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Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University

UPSTREAM ADVANCED C1: reading tasks

Reference Book

Complier: Olha Yalovenko

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The reference book includes lexical tasks to “Upstream Advanced C1” by Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Lynda Edwards. When compiling the exercises, the students’ interests are taken into account in order to understand the original language present in the texts and to realize this understanding in speech activity. All the exercises in the reference book contain a variety of fiction / scientific words and phrases to be learned. The reference book is useful for every teacher as a resource when teaching elective courses in English and for students studying English at foreign language faculties of higher education establishments, language schools, as well as for advanced self-studying of authentic English language.

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PREFACE

The reference book “Upstream Advanced C1: reading tasks” is a component of educational support of “Practical English Course” which is in accordance with the curriculum for Master`s Degree of Foreign Language Faculties of higher education establishments. Studying the course contributes to the formation and development of general and professional students’ competency required for professional activity in the context of production, analysis, translations and self-evaluation of texts of different genres and styles with the purpose of ultimate foreign language communication.

Teaching reading is a necessary part of the practical purpose of teaching a foreign language which can be formulated as mastering communicative competence at a sufficient level for foreign language communication. It is obligatory to select the relevant texts (and “Upstream Advanced C1” by Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Lynda Edwards[1] provides this) to fulfill the teaching objectives within the programme. Of great importance is that teaching reading should be communicative, since the primary task of learning any foreign language is the ability to speak it.

The reference book appears to be an integrated exposition of some key elements of the English language communicative system. It covers such necessary themes as Success, Fiction, Generation Gap, Family Relations, Science and Technology, Jobs, Sport and Keeping Fit, Beauty and Imagine Business, Shopping. The book contains central themes defined as a prerequisite for further successful learning of the English language. It aims at representing the reading system that promotes the development of sufficient communicative skills.

The book structure is designed in such a way as to provide with reading section and after this a number of tasks are given to practice the understanding depth of read text. The reference book contains a variety of pre-reading and after-reading exercises and tasks of lexical direction. The use of different types of exercises (including exercises for translation, analysis of lexical constructions, identifying functions and meanings of some words and phrases, choosing the correct item, as well as exercises for completing the sentences with the appropriate endings, etc.) is intended to contribute to comprehensive understanding of read texts.

The purpose of the reference book is an in-depth study of authentic language, which helps to understand the original language, as well as to plan and organize

[1] Upstream Advanced C1 is a modular secondary-level course for learners of the English language at advanced level. The series combines active English learning with a variety of lively topics presented in themed units.

individual work on the literary text. All this contributes to the formation of oral and written skills and the ability to realize the understanding of already read texts in the discussion context of current issues.

An important advantage of the reference book is its aesthetic impact on the student-reader, stimulating his creative ability to know the reality showed in the text, which encourages him to make his own judgments and conclusions, gives the opportunity to form a worldview. After all, the spiritual reflection of any language, including English, is impossible to imagine without the life-giving influence of fiction, which is one of the active factors in the social education of conscience, morality, universal values and intelligence.

The reference book contains 5 Modules, 10 Units, as well as glossary, which can be used as an additional resource and will definitely help students in working with an authentic text.

When compiling the book, a system of tasks was created:

- literary translation of the proposed passage / some sentences;
- lexical exercises (put the words together to make a story close to the text, find synonyms to some words, choose the correct answer, put the sentences in the correct order according to the text, finish the sentence, find a mistake and write the corrections, explain the meaning of the words in italics, add missing words, explain the meaning of the words in italics, match the words with their definitions, combine two parts to make a sentence, make own sentences with the given word-collocations, fill in the blanks with the words from the text, etc.);
- grammar tasks (find collocations to some words, fill in the blanks with prepositions, change from direct speech into indirect, put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form, etc.);
- tasks for text discussion (retell the story close to the text, make up/answer the questions, discuss the relevance of some words, make a dialogue close to the text, think of any detail/symbol which is important in the text, etc.).

Completion of these reading tasks will contribute to: enriching students' vocabulary; improving their reading skills, expressing their point of view, arguments, evaluating the work, main characters, facts and situations showed in the text (orally and in a written form).

All the exercises in the book contain a variety of fiction words and phrases to be learned; receptive and reproductive lexical and grammar tasks aimed at controlling the level of reading skills and mastering of certain lexical items; checking the correctness and depth of text understanding; development of students' speech competence. The book is intended for students of Foreign Language

Faculties of higher education establishments, graduates of high schools, language schools, as well as for advanced self-studying of authentic English language.

MODULE 1. ON TOP OF THE WORLD.
UNIT 1. SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT

Text 1. How to be a winner

Denise Lewis
Olympic Heptathlon Champion
Voted Britain's female athlete of the year (1996)

"Always believe in yourself. I **(1)** _____ a lot from my own disappointments. In the 1996 Olympics, I lost it completely. I was far behind the leading three athletes, and I felt I was letting myself and my country down. In the javelin event I needed an extra two metres to claw my way back into contention. I **(2)** _____ to remind myself that nothing is over until it's actually over, and ended up achieving an extra four metres by throwing way beyond what I expected".

Sir Steven Redgrave
Winner of 5 Olympic gold medals

"Don't let potential hurdles block your path to success. In 1997 I was diagnosed as diabetic. I remember thinking my career was over. I felt incredibly low. Then one of the specialists said there was no reason why I shouldn't carry on training and competing, and that was it – the spur I needed. I could still be a winner if I **(3)** _____ in myself. I am not saying that it isn't difficult sometimes. But I wanted to prove to myself that I wasn't finished yet, so illness was never enough to prevent me from pursuing my goal. No obstacle is ever insurmountable".

Annika Reeder
British Gymnastics Champion

"Never, ever give up. When times are hard, keep plugging away towards your goal. If you have a dream, inch your way towards it and mark off mini goals on the way. A lot of it depends on your own mental will to succeed. There was a time in my career when I matured from a little girl to a woman and I **(4)** _____ a huge dip in my confidence. My coach encouraged me to keep going, and it was the best advice I could have **(5)** _____. Sometimes it's very hard to put things into perspective, but the best approach is to block out the negative thoughts and keep at it".

Pete Cohen
Sports Psychologist

"Whatever your personal challenge, it is important to set goals for yourself. Make sure they are realistic aims that you know are achievable. Channel your efforts in the right direction and don't get side-tracked. And remember, if you are too nervous

about tackling something, you won't achieve it. Relieve some of the tension **(6)** _____ your challenge by reminding yourself that world peace is not riding on you succeeding".

Octavius Black

Director of The Mind Gym, London.

Advisor to Microsoft and Pret A Manger

"The key to success is to think imaginatively about your goals. It's a lot easier than it sounds. If you tend to over-analyse, try making a few decisions based on your gut instinct. You **(7)** _____ surprised at the way people respect your positive actions. Remember, the more you practise being assertive and proactive, the more it becomes second nature. And your brain can only learn to react in different ways and remember different skills if it **(8)** _____ to. So, at work, make an effort to learn something new every day. It will help to boost your confidence".

Karen Pickering

Swimming World Champion, 1993

Be organised and disciplined. Every week I do 10 two-hour sessions in the pool and three two-hour gym sessions. There is no way I could get through that sort of workload without being on top of my diary. I have learned that this is also the key to success in other aspects of life. You can't pursue a career in any discipline without being organised. Make lists of what you want to do and what you want to achieve and then plan your progress towards your goal. Just by writing down your goals for the day, however small they are, you'll be a step closer to **(9)** _____ them".

Kirsten Best

Poet & Novelist

"Concentrate. Sometimes a voice inside your head tells you that you can't do something. Then there are external distractions, such as family or lifestyle. The key is to make sure that these don't have a detrimental effect. Concentration will make you feel more in control of your life and it will boost your confidence and self-belief. Occasionally, I use key words that help me stay focused. When I am stressed, for example, it helps to repeat words such as "calm", "peace" or "focus", either out loud or silently in my mind. This is a habit that can become second nature quite easily and is a powerful psychological tool".

Roger Black

Olympic 400 metres Silver Medalist

"I used imagery and visualisation a lot when I was competing and I'm convinced it helped a great deal in my success. Imagine you are experiencing success. Mentally transfer yourself to the place where you can see, hear and smell what is going on around you. Then, run through the possible permutations of what could happen. This way you will be prepared for everything and afraid of nothing. One example of this

being put to its best use is when you **(10) _____** to give a presentation at work. It can be nerve-racking at the best of times, but if you have already "lived" through it all in your head it's a lot easier.

Donna Fraser

British 400 metres Champion

"Don't underestimate yourself. I didn't have the confidence to believe I could be a winner until the last Olympics. I misjudged my race and only took fourth place, but it taught me more than I could have imagined – that I could have done it, and that I am good enough if only I believe in myself. Now, having achieved way beyond what I expected, I have no barriers in my mind. Push yourself beyond your limits. Take your time, work your way up, and don't forget to enjoy yourself while you do it".

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	learnt	had learned	have learned	learned
2	manage	managed	was managed	was managing
3	believed	had believed	believe	was believing
4	had experienced	experience	was experienced	experienced
5	given	been given	gave	being given
6	associated with	associated	associated along	associated up
7	were	is	will be	are
8	taught	was taught	is taught	has been taught
9	achieved	achieve	achieving	-
10	were asked	are asked	asked	is asked

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Success, athletes, career, training and competing, goal, confidence, coach, tension, challenge, brain, skills, sessions, workload, discipline, external distractions, visualisation, winner, limits.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) I managed to remind myself that nothing is over until it's actually over, and ended up achieving an extra four metres by throwing way beyond what I expected.
2) Then one of the specialists said there was no reason why I shouldn't carry on training and competing, and that was it – the spur I needed.
3) My coach encouraged me to keep going, and it was the best advice I could have been given.

4) Relieve some of the tension associated with your challenge by reminding yourself that world peace is not riding on you succeeding.
5) If you tend to over-analyse, try making a few decisions based on your gut instinct.
6) There is no way I could get through that sort of workload without being on top of my diary.
7) Concentration will make you feel more in control of your life and it will boost your confidence and self-belief.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ This is a habit that can become second nature quite easily and is a powerful psychological tool.
__ Channel your efforts in the right direction and don't get side-tracked.
__ I didn't have the confidence to believe I could be a winner until the last Olympics.
__ It will help to boost your confidence.
__ Imagine you are experiencing success.
__ I have learned that this is also the key to success in other aspects of life.
__ If you have a dream, inch your way towards it and mark off mini goals on the way.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

I was far behind the …
In the javelin event I …
I remember thinking …
But I wanted to prove …
When times are hard, keep …
My coach encouraged me …
Channel your efforts …
If you tend to over-analyse, try …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) You will be surprised at the why people respect your positive actions. _____
2) So, at work, make an effort to learn sometimes new every day. _____
3) I have learned that this is also the key to succeed in other aspects of life. _____
4) Then there are internal distractions, such as family or lifestyle. _____
5) Occasionally, I use key words that hell me stay focused. _____
6) This is a habit that can become second nature quite easily and is a powerful psychologist tool. _____
7) Imagination you are experiencing success. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- In the *javelin* event I needed an extra two metres *to claw* my way back into *contention*.
- Then one of the *specialists* said there was no reason why I shouldn't carry on training and *competing*, and that was it – *the spur* I needed.
- But I wanted to prove to myself that I wasn't finished yet, so *illness* was never enough *to prevent* me from pursuing my *goal*.
- When times are hard, keep *plugging* away *towards* your goal.
- Sometimes it's very hard to put things into *perspective*, but the best *approach* is to block out the *negative* thoughts and keep at it.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

Challenge	a vigorous or determined attempt.
Tension	a call to someone to participate in a competitive situation or fight to decide who is superior in terms of ability or strength.
Success	the object of a person's ambition or effort; an aim or desired result.
Goal	the accomplishment of an aim or purpose.
Effort	the state of being stretched tight.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

If you tend to over-analyse, try …	… in the pool and three two-hour gym sessions.
You can't pursue a career in any …	… if you have already "lived" through it all in your head it's a lot easier.
The key is to make sure that …	… discipline without being organised.
Every week I do 10 two-hour sessions …	… that help me stay focused.
Mentally transfer yourself to the place …	… these don't have a detrimental effect.
It can be nerve-racking at the best of times, but …	… making a few decisions based on your gut instinct.
Occasionally, I use key words …	… where you can see, hear and smell what is going on around you.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) But I … to prove to … that I wasn't … yet, so … was never … to prevent … from … my goal.
2) There was a … in my … when I … from a little girl to a … and I … a … dip in my … .
3) And …, if you … too … about tackling …, you won't … it.

4) …, the … you … being … and proactive, the … it becomes … nature.
5) I have … that this is … the key to … in other … of life.

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

positive	distractions
external	effect
psychological	actions
possible	permutations
detrimental	tool

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

"Don't underestimate yourself. I didn't have the confidence to believe I could be a winner until the last Olympics. 1 misjudged my race and only took fourth place, but it taught me more than I could have imagined – that 1 could have done it, and that I am good enough if only I believe in myself. Now, having achieved way beyond what I expected, I have no barriers in my mind. Push yourself beyond your limits. Take your time, work your way up, and don't forget to enjoy yourself while you do it".

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Success, visualisation, focus, habit, goal, tool, progress, concentration, step, skills, confidence.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

Few decisions, gut instinct, different skills, realistic aims, best approach, negative thoughts, huge dip, mini goals, mental will, extra two metres.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

"Never, ever give __. When times are hard, keep plugging away towards your goal. If you have a dream, inch your way towards it and mark __ mini goals __ the way. A lot of it depends __ your own mental will to succeed. There was a time __ my career when I matured __ a little girl to a woman and I experienced a huge dip __ my confidence. My coach encouraged me to keep going, and it was the best advice I could have been given. Sometimes it's very hard to put things __ perspective, but the best approach is to block __ the negative thoughts and keep __ it".

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

"The key to success _____ (to be) to think imaginatively about your goals. It's a lot easier than it _____ (to sound). If you tend to over-analyse, try _____ (to make) a few decisions based on your gut instinct. You will be surprised at the way people _____ (to respect) your positive actions. Remember, the more you practise _____ (to be) assertive and proactive, the more it _____ (to become) second nature. And your brain can only learn _____ (to react) in different ways and remember different skills if it _____ (to teach) to. So, at work, _____ (to make) an effort to learn something new every day. It _____ (to help) to boost your confidence".

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Confidence, enough, forget, more, time, yourself, while, race, barriers, beyond, last, have, now.

"Don't underestimate _____. I didn't have the _____ to believe I could be a winner until the _____ Olympics. I misjudged my _____ and only took fourth place, but it taught me _____ than I could have imagined – that 1 could _____ done it, and that I am good _____ if only I believe in myself. _____, having achieved way beyond what I expected, I have no _____ in my mind. Push yourself _____ your limits. Take your _____, work your way up, and don't _____ to enjoy yourself _____ you do it".

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. Life's good!

We have tried shopping and New Age cures, making money and spending it. We're still miserable. What's missing from our lives?

Did you notice an outbreak of joviality and generosity last week? People beaming at you as they let you go ahead in the bus queue, grinning as they **(1) _____** your morning traffic jam, smirking through the quarterly budget planning meeting?

