улице тем более. 8. Ей было сложно заставить банковского сотрудника воспринимать ее всерьез, а уж о том, чтобы оформить ей кредит и речи не шло.

WORD BUILDING

8. Recast the following, using NOUNS with suffixes – ion, -tion, -ation instead of the VERBS in bold. Change the structure of the sentence, if required. Make use of the words in brackets, if given.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>It took the Romans years to <strong>civilize</strong> Britain. (to complete) – The …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>He sent ambassadors to <strong>negotiate</strong> an equal alliance with the Chinese Empire. (to conduct/ to enter into) – The ambassadors were sent …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The task of the researchers is to <strong>relate</strong> low exam results and large class sizes. (to find) – The researchers are trying …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Peru was <strong>colonized</strong> by the Spanish in the sixteenth century. (to carry out) – The Spanish …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The fashion industry is always desperate to <strong>innovate</strong>. (to seek) - The fashion industry …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The first safety razor was <strong>invented</strong> by company founder King C. Gillette in 1903. (to make) – The …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>City administration is applying a lot of efforts to <strong>solve</strong> the traffic problem. (to work on) – City administration is …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rose has <strong>adopted</strong> one or two odd habits since she's been living in that family. (to cause) – The life in that family …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Such unpopular legislation is unlikely to be <strong>introduced</strong> before the next election. – The …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>She left a large sum of money in her will to <strong>found</strong> a wildlife sanctuary. (to spend) – A large sum of money in her will …</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Revise non-finite verbal forms. Open the brackets and use the verbs in the correct non-finite forms.

SHOPAHOLISM

Whenever ... (1. depress) not a few would choose just ... (2. escape) into their own world where everything is perfect; go shopping. After a little excursion to the mall, they come back ... (3. elate), with a bunch of shopping bags and a huge bill in the pocket. Fortunately they do know their limits.

Reasons for excessive shopping vary from ... (4. want) to keep up with friends or fashion to simply ... (5. cheer) oneself up. Psychiatrists do believe that the behavior tends ... (6. trigger) by a need ... (7. feel) special and ... (8. combat) loneliness, as well as a hope that shopping will somehow change them for the better. But compulsive shopping satisfies none of those needs and therefore the shopper's behavior is ... (9. escalate).

Like alcoholism compulsive shopping represents a case of "the ordinary pleasures of living ... (10. get) out of hand." Just as nearly every alcoholic starts out as a social drinker, a shopping addict starts out as a recreational shopper, ... (11. bring) a little color into a grey day by ... (12. pick) up a pair (or three) of shoes. A person becomes a shopaholic only when the pleasure of shopping turns into an irrational compulsion, when it produces the euphoric high and yet at the same time results in guilt and shame.

Compulsive buyers are not able ... (13. control) their behavior through rational considerations such as not ... (14. have) enough money, and with the easy availability of credit, it's not long before they find themselves in debt.

It's not only credit cards that seem ... (15. be) a problem. The advertising industry is just as much ... (16. blame). It's quite easy ... (17. sway) by the glitzy and nostalgic advertising companies use. The catchy slogans and strategies ... (18. use) draw viewers in, ... (19. bring) a bunch of new customers in no time.

Like binge eating or pathological gambling, shopaholism distorts our sense of self. Anyone ... (20. feel) as though he or she might be falling victim to this disorder is highly recommended that something is done immediately, before it becomes too late.

SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD

10. How do you understand the following proverbs? Give reasons to prove your stance.

Money makes the world go round.

Money is a good servant but a bad master.

READING 1
CLEAN SWEEP IGNATIUS  
AFTER JEFFREY ARCHER

Neither the haves nor the have-nots showed much interest when Ignatius Agarbi was appointed as Nigeria’s Minister of Finance. After all, the cynics pointed out, he was the seventeenth person to hold the office in seventeen years.

In Ignatius’ first major policy statement to Parliament he appealed to his fellow countrymen to tighten their belts in the face of economic problems and promised to end graft and corruption in public life and warned the electorate that no one holding an official position could feel safe unless he led a blameless life. He ended his maiden speech with the words, “I am disposed to clear out Nigeria’s Augean stables.”

Such was the impact of the minister’s speech that it failed to get a mention in the Lagos Times. Perhaps the editor considered that, since the paper had covered the Speeches of the previous sixteen ministers in extenso, his readers might feel they had heard it all before.

Ignatius, however, was not to be disheartened by the lack of confidence shown in him, and set about his new task with vigor and determination. Within days of his appointment he had caused a minor official at the Ministry of Food to be jailed for falsifying documents relating to the import of grain. The next to feel the bristles of Ignatius’ new broom was a leading Lebanese financier, who was deported without trial for breach of the exchange control regulations. A month later came an event which even Ignatius considered a personal coup: the arrest of the Chief of Police for accepting bribes – a perk the citizens of Lagos had in the past considered went with the job. When four months later the Police Chief was sentenced to eighteen months in jail, the new Finance Minister finally made the front page of the Lagos Times. A leader on the center page dubbed him “Clean Sweep Ignatius”, the new broom every guilty man feared. Ignatius was gaining enviable reputation as Mr. Clean as arrest followed arrest and unfounded rumours began circulating in the capital that even General Otobi, the Head of State, was under investigation by his own Finance Minister.

Ignatius alone now checked, vetoed and authorized all foreign contracts worth over one hundred million dollars, making sure that the country was cutting the cloth according to its means. It wouldn’t be far-fetched to say that he was the one to hold the purse strings. And although every decision he made was meticulously scrutinized by his enemies, not a breath of scandal ever became associated with his name. When Ignatius began his second year of office as Minister of Finance even the cynics began to acknowledge his achievements. It was about this time that General Otobi felt confident enough to call Ignatius in for an unscheduled consultation.

“Ignatius, I have just finished going over the latest budget report and I am alarmed by your conclusion now that most of the country is living from hand to mouth, the Exchequer is still losing millions of dollars each year in bribes paid to go-betweens by foreign companies. But have you any idea into whose pockets this money is falling? That’s what I want to know.”

Ignatius sat bolt upright, his eyes never leaving the Head of State.

“I suspect a great percentage of the money is ending up in private Swiss bank accounts but I am at present unable to prove it.”

“Then I will give you whatever added authority you require to do so,” said General Otobi. “You can use any means you consider necessary to ferret out these villains. Start by investigating every member of my Cabinet, past and present. And show no fear or favor in your endeavors, no matter what their rank or connections.”

“For such a task to have any chance of success I would need a special letter of authority signed by you, General…and the rank of Ambassador Plenipotentiary whenever I travel abroad.”

“Granted.”

“Thank you,” said Ignatius, rising from his own chair on the assumption that the audience was over.
“You may also need this,” said the General as they walked toward the door. The Head of State handed Ignatius a small automatic pistol. “Because I suspect by now that you have almost as many enemies as I do.”

Ignatius took the pistol from the soldier awkwardly, put it in his pocket and mumbled his thanks.

Without the knowledge of the chairman of the State Bank in Nigeria and unhindered by any senior civil servants, Ignatius enthusiastically set about his new task. He researched alone at night, and by day discussed his findings with no one. Three months later he was ready to pounce. The Minister selected the month of August to make an unscheduled visit abroad as it was the time when most Nigerians went on holiday and his absence would therefore not be worthy of comment.

He asked his permanent secretary to book him, his wife and their two children on a flight to Orlando, and to be certain that it was charged to his personal account.

On the arrival the family checked into the local Marriot Hotel. He then informed his wife, without warning or explanation, that he would be spending a few days in New York on business before rejoining them for the rest of the holiday. The following morning Ignatius left his family to the mysteries of Disney World while he took a flight to New York. It was a short taxi ride from La Guardia to Kennedy, where, after a change of clothes and the purchase of a return tourist ticket for a cash, Ignatius boarded a Swissair flight for Geneva unobserved.

Once in the Swiss financial capital Ignatius, either reluctant to pay through the nose for his accommodation or willing to avoid publicity, booked into an inconspicuous hotel, retired to bed and slept soundly for eight hours. Over breakfast the following morning he studied the list of banks he had so carefully drawn up after completing his research in Nigeria: each name was written out boldly in his own hand. Ignatius decided to start with Gerber et Cie whose building, he observed from the hotel bedroom, took up half the Avenue de Parchine. He checked the telephone number with the concierge before placing a call. The chairman agreed to see the Minister at twelve o’clock.

Carrying only a battered briefcase, Ignatius arrived at the bank a few minutes before the appointed hour. An unusual occurrence for a Nigerian, thought the young man dressed in a smart grey suit, white shirt and grey silk tie, who was waiting in the marble hall to greet him.

He bowed to the Minister, introducing himself as the chairman’s personal assistant, and explained that he would accompany Ignatius to the chairman’s office. The young executive led the Minister to a waiting lift and neither man uttered another word until they had reached the eleventh floor. A gentle tap on the chairman’s door elicited “Entrez,” which the young man obeyed.

The chairman rose from behind his desk and stepped forward to greet his guest. Ignatius could not help noticing that he too wore a grey suit, white shirt and grey silk tie.

“Good morning, Minister,” the chairman said. “Won’t you have a seat?” He ushered Ignatius toward a low glass table surrounded by comfortable chairs on the far side of the room. “I have ordered coffee for both of us if that is acceptable.”

Ignatius nodded, placed the battered briefcase on the floor by the side of his chair and stared out of the large plate-glass window. He made some small talk about the splendid view of the magnificent fountain while a girl served all three men with coffee.

Once the young woman had left the room Ignatius got down to business.

“My Head of State has requested that I visit your bank with a rather unusual request,” he began. Not a flicker of surprise appeared on the face of the chairman or his young assistant. “He has honored me with the task of discovering which Nigerian citizens hold numbered accounts with your bank.”

On learning this piece of information only the chairman’s lips moved. “I am not at liberty to disclose—”

“Allow me to put my case,” said the Minister, raising a white palm. “First, let me assure you that I come with the absolute authority of my government.” Without another word, Ignatius extracted an envelope from his inside pocket with a flourish. He handed it to the chairman who removed the letter inside and read it slowly.
Once he had finished reading, the banker cleared his throat. “This document, I fear, sir, carries no validity in my country. I am, of course,” continued the chairman, “not for one moment doubting that you have the full backing of your Head of State, as both a Minister and an Ambassador, but that does not change the bank’s rule of confidentiality in such matters. There are no circumstances in which we would release the names of any of our account holders without their authority. I’m sorry to be of so little help, but those are, and will always remain, the bank rules.” The chairman rose to his feet, as he considered the meeting was now at an end; but he had not bargained for Clean Sweep Ignatius.

“My Head of State,” said Ignatius, softening his tone perceptibly, “has authorized me to approach your bank as the intermediary for all future transactions between my country and Switzerland.”

“We are flattered by your confidence in us, Minister,” replied the chairman, who remained standing. “However, You can hardly think that it can alter our attitude to our customer’s confidentiality.”

Ignatius remained unperturbed.

“Then I am sorry to inform you, Mr. Gerber, that our Ambassador in Bern will be instructed to make an official communiqué to the Swiss Foreign Office about the lack of cooperation your bank has shown concerning requests for information about our nationals.” He waited for his words to sink in. “You could avoid such embarrassment, of course, by simply letting me know the names of my countrymen who hold accounts with Gerber et Cie and the amounts involved. I can assure you we would not reveal the source of our information.”

“You are most welcome to lodge such a communiqué, sir, and I feel sure that our Minister will explain to your Ambassador in the most courteous of diplomatic terms that it is just impossible to demand such disclosures.”

“If that is the case, I shall instruct my own Ministry of Trade to halt all future dealings in Nigeria with any Swiss nationals until these names are revealed.”

“That is your privilege, Minister,” replied the chairman, unmoved.

“And we may also have to reconsider every contract currently being negotiated by your countrymen in Nigeria. And in addition I shall personally see to it that no penalty clauses are honored.”

“Would you not consider such action a little precipitate?”

“Let me assure you, Mr. Gerber, that I would not lose one moment of sleep over such a decision,” said Ignatius. “Even if my efforts to discover those names were to bring your company to its knees I would not be moved.”

“So be it, Minister,” replied the chairman. “However, it still does not alter the policy or the attitude of this bank to confidentiality.”

“If that remains the case, sir, this very day I shall provide our Ambassador with the instruction to close our Embassy in Bern and I shall declare your Ambassador in Lagos persona non grata.”

For the first time the chairman raised his eyebrows.

“Furthermore,” continued Ignatius, “I will hold a conference in London which will leave the world’s press in no doubt of my Head of State’s displeasure with the conduct of this bank. After such publicity I am sure some of your clients will close their accounts, while others who have in the past considered you a safe heaven may find it necessary to look elsewhere.”

The Minister waited but still the chairman did not respond.

“Then you leave me no choice,” said Ignatius, rising from his seat.

The chairman stretched out his hand, assuming that at last the Minister was leaving, only to watch with horror as Ignatius placed a hand in his jacket pocket and removed a small pistol. The two Swiss bankers froze as the Nigerian Minister of Finance stepped forward and pressed the muzzle against the chairman’s temple.

“I need those names, Mr. Gerber, and by now you must realize I will stop at nothing. If you don’t supply them immediately I’m going to blow your brains out. Do you understand?”
The chairman gave a slight nod, beads of sweat appearing on his forehead. “And he will be next,” said Ignatius, gesturing toward the young assistant, who stood speechless and paralyzed a few paces away.

“Get me the names of every Nigerian who holds an account in this bank,” Ignatius said quietly, looking toward the young man, “or I’ll blow your chairman’s brains all over his soft carpet. Immediately, do you hear me?” Ignatius added sharply.

The young man looked toward the chairman, who was now trembling but said quite clearly, “Non, Pierre, jamais.”

“D’accord,” replied the assistant in a whisper.

“You can’t say I didn’t give you every chance,” Ignatius pulled back the hammer. The sweat was now pouring down the chairman’s face and the young man had to turn his eyes away as he waited in terror for the pistol shot.

“Excellent,” said Ignatius, as he removed the gun from the chairman’s head and returned to his seat. Both bankers were still trembling and quite unable to speak.

The Minister picked up the battered briefcase by the side of his chair and placed it on the glass table in front of him. He pressed back the clasps and the lid flicked up.

The two bankers stared down at the neatly packed rows of hundred-dollar bills. Every inch of the briefcase had been taken up. The chairman quickly estimated that it probably amounted to around five million dollars.

“I wonder, sir,” said Ignatius, “how I go about opening an account with your bank?”

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

1. первое выступление; 2. энергично и решительно; 3. личная победа/ личный успех; 4. тщательно изученный; 5. ни малейшего намека на скандал; 6. признавать достижения; 7. предоставить любые дополнительные полномочия; 8. крепко спать; 9. вышел вперед, чтобы поздороваться; 10. ни малейшего удивления; 11. я не вправе; 12. раскрыть источник информации; 13. прекратить все дальнейшие операции; 14. несколько преждевременно.

12. Translate into Russian words and word combinations from the text:

- business and finance
  end graft and corruption, financier, breach of the exchange control regulations, bribe, perk, the Exchequer, go-between, charged to the personal account, hold numbered accounts with the bank, bank’s rule of confidentiality, release the names of account holders without their authority, intermediary, transactions, halt all future dealings, penalty clauses;

- international relations
  deport, Ambassador Plenipotentiary, make an unscheduled visit abroad, Head of State, absolute authority of the government, carry no validity in my country, have the full backing of the Head of State, Foreign Office, lodge a communiqué, Embassy, declare somebody persona non grata.

TEXT ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT

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

1. Perhaps the editor considered that, since the paper had covered the Speeches of the previous sixteen ministers in extenso, his readers might feel they had heard it all before.
2. … the arrest of the Chief of Police for accepting bribes – a perk the citizens of Lagos had in the past considered went with the job.

3. … made the front page of the Lagos Times.

4. It wouldn’t be far-fetched to say that he was the one to hold the purse strings.

5. …he studied the list of banks he had so carefully drawn up after completing his research in Nigeria: each name was written out boldly in his own hand. Ignatius decided to start with Gerber et Cie…

6. He has honored me with the task of …

7. This document, I fear, sir, carries no validity in my country.

8. … but he had not bargained for Clean Sweep Ignatius.

9. … our Minister will explain to your Ambassador in the most courteous of diplomatic terms that it is just impossible to demand such disclosures.

10. … I shall personally see to it that no penalty clauses are honored.

11. … I will stop at nothing.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’d tend to agree with you</th>
<th>it’s not quite right</th>
<th>I think you are mistaken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+/-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Ignatius Agarbi’s appointment became media hype as he was the first to head this office.
2. Ignatius distinguished himself as a seasoned politician in his maiden speech and caused a stir in Nigeria’s society.
3. Despite the lack of popular support Ignatius demonstrated commitment to his goals and left no stone unturned to do away with corruption and theft.
4. Ignatius’ primary responsibility was to supervise all foreign contracts worth over one hundred million dollars meticulously.
5. Ignatius showed no enthusiasm in setting about his new mission and delegated the task to junior clerks.
6. Ignatius heading the official delegation boarded a private jet to Geneva and booked in a presidential suite of a luxurious hotel.
7. The chairman of the bank was adamant in his refusal to cooperate with Ignatius in spite of the validity of his documents of authorization.
8. When Ignatius pointed a gun at Mr. Gerber, the latter released the names of the account holders without hesitation.

15. Summarize the story, sequencing the following sentences in compliance with the following plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAN</th>
<th>SENTENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHARACTERS, BACKGROUND AND SETTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLOT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONCLUSION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Having referred to the absolute authority of his government, minister insists on releasing the names of Nigerian account holders.
2. He is entrusted by his President to discover bribe money of his fellow countrymen hidden in secret accounts in Switzerland.
3. It turns out that the aim of the treacherous hypocrite, who is actually extremely corrupt and mercenary, is only to check reliability and confidentiality of the Swiss Banks.
Soon his achievements (though meticulously scrutinized) are acknowledged even by his enemies.
Carrying only a battered briefcase, inventive Ignatius arrives at the meeting with the Chairman of a Swiss bank.
“Clean Sweep Ignatius” by J. Archer, one of the most acclaimed contemporary authors, depicts bribery, embezzlement and corruption.
After all civilized arguments are exhausted, Ignatius places a gun to the head of the Swiss banker and threatens to kill him.
Through due diligence, elaborate analysis, and ingenious cunning Agarbi contrives a crafty plan.
Delighted with their secrecy, Ignatius promptly deposits his own “bribe” money in cash, skimmed during his period as Financial Minister, in the bank.
Ignatius Agarbi, a newly appointed Nigeria’s Minister of Finance vigorously fights corruption.
Even at gun point the banker refuses to divulge any confidential information.
With irony, wit and satire combined, the story of an attempted war on corruption makes a curious plot twist, ending in a most unexpected finale.
Despite his greatest persuasion, the banker refuses to break the bank’s code of privacy.

**Speaking Springboard**

**16. Answer the following questions developing the issue.**

**What inference can we draw about the situation in Nigeria?**

**How would you characterize Ignatius Agarbi’s professional qualities?**

**What personal traits of character contributed to his undertaking?**

**How would you comment on a most unexpected ending of the story?**

**Language Focus**

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

1. They taught me that I wasn’t a hopeless case … all. 2. He made his first front page picture … weeks of starting his work ….. The Times. 3. The host called his guests in for an evening aperitif on the terrace. 4. They are not making loads of money, they live …. hand …. mouth. 5. He acted …. the assumption that his allies would support him. 6. If there is a serious problem, it’s far better to admit it and set …. tackling it immediately. 7. The cost is charged directly …. the profit and loss account. 8. In this store goods are sold only …. cash. 9. There was a time when to get good-quality fashion clothing you had to pay …. the nose. 10. Two restaurateurs were appointed last week to draw …. an action plan …. school food. 11. The sun emerged this morning …. …. clouds over the Thames. 12. Clayton said he was not …. liberty to discuss the matter. 13. We made him confess that he might have been acting …. any authority. 14. Several members of the Government are rumored to hold accounts …. Swiss banks. 15. Their request …. better working conditions amounted …. a criticism of the management. 16. The wall space is mostly taken …. …. paintings bought from local shops.
**18. Core Vocabulary.** 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Sentence</th>
<th>Russian Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our office can <strong>provide</strong> all involved with full information on the local area.</td>
<td>1. Наш офис может <strong>оформить</strong> всех участников с полной информацией о местности.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The scheme <strong>provides</strong> financial help to unemployed workers.</td>
<td>2. Схема предоставляет финансовую помощь безработным.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He has five children and wife to <strong>provide</strong> for.</td>
<td>3. У него пятеро детей и жена, на которых он обязан содержать.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Their contracts <strong>provide</strong> that they will be paid on the last day of the month.</td>
<td>4. Их договоры предусматривают оплату в последний день месяца.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. There are some circumstances that human care can’t <strong>provide</strong> against.</td>
<td>5. Некоторые обстоятельства не включаются в заботу о человеке.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GAIN, GAINS**

1. You will **gain** some useful experience even from a bad trip. | 1. Вы сможете **проявить** некоторый интерес даже при плохом выезде. |
2. Practice allows the trainees to **gain** a better understanding of the firm’s wide variety of clients. | 2. Практика позволяет слушателям **образовать** лучшее понимание сектора, предлагаемого предприятием. |
3. There is nothing to **gain** from feeling sorry for ourselves. | 3. Никто не может **получить** от того, что о себе заботятся. |
4. Electric vehicles were beginning **to gain ground**, and he foresaw booming demand for the charging stations. | 4. Электрические машины начали **получать** популярность, и он видел рост спроса на станции для подзарядки. |
5. Once this company’s big projects **gain momentum**, they seem unstoppable. | 5. Однажды крупный проект компании начнет **проявлять** энергию, и он станет неуправляемым. |
6. He seems to have entered politics solely **for personal gain**. | 6. Он вероятно стал политиком **из-за личной выигрышной**. |
7. No **pain, no gain**, and the gain may be a more secured old age. | 7. Никакого **удовольствия, так и никакого успеха**, и успех может быть более защищенным старением. |