No? The organisers of National Smile Week **(2) _____** down in the mouth. All their efforts to perk us up for at least seven days have run, it seems, into the sand of our collective scepticism. Four out of ten of us think life **(3) _____** worse in the past five years. Two million of us are on anti-depressants; only a minority of us think "people can be trusted most of the time". Mix in some road/air/office/phone rage, a rise in reported incivility and a good dose of political apathy and the gloom **(4) _____** even starker. We're a wretched lot.

All this when average house prices have just blasted through the £100,000 mark,

when life expectancy continues to lengthen, mortality rates are dropping and more than a third of young people enjoy what was once the elite privilege of higher education. We are healthy, wealthy and wise. Yet we've never felt so bad.

If we seem like a nation of ingrates it may be because all the goodies that **(5)** _____ to make us happy don't do it for us any more – even if we have yet to wake up to the fact. So, your house is worth half a million. Karl Marx, who for all his faults knew a bit about capitalism, captured the keeping-up-with-the-Joneses dynamic of market economies perfectly: "A house may be large or small; as long as the neighbouring houses are likewise small, it satisfies all the social requirements of a residence. But let there arise next to the little house a palace and the little house shrinks to a hut". With mass media, the palace doesn't have to be next door – it can be beamed into our living rooms.

Money doesn't make most of us happy any more. Poor people, understandably, see their life satisfaction rise with income but for most of the population in a country as affluent as ours, any jump-start to well-being from a pay rise quickly wears off. "I was window-shopping in the South of France recently and I saw a diamond-studded woolly hat, and I quite fancied it". When we get to that stage we should realise that more money isn't getting us much more in terms of happiness. Harrods is currently carrying a pair of shoes priced at a cool million – imagine if somebody **(6)** _____ on your foot.

But what about health? Surely the virtual elimination of most fatal diseases, rising life expectancy and falling mortality should cheering us up? Not a bit of it. All that **(7)** _____ is that our expectations rise just as or even more quickly. Objectively, our health is better on almost every count, but this doesn't translate into our feeling any healthier. We are more aware of our health, so we **(8)** _____ more anxious about it. Medicine has become a victim of its own success: having massively reduced the chances of death in childbirth, for example, people are now shocked if a life is lost – and reach for a lawyer. Death was unavoidable – now it is unacceptable.

Like the answer to many great problems, however, the answer to the question of happiness may be quite prosaic: once countries and households are free of material need, the biggest contributor to life satisfaction **(9)** _____ to be a healthy set of personal relationships. The relative happiness of late teenagers and those passing middle age may relate to their spending more time on friendships. The thirtysomethings, fighting on the two fronts of work and children, are the most dejected. Those between fulltime education and retirement may be spending more time on the activities they think **(10)** _____ them happy – earning and spending – than on those that actually will: spending time with friends and family.

This friend-shaped gap explains the American paradox – why the residents of the richest nation in the world are so glum – according to Professor Robert E. Lane at

Yale University. “There is a kind of famine of warm interpersonal relations, of easy-to-reach neighbours, of encircling, inclusive memberships, and of solid family life”, he says. The secret of happiness? Not money. So leave the lawn, forget your investments and call in sick tomorrow. Do yourself a favour. Phone a friend.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	share	shared	are sharing	have shared
2	would be	are	will be	is
3	becomes	became	become	has become
4	looks	are looking	look	looked
5	supposed	are supposed	is supposed	suppose
6	are stepped	had stepped	stepped	steppes
7	happen	are happening	will happen	happens
8	get	are getting	got	gets
9	seem	seems	is seemed	are seeming
10	make	makes	will make	is making

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Queue, scepticism, money, anti-depressants, apathy, privilege, media, wealthy, requirements, elimination, income, health, medicine, happiness.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Four out of ten of us think life has become worse in the past five years.
2) We are healthy, wealthy and wise. Yet we’ve never felt so bad.
3) A house may be large or small; as long as the neighbouring houses are likewise small, it satisfies all the social requirements of a residence.
4) I was window-shopping in the South of France recently and 1 saw a diamond-studded woolly hat, and I quite fancied it.
5) All that happens is that our expectations rise just as or even more quickly.
6) The relative happiness of late teenagers and those passing middle age may relate to their spending more time on friendships.
7) There is a kind of famine of warm interpersonal relations, of easy-to-reach neighbours, of encircling, inclusive memberships, and of solid family life.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ Death was unavoidable – now it is unacceptable.

__ The thirtysomethings, fighting on the two fronts of work and children, are the most dejected.

__ We are more aware of our health, so we get more anxious about it.
__ So leave the lawn, forget your investments and call in sick tomorrow.
__ Money doesn't make most of us happy any more.
__ So, your house is worth half a million.
__ Harrods is currently carrying a pair of shoes priced at a cool million – imagine if somebody stepped on your foot.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.
People beaming at you as …
The organisers of National …
Mix in some road …
If we seem like a nation …
So, your house is …
With mass media, the …
I was window-shopping in …
Surely the virtual …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.
1) All that happy is that our expectations rise just as or even more quickly. _____
2) Dead was unavoidable – now it is unacceptable. _____
3) The thirtysomethings, fighting on the two fronts of work and chicken, are the most dejected. _____
4) There is a kind of famine of warm interpersonal relations, of easy-to-reach neighbours, of encircling, inclusive memberships, and of soft family life. _____
5) So live the lawn, forget your investments and call in sick tomorrow. _____
6) Karl Marx, who for all his faults knew a bit about capitalism, captured the keeping-up-with-the-Joneses dynamic of market economy perfectly. _____
7) Two million of us are on anti-depressants; only a minor of us think "people can be trusted most of the time". _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.
- Did you notice an outbreak of *joviality* and *generosity* last week?
- A house may be large or small; as long as the *neighbouring* houses are *likewise* small, it satisfies all the social *requirements* of a residence.
- Poor people, understandably, see their life *satisfaction* rise with *income* but for most of the population in a country as *affluent* as ours, any jump-start to *well-being* from a pay rise quickly wears off.

- Surely the virtual *elimination* of most fatal *diseases*, rising life expectancy and falling *mortality* should cheering us up?
- The relative *happines*s of late teenagers and those passing *middle age* may *relate* to their spending more time on friendships.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

retirement	a seemingly absurd or contradictory statement or proposition which when investigated may prove to be well founded or true.
paradox	a person between 30 and 39 years old.
investments	the complete removal or destruction of something.
elimination	the action or process of investing money for profit.
thirtysomethings	the action or fact of leaving one's job and ceasing to work.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

All their efforts to perk us up for at least …	… to be next door – it can be beamed into our living rooms.
So, your house is …	… seven days have run, it seems, into the sand of our collective scepticism.
With mass media, the palace doesn't have …	… and call in sick tomorrow.
When we get to that stage we should realise …	… they think will make them happy – earning and spending – than on those that actually will: spending time with friends and family.
Like the answer to many great problems, however, the answer to the question of happiness may be …	… quite prosaic: once countries and households are free of material need, the biggest contributor to life satisfaction seems to be a healthy set of personal relationships.
Those between fulltime education and retirement may be spending more time on the activities …	… worth half a million.
So leave the lawn, forget your investments …	… that more money isn't getting us much more in terms of happiness.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) People … at you as they let you go … in the bus queue, … as they shared your … traffic jam, … through the … budget planning …?
2) Mix in … road/air/office/phone rage, a rise in … incivility and a … dose of … apathy and the … looks even starker.
3) If we … like a … of … it may be … all the … that are … to … us happy … do it for us any more – even if we … yet to … up to the … .

4) … people, …, see their life … rise with … but for most of the … in a … as … as ours, any … to … from a pay rise … wears off.
5) … has … a … of its own success: having … reduced the … of death in …, for example, … are now … if a life is lost – and … for a … .
6) Like the … to many great …, however, the … to the … of … may be … prosaic: once … and … are free of … need, the … contributor to life … seems to be a … set of … relationships.
7) This … gap … the … paradox – why the … of the … nation in the … are so glum – according to … Robert E. … at Yale … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

life	hat
woolly	relations
virtual	need
material	satisfaction
interpersonal	elimination

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

But what about health? Surely the virtual elimination of most fatal diseases, rising life expectancy and falling mortality should cheering us up? Not a bit of it. All that happens is that our expectations rise just as or even more quickly. Objectively, our health is better on almost every count, but this doesn't translate into our feeling any healthier. We are more aware of our health, so we get more anxious about it. Medicine has become a victim of its own success: having massively reduced the chances of death in childbirth, for example, people are now shocked if a life is lost – and reach for a lawyer. Death was unavoidable – now it is unacceptable.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Apathy, prices, rates, education, nation, requirements, residence, palace, hut, satisfaction, income, stage, happiness, diseases, morality, health.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

an outbreak of joviality, morning traffic jam, collective scepticism, house prices, mortality rates, elite privilege, a nation of ingrates, life satisfaction.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

If we seem like a nation __ ingrates it may be because all the goodies that are supposed to make us happy don't do it __ us any more – even if we have yet to wake __ to the fact. So, your house is worth half a million. Karl Marx, who __ all his faults knew a bit about capitalism, captured the keeping-up-with-the-Joneses dynamic __ market economies perfectly: "A house may be large or small; as long as the neighbouring houses are likewise small, it satisfies all the social requirements __ a residence. But let there arise next to the little house a palace and the little house shrinks to a hut".

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Like the answer to many great problems, however, the answer to the question of happiness may be quite prosaic: once countries and households _____ (to be) free of material need, the biggest contributor to life satisfaction _____ (to seem) to be a healthy set of personal relationships. The relative happiness of late teenagers and those passing middle age may relate to their spending more time on friendships. The thirtysomethings, _____ (to fight) on the two fronts of work and children, _____ (to be) the most dejected. Those between fulltime education and retirement may be spending more time on the activities they _____ (to think) will make them happy – earning and spending – than on those that actually will: spending time with friends and family.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Make, life, poor, income, cool, stage, jump-start, money, carrying, country, South, woolly, quickly, saw, happy, when, your, somebody, happiness.

Money doesn't _____ most of us _____ any more. _____ people, understandably, see their _____ satisfaction rise with _____ but for most of the population in a _____ as affluent as ours, any _____ to well-being from a pay rise _____ wears off. "I was window-shopping in the _____ of France recently and I _____ a diamond-studded _____ hat, and I quite fancied it". _____ we get to that _____ we should realise that more _____ isn't getting us much more in terms of _____. Harrods is currently _____ a pair of shoes priced at a _____ million – imagine if _____ stepped on _____ foot.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

UNIT 2. ESCAPE ARTISTS

Text 1. The Book of the Century

A classic of our times or an escapist yarn? Although its popularity is unparalleled, some intellectuals dismiss* The Lord of the Rings *as boyish fantasy. Andrew O'Hehir defends Tolkien's "true myth" as a modern masterpiece, and attempts to discover the secret of its success.

In January 1997, reporter Susan Jeffreys of the London *Sunday Times* **(1) _____** a colleague that J.R.R. Tolkien's epic fantasy *The Lord of the Rings* **(2) _____** the greatest book of the 20th century in a readers' poll conducted by Britain's Channel 4 and the Waterstone's bookstore chain. Her colleague responded: "What? Has it? Oh dear. Dear oh dear oh dear".

Attitudes in America are arguably more relaxed about this kind of thing. No one from the American **(3) _____** classes expressed much dismay when a 1999 poll of American on-line bookshop Amazon.com customers chose *The Lord of the Rings* as the greatest book not merely of the century but of the millennium. Tolkien's book is so deeply ingrained in popular culture, after all, that a great many of today's American academics and journalists probably still have those dog-eared paperbacks they read avidly in eighth grade with their hallucinatory mid-1970s cover art, stashed somewhere in the attic.

Furthermore, members of the U.S. intelligentsia fully expect to have their tastes **(4) _____**, if not openly derided, by the public at large. To some American intellectuals it seems **(5) _____**, even touching, that so many millions of readers will happily devour a work as complicated as *The Lord of the Rings.* Whatever one may make of it, it's a more challenging read than *Gone With the Wind* (runner-up in the Amazon survey), not to mention *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (fifth place).

Hugely ambitious in scope, *The Lord of the Rings* occupies an uncomfortable position in 20th century literature. Tolkien's epic **(6) _____** a stem challenge to modem literature and its defenders. (Tolkien on his critics: "Some who **(7) _____** the book, or at any rate have reviewed it, have found it boring, absurd, or contemptible; and I have no cause to complain, since I have similar opinions of their works, or of the kinds of writing that they evidently prefer".) Yet *The Lord of the Rings* **(8) _____** massive and enduring popularity. It would seem that Tolkien's work supplied something that was missing among the formal innovations of 20th century fiction, something for which readers were ravenous. But what was it, and why was it important?

Answering this question properly would probably require a book rather than an article. But it seems that the crux of the matter lies in Tolkien s wholehearted rejection of modernity and modernism. This is what so powerfully attracts some

readers, and just as powerfully repels others. In his book *J.R.R. Tolkien: Author of the Century,* T.A. Shippey expands on this notion by arguing that Tolkien saw his realm of Middle-earth not as fiction or invention, but as the recovery of something genuine that had become buried beneath fragments of fairy tale and nursery rhyme.

"However fanciful Tolkien's creation of Middle-earth was", Shippey writes, "he did not think that he was entirely making it up. He was "reconstructing", he was harmonising contradictions in his source-texts, sometimes he was supplying entirely new concepts (like hobbits), but he was also reaching back to an imaginative world which he believed had once really existed, at least in a collective imagination".

The book is also deeply **(9)** _____ in Tolkien's linguistic expertise – he invented whole languages for his characters. Sometimes he became so absorbed in the creation of languages, in fact, that he put the story itself aside for months or years at a time, believing he could not continue until some quandary or inconsistency in his invented realm **(10)** _____. But Tolkien's immense intellect and erudition is not the source of his success; without his storytelling gift, *The Lord of the Rings* would be little more than a curiosity. And this gift seems to stem straight from his refusal to break from classical and traditional forms.

Tolkien himself often spoke of his work as something "found" or "discovered", something whose existence was independent of him. It's wise to tread lightly in this sort of interpretation, but it seems clear that he believed his work to be something given, something revealed, which contained a kind of truth beyond measure. As a result, his details have the weight of reality, linguistic and otherwise, and because of this his great sweep of story feels real as well; you might say that his imaginary castles are built with a certain amount of genuine stone. Other writers' fantasy worlds are made up. Tolkien's is inherited.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	was informing	informed	has informed	is informed
2	had voted	voted	had been voted	been voted
3	educative	education	educating	educated
4	ignored	being ignored	to be ignored	ignoring
5	gratifying	gratified	to gratify	to be gratifying
6	posed	pose	posing	poses
7	had read	has read	have read	read
8	had enjoyed	enjoyed	have enjoyed	has enjoyed
9	grounded	being grounded	is grounded	grounding
1	had resolved	had been resolved	had been	resolved

0			resolving	

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Fantasy, bookstore, dismay, millennium, paperbacks, art, intelligentsia, readers, literature, challenge, opinions, popularity, innovations, crux, modernism.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Attitudes in America are arguably more relaxed about this kind of thing.
2) Furthermore, members of the U.S. intelligentsia fully expect to have their tastes ignored, if not openly derided, by the public at large.
3) Hugely ambitious in scope, *The Lord of the Rings* occupies an uncomfortable position in 20th century literature. Tolkien's epic poses a stem challenge to modem literature and its defenders.
4) Yet *The Lord of the Rings* has enjoyed massive and enduring popularity.
5) But it seems that the crux of the matter lies in Tolkien s wholehearted rejection of modernity and modernism.
6) "However fanciful Tolkien's creation of Middle-earth was", Shippey writes, "he did not think that he was entirely making it up.
7) But Tolkien's immense intellect and erudition is not the source of his success; without his storytelling gift, *The Lord of the Rings* would be little more than a curiosity.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ And this gift seems to stem straight from his refusal to break from classical and traditional forms.

__ Other writers' fantasy worlds are made up. Tolkien's is inherited.

__ This is what so powerfully attracts some readers, and just as powerfully repels others.

__ To some American intellectuals it seems gratifying, even touching, that so many millions of readers will happily devour a work as complicated as *The Lord of the Rings.*

__ Some who have read the book, or at any rate have reviewed it, have found it boring, absurd, or contemptible.

__ But what was it, and why was it important?

__ The book is also deeply grounded in Tolkien's linguistic expertise – he invented whole languages for his characters.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

Attitudes in America are …

Furthermore, members of …
Hugely ambitious in …
Some who have read …
It would seem that …
But what was it, and …
But Tolkien's immense …
It's wise to tread lightly …
Other writers' fantasy …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) Her colleague responded: "What? Has it? Oh deer. Dear oh dear oh dear". _____
2) No one from the American educated classes expressed much dismay when a 1999 poll of American on-line bookshop Amazon.com customers chose *The Lord of the Rights* as the greatest book not merely of the century but of the millennium. _____
3) Furthermore, members of the U.S. intelligentsia fully expectation to have their tastes ignored, if not openly derided, by the public at large. _____
4) Hugely ambitious in scope, *The Lord of the Rings* occupies an uncomfortable positive in 20th century literature. _____
5) It would seem that Tolkien's work supplied something that was missing among the formal innovations of 20th century fiction, sometimes for which readers were ravenous. _____
6) This is what so powerfully attracts some readers, and just as powerfully repelling others. _____
7) "However fanciful Tolkien's creation of Middle-earth was", Shippey writes, "he did not think that he was entire making it up. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- He was "reconstructing", he was *harmonising* contradictions in his *source-texts*, sometimes he was supplying entirely new *concepts* (like hobbits), but he was also reaching back to an *imaginative* world which he believed had *once* really existed, at least in a *collective* imagination.
- Sometimes he became so *absorbed* in the creation of languages, in fact, that he put the story itself *aside* for months or years at a time, *believing* he could not continue until some *quandary* or inconsistency in his invented *realm* had been resolved.
- And this *gift* seems to stem *straight* from his refusal to *break* from classical and *traditional* forms.

- It's wise to tread *lightly* in this sort of *interpretation*, but it seems clear that he believed his work to be something given, something *revealed*, which contained a kind of *truth* beyond *measure*.
- I have no *cause* to complain, since I have similar *opinions* of their works, or of the *kinds* of writing that they *evidently* prefer.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

millennium	imagine the occurrence of; fantasize about.
literature	a style or movement in the arts that aims to depart significantly from classical and traditional forms.
fantasy	the faculty or action of forming new ideas, or images or concepts of external objects not present to the senses.
modernism	written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit.
imagination	a period of a thousand years.
hobbits	a member of an imaginary race similar to humans, of small size and with hairy feet.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Tolkien's book is so deeply ingrained in popular culture, after all, that a great many of today's American academics and …	… so many millions of readers will happily devour a work as complicated as *The Lord of the Rings.*
To some American intellectuals it seems gratifying, even touching, that …	… he believed his work to be something given, something revealed, which contained a kind of truth beyond measure.
It would seem that Tolkien's work supplied something that was …	… made up. Tolkien's is inherited.
In his book *J.R.R. Tolkien: Author of the Century,* T.A. Shippey expands on this notion by arguing that Tolkien saw his realm of …	… journalists probably still have those dog-eared paperbacks they read avidly in eighth grade with their hallucinatory mid-1970s cover art, stashed somewhere in the attic.
But Tolkien's immense intellect and erudition is not the source of his …	… Middle-earth not as fiction or invention, but as the recovery of something genuine that had become buried beneath fragments of fairy tale and nursery rhyme.
It's wise to tread lightly in this sort of interpretation, but it seems clear that …	… success; without his storytelling gift, *The Lord of the Rings* would be little more than a curiosity.
Other writers' fantasy worlds are …	… missing among the formal innovations

	of 20th century fiction, something for which readers were ravenous.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) In … 1997, … Susan … of the … *Sunday Times* … a … that J.R.R. … epic … *The Lord of the Rings* had been … the … book of the … century in a … poll … by … Channel 4 and the … bookstore … .
2) No … from the … educated classes … much … when a 1999 poll of … on-line bookshop … customers chose *The ... of the Rings* as the … book not … of the … but of the … .
3) … one may … of it, it's a more … read than *Gone With the Wind* (… in the … survey), not to … *Harry Potter and the ... Stone* (fifth …).
4) … epic … a stem … to modem … and its … .
5) But … was it, … why was it … ?
6) He was …, he was … … in his …, sometimes he was … entirely new … (like …), but he was also … back to an … world … he … had once really …, at least in a collective … .
7) … a …, his … have the … of reality, … and …, and … of this his great … of story … real as well; you … say that his … castles are … with a certain … of … stone.

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

bookstore	paperbacks
popular	culture
dog-eared	intellectuals
American	popularity
enduring	chain

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Hugely ambitious in scope, *The Lord of the Rings* occupies an uncomfortable position in 20th century literature. Tolkien's epic poses a stem challenge to modem literature and its defenders. (Tolkien on his critics: "Some who have read the book, or at any rate have reviewed it, have found it boring, absurd, or contemptible; and I have no cause to complain, since I have similar opinions of their works, or of the kinds of writing that they evidently prefer".) Yet *The Lord of the Rings* has enjoyed massive and enduring popularity. It would seem that Tolkien's work supplied something that was missing among the formal innovations of 20th century fiction, something for which readers were ravenous. But what was it, and why was it important?

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Bookstore, academics, paperbacks, attic, scope, challenge, opinions, popularity, innovations, crux, rejection, realm, rhyme, curiosity, measure.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

uncomfortable position, a stem challenge, enduring popularity, formal innovations, weight of reality, great sweep of story, imaginary castles.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Change from direct speech into indirect.

- Her colleague responded: "What? Has it? Oh dear. Dear oh dear oh dear".
- Shippey writes "He did not think that he was entirely making it up. He was "reconstructing", he was harmonising contradictions in his source-texts, sometimes he was supplying entirely new concepts (like hobbits), but he was also reaching back to an imaginative world which he believed had once really existed, at least in a collective imagination".

Task 18. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

Hugely ambitious __ scope, *The Lord of the Rings* occupies an uncomfortable position __ 20th century literature. Tolkien's epic poses a stem challenge to modem literature and its defenders. (Tolkien __ his critics: "Some who have read the book, or __ any rate have reviewed it, have found it boring, absurd, or contemptible; and I have no cause to complain, since I have similar opinions __ their works, or __ the kinds __ writing that they evidently prefer"). Yet *The Lord of the Rings* has enjoyed massive and enduring popularity. It would seem that Tolkien's work supplied something that was missing __ the formal innovations __ 20th century fiction, something for which readers were ravenous. But what was it, and why was it important?

Task 19. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

"However fanciful Tolkien's creation of Middle-earth was", Shippey _____ (to write), "he did not think that he _____ (to be) entirely making it up. He was "reconstructing", he _____ (to be) harmonising contradictions in his source-texts, sometimes he was supplying entirely new concepts (like hobbits), but he _____ (to be) also reaching back to an imaginative world which he _____ (to believe) had once really existed, at least in a collective imagination".

Task 20. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Himself, something, work, given, result, linguistic, real, great, amount, contained, to tread, independent, interpretation, other, believed, imaginary.

Tolkien _____ often spoke of his _____ as something “found” or “discovered”, _____ whose existence was _____ of him. It’s wise _____ lightly in this sort of _____, but it seems clear that he _____ his work to be something _____, something revealed, which _____ a kind of truth beyond measure. As a _____, his details have the weight of reality, _____ and otherwise, and because of this his _____ sweep of story feels _____ as well; you might say that his _____ castles are built with a certain _____ of genuine stone. _____ writers’ fantasy worlds are made up.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. Lonely enough for you?

A hiker’s paradise and there’s nobody around to spoil it. Tony Perrottet loses himself in Tasmania.

“If this isn’t lonely enough for you”, a grizzled Tasmanian sheep farmer told me, **(1) _____** out towards some desolate and windswept alpine scrub, “try the Twisted Lakes. You can have as much solitude as you want round there”, he **(2) _____**.

A few days later, when I made it to Cradle Mountain. I could see what the farmer meant. Tasmania was at its most benign – brilliantly sunny, which apparently occurs here only one day in every 10. I’d left the main walking trail just a few hundred yards behind, and there I was, the only living soul in a pristine moorland, **(3) _____** into a startling emptiness.

I stooped at a rivulet to lake a drink – safe as Evian – then stripped off my clothes and threw myself naked into a chilly lake. Nobody **(4) _____** to disturb me here in my own private valley ... not today, not tomorrow, maybe not even for another month. There **(5) _____** few places on earth where you can keep your own company so easily as Tasmania – although when I first arrived in Cradle Mountain, I didn’t actually feel that alone. I’d spent the night before at a chalet-style lodge with a gaggle of raucous Aussies on summer holidays, while Eagles songs **(6) _____** over and over on a perpetual loop.

A park ranger, identifiable by a badge with a pink Tasmanian devil on it, **(7) _____** out the route to the Twisted Lakes: “Just chuck a left at Hanson’s Peak, mate. Not a soul up there”. “Chucking a left” look me over a mountain ridge and into the void. Up above, bare granite peaks protruded like decaying teeth. Clusters of tiny scarlet

flowers swayed in the bush. At one turn, I nearly tripped over a wombat. This shy, muscular, almost spherical creature scratched itself awake and lumbered off like a miniature tank, smashing branches as it went. As the sun climbed, bathing the landscape in a dreamy warmth, the trail wound upwards onto a highland plateau. That's when I found the Twisted lakes – a trio of moss-fringed tarns looking as deliberately arranged as a Japanese garden. As I took my skinny dip, I **(8)** _____ why Tasmania is considered a hiker's paradise by Australians. In the rest of the country you often have to travel for days to notice a change in landscape.

It was early afternoon when the trail emerged on the flanks of Little Horn, the lower peak of Cradle Mountain. I had the choice of turning back or continuing in a wide loop around Dove Lake, which sparkled like black opal far below. Well, I thought cockily, how hard could it get?

Finally, I recognised the path – heading down, down, straight down a blunt outcrop of stone called Bald Rock. I vaguely remembered the park ranger warning me about this. ("She's a tricky one", he'd smirked. "Take her slow"). From up above, the rock looked like a giant, slippery slide.

"We did this exact same hike last year", the boyfriend confided merrily. "Started out perfect, just like today. By noon it was snowing". At this, the pair of them bounded down the rock face like mountain goats. "Don't worry, you dingos", the girlfriend **(9)** _____ back, "it's not as bad as it looks". Of course, they were right. If you took it slowly, Bald Rock was a piece of cake. And at the bottom lay my reward, a lake of Olympic-pool proportions just begging for the ultimate mountain swim.

"Survive that lot, cobber?" he asked cheerily. "No worries, male". I said, getting into the Tassie rhythm. "If that's not lonely enough for you", he said, "try the southwestern forests ..." I cut him off as fast as I could: "No, no, that was plenty lonely enough" – and **(10)** _____ back to the busy alpine lodge for a little raucous banter by the fireside and a few Eagles songs.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	pointing	pointed	points	has pointed
2	chortles	chortled	chortle	has chortled
3	being gazing	gazed	gazing	gazes
4	going	are going	is going	was going
5	was	are	is	were
6	played	was played	were playing	are played
7	point	has pointed	pointed	had pointed
8	realise	have realised	has realised	realised

9	has shouted	have shouted	shouts	shouted
10	have roared	roared	has roared	roar

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Scrub, solitude, moorland, rivulet, paradise, flanks, stone, lodge, banter, fireside.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) I'd left the main walking trail just a few hundred yards behind, and there I was, the only living soul in a pristine moorland, gazing into a startling emptiness.
2) There are few places on earth where you can keep your own company so easily as Tasmania – although when I first arrived in Cradle Mountain, I didn't actually feel that alone.
3) A park ranger, identifiable by a badge with a pink Tasmanian devil on it, pointed out the route to the Twisted Lakes: "Just chuck a left at Hanson's Peak, mate. Not a soul up there".
4) As the sun climbed, bathing the landscape in a dreamy warmth, the trail wound upwards onto a highland plateau.
5) In the rest of the country you often have to travel for days to notice a change in landscape.
6) I vaguely remembered the park ranger warning me about this.
7) And at the bottom lay my reward, a lake of Olympic-pool proportions just begging for the ultimate mountain swim.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ From up above, the rock looked like a giant, slippery slide.
__ Of course, they were right. If you took it slowly, Bald Rock was a piece of cake.
__ I first arrived in Cradle Mountain, I didn't actually feel that alone.
__ As I took my skinny dip, I realised why Tasmania is considered a hiker's paradise by Australians.
__ "Survive that lot, cobber?" he asked cheerily. "No worries, male".
__ This shy, muscular, almost spherical creature scratched itself awake and lumbered off like a miniature tank, smashing branches as it went.
__ Well, I thought cockily, how hard could it get?

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

I could see what …
I stooped at a rivulet …
There are few places …

Just chuck a left …
As the sun climbed, bathing …
In the rest of the country …
I vaguely remembered the …
At this, the pair of …
I cut him off as fast as …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) "You can have as much solitude as you want rounding there", he chortled. _____
2) I'd left the main walking trail just a few hundred yards behind, and there I was, the only living soul in a pristine moorland, gazing into a startling empty. _____
3) There are few places on earth where you can keep your own company so easily as Tasmania – although when I first arrived in Cradle Mountain, I didn't actually fool that alone. _____
4) Up above, bare granite peaks protruded like decaying tooth. _____
5) That's when I found the Twisted lakes – a trio of moss-fringed tarns looking as deliberately arranging as a Japanese garden. _____
6) I had the chance of turning back or continuing in a wide loop around Dove Lake, which sparkled like black opal far below. _____
7) At this, the pair of them bounded down the rock face like maintaining goats. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- I'd spent the night before at a *chalet-style* lodge with a gaggle of *raucous* Aussies on summer holidays, while *Eagles songs* played over and over on a *perpetual* loop.
- As the sun *climbed*, bathing the landscape in a dreamy *warmth*, the trail wound *upwards* onto a highland *plateau*.
- Finally, I recognised the *path* – heading down, down, *straight* down a *blunt* outcrop of *stone* called Bald Rock.
- "Don't worry, you *dingos*", the girlfriend *shouted* back, "it's not as bad as it *looks*".
- I said, *getting into* the Tassie *rhythm*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

plateau	a piece of ground adjoining a house, in which grass, flowers, and shrubs may be grown.
garden	a way or track laid down for walking or made by continual treading.
landscape	the playful and friendly exchange of teasing remarks.
path	all the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.

banter	an area of fairly level high ground.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

"If this isn't lonely enough for you", a grizzled Tasmanian sheep farmer …	… alpine lodge for a little raucous banter by the fireside and a few Eagles songs.
Nobody was going to disturb me here in my own …	… told me, pointing out towards some desolate and windswept alpine scrub, "try the Twisted Lakes.
"Just chuck a left at Hanson's Peak, mate. Not a soul up …	… moss-fringed tarns looking as deliberately arranged as a Japanese garden.
That's when I found the Twisted lakes – a trio of …	… private valley ... not today, not tomorrow, maybe not even for another month.
I had the choice of turning back or continuing in a wide loop …	… just begging for the ultimate mountain swim.
And at the bottom lay my reward, a lake of Olympic-pool proportions …	… there". "Chucking a left" look me over a mountain ridge and into the void.
"No, no, that was plenty lonely enough" – and roared back to the busy …	… around Dove Lake, which sparkled like black opal far below.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) … was at its … benign – brilliantly …, which … occurs here … one day in every … .
2) There are few … on earth … you can … your own … so easily as Tasmania – … when I first … in Cradle …, I didn't … feel that … .
3) A … ranger, … by a … with a pink … devil on it, … out the route to the … Lakes: "Just … a left at … Peak, mate. Not a … up there".
4) At … turn, I … tripped over a … .
5) It … early … when the trail … on the … of … Horn, the … peak of Cradle … .
6) I vaguely … the … ranger … me about … .
7) … at the … lay my …, a lake of … proportions just … for the … … swim.