**AN ACCOUNT, TO ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTABLE**

1. In Japan, firms employing over 1000 people **account** for 50% of total employment. | 1. В Японии, компании, занимающие более 1000 человек, занимают 50% от общего числа занятых. |
2. Some **credible accounts** hint the accident might have been a murder, not a suicide. | 2. Некоторые **убедительные источники** подсказывают, что происшествие могло быть убийством, а не самоубийством. |
3. It is **by all accounts** an important step, bordering on a giant leap, for commercial spaceflight. | 3. По всему **свидетельству**, это важный шаг, приближающийся к гигантскому скачку, для коммерческого космического полета. |
4. Now he is, deservedly, the president of the company, but he should not **on that account** take too much for granted. | 4. Теперь он достойно является президентом компании, но здесь не стоит **за счет этого** принимать многое за данное. |
5. None of the officials managing the project has been **held accountable** for its failure yet. | 5. Ни один из руководителей проекта не был **ответственным за его провал** до сих пор. |

**19. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Sentence</th>
<th>English Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Лекция предоставила ему возможность встретиться с этим известным писателем.</td>
<td>1. Lecture provided him with the opportunity to meet this famous writer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Эта благотворительная организация обеспечивает беженцам еду и убежища.</td>
<td>2. This charitable organization provides food and shelter for refugees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Им необходимо было подготовиться к суровой зиме.</td>
<td>3. They needed to prepare for the harsh winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Необходимо заранее думать о том, как в финансовом отношении подготовиться к выходу на пенсию.</td>
<td>4. It is necessary to think in advance about how to prepare financially for retirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Мы присмотрим за вашими детьми при условии, что вы завезете их к нам домой.</td>
<td>5. We will take care of your children under the condition that you bring them home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AN ACCOUNT, TO ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTABLE**

1. Боливия получила независимость от Испании в 1825 году. | 1. Bolivia gained its independence from Spain in 1825. |
2. Любой студент мечтает **добиться** престижного образования. | 2. Any student dream of gaining prestigious education. |
3. Любой год учит студенты **сделать** технику из Испании, что ведет к участию в Университете. | 3. Every year, students from Spain make the **construction** of the university, leading to its participation. |
4. Надо **действовать** решительно. | 4. We must act decisively. |
5. Мы присмотрим за вашими детьми при условии, что вы завезете их к нам домой. | 5. We will take care of your children under the condition that you bring them home. |

**A PROVISION**

1. Our office can **provide** all involved with full information on the local area. | 1. Our office can provide all involved with full information on the local area. |
2. The scheme **provides** financial help to unemployed workers. | 2. The scheme provides financial help to unemployed workers. |
3. He has five children and **wife** to **provide** for. | 3. He has five children and wife to provide for. |
4. Their contracts **provide** that they will be paid on the last day of the month. | 4. Their contracts provide that they will be paid on the last day of the month. |
5. There are some circumstances that human care can’t **provide** against. | 5. There are some circumstances that human care can’t provide against. |

**GAIN, GAINS**

1. You will **gain** some useful experience even from a bad trip. | 1. You will gain some useful experience even from a bad trip. |
2. Practice allows the trainees to **gain** a better understanding of the firm’s wide variety of clients. | 2. Practice allows the trainees to gain a better understanding of the firm’s wide variety of clients. |
3. There is nothing to **gain** from feeling sorry for ourselves. | 3. There is nothing to gain from feeling sorry for ourselves. |
4. Electric vehicles were beginning **to gain ground**, and he foresaw booming demand for the charging stations. | 4. Electric vehicles were beginning to gain ground, and he foresaw booming demand for the charging stations. |
5. Once this company’s big projects **gain momentum**, they seem unstoppable. | 5. Once this company’s big projects gain momentum, they seem unstoppable. |
6. He seems to have entered politics solely **for personal gain**. | 6. He seems to have entered politics solely for personal gain. |

**AN ACCOUNT, TO ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTABLE**

1. In Japan, firms employing over 1000 people **account** for 50% of total employment. | 1. In Japan, firms employing over 1000 people account for 50% of total employment. |
2. Some **credible accounts** hint the accident might have been a murder, not a suicide. | 2. Some credible accounts hint the accident might have been a murder, not a suicide. |
3. It is **by all accounts** an important step, bordering on a giant leap, for commercial spaceflight. | 3. It is by all accounts an important step, bordering on a giant leap, for commercial spaceflight. |
4. Now he is, deservedly, the president of the company, but he should not **on that account** take too much for granted. | 4. Now he is, deservedly, the president of the company, but he should not on that account take too much for granted. |
5. None of the officials managing the project has been **held accountable** for its failure yet. | 5. None of the officials managing the project has been held accountable for its failure yet. |
**CHALLENGE**

1. My new **challenge** is to win at the Olympic Games.
2. I do like to face an intellectual **challenge** - if you could succeed in this economic project, you are capable of anything.
3. She was a **challenge** to her parents – an angry teenager, full of energy, constantly pushing boundaries and testing limits.
4. No one has **challenged** the assumptions made in the report.
5. I'm enjoying being in competition and going out there to **challenge** the top tennis players.
6. The couple **challenged** the cooks to bake a cake as tall as a bride.
7. They were brave enough to **challenge** us on some points.

**Words frequently used with challenge:**
- to face, meet, seek, pose, accept, enjoy a challenge
- biggest, greatest, major, new, serious challenge

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

**MODEL:** She tried to give a reasonable excuse, but burst into tears instead.
- *In an attempt to*… *In an attempt to* provide an explanation she said she thought I had given her permission to be absent.

1. The museum is **funded** by the local authority. – The local authority …
2. When she was unemployed it was very difficult to **find** money for her children’s needs. – Her unemployment made …
3. On **condition** that you place your order at the end of March, we’ll keep the price for you at the level of 500$.
4. She **became confident enough** to speak in public only after a long time of practicing it. – It took her …
5. The spreading of English as a second language all around the world has been **unstoppable** for many decades.
6. This party may not need the artificial support, as it has become even more **popular** since the latest parliamentary elections. – Even without the artificial support …
7. Thousands of people died in the tsunami and the earthquake in 2011. – The tsunami and the earthquake…
8. I think that **behind** Alice aggression lies a deep insecurity about herself. – A deep insecurity …
9. It was a **real problem** to cook something nutritious at the time of war, as sugar, butter, cheese, bacon and meat were still rationed. – Cooking was …
10. It takes a lot **efforts, talent and time** to raise money for the homelessness charity. - To raise money …
11. He is a grown-up, there is no sense in **questioning** his attitudes whether they are right and reasonable. – It is useless … - It is useless to challenge his attitudes, as he is a grown-up.
12. There is going to be a cricket match between the girls and the boys. The latter were **invited to compete** by the former. - The girls …
### IDIOMS

![Image](Image.png)

#### 21. 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>I feel like going on a shopping spree. Will you join me?</td>
<td>Не сегодня. Пытаюсь меньше тратить, чтобы заплатить долги. Вот и приходится затянуть пояс.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I’ll tell you what, I’m going to sell my shares.</td>
<td>Шутишь? Ты хочешь убить курицу, несущую золотые яйца?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In the years of war my grandma was living on the breadline.</td>
<td>Ты знаешь, кажется, что вся страна в эти годы жила впроголодь.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>There is nothing inherently wrong with wealth.</td>
<td>Я тоже не думаю, что деньги - источник всех зол, А вот любовь к деньгам - да.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mary's dress is real silk and in the latest fashion. It must have cost the earth, let me tell you.</td>
<td>Ни чего удивительного. Она помешана на моде и готова платить сумасшедшие деньги за фирменную одежду.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Look, this one will definitely do. All major programs and a bargain price.</td>
<td>Давай поищем что-нибудь еще. Дешевая стиральная машина – выброшенные деньги, она быстрее сломается.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Now we can initiate our new project. I'm really glad we've got the cooperation from central government.</td>
<td>Точно, ведь именно министерство контролирует бюджет.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Our mission is to do everything possible to help African countries.</td>
<td>Верно. Экономическому неравенству между Севером и Югом, между имущими и неимущими следует положить конец.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>During the crisis many families lived on a shoestring budget.</td>
<td>И в то же самое время некоторые менеджеры получали огромные компенсации за увольнение.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10| Even if the recession is ending, people should be careful with money. | Любой человек, который контролирует бюджет семьи, знает, что нужно жить по
22. Recast the following, using nouns with suffixes –ty, -ity, -cy, -sy instead of adjectives in bold. Make all necessary changes.

1. People’s private life is supposed to be protected by the new law. – The new law is designed to …
2. Will she be able to cope with the work? (to allow) – Will her …
3. It seems that this research makes their theory valid. (to give) – This research …
4. The request is that you treat all information as strictly confidential. (to treat with) – All information should …
5. Nancy is open and honest, her ambitions are simple, – all these attributes make her appealing and likeable. – Nancy’s …
6. With a personal fortune of six million pounds, she certainly doesn't find it absolutely necessary to work. – There is no …
7. Pre-recorded TV programmes are less immediate and warm than live theatre. – Pre-recorded TV programmes have …
8. There's one rule for her and another rule for everyone else and she is just being hypocritical. – It is just …
9. They've got a long way to go before they gain equal status for men and women. (to achieve) – It will take them …
10. The major part of the population continually supports this politician. – This popular politician enjoys …

23. Revise non-finite verbal forms. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible to the original one using the words given.

1. It is known that commodity money evolved into representative money, when paper currency and non-precious coinage came into being.
   known to …
2. Now that it had happened it was useless to make money of valuable materials.
   no use …
3. A government or a bank promised to exchange representative money for a certain amount of silver or gold, thus backing it.
   backed …
4. According to reports the majority of currencies were based on representative money through the use of the gold standard for most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
   have been based …
5. Electronic money (also known as e-currency or e-money) refers to money exchanged electronically with the use of computer networks, the internet and digital stored value systems.
   using …
6. Though electronic money systems facilitate easy payment, so far the use of e-money appears to be relatively low-scale.
in spite of .......................................................... 7. Despite providing enormous benefit, for example convenience and privacy, the transfer of digital currencies raises such problems as how to levy taxes or to avoid money laundering.

though .......................................................... 8. Another issue is related to computer crime, in which computer criminals may actually alter computer databases in order to steal electronic money.

with the view to .................................................. 9. One way to resolve these issues is by implementing cyberspace laws regulating transactions.

resolving .......................................................... 10. Researchers found that in the past credit tokens (predecessors of credit cards) used to be made from metal coins, metal plates or paper.

were found .......................................................... 24. Analyze the following situations and work out your reactions and responses.
The Joy of Economics

What would make you really, really happy. More money? 2.5 smiling, well-adjusted kids? And what would make you most unhappy: losing your sight or a bad back?

Whatever the answer the fact is, we are terrible at predicting the source of joy. And whatever choices we do make, we are likely to decide later it was all for the best.

Frank and Naomi Cooper know the secret for a happy day and a sound sleep: debt-free living. Frank, 86, remembers baling hay for 50 cents a day during the Depression, so he refuses to run financial risks. He paid cash for his house. He once burned a credit-card offer that came in the mail. "If you don't have the cash, you just don't buy," he says. Their daughter Linda Rinkes, 53, has liberalized that maxim only slightly. She has a car loan and carries a credit-card balance when she must, paying it off quickly. For the family's third generation, though, Grandpa's philosophy is completely obsolete. "Just because I don't have the cash for something doesn't mean I shouldn't buy it," says Jen Rinkes, 29, who carries $8,000 on credit cards and a $438-a-month Saab on her $40,000 income. "I don't think debt is a sin," she says. "I'm living in a style I want and have become accustomed to."

Which of them do you think is happiness-prone?

Old Polonius from Shakespeare's Hamlet counsels his hotheaded son Laertes:

• You have won an enormous sum of money in the lottery. What are you going to change in your life?

• You have found a wallet crammed with money. What will your next step be?

• When clearing the attic at your grandparents' house you come across an old briefcase stuffed with the foreign high-denomination notes which aren't legal tender any longer. What is your reaction?

• You've got 2 job offers: a position in a distinguished charity organization helping children and a bank department dealing with the return of debts. What will your choice be?
“Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry”.

On Polonius's terms, there is little to argue with in his perhaps ungenerous advice. His logic is thus: lending money to friends is risky, because hitching debt onto personal relationships can cause resentment and, in the case of default, the lender loses both his money and his friend. Borrowing invites more private dangers: it supplants domestic thrift or "husbandry" - in Polonius's eyes, an important gentlemanly value. Incidentally, in the days when Hamlet was first staged, borrowing was epidemic among the gentry, who sometimes neglected husbandry to the point where they were selling off their estates piece by piece to maintain an ostentatious lifestyle in London.

Though our desire to enjoy conventional standards of life isn’t new, we can’t neglect the fact that never before has this sentiment reached the point of becoming a national battle cry. Now many Americans carry a dubious legacy: too much debt. And as layoffs increase and stock winnings dwindle, many are piling on even more. Homeowners are borrowing against their houses' rising value to fuel discretionary spending. Banks are peddling risky loans to people with poor credit history. As the economy slows, mortgage delinquencies and credit-card write-offs are already rising. You don’t need to be a financial analyst to forecast the avalanche of bankruptcies with a growing number of families experiencing debt crisis firsthand.

These are insights from happiness economics, perhaps the hottest field in what used to be called the dismal science. Happiness is everywhere—on the best-seller lists, in the minds of policymakers, and front and center for economists—yet it remains elusive. The golden rule of economics has always been that well-being is a simple function of income. That's why nations and people alike strive for higher incomes—money gives us choice and a measure of freedom. But a growing body of studies shows that wealth alone isn't necessarily what makes us happy. After a certain income cap, we simply don't get any happier. And it isn't what we have, but whether we have more than our neighbor, that really matters. So the news that top hedge-fund managers took home, let's say, $240 million, minimum, probably didn't make them any happier, it just made the rest of us less so.

The idea that money isn't the real key to happiness bears no novelty. The 18th-century British Enlightenment thinker Jeremy Bentham argued that public policy should try to maximize happiness, and many prominent economists agreed but could not quite embrace the idea. There was just no way to measure happiness objectively. That began to change in recent decades, as prosperity spread. Social scientists and economists began to spend less time thinking about death and disease, and more time thinking about happiness. Psychologists and labor economists in the United States and the U.K. began long-term studies asking people to chart their own happiness over time. Meanwhile, advances in technology allowed scientists to see whether, when a person claimed to be happy, the joy center of the brain lit up. That made happiness metrics a little more credible.

One of the early revelations of happiness research, from Richard Easterlin at the University of Southern California, was that while the rich are typically happier than the poor, the happiness boost from extra cash isn't that great once one rises above the poverty line. The reason, says Easterlin, is the "hedonic cycle": we get used to being richer darn quick, and take it for granted or compare it to what others have, not what we used to have. It turns out, keeping up with the Joneses is hard-wired into our brains, thanks to our pack-creature roots. As this research gained steam, other happiness studies followed, on marriage, work, kids, television and immigration, to name a few.

It was only a matter of time before researchers—and politicians—began to think about what might make entire societies happier. Surprisingly, one of the first recommendations was
higher taxes. In Britain, Andrew Oswald of Warwick University has argued that taxing conspicuous consumption could increase public joy by reducing envy. In his book "Happiness: Lessons From a New Science," Lord Richard Layard of the London School of Economics urges policymakers to think about reducing mobility (which he links to crime and family instability), telling companies to cut merit pay (to slow the rat race) and encouraging more public spending on mental health and non-vocational, and liberal "moral" education (to make graduates less consumption-oriented and more empathetic).

Happiness economics is gaining more and more proponents. Rather than telling people to work harder, politicians can discuss work-life balance. "We should be thinking not just about what is good for putting money in people's pockets, but what is good for putting joy in people's hearts," said Britain's Conservative leader David Cameron. The government recently created a Whitehall Well-Being Working Group to come up with happiness metrics, and figure out how ministers can make people more cheerful. There is also a happiness-related push in the U.K. to ban advertising targeted to children in order to combat materialism.

"One of the big troubles for policymakers is that there are a lot of variables in measuring happiness," says Paul Dolan, an Imperial College economist working with the Department of Trade and Industry on happiness metrics. "The science is unclear." As in any survey, the phrasing of questions and the nationality of respondents influence the results. Scientists tell us weather makes a big difference to happiness (Italians and Californians benefit from this), as do genes. Meanwhile, there is myriad of different kinds of happiness such as short-term pleasure, meaning derived from work, or a deeper sense of purpose in life, perhaps coming from religion or spirituality. Which one is being tested? Which one should be? And can anyone really craft effective public policy around any of it?

Perhaps our intuitions about happiness should triumph over the fuzzy data, anyway. The economics of happiness has given us a couple of fairly hard and fast rules about well-being—being truly poor is bad, whereas you will definitely capitalize on whiling away the time with friends and family. Of course, there are as many ways to alleviate poverty, fuel growth and achieve a better work-life balance as there are governments to suggest them. The good news is that whatever choices we make individually and as societies in the pursuit of happiness, there's a good chance that they'll seem better in hindsight. Yet another truism of happiness is that we all wear rose-colored glasses when it comes to our past decision-making. Today's dreadful life choice will likely be tomorrow's happy accident.

American and British Press, 2007

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

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

1. это было к лучшему; 2. с этим вряд ли поспоришь; 3. вызывать обиду; 4. получить сомнительное наследство; 5. золотое правило; 6. стремиться к увеличению доходов; 7. в этом нет ничего нового; 8. оторваться от черты бедности; 9. погоня за успехом, жестокая конкуренция; 10. гуманитарное образование; 11. жесткие правила; 12. получить выгоду от; 13. проводить время; 14. в поисках счастья

26. Match the phrases from the text and translate the sentences into Russian.
27. What do the following phrases from the text imply? Paraphrase and explain.

1. Borrowing invites more private dangers: it supplants domestic thrift or "husbandry" - in Polonius's eyes, an important gentlemanly value.
2. Though our desire to enjoy conventional standards of life isn’t new, we can’t neglect the fact that never before has this sentiment reached the point of becoming a national battle cry.
3. As the economy slows, mortgage delinquencies and credit-card write-offs are already rising.
4. These are insights from happiness economics, perhaps the hottest field in what used to be called the dismal science.
5. The golden rule of economics has always been that well-being is a simple function of income.
6. Rather than telling people to work harder, politicians can discuss work-life balance.
7. One of the big troubles for policymakers is that there are a lot of variables in measuring happiness.
8. Yet another truism of happiness is that we all wear rose-colored glasses when it comes to our past decision-making.

28. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What bedrock truth about happy life does the older generation of the Coopers know? How does it differ from the concept of the next generations?
2. Why does lending money to friends pose threats?
3. What caused neglect of domestic thrift and borrowing epidemic in the times of Shakespeare?
4. What striking developments in consumer spending can we trace nowadays?
5. What is the golden rule of economics?
6. What does a growing body of evidence show?
7. Why does the happiness boost from extra cash lose its dramatic surge once the one rises above the poverty line?
8. What moves to make entire societies happier have been contemplated by economists and politicians?
9. What prompted the ban on advertising targeted to children in the U.K.?
10. What factors influence happiness?
11. What makes happiness difficult to measure?
12. What are hard and fast rules about well-being?

29. Make the summary of the text finishing the sentences in accordance with the text making use of the prompts given in Russian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC (What is the article about?)</th>
<th>1. The text under the headline “The Joy of Economics” based on the materials of British and American press focuses on ..</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAIN IDEA (What is the writer's stance on the issue?)</td>
<td>2. According to the article though people aspire for material acquisition in the pursuit of happiness, ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| MAJOR DETAILS (How does the writer prove his stance?)       | 3. The article claims that ensuring absolute financial well-being doesn't contribute to happiness because its relative value ranks higher for people ...
4. Nevertheless though the desire to enjoy conventional standards of life bears no novelty never before has this conspicuous consumption reached the level ...
5. The article reveals that happiness economics is gaining more and more proponents, yet hard and fast rules about the ways of bringing happiness ...
| CONCLUSION (What conclusions does the writer draw?)        | 6. On balance despite popular wisdom that money can't buy happiness and governments' attempts to rearrange priorities in order to combat materialism and inspire empathy in the society the supreme truism is that |

| a. безрассудная одержимость, которая в условиях финансового кризиса неизбежно вызовет лавину банкротств. |
| b. существует множество форм счастья, от мимолетных удовольствия до более глубокого осознания смысла жизни, основанного на духовности и религии. |
| c. остаются неопределенными из-за значительного числа переменных для его измерения. |
| d. зависимость между благосостоянием и счастьем. оно не напрямую определяется доходом. |
| e. благодаря стремлению соответствовать принятому в обществе уровню жизни и чувству групповой принадлежности, прочное укоренившемуся в сознании. |

**Speaking Springboard**

30. How do you understand the following statements? Give reasons to prove your stance.

**Live now – pay later.**

**Buying on trust is the way to pay double**

**Living on credit is not so widespread in Russia as in many other countries. Is it necessary to bolster the popularity of credit? Why (not)?**
**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