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

private	valley
chalet-style	ridge
mountain	slide
highland	lodge
slippery	plateau

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

"We did this exact same hike last year", the boyfriend confided merrily. "Started out perfect, just like today. By noon it was snowing". At this, the pair of them bounded down the rock face like mountain goats. "Don't worry, you dingos", the girlfriend shouted back, "it's not as bad as it looks". Of course, they were right. If you took it slowly, Bald Rock was a piece of cake.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Desolate, moorland, emptiness, valley, lodge, badge, creature, paradise.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

A hiker's paradise, a change in landscape, outcrop of stone, mountain goats, mountain swim, southwestern forests, alpine lodge, Eagles songs.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Change from direct speech into indirect.

- "If this isn't lonely enough for you", a grizzled Tasmanian sheep farmer told me.
- "She's a tricky one", he'd smirked. "Take her slow".
- "We did this exact same hike last year", the boyfriend confided merrily.
- "Don't worry, you dingos", the girlfriend shouted back, "it's not as bad as it looks".
- "If that's not lonely enough for you", he said, "try the southwestern forests ..."

Task 18. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

I stooped __ a rivulet to lake a drink – safe as Evian – then stripped __ my clothes and threw myself naked __ a chilly lake. Nobody was going to disturb me here __ my own private valley ... not today, not tomorrow, maybe not even for another month. There are few places __ earth where you can keep your own company so easily as Tasmania – although when I first arrived __ Cradle Mountain, I didn't actually feel that alone. I'd spent the night before __ a chalet-style lodge with a gaggle __ raucous Aussies __ summer holidays, while Eagles songs played over and over __ a perpetual loop.

Task 19. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

A park ranger, identifiable by a badge with a pink Tasmanian devil on it, _____ (to point) out the route to the Twisted Lakes: "Just _____ (to chuck) a left at Hanson's

Peak, mate. Not a soul up there". "Chucking a left" look me over a mountain ridge and into the void. Up above, bare granite peaks protruded like decaying teeth. Clusters of tiny scarlet flowers _____ (to sway) in the bush. At one turn, I nearly tripped over a wombat. This shy, muscular, almost spherical creature _____ (to scratch) itself awake and lumbered off like a miniature tank, _____ (to smash) branches as it went. As the sun _____ (to climb), bathing the landscape in a dreamy warmth, the trail wound upwards onto a highland plateau. That's when I _____ (to find) the Twisted lakes – a trio of moss-fringed tarns _____ (to look) as deliberately arranged as a Japanese garden.

Task 20. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Exact, perfect, boyfriend, proportions, snowing, slowly, bounded, course, goats, bottom, mountain.

"We did this _____ same hike last year", the _____ confided merrily. "Started out _____, just like today. By noon it was _____". At this, the pair of them _____ down the rock face like mountain _____. "Don't worry, you dingos", the girlfriend shouted back, "it's not as bad as it looks". Of _____, they were right. If you took it _____, Bald Rock was a piece of cake. And at the _____ lay my reward, a lake of Olympic-pool _____ just begging for the ultimate _____ swim.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

MODULE 2. SOCIETY
UNIT 3. PEOPLE POWER

Text 1. Generations Apart?

Psychotherapist Gael Lindenfield examines the role of grandparents today.

No one warned me that in my early 40s, I would start cooing longingly into prams. I was totally unprepared **(1)** _____ this new aspect of myself. My own nest had just emptied and I was eagerly **(2)** _____ the "vacuum" with innumerable career and globe-trotting adventures. Admittedly the master vision for the rest of my life did include a few happy granny and grandpa scenes, but they **(3)** _____ more distant and more a family joke than a serious prediction. So this strange primitive urge to extend my family into another generation was both perplexing and even a little irritating.

When the right time **(4)** _____, I had, of course, every intention of becoming a conscientious, involved grandparent. But that was more about doing the right thing

for the children than fulfilling a deep instinctive need of my own. As a psychotherapist, I am hyper-aware of how life-transforming a good relationship with a grandparent can be. It offers so much more than treats, extra quality time and cheap nannying. Good grandparents help build psychological security by making their grandchildren fuel part of a much wider, diverse and stable supportive family network. They also give them a sense of their place in history and evolution and give their life a meaningful sense of perspective.

Even when we **(5)** _____ adulthood, our psychological health can be affected by the relationship that we may or may not **(6)** _____ with our grandparents. I frequently work with people who have (to put it mildly!) a less than perfect relationship with their own parents. Many times I **(7)** _____ able to help people heal emotionally by simply reawakening a cherished memory of a much happier and more unconditionally loving relationship with a grandparent.

Alan was, in his own words, "a hopeless case of workaholism", He still felt **(8)** _____ by trying to please his ambitious, perfectionist father, But, fortunately, I discovered that he had also received a much more unconditional kind of love from his calmer, happier and affectionate grandfather. Putting a photo of his grandad on his desk helped Alan keep his promise to himself to maintain better balance in his life.

Similarly, another client, Angela, had very low self-esteem. We found that by just recalling her grandmother's look of pure joy when she used to greet her after school each day, Angela could give herself a powerful boost of confidence whenever she needed it.

Until I became a grandparent myself, however, I never appreciated how important Alan and Angela must have been for the happiness and welfare of their grandparents.

Nowadays, the chances of children and grandparents having such intimate, mutually satisfying relationships are fast diminishing. Recent research **(9)** _____ that in Britain, one out of twenty grandparents is likely to have had no contact whatsoever with at least one of their grandchildren during the past five years. There are many reasons for this new distancing of generations. Sometimes, it's mere geography that keeps them apart. 1 recently met a woman who proudly showed me a picture of her family in Australia. Unfortunately, she told me, she hadn't ever visited them, and hadn't even seen her five-year-old granddaughter. Her son had brought over his seven-year-old son six years ago, but he hadn't had the time or money to visit since. She explained that she herself had a heart condition, which would make a long flight too risky.

The positive aspect of this story was that, however sad this situation was for both parties, there appeared to be no bitterness or resentment. But many grandparents feel quite differently. They're **(10)** _____ apart from their grandchildren by less acceptable factors of modern society. Perhaps pressure of time maintains the distance.

After all, nowadays, even if close extended families live within easy visiting distance, they may still not see much of each other. Parents often spend so much of their precious weekends cleaning, shopping and decorating that they hardly have time to get to know their children. Equally, the children themselves may have such a heavy weekend of programmed activity that their time is also stretched to its limits. A visit to or from grandparents feels like a luxury that no one can afford.

Another increasingly common reason for estrangement is the break-up of family through divorce or separation. Many grandparents who consequently lose contact with their grandchildren go through a painful bereavement process, which can even lead to emotional and physical illness. This is because they never give up hope. They will not accept the finality of separation or loss. It seems that the grandparenting instinct and bond is so strong that it is rarely killed by even the most bitter family squabbles and separations.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	meeting	to meet	have met	had met
2	filling	to fill	being filling	to have filled
3	is	are	were	was
4	is came	had come	come	came
5	reach	are reach	reached	reaching
6	have	have had	had	has
7	was	been	have been	were
8	being driven	drive	drove	driven
9	have revealed	revealed	has revealed	revealing
10	have forced	been forced	forced	being forced

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Adventures, prediction, relationship, network, grandparents, workaholism, self-esteem, confidence, contact, flight, distance, separation, squabbles.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) I was totally unprepared to meet this new aspect of myself. My own nest had just emptied and I was eagerly filling the “vacuum” with innumerable career and globe-trotting adventures.
2) When the right time came, I had, of course, every intention of becoming a conscientious, involved grandparent.
3) They also give them a sense of their place in history and evolution and give their

life a meaningful sense of perspective.

4) Many times I have been able to help people heal emotionally by simply reawakening a cherished memory of a much happier and more unconditionally loving relationship with a grandparent.
5) Putting a photo of his grandad on his desk helped Alan keep his promise to himself to maintain better balance in his life.
6) The positive aspect of this story was that, however sad this situation was for both parties, there appeared to be no bitterness or resentment.
7) Many grandparents who consequently lose contact with their grandchildren go through a painful bereavement process, which can even lead to emotional and physical illness.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ This is because they never give up hope.
__ Perhaps pressure of time maintains the distance.
__Nowadays, the chances of children and grandparents having such intimate, mutually satisfying relationships are fast diminishing.
__ A visit to or from grandparents feels like a luxury that no one can afford.
__ She explained that she herself had a heart condition, which would make a long flight too risky.
__ Similarly, another client, Angela, had very low self-esteem.
__ As a psychotherapist, I am hyper-aware of how life-transforming a good relationship with a grandparent can be.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

Admittedly the master vision …
As a psychotherapist, I am …
Even when we reach adulthood, our …
Alan was, in his own …
Until I became a grandparent …
Sometimes, it's mere geography …
Parents often spend …
Another increasingly common …
It seems that the grandparenting …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) My own nest had just empty and I was eagerly filling the "vacuum" with innumerable career and globe-trotting adventures. _____

2) As a psychology, I am hyper-aware of how life-transforming a good relationship with a grandparent can be. _____
3) I frequently worker with people who have (to put it mildly!) a less than perfect relationship with their own parents. _____
4) I discovered that he had also received a much more unconditional kind of love from his calmer, happier and affection grandfather. _____
5) Recent research revealed that in Britain, one out of twenty grandparents is likely to have had no contact whatsoever with at least one of their grandchildren within the past five years. _____
6) They're being forced apart from their grandchildren by less acceptable factors of modernity society. _____
7) Many grandparents who consequently lose contact with their grandchildren go through a painful bereavement process, which can even lead to emotions and physical illness. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- Putting *a photo* of his grandad on his *desk* helped Alan keep his *promis*e to himself to maintain better *balance* in his life.

- *Until* I became a grandparent myself, however, I never *appreciated* how important Alan and Angela must have been for the *happiness* and *welfare* of their grandparents.

- I *recently* met a woman who *proudly* showed me *a picture* of her family in Australia.

- After all, *nowadays*, even if *close extended families* live within easy visiting *distance*, they may *still* not see much of each other.

- It seems that the grandparenting *instinct* and *bond* is so strong that it is *rarely* killed by even the most *bitter* family *squabbles* and *separations*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

prams 1.	a person who treats mental disorders by psychological rather than medical means.
psychotherapist	the way in which two or more people or things are connected, or the state of being connected.
adulthood	the fact of no longer being on friendly terms or part of a social group.
relationship	a four-wheeled carriage for a baby, pushed by a person on foot.
estrangement	the state or condition of being fully grown or mature.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Admittedly the master vision for the rest of my life did include a few …	… very low self-esteem.

But that was more about doing the right thing for …	... happy granny and grandpa scenes, but they were more distant and more a family joke than a serious prediction.
Good grandparents help build psychological security by making their …	… they hardly have time to get to know their children.
Similarly, another client, Angela, had …	… the children than fulfilling a deep instinctive need of my own.
Nowadays, the chances of children and grandparents having such …	… hadn't even seen her five-year-old granddaughter.
Unfortunately, she told me, she hadn't ever visited them, and …	… intimate, mutually satisfying relationships are fast diminishing.
Parents often spend so much of their precious weekends cleaning, shopping and decorating that …	… grandchildren fuel part of a much wider, diverse and stable supportive family network.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) So … strange … urge to … my … into … … was both … and even a little … .
2) It … so much … than …, extra … time and cheap … .
3) Many … I have … able to help … heal … by simply … a cherished … of a much … and more … loving … with a … .
4) We … that by just … her … look of … joy … she used to … her after … each day, Angela … give … a … boost of … whenever she … it.
5) Recent … revealed … in …, one out of … grandparents is … to have had no … whatsoever … at … one of their … during the … five … .
6) Equally, the … themselves may … such a … … of … activity that their … is also … to its … .
7) … increasingly … reason for … is the … of family … divorce or … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

innumerable	prediction
serious	factors
family	memory
cherished	career
acceptable	network

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

The positive aspect of this story was that, however sad this situation was for both parties, there appeared to be no bitterness or resentment. But many grandparents feel quite differently. They're being forced apart from their grandchildren by less acceptable factors of modern society. Perhaps pressure of time maintains the distance. After all, nowadays, even if close extended families live within easy visiting distance,

they may still not see much of each other. Parents often spend so much of their precious weekends cleaning, shopping and decorating that they hardly have time to get to know their children. Equally, the children themselves may have such a heavy weekend of programmed activity that their time is also stretched to its limits.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.
Balance, confidence, welfare, relationships, contact, aspect, bitterness, activity, estrangement, process, instinct, bond, squabbles.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.
Affectionate grandfather, boost of confidence, satisfying relationships, a heart condition, easy visiting distance, bereavement process.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

When the right time came, I had, __ course, every intention __ becoming a conscientious, involved grandparent. But that was more about doing the right thing for the children than fulfilling a deep instinctive need __ my own. As a psychotherapist, I am hyper-aware __ how life-transforming a good relationship __ a grandparent can be. It offers so much more than treats, extra quality time and cheap nannying. Good grandparents help build psychological security __ making their grandchildren fuel part __ a much wider, diverse and stable supportive family network.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Alan _____ (to be), in his own words, “a hopeless case of workaholism”, He still _____ (to feel) driven by trying to please his ambitious, perfectionist father. But, fortunately, I _____ (to discover) that he had also _____ (to receive) a much more unconditional kind of love from his calmer, happier and affectionate grandfather.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Grandparents, emotional, reason, squabbles, process, family, go, instinct, hope, finality, killed.