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

1. Only another six months and the house will be paid ... . 2. He lived ... the days when success in life depended on marrying well, and when marrying well meant money and status. 3. Excellent sport performance enhances excitement ... the point where there is barely time ... spectators to draw breath. 4. Nowadays women continue to strive ... both a career and a family. 5. The survey shows that those who grew up in families ... the poverty line tend to end up in adulthood with incomes ... the poverty line. 6. Her Dance Company has launched that challenging project to upturn the things we ... granted. 7. Does spending hundreds of pounds make the child or parent any happier? No. This is an attempt to keep ... the Jones’s. 8. Their first challenge is to come ... the plan to enhance business. 9. It took me a while to figure ... what approach I had to take ... the matter. 10. Numerous health benefits can be derived ... taking part in a physically demanding sport. 11. This tiny island is a fine spot to while ... some idle hours in pretty surroundings. 12. Some humans are prepared to risk the extremes ... pursuit ... their passion. 13. Their first scheme was considered, ... hindsight, a mistake. 14. He is trying to capitalize ... popular discontent with the government. 15. We target our services ... specific groups of people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. <strong>Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the words in bold type in the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CREDIT, TO CREDIT, CREDIBLE, CREDITABLE, CREDULOUS, CREDULITY, CREDIBILITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. This shop offers interest-free credit on furniture. 2. He deserves credit for his efforts to break this diplomatic dead end. 3. The managers are happy to take credit when things go well, but they must take responsibility when they are bad. 4. The goalkeeper could legitimately claim some credit for the victory of the team in the match. 5. She showed me some of her ideas, which do her credit and would do credit to any designer’s portfolio. 6. I could scarcely credit what had happened. 7. The FBI credits more than two dozen murder mysteries solved to their special analytical program. 8. You need imagination to make what you write fully credible. 9. The credibility of the Government’s immigration policy is under threat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. <strong>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.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VALUE, TO VALUE, VALUABLE, VALUELESS, INVALUABLE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. This research into ancient languages seems to have little practical value. 2. Residential property in the city has doubled in value in the last three years. 3. When you pay for something, you expect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to get value for money in return. 4. The terms of the deal value the company at $2 million. 5. If you have any contemporary art that cost you next to nothing years ago, have it valued. 6. The painting is one of the most valuable works by John Constable in private hands. 7. In a post-nuclear country money might be valueless. 8. The Internet is an invaluable resource for students. 9. We shouldn’t take at face value his denial of any prior knowledge of this conspiracy.

Words frequently used with value:
to increase, to rise, to double in value

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<tr>
<th>RUN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He’s the very model of a technocratic business boss, but, until now, he has never run his own business. 2. Local buses run regularly to and from the town. 3. The Wall Street Journal has run a fascinating article about a newish travel trends. 4. The administrators of the Championship club warned that they could run out of money within a couple of months. 5. The agreement runs from 2013 to 2023. 6. The President insists that the radical measures undertaken by the government will benefit the people in the long run.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. This sitcom bears no relation or resemblance to good, genuine humor, but it’s cracking fun. 2. Ms Clore cannot bear the idea that people buy art simply for investment. 3. The dictator bore special responsibility for encouraging and prolonging the civil war. 4. There are several hotel chains to choose from. Bear in mind that the cheapest hotels tend to be those in the outer suburbs. 5. It’s a long story but bear with me on this one. 6. The weather is turning cool, wet and windy next week and once again northern and western areas will bear the brunt of the attack.</td>
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Words used with bear: the thought, the idea, the name, a burden, the costs, expenses, a resemblance, relation, similarity, comparison, the novelty, fruit, responsibility

вы всегда можете купить качественные вещи. 4. Найди какого-нибудь эксперта и отдай ему эту картину для оценки. 5. Результаты ее исследования могут оказаться весьма ценными. 6. Наши акции мгновенно обесценились. 7. Твои советы и помощь просто бесценны для меня. 8. Не надо понимать его слова буквально.

1. Дуато – не первый иностранный хореограф, который будет руководить русской балетной труппой. 2. Эта транспортная компания осуществляет регулярные автобусные перевозки между аэропортом и центром города. 3. В современных журналах трудно найти серьезные аналитические статьи. 4. “У меня заканчивается терпение”, сказала мама. 5. Теперь эта скандальная история вышла из-под контроля. 6. Контракт будет действителен в течение еще пары месяцев. 7. Твое упорство и настойчивость, в конце концов, приведут тебя к успеху.

1. Этот человек удивительно похож на известного актера. 2. Ей была ненавистна мысль о новом переезде в незнакомый район. 3. Кто ответственен за ужасающее положение дел в компании? 4. Помни, что сейчас лето – билеты на самолет стоят дороже. 5. Выслушай меня терпеливо, дай мне рассказать эту историю до конца, это быстро. 6. Южные и западные районы страны окажутся под ударом фронтов, пришедших с Атлантики.

34. Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. Change the whole structure of a sentence.

MODEL: One of the witnesses’ statements seem to have a ring of truth after we’ve heard your story. – Your story lends ...

1. Этот человек удивительно похож на известного актера. 2. Ей была ненавистна мысль о новом переезде в незнакомый район. 3. Кто ответственен за ужасающее положение дел в компании? 4. Помни, что сейчас лето – билеты на самолет стоят дороже. 5. Выслушай меня терпеливо, дай мне рассказать эту историю до конца, это быстро. 6. Южные и западные районы страны окажутся под ударом фронтов, пришедших с Атлантики.
Your story lends credibility to one of the witnesses’ statements.

1. One could have believed his complaint if he had managed to produce more specific details. – His complaint would be ...
2. The failure to act quickly might result in the government’s loss of trust. – The government ...
3. It is my ideas that the boss praises him for. – He is always ...
4. It has been believed that a sixteenth-century bishop is the author of this work. - This work has been ...
5. The concert was terrific, it’s worth the price I paid for it. – At the concert I ...
6. Don’t be deceived by his threats, ignore them, he is just trying to sound bossy. – Don’t ...
7. The burglars stole the television and video, but nothing really expensive. – They didn’t ...
8. The country was controlled by the provisional government until democratic elections were held. – The provisional government ...
9. The story was not published by the magazine until the Foreign Secretary made his statement. – The magazine ...
10. You can visit the exhibition from February 16 to March 20. - The exhibition ...
11. By mid-morning there was a long queue outside the petrol station, but signs stated there was only diesel. - By mid-morning the station ...
12. The rise in price of staple foods primarily causes suffering to poor countries and poor people. - It’s poor countries and poor people who ...

**WORD BUILDING**

35. Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the word **SIGHT**, paying attention to hints in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGHT (n)</th>
<th>SIGHT (v)</th>
<th>SIGHT SEEING</th>
<th>IN SIGHT</th>
<th>HINDSIGHT</th>
<th>EYESIGHT</th>
<th>FORESIGHT</th>
<th>FAR-SIGHTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We bought some souvenirs and then went … . (to visit interesting places).</td>
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<td>2. It is easy to criticize others when you have the benefit of the… . (understanding past events)</td>
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<td>3. He was known for his balanced and … approach to politics. (He was able to imagine and foresee effects of something in the future)</td>
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<td>4. He was unable to join the Air Force owing to poor … . (the ability to see)</td>
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<td>5. The research provided valuable … into the nature of this complex organization. (clear understanding and vision)</td>
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<td>6. The sailors gave a shout of joy when they … land. (to catch a glimpse of)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. The report blames the accident on lack of … by the original planners. (ability to foresee effects of some action in the future)</td>
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<td>8. It was love at first … and they married two weeks later. (when you first look at someone)</td>
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**COLLOCATIONS**

36. What words collocate? Choose the correct variant.

1. The company has **carried/worn/incurred** huge losses over the past three years.
2. She has been granted a $50 000 **pension/loan/lender** to start her own business.
3. We sold them most of their modern weapons and now we are reaping the bitter **crop/harvest/fruit**.
4. The favorite ploy of the west is to call for investment in infrastructure to enable native people to produce **commodities/items/merchandise** for sale to them.
5. The management and employees eventually **slap/strike/kick** a bargain.
6. A house is the most expensive purchase that most people ever **make/do/complete**.
7. The excessive/brim/fringe benefits include free health insurance.
8. Faced with a mounting load/burden/weight of debt, he sold off the company.
9. Have enough funds been allocated/located/collated to finance the project?
10. I don’t relish/relax/regard the prospect of having to share an office.
11. The company suffered a great slide/reversal/shift of fortunes when public tastes changed.
12. This hotel caters for people travelling in/for/on a tight budget.

**GRAMMAR CLINIC**

37. Complete the article by writing the words in brackets in the correct non-finite forms.

Financial security is considered ..... (1. be) the crucial thing in family finances. It means ..... (2. cope) with the unexpected, ..... (3. free) from the need to think about money, as well as ..... (4. live) within your means.

For your day to day living you are supposed ..... (5. provide) yourself with ready cash. That’s why it’s worth ..... (6. bear) in mind how much is in your current account if you don’t want to run the risk of ..... (7. have) an unauthorized overdraft, it’s too expensive.

Credit cards can be a helpful way of ..... (8. handle) unexpected expenses, but credit tends ..... (9. be) costly, and of, course, it’s another form of debt. In Britain people are accustomed to ..... (10. have) a very large debt ..... (11. call) a mortgage, a sum of money ..... (12. borrow) from a bank or a building society. You might need it if you mean ..... (13. buy) a house. But if the payments fall into arrears, your house could be sold ..... (14. pay) off the debt.

The problem with consumer credit appears ..... (15. reach) a point beyond control now that more and more people are unable ..... (16. cope) with repayments and interest on loans and plastic-card shopping.

It is not unknown for those ..... (17. make) redundant ..... (18. be willing) to keep the standards they had before ..... (19. lose) their work. They dare ..... (20. accumulate) debts only to try ..... (21. cover) a multitude of smaller ones by ..... (22. take) out large loans which they cannot afford ..... (23. repay). Advertisements for consolidated loans ..... (24. swallow) up all the little ones - at huge interest levels - nowadays cram the pages of tabloid newspapers. Consumers ..... (25. seek) the short-term answer quite often end up ..... (26. evict) from their houses.

Often there is a problem of ignorance as people only look at the monthly repayment, and never at the interest or at what they will have to ..... (27. pay) in total.

The young are easily tempted into credit ..... (28. owe) to their desire ..... (29. be) fashionable and ..... (30. acquire) a new compact disc player, or an auto focus camera.

After all the publicity this issue has got, the addiction to optimism of many spendthrifts is beyond any reasoning as even with their main payments in the arrears they are still obsessed with ..... (31. buy) with the help of storecards.
38. These are two opposing perceptions of money and its role. Which of the two do you agree with? Give your arguments.

Conventional wisdom has it that money is the root of all evil. It breeds envy, malice, hatred, temptation, crime, corruption and treachery. Nothing in the world so demoralizes as money. It divides and erodes society.

According to G.B. Shaw it’s lack of money that is the root of all evil. No one will dispute the fact that money is better than poverty as it frees you from doing things you dislike. It is like a sixth sense without which you cannot make a complete use of the other five. What is more money fuels progress.

**READING 3**

**MONEY MANAGEMENT CAMP**

Palm Beach, 95 degrees have ousted most sane teenagers into pools or the Atlantic, leaving one scanty group of 11 to 15-year-olds in Nikes, T-shirts and baseball caps in a hotel conference room absorbed in the Wall Street Journal. At The Breakers, one of the most posh hotels in the United States's most exclusive holiday resort, the eighth annual Money Management Camp, a week-long course, is being run by Gruntal and Co. a New York stockbroking firm. An impressive fee (and considerable accommodation extra) covers enjoyable afternoon activities such as golf, volleyball and ice cream sundae parties; the morning schedule
pushes into the foreground far more captivating topics for consideration "Ethics, Bonds, Mutual Funds", "Understanding Risks and Emotions" and "The Crash of '87".