Another increasingly common _____ for estrangement is the break-up of _____ through divorce or separation. Many _____ who consequently lose contact with their

grandchildren _____ through a painful bereavement _____, which can even lead to _____ and physical illness. This is because they never give up _____. They will not accept the _____ of separation or loss. It seems that the grandparenting _____ and bond is so strong that it is rarely _____ by even the most bitter family _____ and separations.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. Confidence Lab

Are you lacking confidence? Do you feel powerless, stressed and anxious when forced with a challenge? Everybody could do with a bit more confidence, in one or more areas of their lives. Try these confidence-building exercises and you'll see the difference in weeks.

30-Second Commercial

First impressions last. Whether we like it or not this phrase is largely true. What this exercise does is allow you to be in control of those first assumptions and judgements that other people make. It can, if done well, give you the power to be in control.

It generally takes a stranger 30-seconds to come to long-lasting conclusions about another person. **(1) _____** a 30-second commercial about yourself you will not only become more self-aware, you will also see the kind of impact you make on others and how you can change it if you need to.

You will need 5 minutes, a pen and a blank piece of paper. Within those 5 minutes try to think of, and list, all your best attributes and qualities. Aim to get across those traits that you feel really define you and set you apart from other people. Your next task is to put all this information into a presentation, or advert, of exactly 30 seconds. You can do this in front of the mirror or with a close friend. If you found yourself wandering randomly through the notes that you **(2) _____** down then you should maybe look at getting a clearer impression of yourself. This may not come naturally, but it can be worked at. It is worth **(3) _____** the 30-second commercial until self-doubt has taken a back seat. Avoid phrases like "OK", "fairly good" and "I think others see me as..." Try to look up rather than down and give that all important smile. Ideally you want to be able to focus on your merits rather than any weaknesses.

This **(4) _____** in handy when, at a party let's say, someone asks you what you do for a living. If you have a self-assured, upbeat answer then whoever you are talking to will get a good impression of you.

Tell People's Stories

Do you sometimes feel that the world carries on around you while barely acknowledging your existence? One of the common causes of depression and a lack of confidence **(5)** _____ on the feeling that our lives are of little consequence to those around us. This exercise is excellent if you want to raise someone's self-esteem without them realising that's what you are doing. This is not to say that after you **(6)** _____ it once you cannot repeat it. It will still work even when they know what you are doing.

In pairs, one person asks the other person their story. This can be specific. For example "What did you do today?", "Tell me about your father", "How was school?" or even "How do you feel?". The person listening has to do just that – listen. Do not try and find a point in the conversation that is going to be an opening for you to start telling your own story. For example when the "storyteller" says something like "I have had an awful day" do not jump in with "You've had a bad day. Let me tell you about my day..." After the "storyteller" **(7)** _____, the listener should then "report" their story back to them. It is amazing how this exercise can give people an enormous feeling of worth and belonging. It is particularly good for relationships; getting couples to understand and communicate with each other. It can be a very powerful experience, especially if the "storyteller" has spent most of their life not being heard.

Let it Flow

Every one of us has, at some point in our lives, felt like we ruled the world, and it is possible to tap into that feeling whenever you want.

All you have to do is remember a moment when you were supremely confident. It doesn't matter where you were or what you were doing. Once you **(8)** _____ the sensation of confidence then close your eyes and start to let that feeling increase. Now picture where you would like to carry this confidence with you. This may be to a party, a public speaking situation, playing sport, a job interview or just everyday living. Picture yourself in this situation, then start to increase that feeling of confidence even more.

Physically feel where the sensation of confidence is coming from. Is it from your stomach, your head, your hands? Now start to throw this sensation around your body, running from your head to your feet and back up again. Increase the feeling even more. You may want to start counting from 1 to 10, raising the feeling of confidence in your body with each number.

Now you are overflowing with confidence, and about to explode. What do you do? This is the clever pan. What you need to do is think of an "anchor". The anchor is a physical gesture – anything from punching the air to giving your thigh a pinch.

You should perform this anchor when you arc at the point of "maximum confidence". You should follow this process a few times to get the hang of it as well as make it more effective. What it will enable you to do is to trigger off that feeling of

confidence whenever you want. So if you are going into an interview and need a boost of confidence it could simply be a case of pinching your thigh and bingo – in you go ready to conquer the world.

Be your Own Hero

Apart from being a lot of fun this is a chance for people to rehearse undeveloped ability and fulfil their potential. You will need at least 2 people to perform this exercise.

Try to think of someone who has characteristics that you admire or wish you **(9)** _____. Your hero may be real, fictional, dead or alive. Think why you admire them. What are the specific qualities that you look up to?

Imagine how your hero might behave on a very simple level, for example how might they walk round a room. Try and emulate them. Once you have established how your hero moves think of a phrase that your hero might say. Take on the persona of your hero and have a chat with somebody. What would your hero say and how would they behave? Next think of a scenario from the past that did not go as well as you would have liked, for example a problem you **(10)** _____ at work or at home, a struggle with learning or motivation. Working with a friend, play out the scenario as you remember it happening, including the negative outcome. What would you have liked to do differently? Re-enact the situation but this time as your hero. Focus on the superior human qualities that your character has, and let them dictate your reactions. Was the outcome positive this time? If so, enjoy the feeling of release as well as success. Then ask yourself whether you were just acting as your hero or if you were uncovering hidden attributes in your own personality. You will see that making a change is not so difficult, and that by acting as our heroes we can become more like them.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	creating	by creating	to create	with creating
2	are put	have put	had put	put
3	practising	to practise	being practising	been practising
4	came	comes	come	will come
5	is based	are based	based	is being based
6	has done	did	done	have done
7	have finished	had finished	finished	has finished
8	had got	have got	got	has got
9	have had	has	had	have
1	had	were experiencing	has experienced	experienced

0	experienced			

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Impressions, conclusions, commercial, qualities, mirror, depression, story, sensation, anchor, interview, hero, chat, motivation, outcome, success.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) By creating a 30-second commercial about yourself you will not only become more self-aware, you will also see the kind of impact you make on others and how you can change it if you need to.
2) If you found yourself wandering randomly through the notes that you had put down then you should maybe look at getting a clearer impression of yourself.
3) If you have a self-assured, upbeat answer then whoever you are talking to will get a good impression of you.
4) Do not try and find a point in the conversation that is going to be an opening for you to start telling your own story.
5) It can be a very powerful experience, especially if the "storyteller" has spent most of their life not being heard.
6) Now start to throw this sensation around your body, running from your head to your feet and back up again.
7) Once you have established how your hero moves think of a phrase that your hero might say.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ Was the outcome positive this time? If so, enjoy the feeling of release as well as success.

__ You should follow this process a few times to get the hang of it as well as make it more effective.

__ This will come in handy when, at a party let's say, someone asks you what you do for a living.

__ It is particularly good for relationships; getting couples to understand and communicate with each other.

__ What would your hero say and how would they behave?

__ Apart from being a lot of fun this is a chance for people to rehearse undeveloped ability and fulfil their potential.

__ Picture yourself in this situation, then start to increase that feeling of confidence even more.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

If you have a self-assured, upbeat …
It will still work even when …
It is amazing how this exercise …
Every one of us has, at some …
Now start to throw this …
Try to think of someone who …
Next think of a scenario …
Working with a friend, play …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) What this exercise does is allow you to be in control of those first assumptions and judge that other people make. _____
2) If you found yourself wandering randomly through the notes that you had put down then you should maybe look at getting a clearer impress of yourself. _____
3) One of the common causes of depression and a lack of confidence is based on the feeling that our lives are of little consequence to those among us. _____
4) Do not try and find a pointed in the conversation that is going to be an opening for you to start telling your own story. _____
5) Once you have got the sensation of confidence then shut your eyes and start to let that feeling increase. _____
6) The anchor is a physically gesture – anything from punching the air to giving your thigh a pinch. _____
7) Imagination how your hero might behave on a very simple level, for example how might they walk round a room. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- *Every one* of us has, at some *point* in our lives, felt like we *ruled* the world, and it is possible *to tap* into that feeling *whenever* you want.
- You may want to start *counting* from 1 to 10, *raising* the feeling of *confidence* in your *body* with each *number*.
- What it will *enable* you to do is *to trigger off* that feeling of confidence whenever you *want*.
- *Once* you have *established* how your *hero* moves think of a *phrase* that your hero might say.
- *Focus* on the superior human *qualities* that your character has, and let them *dictate* your *reactions*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

conclusions	the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another.
impact	feelings of severe despondency and dejection.
depression	a physical feeling or perception resulting from something that happens to or comes into contact with the body.
sensation	a feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them.
characteristics	a judgement or decision reached by reasoning.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Aim to get across those traits that you …	… that you look up to?
Physically feel where the sensation of …	… remember it happening, including the negative outcome.
What you need to do is …	… that by acting as our heroes we can become more like them.
So if you are going into an interview and need a boost of confidence it could simply be …	… feel really define you and set you apart from other people.
What are the specific qualities …	… think of an "anchor".
Working with a friend, play out the scenario as you …	… a case of pinching your thigh and bingo – in you go ready to conquer the world.
You will see that making a change is not so difficult, and …	… confidence is coming from.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) You … do this in … of the … or with a close … .
2) If you … a …, upbeat … then … you are … to will get a good … of you.
3) … is not to … that … you have … it once you … repeat it.
4) For … when the "storyteller" says … like "I … had an … day" do not … in with "You've had a … day.
5) This … be to a …, a … … situation, … sport, a job … or just … living.
6) You … follow this … a few … to get the … of it as … as … it more … .
7) Next … of a … from the … that did … go as well as you … have liked, for … a … you … at work or at home, a … with learning or … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

enormous	interview
job	attributes
specific	outcome
negative	feeling
hidden	qualities

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

All you have to do is remember a moment when you were supremely confident. It doesn't matter where you were or what you were doing. Once you have got the sensation of confidence then close your eyes and start to let that feeling increase. Now picture where you would like to carry this confidence with you. This may be to a party, a public speaking situation, playing sport, a job interview or just everyday living.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Impressions, control, commercial, attributes, confidence, conversation, feeling, sensation, anchor, ability, qualities, hero, outcome, success.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

A clearer impression, lack of confidence, little consequence, powerful experience, a public speaking situation, feeling of release, hidden attributes.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

Do you sometimes feel that the world carries __around you while barely acknowledging your existence? One __ the common causes __ depression and a lack __ confidence is based __ the feeling that our lives are __ little consequence to those __ us. This exercise is excellent if you want to raise someone's self-esteem without them realising that's what you are doing. This is not to say that after you have done it once you cannot repeat it. It will still work even when they know what you are doing.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

All you have _____ (to do) is remember a moment when you _____ (to be) supremely confident. It doesn't matter where you were or what you were doing. Once you have got the sensation of confidence then _____ (to close) your eyes and _____ (to start) to let that feeling increase. Now _____ (to picture) where you would like to carry this confidence with you.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Point, perform, hang, follow, boost, off, to conquer, effective, whenever, case.

You should _____ this anchor when you are at the _____ of "maximum confidence". You should _____ this process a few times to get the _____ of it as well

as make it more _____. What it will enable you to do is to trigger _____ that feeling of confidence _____ you want. So if you are going into an interview and need a _____ of confidence it could simply be a _____ of pinching your thigh and bingo – in you go ready _____ the world.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

UNIT 4. GROWING CONCERNS

Text 1. I can see you

The police and local authorities are using technology to keep a close watch on our every move. S.A. Mathieson looks behind the scenes …

As you go about your business today, you may think you enjoy relative anonymity and privacy. Not so. In fact, Britain's virtual curtains are twitching as never before. Along with the government's acquired abilities to track its citizens as they move about the Internet through the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, computerisation means we can also **(1) _____** in the material world. Moreover, it can be done cheaply, with increasing accuracy and almost invisibly.

I've seen your face before ...

In 1998, the London borough of Newham **(2) _____** the US firm Visionics' software to cameras covering one shopping area, and this year will extend the system to its fifth. With the face-recognition software, Newham has decreased crime rates relative to other boroughs, **(3) _____** a dramatic drop in street robberies and burglaries.

The system tries to match faces on Newham's cameras to a "watch list" of between 100 and 150 active criminals, chosen by a Metropolitan Police committee. The software shows probable matches to a Newham employee who decides if the match is valid and whether or not to contact the police.

Business is booming. Visionics has tried the system with a watch list of known football hooligans – at a West Ham match against Manchester United in January last year. Other local authorities are also considering the system, which costs from £15,000 to scan a single camera feed and uses standard surveillance cameras.

I know your number ...

Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) arrived in the UK in 1997, when the City of London police installed cameras that scan the plates of every vehicle entering and leaving the Square Mile. A police spokesperson says: "We're not interested in

monitoring people's movements: we just want to provide them with a safe environment".

Unlike Newham's **(4)** _____ watch list, ANPR checks plates against live databases: Avon & Somerset's vehicle-mounted system refers to a local list, the police national computer in Hendon and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency in Swansea. Data protection rules prohibit building general databases, so these systems don't retain computerised data. They simply alert police if they read a suspected vehicle's plate.

The traffic information provider, Trafficmaster plc, owns a far more widespread plate-reading system, with 8,000 cameras on trunk roads to monitor traffic speeds (its motorway cameras use a different system). The cameras cut the first two and last digits off your plate, and transmit the remainder to Trafficmaster's headquarters in Milton Keynes. **(5)** _____ for the same partial plate number further up the road, the firm gauges traffic speed.

However, Trafficmaster says its cameras misread about one plate in four – good enough for traffic speeds, but not for criminal investigations. In addition, Trafficmaster's licence prohibits it from cross-referencing the number plates.

I know where you are ...

Ian Brown, a researcher in computer security at University College, London, points to an even simpler way to track citizens: examining location data sent out by mobile telephones. When switched on, each unit transmits its identity. Base stations within range reply, the phone logs on to one of those stations, the call strength indicator on the mobile goes up and you can make and receive calls. But, as a result, your network always knows roughly where you are.

BT Cellnet already **(6)** _____ base-station data to provide traffic news, and believes it is accurate to 100 metres in cities, although that accuracy falls in the countryside because of the smaller numbers of base stations. "If we **(7)** _____ to give evidence in court, we would only be able to say the person was within 35 kilometres of a given location", says John Cross, head of network security for the firm. That is because mobile phones will not necessarily log on to their nearest base station. Weather conditions, local topography and cell congestion mean a phone may connect to a base station further afield.

But the data will soon become more accurate. Third-generation mobile phones **(8)** _____ location accuracy to within tens of metres worldwide, using satellite-based global positioning system (GPS) technology. You could find yourself getting text messages advertising shops you are passing. Meanwhile, your network will be keeping extremely accurate tabs on you.

I know how much you spend ...

Banks too have location data, and they **(9)** _____ it on under order. Cash machine



usage and electronic card transactions let a bank locate you – or at least your card – with precision at the time of transaction.

As with the mobile phone networks, the location information is invisible to call-centre operators. Martin Whitehead, head of information security for Co-operative Bank, says he follows a "need-lo-know" policy: about a dozen people have access to the exact time and location of cashmachine transactions. However, he and other bankers are concerned about the social security fraud bill going through the House of Lords. This could grant the Department of Social Security (DSS) and its local authority agents wide-ranging access to bank records.

"It won't include people's names, but it may have identifying data", says Caspar Bowden, the director of the Foundation for Information Policy Research.

Whitehead says he fears the worst if the DSS gets wide access. "We've been the subject of fishing expeditions (wide-ranging "trawls" for data) from the DSS and local government agents", he says, adding that the bank has refused access – but may not be able to under this bill.