Terry Upton, Gruntal Palm Beach's vice president and investments manager, shares the heavy load of experience with his pupils and whisks them through the jargon and mechanics of stock investment, providing clear answers and firing off many questions himself. One or two pupils stifle yawns, but most seem to be fascinated by the complexities of risk-reward analysis. As Mr Upton recites a litany of investors' maxims - "don't buy a company you don't understand", "compound whenever you can afford to" - the kids scribble them down.

Gerard Di Santo II, from Rhode Island, the keenest tycoon among them, already manages an imaginary portfolio in an investment game run by schools in his home state. "It's good to learn about investment at a young age, though I don’t intend to make the markets my main career" he says. “I’m not bothered about being on the beach.” Also on the course is Christine McCann, 12, whose father, is assistant director of food and beverage at The Breakers. Christine, a diminutive girl with olive skin and dark hair in a pony-tail, does not look old enough to be worrying about boys, let alone fluctuations in Treasury bill prices. Mr McCann, her father, though, has a strong if not ineradicable belief in children's educational potential, reiterating that parents shouldn’t undervalue their children’s keen intelligence and are to bring into use all the hidden reserves. He does not share sceptics’ pessimism that his daughter is overburdened and gains financial education at the expense of her childhood. "Christine is a cheerleader," he says. "She does baby-sitting. She's an all-round American girl."

On the last day of the camp, a limousine conveys the kids to the Gruntal office for the children to invest $100 each, included in the camp fee, in the stocks of their choice. Most of the children invest their "play money" in secure familiar names. Christine, for instance, opts for the Blockbuster video chains and Wendy's, a fast-food restaurant. Others go for Disney, Nike and Coca Cola. But not Gerard Di Santo II. He has brought $1,000 in cash and is deliberating between two computer disc manufacturers he has researched, Western Digital and AMD. After consulting the Gruntal computer with one of the brokers on hand for the occasion, he settles on Western Digital as the better bet.

At the graduation banquet Mr Upton asks some rhetorical questions. "Is it bad to be a capitalist? No! It is if you gamble, but if you give some of your money to the poor, then it's OK." Mr Upton stresses the need to honour gentlemen's agreements and warns the children off insider trading. “We are here to build wealth. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.” Gerard Di Santo II and his fellow campers would agree with that.

TALENT IN DISGUISE

Frank Abigail, 17 years old, set out on a mission to reacquire upper-middle-class stability after his parents’ divorce, to achieve respect. Consumed with envy at his compatriots’ ostentatious lifestyle he dreamed of working miracles to emulate their success. And he did perform wonders! … with his checkbook. There was no money in his account, but with a checkbook and a sense of gall, nothing could stop a boy genius. This young con artist successfully impersonated an airline pilot, doctor, assistant attorney general and history professor, cashing more than $2.5 million in fraudulent checks in 26 countries. He was not really into flying, into healing, into the law; those were just dodges that secured his access to the institutions whose financial security is poorly constructed. In the beginning Frank had his share of good fortune. He absorbed the rules of the paper-money system and learned how to benefit from these imperfections; all of this, of course, was propelled by his utter sincerity in various guises, and fueled by his weird gift to make himself seem older or younger than he is. In the
short run Frank was cornered, tried and taken to prison. The FBI offered Frank a deal by which he could live out the remainder of his sentence working for the bank fraud department of the FBI, to which Frank submitted. Frank has been enjoying secure living and a happy marriage for 26 years, has three sons, lives in the Midwest, has caught some of the world's most elusive money forgers, and earns millions of dollars each year creating unforgeable checks. His story provided an inspiration for a gripping film.

“**I’LL NEVER …DESERT YOU**”

The words "I live with my parents" used to evoke images of the lazy, unemployed and, essentially, the losers. But today, twenty- and thirty-something New Yorkers who could afford to have their own place are opting to stay at home and reap the perks. According to the latest U.S. census data, published in August 2008, 19 million young adults between the ages of 18 and 34 clung to their parents' household and are unwilling to fly the parental nest.

Jillian Kelleher is a senior account executive at a public relations firm who makes $65,000 a year. She wears Diane von Furstenberg, and is a regular at some of the city's hottest power lunch spots. Anyone meeting her for the first time would assume that she has a way of living in a luxurious downtown apartment. But - surprise! - Jillian lives with her mom and is basically milking her for free rent and food. In fact, this 25-year-old sleeps in the same room she's had since the 10th grade. "I have the best room ever," Jillian says. "Basically, I'm never leaving." Still, she's aware of the stigma that comes with being a young, working professional who stays put. "When you're 25 and successful, people question why you're not on your own," Jillian says. "I get some sneers—nothing overt, but people seemed absolutely flabbergasted." In fact, Jillian lives with her mother by choice. After college she was traveling so much for work that it made financial sense to stay there rather than pay rent for an apartment she never used. When she got her current, relatively travel-free job, Jillian realized that she actually really enjoyed their living arrangement. "We'll sit for hours and dissect everything from boy troubles to nail polish," Jillian says of her mother. “I share all my troubles with her. You can take a leap because you have that safety net.”

**EDUCATION PAYS**

A Harvard economist named Roland Fryer Jr. did something education researchers almost never do: he ran a randomized experiment in hundreds of classrooms in multiple cities. He paid kids with cold, hard cash for showing up or getting good grades. He used mostly private money to pay 18,000 kids a total of $6.3. The experiment ran in four cities: Chicago, Dallas, Washington and New York. Each city had its own unique model of incentives, to see which would work best.

In the fall of 2007, the New York City experiment began. Fourth-graders could earn a maximum of $25 per test, and seventh-graders could earn up to $50 per test. To participate, kids had to get their parents' permission — and 82% of them did. Most of them also opened savings accounts so the money could be directly deposited into them. Meanwhile, Fryer and his team found other testing grounds. In Chicago, Fryer ran a program to reward ninth-graders for good grades. He sketched out a plan to pay kids $50 for each A, $35 for a B and $20 for a C, up to the overall sum of $2,000 a year. But half of their earnings would be set aside in an account, to be redeemed only upon high school graduation. In Washington, middle schoolers would be paid for a portfolio of five different metrics, including attendance and good behavior. If they hit perfect marks in every category, they could make $100 every two weeks. Schools in Dallas got the simplest scheme and the one targeting the youngest children: every time second-graders read a
book and successfully completed a computerized quiz about it, they earned $2. Straightforward - and cheap. The average earning would turn out to be about $14 (for seven books read) per year.

The teachers and principals appeared to have very low expectations of the experiment for its long-term impact. Many of them, speaking from experience, seemed to think that nothing as simple as money could reach a certain hard core of kids. "The children we had challenges with before, we still have challenges with," says Vealetta Moore-Parker, a guidance counselor who runs the incentives program at Burroughs Education Campus.

But still the early feedback was promising. Principals were lobbying to get their schools switched out of the control group and into the treatment group. Parents began using the paychecks as progress reports, contacting teachers to find out why their kids' checks had gone up or down.

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

Money Management Camp

39. *Translate the following words and word combinations into Russian:*

oust; absorbed in; push into the foreground; captivating; stifle yawns; complexity; bring into use all the hidden reserves; at the expense of; opt for; deliberate

Talent in Disguise

40. *Find English equivalents in the text:*

1. сжигаемый завистью к; 2. показной; 3. творить чудеса; 4. добиться такого же успеха; 5. поддельные чеки; 6. постигать правила; 7. пользоваться несовершенствами; 8. странный дар; 9. загнать в угол; 10. пойти на сделку; 11. неуловимый; 12. фальшивомонетчик

I’ll never desert you

41. *Complete the phrase with a preceding word:*

1. ... mages; 2. ... the perks; ... the parental nest; ... for free rent; ... put; ... financial sense; ... job; ... a leap; ... a safety net

Education Pays

42. *Find the words that mean the same in the context:*

1. chosen by chance; 2. something which encourages a person; 3. easy to understand or simple; 4. a standard considered typical or usual; 5. head-teacher; 6. information or statements of opinion about something, such as a new product, that provide an idea of whether it is successful or liked
**TEXT ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT**

43. For questions 1-10, choose from the answers A-D. You may need more than one answer to a question.

Write

A  for Money Management Camp   C  for “I’ll never … desert you”
B  for Talent in Disguise        D  for Education Pays

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<th>Which paragraph speaks about</th>
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44. Complete the synthetic review of the texts.

**Topic**  
(What are the articles about?)
The ...(1) weaving 4 stories is young generation’s ...(2).

**Main Idea**  
(What is the main inference of the articles?)
According to the information provided, financial upbringing ...(3) social conventions.

**Major Details**  
(What facts support the main inference?)
...(4) demonstrate ...(5) on the issue: with systematic education at one extreme, to ...(6) for the economic component of the ...(7) at the other.
All the attempts to ...(8), whatever various, - from expensive elite forms

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<td>свяzuяющая нить</td>
<td>финансовая ответственность</td>
<td>способствует зрелому отношению к</td>
<td>Подборка статей</td>
<td>поляризация современного общества</td>
<td>полное пренебрежение</td>
<td>полноценное воспитание</td>
<td>дать детям основы экономических знаний</td>
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Psychologists warn that money can actually make kids perform worse by cheapening the act of learning.

Our kids are not learning at the rate they should be despite decades of reforms and budget increases.

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

1. Here is a photograph of her, aged about two, absorbed a copy of The New York Times. 2. I’ve always liked having a television news channel on ... the background as I work, but it’s recently moved ... the foreground and turned ... a masochistic addiction. 3. Twitter is a place where people can fire ... a message ... the heat ... the moment and it is immediately ... public circulation. 4. Do you sometimes scribble ... two different spellings to see which is correct? 5. It was a dream of mine to bring back ... use a watermill. 6. English secondary schools tend to produce gains for the highest achievers ... the expense ... losses for the lowest achievers. 7. We would opt ... a traditional wedding rather than a Hollywood-style one. 8. At the hotel our experienced staff are always ... hand to serve guests. 9. When we set ... this project, we knew it would be a challenge. 10. She was consumed ... panic and fear at the thought of being fired. 11. I often drove her car; she, ... choice, never drove mine. 12. What separates us ... the animals is our ability to learn ... experience.