I'll see you again soon ...

The UK has the physical infrastructure for near-Orwellian surveillance. It is only laws such as the 1984 and 1998 Data Protection Acts that stop this infrastructure **(10)** _____ to its full invasive capacity.

Collecting and cross-referencing population-wide intelligence has already been suggested. Last December, *The Observer* uncovered a memo by Roger Gaspar, the National Criminal Intelligence Service's deputy head, saying the government could retain the details of every phone call made, every email sent, and every web-page viewed – for seven years.

The government said it had no plans to implement this scheme. But with the political parties scuffling to appear toughest on crime, how long before such generalised, cross-referenced surveillance is mooted for the material world?

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	are tracked	be tracked	tracked	being tracked
2	have connected	had connected	connected	is connected
3	has achieved	being achieving	achieved	achieving
4	controlled	had controlled	has controlled	are being controlled
5	at watching	with watching	watching	by watching
6	use	uses	used	have used
7	was required	is required	were required	are required
8	are increased	increases	increase	will increase

9	are passed	passes	pass	will pass
10	being used	are used	used	being use

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Privacy, computerisation, software, recognition, data, cameras, indicator, location, accuracy, networks, records, bank, capacity, memo, scheme, surveillance.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Along with the government's acquired abilities to track its citizens as they move about the Internet through the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, computerisation means we can also be tracked in the material world.
2) With the face-recognition software, Newham has decreased crime rates relative to other boroughs, achieving a dramatic drop in street robberies and burglaries.
3) A police spokesperson says: "We're not interested in monitoring people's movements: we just want to provide them with a safe environment".
4) The cameras cut the first two and last digits off your plate, and transmit the remainder to Trafficmaster's headquarters in Milton Keynes.
5) Base stations within range reply, the phone logs on to one of those stations, the call strength indicator on the mobile goes up and you can make and receive calls.
6) You could find yourself getting text messages advertising shops you are passing.
7) However, he and other bankers are concerned about the social security fraud bill going through the House of Lords.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ Whitehead says he fears the worst if the DSS gets wide access.
__ Weather conditions, local topography and cell congestion mean a phone may connect to a base station further afield.
__ Moreover, it can be done cheaply, with increasing accuracy and almost invisibly.
__ Banks too have location data, and they will pass it on under order.
__ The cameras cut the first two and last digits off your plate, and transmit the remainder to Trafficmaster's headquarters in Milton Keynes.
__ The government said it had no plans to implement this scheme.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

Along with the government's …
The software shows probable …
Data protection rules …
However, Trafficmaster says …

When switched on, each …
Third- generation mobile phones …
Martin Whitehead, head of …
The UK has the physical …
But with the political …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) As you go about your business today, you may think you enjoy relative anonymity and private. _____
2) Visionics has tried the system with a watch list of known football hooligans – at a West Ham match against Manchester United at January last year. _____
3) Data protection rules prohibit builder general databases, so these systems don't retain computerised data. _____
4) Base stations within range reply, the phone logs on to one of those stations, the call strength indicate on the mobile goes up and you can make and receive calls. _____
5) Weather conditions, local topography and cell congestion mean a phone may connecting to a base station further afield. _____
6) However, he and other bankers are concerned about the social security fraud bill go through the House of Lords. _____
7) It is only laws such as the 1984 and 1998 Data Protection Acts that stop this infrastructure being usage to its full invasive capacity. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- In addition, Trafficmaster's *licence* prohibits it from *cross-referencing* the number *plates*.
- BT Cellnet already uses *base-station* data to provide traffic news, and believes it is *accurate* to 100 metres in cities, *although* that accuracy falls in the *countryside* because of the smaller numbers of *base* stations.
- As with the mobile phone *networks*, the location information is *invisible* to call-centre *operators*.
- *Collecting* and cross-referencing population-wide *intelligence* has already been *suggested*.
- But with the political parties *scuffling* to appear toughest on *crime*, how long before such *generalised*, cross-referenced *surveillance* is mooted for the *material world*?

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

computerisation	an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.

crime	the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.
committee	the adaptation of a system, device, etc. to be operated by computer.
police	close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.
topography	the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
surveillance	a group of people appointed for a specific function by a larger group and typically consisting of members of that group.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Along with the government's acquired abilities to track its citizens as they move about …	… this infrastructure being used to its full invasive capacity.
The software shows probable matches to a Newham employee who …	… a "need-lo-know" policy: about a dozen people have access to the exact time and location of cashmachine transactions.
Unlike Newham's controlled watch list, ANPR checks plates against live databases: Avon & Somerset's vehicle-mounted system refers to …	… the Internet through the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, computerisation means we can also be tracked in the material world.
By watching for the same partial plate number …	… further up the road, the firm gauges traffic speed.
That is because mobile phones will not necessarily …	… a local list, the police national computer in Hendon and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency in Swansea.
Martin Whitehead, head of information security for Co-operative Bank, says he follows …	… decides if the match is valid and whether or not to contact the police.
It is only laws such as the 1984 and 1998 Data Protection Acts that stop …	… log on to their nearest base station.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) In fact, … virtual … are twitching as … before.
2) … 1998, the … borough of … connected the … firm … software to cameras … one … area, and this … will extend the … to its fifth.
3) Other … authorities … also … the system, … costs … £15,000 to … a … camera … and uses … surveillance … .
4) … police … says: "We're not … in monitoring … movements: we … want to … them with a … environment".
5) But, as a …, your … … knows … where you … .
6) You … find yourself … text messages … shops … are … .

7) “It won’t … people’s ., but it … have … data”, says Caspar …, the … of the … for Information Policy … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

number	news
location	transactions
traffic	system
positioning	plates
card	data

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

As with the mobile phone networks, the location information is invisible to call-centre operators. Martin Whitehead, head of information security for Co-operative Bank, says he follows a “need-lo-know” policy: about a dozen people have access to the exact time and location of cashmachine transactions. However, he and other bankers are concerned about the social security fraud bill going through the House of Lords. This could grant the Department of Social Security (DSS) and its local authority agents wide-ranging access to bank records.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Location, security, congestion, accuracy, technology, machine, transactions, records, access, data, surveillance, memo, phone, call, scheme, world.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

Global positioning system, location data, cashmachine transactions, wide-ranging access, fishing expeditions, full invasive capacity, phone call.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Change from direct speech into indirect.

- A police spokesperson says: “We’re not interested in monitoring people’s movements: we just want to provide them with a safe environment”.
- “If we were required to give evidence in court, we would only be able to say the person was within 35 kilometres of a given location”, says John Cross, head of network security for the firm.
- “It won’t include people’s names, but it may have identifying data”, says Caspar Bowden, the director of the Foundation for Information Policy Research.

- “We’ve been the subject of fishing expeditions (wide-ranging “trawls” for data) from the DSS and local government agents”, he says, adding that the bank has refused access – but may not be able to under this bill.

Task 18. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

Unlike Newham’s controlled watch list, ANPR checks plates __ live databases: Avon & Somerset’s vehicle-mounted system refers to a local list, the police national computer __ Hendon and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency __ Swansea. Data protection rules prohibit building general databases, so these systems don’t retain computerised data. They simply alert police if they read a suspected vehicle’s plate.

Task 19. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Ian Brown, a researcher in computer security at University College, London, _____ (to point) to an even simpler way _____ (to track) citizens: examining location data _____ (to send) out by mobile telephones. When switched on, each unit _____ (to transmit) its identity. Base stations within range reply, the phone logs on to one of those stations, the call strength indicator on the mobile _____ (to go) up and you can make and receive calls. But, as a result, your network always _____ (to know) roughly where you are.

Task 20. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Head, phone, location, records, invisible, security, authority, people, follows, House, other.

As with the mobile _____ networks, the location information is _____ to call-centre operators. Martin Whitehead, _____ of information security for Co-operative Bank, says he _____ a “need-lo-know” policy: about a dozen _____ have access to the exact time and _____ of cashmachine transactions. However, he and _____ bankers are concerned about the social _____ fraud bill going through the _____ of Lords. This could grant the Department of Social Security (DSS) and its local _____ agents wide-ranging access to bank _____.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. Judgement Day

Magistrates courts hear more than 95% of criminal cases in Britain. Blake Morrison spends a day in the public gallery to witness a continuous flow of traffic offences and petty theft.

A Tuesday morning in south London. Out past Sainsbury's and up some steps, there's a squat brick building that **(1)** _____ as though it means business. Half a dozen young men **(2)** _____ by the door. With their trainers, sweatshirts, track-suit bottoms and gleaming heads, they might **(3)** _____ up for a game of five-a-side. But this is Bexley magistrates court, not a leisure centre, and the sporty young men have come to plead their guilt or innocence.

The lad with "One Nation" on his jacket **(4)** _____ into the dock. His crime, it turns out, is failing to pay a traffic fine of £250. Asked if there is anything he'd like to say in mitigation, he shrugs and mumbles, "I lost my job". He shuttles his feet and sighs, **(5)** _____ this to be over. The magistrates, having conferred, order him to pay off the fine at the rate of fill a week. He steps down. One-third of fines in Britain are never paid. This will probably be one of them.

But it's all traffic: driving without due care and attention, driving a vehicle with faulty brakes or bald tyres, driving without a lax disc or MoT certificate or insurance. Especially the last. On the evidence of this court, no one in south London **(6)** _____ with insurance. And though they plead guilty as charged, not one of them intended to get behind the wheel while uninsured, but did so only to help out a sick friend or an ancient relative or a woman in labour ...

Courtroom drama? I'd find more drama in the multi-storey where my car **(7)** _____. But the last case before lunch is oddly gripping: a man who went through a red light. At 7.30 on Sunday morning he's on his way to work when the car stalls as he is crossing a dual carriageway. This is highly dangerous, so when he manages to start the engine again he moves off to be safe; by this time, however, the lights ahead **(8)** _____ red, and when he goes through them a policeman pulls him up. He thinks it was all a bit unfair: "I'm a train operator. My mind is totally red signals. I wouldn't jump them".

In the shopping centre, during the lunch break, I pass the woman magistrate. I'm tempted to stop her so we can review the morning's cases together. But I **(9)** _____ that there's probably a law against it – some ancient statute about interfering with a magistrate in the course of his or her duty – and let her buy her sandwiches in peace.

Back in court one, as the afternoon wears on, the traffic is more than traffic. The first female defendant of the day appears, charged with the theft of £60 worth of goods from Morrisons, a tricky case because the items were found about her person but she hadn't left the store. A little later, a man is charged with brandishing a "bladed article" (a kitchen knife) in the street, though he says he **(10)** _____ it only to clear the ice from his windscreen.

By 4.30, everything's done. I wander out, relieved to climb off the conveyor belt of human weakness and misery. And yet there's something addictive about it, too. You find yourself caring about the fate of people you've never seen before and will never see again. The English magistrates court is the ultimate unedited soap, put out for free in every large town and with the same stock types – the thief, the drunk, the brawler, the roadhog – coming round time and again.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	looked	looks	look	is looking
2	were lingering	lingering	are lingering	is lingering
3	have turned	turned	has turned	had turned
4	is ushering	ushered	are ushered	is ushered
5	wants	wanted	wanting	is wanting
6	bothering	bothered	bother	bothers
7	is parked	parked	was parked	is being parked
8	turned	have turned	has turned	had turned
9	have decided	decides	decided	decide
10	use	used	uses	have used

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Morning, court, crime, mitigation, traffic, insurance, labour, carriageway, train, cases, defendant, belt, fate, thief, roadhog.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Out past Sainsbury's and up some steps, there's a squat brick building that looks as though it means business.
2) The lad with "One Nation" on his jacket is ushered into the dock.
3) One-third of fines in Britain are never paid. This will probably be one of them.
4) On the evidence of this court, no one in south London bothers with insurance.
5) I'd find more drama in the multi-storey where my car is parked.
6) But I decide that there's probably a law against it – some ancient statute about interfering with a magistrate in the course of his or her duty – and let her buy her sandwiches in peace.
7) The English magistrates court is the ultimate unedited soap, put out for free in every large town and with the same stock types – the thief, the drunk, the brawler, the roadhog – coming round time and again.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ He thinks it was all a bit unfair: “I’m a train operator.

__ But it’s all traffic: driving without due care and attention, driving a vehicle with faulty brakes or bald tyres, driving without a lax disc or MoT certificate or insurance.

__ You find yourself caring about the fate of people you’ve never seen before and will never see again.

__ I’m tempted to stop her so we can review the morning’s cases together.

__ But the last case before lunch is oddly gripping: a man who went through a red light.

__ A little later, a man is charged with brandishing a “bladed article” (a kitchen knife) in the street, though he says he used it only to clear the ice from his windscreen.

__ With their trainers, sweatshirts, track-suit bottoms and gleaming heads, they might have turned up for a game of five-a-side.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

Out past Sainsbury’s and up …

Asked if there is anything …

One-third of fines in …

On the evidence of this …

I’d find more drama in …

My mind is totally …

But I decide that there’s …

A little later, a man …

You find yourself caring …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) Half a dozen youth men are lingering by the door. _____
2) His criminal, it turns out, is failing to pay a traffic fine of £250. _____
3) But it’s all traffic: driving without due care and attentive, driving a vehicle with faulty brakes or bald tyres, driving without a lax disc or MoT certificate or insurance. _____
4) But the last case before lunch is oddly gripping: a man who went through a red lighting. _____
5) But I decide that there’s probably a law against it – some ancient statute about interfering with a magistrate in the course of his or her duty – and let her buy her sandwiches in peaceful. _____
6) A little lately, a man is charged with brandishing a “bladed article” (a kitchen knife) in the street, though he says he used it only to clear the ice from his

windscreen. _____

7) You find yourself careful about the fate of people you've never seen before and will never see again. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- On the *evidence* of this *court*, no one in *south* London bothers with *insurance*.
- At 7.30 on Sunday *morning* he's on his *way* to work when the car *stalls* as he is *crossing* a dual *carriageway*.
- In the *shopping centre*, during the *lunch* break, I pass the woman *magistrate*.
- Back in *court* one, as the afternoon *wears on*, the traffic is more than *traffic*.
- *By* 4.30, everything's done. I *wander out*, relieved to *climb off* the conveyor *belt* of human weakness and *misery*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

court	an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
crime	an arrangement by which a company or the state undertakes to provide a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a specified premium.
traffic	each of the two sides of a dual carriageway or motorway, each of which usually have two or more lanes.
insurance	a body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases.
carriageway	vehicles moving on a public highway.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Out past Sainsbury's and up some steps, there's …	… safe; by this time, however, the lights ahead have turned red, and when he goes through them a policeman pulls him up.
He shuttles his feet and …	… a squat brick building that looks as though it means business.
I'd find more drama in the …	… addictive about it, too.
This is highly dangerous, so when he manages to start the engine again he moves off to be …	… sighs, wanting this to be over.
But I decide that there's probably a law against it – some ancient statute about interfering with a …	… goods from Morrisons, a tricky case because the items were found about her person but she hadn't left the store.
The first female defendant of the day appears, charged with the theft of £60 worth of …	… multi-storey where my car is parked.
And yet there's something …	… magistrate in the course of his or her

	duty – and let her buy her sandwiches in peace.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) … a dozen … men are … by the door. With their …, sweatshirts, track-suit … and … heads, they might have … up for a game of … .
2) He … his … and …, wanting this to be … .
3) On the … of this …, no … in south … bothers with … .
4) … the … case … lunch is … gripping: a man who went … a red … .
5) I'm … to stop … so we can … the morning's cases … .
6) By …, everything's … . I wander out, … to climb off the … belt of … weakness and … .
7) … English … court is the … unedited soap, … out for … in … large … and with the … stock types – the …, the drunk, the …, the roadhog – … round time and ….