47. Core vocabulary. Look up synonyms and synonymous expressions to the underlined words in

48. Translate into English. Make use of different grammar and vocabulary.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>the dictionary. Give Russian equivalents to the words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian.</th>
<th>structures while translating. Pay attention to a variety of Russian equivalents used to render the idea of the sentence.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTING, CONTRIBUTION</strong> 1. The company contributed a lump sum towards training costs. 2. He had very little to contribute to the discussion. 3. A longtime correspondent for the Newsweek, Mac Margolis has also contributed to The Economist, and is the author of several documentaries. 4. Unemployment contributes directly to homelessness. 5. Community police have made a very positive contribution to crime prevention. 6. Speed is a contributing factor to many road accidents. 7. Rubin is a contributing writer for The New York Times Magazine, who writes frequently about the Middle East.</td>
<td>1. Многие местные предприятия предложили пожертвовать деньги на ремонт школы. 2. Его открытия значительно способствовали развитию науки в прошлом веке. 3. В современных семьях довольно часто муж и жена вносят равные доли в семейный бюджет. 4. Этот молодой талантливый фотограф регулярно сотрудничает с журналом «Тайм». 5.Всем нам хочется думать, что мы вносим позитивный вклад в развитие общества.</td>
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<td><strong>WORTH, WORTHWHILE, WORTHY</strong> 1. Pop veteran Sir Cliff Richard added £12m to his fortune and is now worth £50m. 2. A survey of more than 700 shops has found that shoplifters steal almost £500m worth of goods every year. 3. As much as a month’s worth of rain is predicted to fall in parts of the South of England over the weekend. 4. I do not want anyone who is not up to the job, I want to make sure each employee is worth his salary. 5. To meet and discuss with those that hold alternative points of view is certainly a worthy objective. 6. Academics are campaigning against plans to put an end to university research that is considered worthless.</td>
<td>1. Как ты думаешь, какова стоимость этой картины? 2. Только за последний год иностранные покупатели приобрели недвижимость в Лондоне на 532 миллиона евро. 3. Выходные будут радовать нас солнечной погодой. 4. Выбирая учебное заведение важно задуматься, стоит ли его диплом усилий, затраченных на то, чтобы поступить в него. 5. Нельзя отрицать, что эта команда по праву является чемпионом Англии. 6. Твоим обещаниям – грош цена. 7. Может быть, это кольцо ничего не стоит, но для меня оно бесценно.</td>
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<td><strong>SHARE, TO SHARE</strong> 1. The writer shares many more of his views in his new memoir. 2. He decided the sweet girl who shared her lecture notes with him was definitely worth paying close attention to. 3. The first UK-Israeli film treaty aims to share talent and resources between the two countries. 4. He has suffered more than his fair share of disappointments. 5. He does his share of cooking.</td>
<td>1. Я согласен с мнением моего коллеги. 2. Можно я сяду за ваш стол? 3. Эти средства будут распределены между 30 организациями по защите окружающей среды. 4. На нашу долю определенно выпала удача. 5. Она согласилась, что отчасти виновата.</td>
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<td><strong>TO SECURE, SECURE, SECURITY</strong> 1. Garden squares, as much as the Royal Parks, secure London’s reputation as a green and leafy city. 2. She was one of the lucky few to secure a job in advertising. 3. The police escort secured the route of the American president. 4. Most of us still don’t properly secure our children in the car. 5. Anne Smith celebrates her 70th birthday today in the knowledge that her status as the</td>
<td>1. Он заручился широкой поддержкой руководящих членов партии. 2. Ему удалось достать два билета на спектакль. 3. Им нелегко будет одержать победу в этом матче. 4. Пачка писем была надежно перевязана бечевой. 5. Он всегда верил в осторожное и</td>
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nation’s favourite cook is secure. 6. Security experts accused some banks of not bearing their responsibility to make internet banking secure against theft.

Words used with secure: support, a contract, a victory, a medal, peace, future, leadership

49. Paraphrase using Core Vocabulary. Change the whole structure of the sentence.

MODEL: 50% of the violent crimes are caused by alcohol. – Alcohol is ...

Alcohol is a contributing factor in 50% of the violent crimes.

1. I asked my parents to pay part of the cost of my driving lessons, they didn’t mind it. – My parents agreed …
2. During the discussions everyone spoke except Smith, there wasn’t any participation on his part. – During the discussions Smith
3. They thought that the pilot was negligent, which might have been one of the causes of the disaster. – The pilot’s negligence …
4. Damage, caused by the earthquake and the tsunami in Japan, amounts to $235 billion. - The earthquake and the tsunami caused …
5. So few students showed up at a new class at the yoga studio that the teacher declined to teach as it was just a waste of her time. – It simply was not …
6. They insisted that they should discuss this burning issue immediately. - The burning issue is …
7. Your ambition deserves much respect. – It is a …
8. It’s only fair that the running costs of the car should be divided between all of us. – We all should …
9. His enthusiasm about going hiking was as strong as ours. – He …
10. They aimed at achieving the release of the hostages. – Their main aim is …
11. The steel bars are fastened firmly to the window frame by screws. – Screws …
12. No one wants to worry about money when retired. – Everyone wants to be …

WORD BUILDING

50. Recast the sentences using words with the prefixes under- and over. Change the structure of the sentence, if required. Make use of the words in brackets, if given.

• OVER BURDEN
• OVER CHARGE
• UNDER VALUE
• UNDER PAID
• OVER COME
• OVER DUE
• UNDER ESTIMATE
• OVER WHELMING

1. Now we understand that we failed to recognize how important and valuable for our company he was. – In hindsight, he is sure to …
2. In her articles she provides a reader with too much unnecessary sentiment that is difficult to stomach. – She is a journalist who …
3. He guessed that he was not that strong, but he was far wrong in his guessing. – He realized that he …
4. The harm he had done suddenly made him feel remorse. (with) – He was suddenly …
5. I paid $20 more than the real price was. The cashier neglected to tell me about it. (by) – The cashier …
6. They receive ridiculously little money for their work which is so dangerous. – They are …
7. A revival of popularity is under way in cinema in Britain. - Cinema in Britain is …
8. You are long behind with the decision on this issue. – The decision on this issue is …
9. Is it commercially worthwhile to get engaged in this project. – Is this a …
10. This candidate is gaining the support of almost all the voters. – The support for this candidate is …

**Phrasal Verbs**

51. Explain the meaning of the phrasal verbs with particles AROUND and THROUGH.

1. There is no getting around it. We are just going to have to pay. 2. Elsa gently slapped his face to bring him around. 3. Let’s go through the details again. 4. Her parents didn’t want her to go to study in Britain, but she managed to talk them around. 5. Diane failed but her sister got through the exam. 6. Boris can talk you through the application form. 7. There is a rumour going around that Ralph and Sarah are having an affair. 8. His aunt helped to bring him through the period after his parents died.

**Grammar Clinic**

52. Revise non-finite forms of the verb. Translate the following text into English.

**АФЕРИСТ ВСЕЯ РУСИ**

Известно, что Гоголя всегда увлекали истории с резкими и неожиданными поворотами сюжета. И чем более анекдотичной и необычной кажется внешняя оболочка произведения, - тем ярче и типичнее предстает перед нами реальная картина жизни.

Поэма «Мертвые души» - описание финансовой авантюры Чичикова, похождения которого позволяют нам искалечь всю российскую провинцию. И афера, которая на первый взгляд видится невероятной и анекдотичной, постепенно приобретает достоверность.

Предполагалось, что помещики и чиновники несут ответственность за судьбы людей. Однако не нужно быть ясновидящим, чтобы понять, что они совершенно равнодуши к своему долгу. Мелкий и не очень мелкий корыстный расчет, очевидно, определяет все их поведение и постепенно доводит человеческую личность до полной деградации. Повсеместное казнокрадство, коррупция и моральное разложение общества, - вот русские реалии середины XIX века.

В этой ситуации метаморфоза Чичикова: от мальчишки, не считавшего зазорным
поживиться за счет одноклассников, и начинающего карьериста, угождающего начальству, до расторопного, проницательного и «бескорыстного» таможенного чиновника, умудрившегося наладить надежный канал контрабанды, - не кажется исключительной. Кульминацией карьеры авантюриста становится махинация с покупкой мертвых душ, чтобы впоследствии заложить их в опекунский совете. Невероятно? Отнюдь.

Действительность Николаевской России сама по себе столь парадоксальна, что здесь могут совершаться самые неправдоподобные с точки зрения здравого смысла события.

(По материалам С.И.Машинского)

JOINT RESEARCH

53. Voice your opinion on one of the following statements. Speak for 2 minutes.

Bringing up financially responsible citizens

Young people delay setting up a home of their own evading financial responsibility.

Leaving home is a way of establishing independence and is an important step in the transition to adulthood.

There’s a big payoff to raising financially savvy children. Only kids who learn about money early become financially responsible citizens.

Linking chores to an allowance provides a stimulus and contribute to the chores-doing enthusiasm.

The great trick to teaching kids about money is to let them use it the way they want. Kids have to make mistakes in order to learn.

The issue of a regular child allowance requires a law.

Financial incentives for schoolchildren are unacceptable as they undermine moral values of education.
Четыре финансовые ошибки во имя любви

Когда мужчина и женщина любят друг друга и стремятся к тому, что в сказках называется «и с тех пор жили вместе долго и счастливо», одним из самых сильных искушений, которое им придется испытать, является соблазн владеть или пользоваться чем-либо вместе. На одинаковых условиях. Что мое – твое. “Mi dinero – su dinero.”

Придется признать тот грустный факт, что, когда отношения исчерпывают себя, денежный вопрос может выпиться в катастрофу. А нередко именно он оказывается источником разногласий, которые в свою очередь приводят отношения к краху.

Вот четыре благих намерений, которыми вымощена дорога в финансовый ад.

Совместный заем
На первый взгляд совместный заем кажется вполне естественным шагом – ведь вы же любите и доверяете друг другу. Однако будьте осторожны. Это не просто ваша подпись на листке бумаги. Последствия этого шага могут испортить вашу кредитную историю на многие годы вперед.

Каким бы замечательным и надежным ваш спутник не был, стоит задуматься, почему вас просят вас взять совместный заем. Возможно, в прошлом у него или нее были проблемы с выплатой кредита и поэтому сейчас получить новый кредит без со-заемщика невозможно. Это может свидетельствовать о том, насколько ответственно или безответственно он/она относятся к взятым на себя обязательствам, например, по кредитам, а в конечном итоге и к вам.

Вы окажетесь на крючке у банка, если ваш со-заемщик не выполнит своих обязательств по кредиту. Сборщики долгов нацелятся на вас, когда придет время возврата денег, потому что они идут к тем, до кого легче всего добраться. В результате помимо того, что за вами будут охотиться сборщики долгов, оценка вашей кредитоспособности опустится до самого низкого уровня.

«Я считаю, вполне естественным для молодых людей брать совместный кредит, так как это еще больше сближает их. Однако полагаю, что им также необходимо иметь отдельные кредитные истории, чтобы в непредвиденной ситуации – болезнь, смерть, развод – остаться независимым и уверенным в своем финансовым положении», - говорит аналитик отдела потребительских кредитов.

Оплата счетов
Нередки случаи, когда один из двух, живущих вместе, молодых людей зарабатывает больше, чем другой. Помимо уязвленного самолюбия здесь скрывается гораздо более серьезный повод для беспокойства.

Возможно, один из вас или вы оба не имеете достаточного опыта в оплате счетов.

Или вы еще не думаете всерьез о браке, и поэтому неважно, кто за что платит. Однако не стоит недооценивать важность этой стороны взаимоотношений. Необходимо тщательно обдумывать, когда и как объединять ваши денежные ресурсы в один счет. И следует ли это вообще делать.
Ипотека
Американская мечта для многих молодых пар, прежде всего, связана с покупкой своего первого дома. Но с этим не стоит спешить. Нужно понимать, что такое имущество, как дом, может усложнить ваши отношения. Вы готовы ежемесячно выплачивать значительную сумму по ипотечному кредиту? Готовы нести бремя расходов по страховке и содержанию дома? Это большие суммы, на которые вы должны согласиться добровольно.

Отсутствие стратегии отхода
Сложно сохранять трезвую голову в упоении страстью, когда сердца бьются в унисон и невозможно разомкнуть объятия. Но надо. Иногда отношения, казавшиеся нерушимыми, заканчиваются. Поэтому, стоит заранее обсудить, что произойдет, если ваши финансовые договоренности переживут ваши личные отношения. Необязательно переводить этот разговор в форму дробарочного соглашения, но определенно, некоторые конкретные пункты необходимо оговорить устно, а некоторые и закрепить в письменной форме. Например: Как распоряжаться совместными кредитными картами? Каков план выплаты совместно приобретенного кредита? Кто получает нематериальные активы и какие?

Конечно, это не самые приятные темы для беседы во время свидания, но, в конечно счете, такие обсуждения помогут избежать неопределенности и переживаний при расставании. Чего, мы надеемся, никогда с вами не произойдет.

NEWSWEEK-based article, 2011

Useful Vocabulary

- intertwined finances
- sour a relationship
- source of friction
- co-sign a loan
- repercussions
- by extension
- defaults on the loan
- go after low-hanging fruit
- set one’s sights on
- hound
- out-earn
- be a bit immature
- be a trial run for
- pool resources into joint accounts
- bring closer together
- maintain separate credit files
- meet the cost of a mortgage payment
- put one’s money on the dotted line
- outlast
- a prenuptial agreement
- discharge jointly acquired debt
- make for a fun date
- make a split

SPEAKING SPRINGBOARD

55. What do you think of the following statements? Give reasons to prove your stance.

Speaking of financial advice it would be erroneous to make any generalisations as what is right for one couple is wrong for another.

Financial stability provides a solid basis for happiness.
**REVISION AND EXTENSION**

56. Complete each of the sentences, using one of the three words provided.

1. My starting … as a newly qualified teacher wasn't enough to support a family. We couldn't pay the lawyer's … . … levels in manufacturing and mining dropped again last month. **WAGE SALARY FEE**

2. Customers will receive a free tape as a … with any order over $30. The publisher paid them … on their dictionaries. A company car and a mobile phone are some of the … that come with the job. **PERKS BONUS ROYALTIES**

3. You will have to find out whether or not you qualify for a … . They awarded her a … to study music abroad for one year. She paid a £500 … , and agreed to pay the balance within six months. **GRANT DEPOSIT PENSION**

4. You can send a … to us by check or postal order, using either of the forms below. Together with his wife's … , this made him a very rich man indeed. A priceless family … has been stolen and everyone in town is looking for it. **HEIRLOOM DONATION DOWRY**

5. The main character, played by Matt Dillon, can't afford to join-in, because he has to pay … to his ex-wife. No traveling or subsistence … will be paid by the university. All proceeds from the song are to go to … . **ALIMONY ALLOWANCE CHARITY**

6. They demanded a huge … for the return of the little girl whom they had kidnapped. The large … from his aunt meant that he could buy his own boat. If found guilty, he faces six months in jail and a heavy … . **RANSOM INHERITANCE FINE**

7. The … on imported cars has been raised. Do you have a … on your house? She had argued with a cab driver after refusing to pay her … . **MORTGAGE DUTY FARE**

57. Choose the right word.

1. (a) We had to work a lot of overtime to meet the strict production … . (b) Historic sites are featured prominently in their … (schedule/itinerary). 2. (a) The pressure group is calling for higher … on education. (b) They had to repair the damage at their own … . (expense/expenditure) 3. (a) He is a key figure in the International … for Economic Development. (b) They argue for the reform of existing political … (institution/institute) 4. (a) After a prolonged silence Jeremy … said “You have to take any job you can get – you can’t pick and choose.” (b) I was right … . (after all/finally) 5. (a) Agriculture is the backbone of the national … . (b) Their ideas sound fine in principle but they haven't worked out the … behind the policies. (economics/economy) 6. (a) The company operates a strict no-smoking … . (b) Consensus … places a high value on existing political institutions. (policy/politics) 7. (a) We thought it was a … objective. (b) Most of the applicants were not considered … interviewing. (worth/worthy) 8. (a) A bridge between … wisdom and modern insight is now being built. (b) This word is not … among us. (conventional/common) 9. (a) The plan seemed to … real advantages. (b) I would respectfully … a different explanation for the company’s decline. (offer/suggest) 10. (a) With normal … , the equipment should last at least five years. (b) Guests have free … of the hotel swimming pool. (use/usage)
GOLD

Gold has been widely used throughout the world as a vehicle for monetary …1…, either by issuance and recognition of gold coins …2… through gold-convertible paper instruments.

However, gold …3… has not grown in relation …4… the world's economies. Today, gold mining output is declining. With the sharp growth of economies in the 20th century, and increasing foreign exchange, the world's gold reserves and their trading …5… have become a small fraction of all markets and fixed exchange rates of currencies to gold were no longer sustained. At the beginning of World War I the warring nations moved to a fractional gold standard, inflating their currencies to …6… the war effort. After World War II gold was replaced by a system of …7… currency following the Bretton Woods system. Gold standards and the direct convertibility of currencies to gold have been abandoned by world governments, to be replaced by fiat currency instead. Switzerland was the last country to …8… its currency to gold; it backed 40% of its value until the Swiss joined the International Monetary …9… in 1999.

…10… gold is too soft for day-to-day monetary use and is typically hardened by alloying with copper, silver or other base metals. The gold content of alloys is …11… in carats (k). Pure gold is designated as 24k. English gold coins intended for …12… from 1526 into the 1930s were typically a standard 22k alloy called crown gold, for hardness (American gold coins for circulation after 1837 contained the slightly lower amount of 0.900 fine gold, or 21.6 kt).

Many holders of gold …13… it in form of bullion coins or bars as a hedge …14… inflation or other economic disruptions. However, some economists do not believe gold serves as a hedge against inflation or currency …15….

1 A SWAP  B EXCHANGE  C COMPARE  D SHIFT
2 A BUT  B NOR  C AND  D OR
3 A PRODUCTS  B PRODUCER  C PRODUCTION  D PRODUCE
4 A OF  B AGAINST  C FOR  D TO
5 A SYSTEM  B MARKET  C COMMODITY  D BALANCE
6 A FINANCE  B STOP  C TRANSFORM  D BEAR
7 A WEAK  B DOMESTIC  C CONVERTIBLE  D TRANSPORTABLE
8 A LINK  B CORRELATE  C COINCIDE  D TIE
9 A ASSOCIATION  B FUND  C ORGANIZATION  D ASSEMBLY
10 A PURE  B CLEAR  C CLEAN  D TRANSPARENT
11 A LIMITED  B MEASURED  C TRIED  D PROPORTIONED
12 A COMMUNICATION  B ROTATION  C CIRCULATION  D RECOUSE
13 A HOLD  B MAINTAIN  C STORE  D PUT
14 A AGAINST  B BEHIND  C FORWARD  D ACROSS
15 A DECREASE  B DECLINE  C LESSENING  D DEPRECIATION

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

FUR TRADE

The fur trade is a worldwide industry dealing in the …1… and sale of animal fur. In the past fur was a major source of warmth in clothing, critical prior to the organization of coal distribution. Since the …2… of the world market in the early modern period furs of polar and cold temperature mammalian animals have
been the most valued.  ...3... fur trade contributed greatly to the exploration and colonization. Researchers tied the fur trade to an imperial struggle for power, positing that the fur trade served both as an incentive for expanding and as a method for maintaining ...4... . Because of the wealth at stake, governments competed with each other for the control of the fur trade with various native societies, which reserved their decisions on the support in time of war upon the ...5... of more favorable trade conditions.

However, often, the political benefits of the fur trade gained ...6... over the economic aspects. It is often credited as a powerful stimulus for forging ...7... and maintaining good relations between different cultures. As a highly sensitive political factor, fur trade was often heavily regulated in hopes (often futile) of saving the situation and preventing abuse, taking into account the fact that unscrupulous traders often made ...8... profits at the expense of credulous natives by plying them with alcohol during the transaction and buying the pelts at prices far below their true worth, which subsequently aroused resentment and often resulted in violence.

Today the fur trade is gradually running down, being generally centered around fur farms and authorized wildlife hunting, but it still remains ...9... due to the cruelty involved and conflicts with the tourism industry. While supporters often cite their methods as not being cruel, claiming that the animal populations are abundant and the rights of indigenous populations to practice a traditional lifestyle should be respected, animal rights organizations don’t share their optimism voicing strong ...10... to the fur trade.

60. Render the text into English using the vocabulary of the unit.
- станете врагами, отдадите - вернетесь к исходному уровню. Подобная перспектива счастья вряд ли покажется кому-то привлекательной. А потому, когда в следующий раз вы будете покупать лотерейный билет, остановитесь на минуту и спросите себя: действительно ли вам нужен этот выигрыш, чтобы обрести счастье, и готовы ли вы к большим деньгам?

**SPEAKING**

61. **Speak for 2 minutes on one of the following quotations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who is rich? He that is content. Who is that? Nobody.</td>
<td><strong>BENJAMIN FRANKLIN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of money is the root of all evil.</td>
<td><strong>GEORGE BERNARD SHAW</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One must be poor to know the luxury of giving.</td>
<td><strong>GEORGE ELIOT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A large income is the best recipe for happiness I ever heard of.</td>
<td><strong>JANE AUSTEN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never work just for money or for power. They won't save your soul or help you sleep at night.</td>
<td><strong>MARIAN WRIGHT EDELMAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People say that money is not the key to happiness, but I always figured if you have enough money, you can have a key made.</td>
<td><strong>JOAN RIVERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can anybody remember when the times were not hard and money not scarce?</td>
<td><strong>RALPH WALDO EMERSON</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The holy passion of friendship is so sweet and steady and loyal and enduring in nature that it will last through a whole lifetime, if not asked to lend money.</td>
<td><strong>MARK TWAIN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our true wealth is the good we do in this world. None of us has faith unless we desire for our neighbors what we desire for ourselves.</td>
<td><strong>MOHAMMED</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happiness is not so much in having as sharing. We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.</td>
<td><strong>NORMAN MACEWAN</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Preparing your statement **remember** to
- stick to the **TOPIC** (avoiding **DIGRESSION**);
- use **ACTIVE VOCABULARY**;
- add variety to **GRAMMAR STRUCTURES**;
- adhere to (oral) **ACADEMIC STYLE**;