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

brick	centre
track-suit	operator
leisure	building
train	case
tricky	bottoms

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Courtroom drama? I'd find more drama in the multi-storey where my car is parked. But the last case before lunch is oddly gripping: a man who went through a red light. At 7.30 on Sunday morning he's on his way to work when the car stalls as he is crossing a dual carriageway. This is highly dangerous, so when he manages to start the engine again he moves off to be safe; by this time, however, the lights ahead have turned red, and when he goes through them a policeman pulls him up. He thinks it was all a bit unfair: "I'm a train operator. My mind is totally red signals. I wouldn't jump them".

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Court, fine, attention, insurance, carriageway, engine, lights, operator, cases, statute, defendant, windscreen, conveyor, thief, brawler, roadhog.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

Sporty young men, due care and attention, ancient relative, a dual carriageway, totally red signals, female defendant, a "bladed article".

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

The lad __ "One Nation" __ his jacket is ushered __ the dock. His crime, it turns out, is failing to pay a traffic fine __ £250. Asked if there is anything he'd like to say in mitigation, he shrugs and mumbles, "I lost my job". He shuttles his feet and sighs, wanting this to be over. The magistrates, having conferred, order him to pay __ the fine __ the rate __ fill a week. He steps __. One-third __ fines __ Britain are never paid. This will probably be one __ them.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Courtroom drama? I'd _____ (to find) more drama in the multi-storey where my car _____ (to be) parked. But the last case before lunch is oddly gripping: a man who _____ (to go) through a red light. At 7.30 on Sunday morning he's on his way to work when the car _____ (to stall) as he is crossing a dual carriageway. This is highly dangerous, so when he _____ (to manage) to start the engine again he moves off _____ (to be) safe; by this time, however, the lights ahead have turned red, and when he _____ (to go) through them a policeman pulls him up. He _____ (to think) it was all a bit unfair: "I'm a train operator. My mind _____ (to be) totally red signals. I wouldn't jump them".

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Again, done, off, round, human, caring, never, drunk, something, town, ultimate.

By 4.30, everything's _____. I wander out, relieved to climb _____ the conveyor belt of _____ weakness and misery. And yet there's _____ addictive about it, too. You find yourself _____ about the fate of people you've _____ seen before and will never see _____. The English magistrates court is the _____ unedited soap, put out for free in every large _____ and with the same stock types – the thief, the _____, the brawler, the roadhog – coming _____ time and again.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

MODULE 3. THE WAY TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE

UNIT 5. OUR CHANGING WORLD

Text 1. The Search for Artificial Intelligence

Robert Matthews, a leading UK researcher, outlines his mission.

It is one of the most evocative phrases **(1)** _____ the lexicon of science: artificial intelligence, "AI", the creation of machines that can think. Just the mention of it conjures up images of HAL, the all-too intelligent computer in 2001: *A Space Odyssey,* and C3PO, the chatty, batty robot from *Star Wars.*

For over half a century, computer scientists **(2)** _____ towards creating such machines, spending billions of pounds in the attempt. And hanging over their efforts has been a challenge set by a British mathematician widely regarded as the father of AI research: Alan Turing.

During the 1930s, Turing **(3)** _____, in theory at least, that a "universal machine" could be built, capable of performing all the tasks of any special-purpose computing machine. After war-time work on codebreaking, Turing helped to turn his discovery into the reality of an electronic computer. But he also believed his proof **(4)** _____ that computers could mimic the action of the human mind.

In 1951, Turing published a prediction: by the end of the century, computers would be able to hold a five-minute conversation with humans and fool 30 per cent of them into believing they were dealing with another human being.

It is a deadline that has come and gone, along with huge amounts of funding. Yet no computer is remotely close to passing the "Turing Test". What went wrong? Why has no one succeeded in creating AI?

In fact, AI is already here, earning its keep in banks, airports, hospitals, factories – even our own home and car. It may not be quite what many were led to expect, but then the story of real-life AI is one of misplaced dreams, bitter feuds and grant-grabbing hype.

Today's computer scientists **(5)** _____ into two broad camps on the issue of AI. The pragmatists see AI as a means to creating machines that do for thinking what engines have done for physical labour – taking on tasks we humans **(6)** _____ not to do: spending endless hours scouring heaps of market data for trends or scanning piles of medical images for signs of disease.

Then there are the visionaries, still wedded to Turing's challenge and trying to bring the sci-fi image to life. For them, AI is all about computerised "assistants" that solve your printer problems and cheeky-chappy robots that talk to strangers. There are some who even see AI as the route to understanding the workings of the human mind.

Without doubt, it is the visionaries who **(7)** _____ most to get AI research on TV

shows such as *Tomorrow's World.* It is the pragmatists, however, who have got AI out of the door and into successful applications: the neural network cooking controls of microwave ovens, for example, or the expert system that vets credit card transactions.

When current AI technology **(8) _____** closer to its sci-fi image, the results can be more irritating than impressive: witness Microsoft's Paperclip Assistant, and the AI-based "help-desks" of some high-tech companies. Even now, 50 years after work began on intelligent machines, only the bravest customers trust the automated telephone ticketing system at their local cinema.

Even so, visionary AI researchers working away from the mainstream have pulled off some striking achievements. Herbert Simon's 1957 prediction that a computer would make a mathematical discovery came to pass 20 years later, when a logic--based program **(9) _____** AM, developed by Douglas Lenat at Stanford University, discovered that every even number greater than four seemed to be the sum of two odd primes. In fact, AM had been pipped to this discovery by the Prussian mathematician Christian Goldbach in the 18th century; nevertheless the rediscovery of "Goldbach's Conjecture" by AM caused a stir within the AI community.

Simon's prediction that a computer would become world chess champion also came to pass – in a manner of speaking – in 1997, when IBM's Deep Blue computer beat Garry Kasparov, the greatest human exponent of the game.

Most likely it will be one of the AI visionaries who finally **(10) _____** a computer that passes Turing's 50-year-old test. For many in the mainstream AI community, however, beating the Turing Test is viewed as little more than a party trick. They are hard at work addressing far more basic issues in AI – like convincing computers to hand over the cinema tickets you've paid for.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	at	in	on	with
2	had worked	had been working	have been working	have been worked
3	has showed	had showed	shows	showed
4	meant	means	was meant	mean
5	divide	are divided	divides	divided
6	would preferred	will prefer	prefer	would prefer
7	have done	had done	has done	did
8	are pushed	is pushed	pushed	is been pushed
9	have been	were named	named	was named

	named			
10	had created	created	will create	creates

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Intelligence, computer, robot, challenge, machine, discovery, prediction, scientists, issue, assistants, route, system, discovery, companies, community.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) For over half a century, computer scientists have been working towards creating such machines, spending billions of pounds in the attempt.
2) But he also believed his proof meant that computers could mimic the action of the human mind.
3) In fact, AI is already here, earning its keep in banks, airports, hospitals, factories – even our own home and car.
4) For them, AI is all about computerised "assistants" that solve your printer problems and cheeky-chappy robots that talk to strangers.
5) When current AI technology is pushed closer to its sci-fi image, the results can be more irritating than impressive: witness Microsoft's Paperclip Assistant, and the AI-based "help-desks" of some high-tech companies.
6) Simon's prediction that a computer would become world chess champion also came to pass – in a manner of speaking – in 1997, when IBM's Deep Blue computer beat Garry Kasparov, the greatest human exponent of the game.
7) They are hard at work addressing far more basic issues in AI – like convincing computers to hand over the cinema tickets you've paid for.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ Then there are the visionaries, still wedded to Turing's challenge and trying to bring the sci-fi image to life.

__ Even so, visionary AI researchers working away from the mainstream have pulled off some striking achievements.

__ But he also believed his proof meant that computers could mimic the action of the human mind.

__ It is one of the most evocative phrases in the lexicon of science: artificial intelligence, "AI", the creation of machines that can think.

__ For many in the mainstream AI community, however, beating the Turing Test is viewed as little more than a party trick.

__ Today's computer scientists divide into two broad camps on the issue of AI.

__ It is the pragmatists, however, who have got AI out of the door and into successful

applications: the neural network cooking controls of microwave ovens, for example, or the expert system that vets credit card transactions.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

For over half a century, computer …
After war-time work on …
It is a deadline that has come …
It may not be quite what …
For them, AI is all about …
When current AI technology …
Herbert Simon's 1957 …
Most likely it will be one …
They are hard at work addressing …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) For over half a century, computer science have been working towards creating such machines, spending billions of pounds in the attempt. _____
2) After war-time work on codebreaking, Turing helped to turn his discovery into the reality of an electron computer. _____
3) Yet no computer is remote close to passing the "Turing Test". _____
4) The pragmatists see AI as a means to creating machinery that do for thinking what engines have done for physical labour – taking on tasks we humans would prefer not to do: spending endless hours scouring heaps of market data for trends or scanning piles of medical images for signs of disease. _____
5) Without doubt, it is the visionaries who have done most to get AI research on TV shows such as *Tomorrow's Word.* _____
6) Even now, 50 years after work began on intelligent machines, only the bravest customers trust the automatically telephone ticketing system at their local cinema. _____
7) In fact, AM had been pipped to this discovery by the Prussian mathematician Christian Goldbach in the 18th century; nevertheless the rediscovery of "Goldbach's Conjecture" by AM caused a stir during the AI community. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- And hanging over their *efforts* has been a *challenge* set by a British mathematician *widely* regarded as the father of AI *research*: Alan Turing.
- But he *also* believed his *proof* meant that computers could *mimic* the action of the human *mind*.
- *Why* has no one *succeeded* in *creating* AI?

- For them, AI is *all* about computerised "*assistants*" that solve your *printer* problems and *cheeky-chappy* robots that talk to *strangers*.
- Herbert Simon's 1957 *prediction* that a computer would make a mathematical *discovery* came to pass 20 years later, when a *logic-based* program named AM, developed by Douglas Lenat at Stanford University, discovered that every even *number* greater than four seemed to be the *sum* of two odd *primes*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

intelligence	a machine resembling a human being and able to replicate certain human movements and functions automatically.
robot	a call to someone to participate in a competitive situation or fight to decide who is superior in terms of ability or strength.
challenge	a person who is guided more by practical considerations than by ideals.
pragmatist	the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills.
prediction	a thing predicted; a forecast.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

And hanging over their efforts has been a challenge set by …	… convincing computers to hand over the cinema tickets you've paid for.
In 1951, Turing published a prediction: by the end of the century, computers would be able to …	… speaking – in 1997, when IBM's Deep Blue computer beat Garry Kasparov, the greatest human exponent of the game.
Then there are the visionaries, still wedded to Turing's challenge and …	… a British mathematician widely regarded as the father of AI research: Alan Turing.
It is the pragmatists, however, who have got AI out of the door and into successful applications: the neural …	… trying to bring the sci-fi image to life.
Even so, visionary AI researchers working away from the mainstream …	… hold a five-minute conversation with humans and fool 30 per cent of them into believing they were dealing with another human being.
Simon's prediction that a computer would become world chess champion also came to pass – in a manner of …	… have pulled off some striking achievements.
They are hard at work addressing far more basic issues in AI – like …	… network cooking controls of microwave ovens, for example, or the expert system that vets credit card transactions.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) It is … of the most … phrases in the … of science: … intelligence, “AI”, the … of machines that can .. .
2) … he also … his proof … that … could … the … of the … mind.
3) … is a … that has … and gone, … with huge … of funding.
4) … computer … divide … two broad … on the … of AI.
5) … are … who even … AI as the … to understanding the … of the … mind.
6) Even now, 50 … after work … on intelligent …, only the bravest … trust the … telephone … system at … local … .
7) For … in the … AI …, however, … the Turing … is viewed as … more than a … trick.

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

evocative	conversation
universal	machine
five-minute	image
misplaced	phrases
sci-fi	dreams

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Even so, visionary AI researchers working away from the mainstream have pulled off some striking achievements. Herbert Simon’s 1957 prediction that a computer would make a mathematical discovery came to pass 20 years later, when a logic--based program named AM, developed by Douglas Lenat at Stanford University, discovered that every even number greater than four seemed to be the sum of two odd primes. In fact, AM had been pipped to this discovery by the Prussian mathematician Christian Goldbach in the 18th century; nevertheless the rediscovery of “Goldbach’s Conjecture” by AM caused a stir within the AI community.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Artificial, challenge, research, machine, discovery, proof, prediction, conversation, deadline, hype, issue, labour, visionaries, assistants, system.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

Printer problems, successful applications, only the bravest customers, striking achievements, a logic-based program, mainstream AI community.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

When current AI technology is pushed closer to its sci-fi image, the results can be more irritating than impressive: witness Microsoft's Paperclip Assistant, and the AI-based "help-desks" __ some high-tech companies. Even now, 50 years after work began __ intelligent machines, only the bravest customers trust the automated telephone ticketing system __ their local cinema.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Even so, visionary AI researchers _____ (to work) away from the mainstream have pulled off some striking achievements. Herbert Simon's 1957 prediction that a computer would _____ (to make) a mathematical discovery _____ (to come) to pass 20 years later, when a logic-based program _____ (to name) AM, developed by Douglas Lenat at Stanford University, discovered that every even number greater than four _____ (to seem) to be the sum of two odd primes. In fact, AM had been pipped to this discovery by the Prussian mathematician Christian Goldbach in the 18th century; nevertheless the rediscovery of "Goldbach's Conjecture" by AM _____ (to cause) a stir within the AI community.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Computer, trick, one, issues, beating, over, paid, many.

Most likely it will be _____ of the AI visionaries who finally creates a _____ that passes Turing's 50-year-old test. For _____ in the mainstream AI community, however, _____ the Turing Test is viewed as little more than a party _____. They are hard at work addressing far more basic _____ in AI – like convincing computers to hand _____ the cinema tickets you've _____ for.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. Moonstruck

Today, NASA is ridiculed for its multiple failures, and the astronauts who carved its reputation 30 years ago have faded from popular memory. But, for the photographer Steve Pyke, those once great space missions have become ever more intriguing. Report by Sean O'Hagan.

On July 20, 1969, the collective imagination of the planet **(1) _____** by the grainy

black-and-white images of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walking on the moon. On a family holiday in Bettystown, County Louth, my childish thoughts **(2)** _____ not on the two indistinct figures beamed back from the Moon's surface, but on the other guy; the one left behind in the spaceship circling above them, waiting in limbo for what must have seemed like an eternity for the safe return of his comrades.

Michael Collins, the astronaut in question, missed out on the great symbolic moment of man setting foot on the moon, yet his role in the unfolding drama **(3)** _____ to me the most heroic, certainly the most lonely, of all. "Collins moved through a continual succession of sun-drenched lunar day, soft earthlight, and unyielding blackness", writes Andrew Chaikin, in his extraordinarily detailed and evocative book about the Apollo missions, Man On The Moon. "For 48 minutes out of each orbit, from Loss of Signal to Acquisition of Signal, he knew a loneliness unprecedented in human history".

Collins was alone in the Columbia spacecraft for 22 hours. In the event, he did not even get to hear the most famous words **(4)** _____ in the 20th century. As Neil Armstrong stepped on to the lunar surface – "That's one small step for man..." then, that Shakespearian pause, "...one giant leap for mankind" – the Columbia had just slipped behind the far side of the moon and he **(5)** _____ the moon-earth-moon link-up engineered by mission control for his benefit. By the time he reappeared, Armstrong and Aldrin were planting the American flag on the Sea of Tranquillity, but a technical fault kept him cut off. While an estimated 600 million people on planet earth watched and listened, transfixed, the man closest to those momentous events could only imagine them.

Reading Chaikin's book brought home to me the full responsibility and risk of the Apollo adventures. If disaster had struck Apollo 11 – say, if the Eagle, the landing craft, had malfunctioned during its take-off from the moon, or if it had later failed to dock with the Columbia craft – Collins would have had to do the unthinkable: leave his partners behind and journey back to earth alone. For the rest of his life, he would **(6)** _____ to carry an impossibly heavy burden: the loss of his friends and fellow adventurers, and the death of the greatest of all American dreams. It would have been a disaster with implications we can barely imagine.

Pyke never got to meet Collins, who declined to be photographed for personal reasons – he had just lost his son – nor Armstrong, who now fiercely protects his privacy and has retreated to a remote home in rural Ohio, but he did photograph and talk to the other Apollo 11 astronaut, Aldrin, as well as 10 other men who **(7)** _____ in outer space. He asked each of them what space meant to them and, unsurprisingly, got some interesting answers.

"I was ordered to Washington DC in 1959 to listen to overtures about going into space in a capsule on top of a rocket", replied Wally Schirra, whose career spanned

both the Gemini and Apollo missions. “I was not interested, and I lost interest completely when it was added that they would launch monkeys and chimpanzees first. Later, I realised that, as a fighter pilot, if I wanted to go higher, faster and farther, this was the way. I left earth three times and found no other place to go. Please take care of Spaceship Earth”.

To Pyke’s surprise, he found that many of the American space pioneers had, like Yuri Gagarin before them, **(8)** _____ shabbily by the government that was, simultaneously, holding them up as the ultimate exemplars of the American dream. “Armstrong was sent out on extraordinary meet-and-greet itineraries, doing maybe 15 interviews a day as well as speeches, but nobody really looked after him. He was booked into cheap hotels, often he didn’t have time to eat all day” .

If Armstrong took his destiny in hand and retreated voluntarily from the glare of celebrity, Buzz Aldrin had an altogether more difficult time: he struggled with manic depression before finding a new role as a one-man think tank, designing everything from new launch vehicles to scenarios for returning to the Moon. Charlie Duke, the tenth man to walk on the Moon, went the other way and set up his own church in Texas. In all there have been six successful missions to the Moon (and one unsuccessful one, Apollo 13), and 12 men have walked on it, two during each mission.

Rusty Schweickart, known to his compatriots as “the hippy astronaut” because he preferred to listen to the Grateful Dead in space rather than the regulation country-and-western recordings, brought a collection of quotations by John and Robert Kennedy, the Dalai Lama, Walt Whitman and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. He secretly attached them to the inside of his spacesuit, and they were there with him when he walked out of Apollo 9 into space.

Schweickart also **(9)** _____ something that no other astronaut, before or since, has: because of a technical hitch that occurred just as he stepped outside the craft, he had to wait for five minutes while it was corrected. Instead of working at his tasks quickly and intensely, as he had been **(10)** _____, he suddenly had breathing space, time to try and take in where he was, what he was doing. He held on to the rail of Apollo 9 and – for five long minutes – glided through the vastness and silence of space. Below him he could see America drift by, and even, after a while, make out southern California, where he lived. It was a life-changing moment, and, like the rest of them, Schweickart has, to some degree, lived in the too shadow of that moment ever since.

The last word goes to Frank Borman, who journeyed into space on Apollo 8: “My experience on Apollo 8 helped me to see how isolated and fragile our earth really is. It was also beautiful. It was the only object in the entire universe that was neither black nor white”.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	was captured	were captured	have captured	captured
2	is focused	was focused	were focused	are focused
3	is seemed	seem	seems	seemed
4	were uttered	utters	utter	uttered
5	lost	have lost	has lost	had lost
6	has had	have	have had	had
7	been	had been	have been	were
8	been treated	treated	was treated	have been treated
9	has experienced	had experienced	experienced	experiences
10	trained	trained to	trained with	trained at

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Planet, moon, surface, spaceship, astronaut, missions, spacecraft, adventures, craft, disaster, privacy, capsule, rocket, pioneers, compatriots, hitch, experience.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) On a family holiday in Bettystown, County Louth, my childish thoughts were focused not on the two indistinct figures beamed back from the Moon's surface, but on the other guy; the one left behind in the spaceship circling above them, waiting in limbo for what must have seemed like an eternity for the safe return of his comrades.
2) "For 48 minutes out of each orbit, from Loss of Signal to Acquisition of Signal, he knew a loneliness unprecedented in human history".
3) By the time he reappeared, Armstrong and Aldrin were planting the American flag on the Sea of Tranquillity, but a technical fault kept him cut off.
4) If disaster had struck Apollo 11 – say, if the Eagle, the landing craft, had malfunctioned during its take-off from the moon, or if it had later failed to dock with the Columbia craft – Collins would have had to do the unthinkable: leave his partners behind and journey back to earth alone.
5) "I was ordered to Washington DC in 1959 to listen to overtures about going into space in a capsule on top of a rocket", replied Wally Schirra, whose career spanned both the Gemini and Apollo missions.
6) To Pyke's surprise, he found that many of the American space pioneers had, like Yuri Gagarin before them, been treated shabbily by the government that was, simultaneously, holding them up as the ultimate exemplars of the American dream.
7) Schweickart also experienced something that no other astronaut, before or since,

has: because of a technical hitch that occurred just as he stepped outside the craft, he had to wait for five minutes while it was corrected.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ He secretly attached them to the inside of his spacesuit, and they were there with him when he walked out of Apollo 9 into space.

__ As Neil Armstrong stepped on to the lunar surface – "That's one small step for man..." then, that Shakespearian pause, "...one giant leap for mankind" – the Columbia had just slipped behind the far side of the moon and he had lost the moon-earth-moon link-up engineered by mission control for his benefit.

__ Instead of working at his tasks quickly and intensely, as he had been trained to, he suddenly had breathing space, time to try and take in where he was, what he was doing.

__ "Collins moved through a continual succession of sun-drenched lunar day, soft earthlight, and unyielding blackness", writes Andrew Chaikin, in his extraordinarily detailed and evocative book about the Apollo missions, Man On The Moon.

__ Reading Chaikin's book brought home to me the full responsibility and risk of the Apollo adventures.

__ He asked each of them what space meant to them and, unsurprisingly, got some interesting answers.

__ It was a life-changing moment, and, like the rest of them, Schweickart has, to some degree, lived in the too shadow of that moment ever since.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

On a family holiday in Bettystown, …
Collins was alone in the Columbia …
By the time he reappeared, …
If disaster had struck Apollo …
Pyke never got to meet Collins, …
I left earth three times and …
If Armstrong took his destiny in …
Rusty Schweickart, known to his …
Instead of working at his tasks …
It was a life-changing moment, and …
It was the only object in the …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) On a family holiday in Bettystown, County Louth, my children thoughts were

focused not on the two indistinct figures beamed back from the Moon's surface, but on the other guy; the one left behind in the spaceship circling above them, waiting in limbo for what must have seemed like an eternity for the safe return of his comrades. _____

2) "Collins moved through a continual succession of sun-drenched lunar day, soft earthlight, and unyielding blackness", writes Andrew Chaikin, in his extraordinar detailed and evocative book about the Apollo missions, Man On The Moon. _____
3) By the time he reappeared, Armstrong and Aldrin were planting the American flag on the Sea of Tranquillity, but a technic fault kept him cut off. _____
4) For the rest of his life, he would have had to carry an impossible heavy burden: the loss of his friends and fellow adventurers, and the death of the greatest of all American dreams. _____
5) He asked each of them what space meant to them and, unsurprisingly, got some interested answers. _____
6) "Armstrong was sent out on extraordinary meet-and-greet itineraries, doing maybe 15 interviews a day as well as speeches, but nobody really looked after him. He was booking into cheap hotels, often he didn't have time to eat all day". _____ .
7) He secret attached them to the inside of his spacesuit, and they were there with him when he walked out of Apollo 9 into space. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- While an *estimated* 600 million people on *planet* earth watched and listened, *transfixed*, the man *closest* to those *momentous* events could only *imagine* them.
- To Pyke's *surprise*, he found that *many* of the American space *pioneers* had, *like* Yuri Gagarin before them, been *treated* shabbily by the *government* that was, *simultaneously*, holding them up as the *ultimate* exemplars of the American *dream*.
- Charlie Duke, the *tenth* man to walk on the *Moon*, went the *other* way and set up his own *church* in Texas.
- Rusty Schweickart, known to his *compatriots* as "the hippy *astronaut*" because he *preferred* to listen to the Grateful Dead in *space* rather than the *regulation* country-and-western recordings, brought a *collection* of *quotations* by John and Robert Kennedy, the Dalai Lama, Walt Whitman and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
- It was a *life-changing* moment, and, like the *rest* of them, Schweickart has, to some *degree*, lived in the too *shadow* of that moment ever *since*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

planet	the natural satellite of the earth, visible (chiefly at night) by reflected light from the sun.

surface	a continuous area or expanse which is free, available, or unoccupied.
moon	a celestial body moving in an elliptical orbit round a star.
space	a person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.
astronaut	the outside part or uppermost layer of something.
capsule	a small case or container, especially a round or cylindrical one.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

On July 20, 1969, the collective imagination of the planet was captured by …	… on top of a rocket", replied Wally Schirra, whose career spanned both the Gemini and Apollo missions.
"Collins moved through a continual succession of sun-drenched lunar day, soft earthlight, and unyielding blackness", writes …	… the grainy black-and-white images of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walking on the moon.
By the time he reappeared, Armstrong and Aldrin were planting the American …	… other way and set up his own church in Texas.
If disaster had struck Apollo 11 – say, if the Eagle, the landing craft, had malfunctioned during its take-off from the moon, or …	… Andrew Chaikin, in his extraordinarily detailed and evocative book about the Apollo missions, Man On The Moon.
"I was ordered to Washington DC in 1959 to listen to overtures about going into space in a capsule …	… flag on the Sea of Tranquillity, but a technical fault kept him cut off.
Charlie Duke, the tenth man to walk on the Moon, went the …	… long minutes – glided through the vastness and silence of space.
He held on to the rail of Apollo 9 and – for five …	… if it had later failed to dock with the Columbia craft – Collins would have had to do the unthinkable: leave his partners behind and journey back to earth alone.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) On a … holiday in …, County Louth, my … thoughts were … not on the two … figures … back from the … surface, but on the … guy; the one left … in the … circling … them, … in limbo for … must have … like an eternity for the safe … of his … .
2) "… 48 … out of each …, from Loss of … to Acquisition of …, he knew a … unprecedented in … history".
3) While an … 600 million … on planet earth … and listened, …, the man … to those … events could … imagine … .
4) For the … of his life, he … have had to … an impossibly … burden: the … of his … and fellow …, and the … of the … of all … dreams.

5) He … each of … what space … to them and, …, got some … answers.
6) I … earth three … and found no … place to … .
7) … was … out on … meet-and-greet …, doing … 15 … a day as well as …, but nobody … looked … him.

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

collective	events
symbolic	moment
famous	burden
momentous	imagination
heavy	words

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

"I was ordered to Washington DC in 1959 to listen to overtures about going into space in a capsule on top of a rocket", replied Wally Schirra, whose career spanned both the Gemini and Apollo missions. "I was not interested, and I lost interest completely when it was added that they would launch monkeys and chimpanzees first. Later, I realised that, as a fighter pilot, if I wanted to go higher, faster and farther, this was the way. I left earth three times and found no other place to go. Please take care of Spaceship Earth".

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Imagination, surface, spaceship, comrades, earthlight, missions, orbit, spacecraft, planet, burden, disaster, privacy, space, capsule, rocket, pilot.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

On top of a rocket, space pioneers, meet-and-greet itineraries, the glare of celebrity, new launch vehicles, six successful missions, a technical hitch.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Change from direct speech into indirect.

- "Collins moved through a continual succession of sun-drenched lunar day, soft earthlight, and unyielding blackness", writes Andrew Chaikin, in his extraordinarily detailed and evocative book about the Apollo missions, Man On The Moon. "For 48 minutes out of each orbit, from Loss of Signal to Acquisition of Signal, he knew a loneliness unprecedented in human history".

- “I was ordered to Washington DC in 1959 to listen to overtures about going into space in a capsule on top of a rocket”, replied Wally Schirra, whose career spanned both the Gemini and Apollo missions. “I was not interested, and I lost interest completely when it was added that they would launch monkeys and chimpanzees first. Later, I realised that, as a fighter pilot, if I wanted to go higher, faster and farther, this was the way. I left earth three times and found no other place to go. Please take care of Spaceship Earth”.

Task 18. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

Michael Collins, the astronaut __ question, missed out __ the great symbolic moment __ man setting foot __ the moon, yet his role __ the unfolding drama seemed to me the most heroic, certainly the most lonely, __ all. “Collins moved through a continual succession __ sun-drenched lunar day, soft earthlight, and unyielding blackness”, writes Andrew Chaikin, __ his extraordinarily detailed and evocative book about the Apollo missions, Man __ The Moon. “For 48 minutes out __ each orbit, __ Loss __ Signal to Acquisition __ Signal, he knew a loneliness unprecedented __ human history”.

Task 19. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Reading Chaikin’s book _____ (to bring) home to me the full responsibility and risk of the Apollo adventures. If disaster had struck Apollo 11 – say, if the Eagle, the landing craft, _____ (to malfunction) during its take-off from the moon, or if it had later failed to dock with the Columbia craft – Collins would _____ (to have) to do the unthinkable: _____ (to leave) his partners behind and journey back to earth alone. For the rest of his life, he would _____ (to have) to carry an impossibly heavy burden: the loss of his friends and fellow adventurers, and the death of the greatest of all American dreams. It would _____ (to be) a disaster with implications we can barely _____ (to imagine).

Task 20. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Because, compatriots, rather, to listen, space, brought, Robert, inside, walked, there, secretly.

Rusty Schweickart, known to his _____ as “the hippy astronaut” _____ he preferred _____ to the Grateful Dead in space _____ than the regulation country-and-western recordings, _____ a collection of quotations by John and _____ Kennedy, the Dalai Lama, Walt Whitman and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. He _____ attached them to the _____ of his spacesuit, and they were _____ with him when he _____ out of Apollo 9 into _____.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

UNIT 6. A JOB WELL DONE

Text 1. From Dusk till Dawn

They are wide awake and on duty while the city is asleep, watching out for us, entertaining us, taking us places, or making sure we know what went on during the night when we wake up and turn on our TVs. Five night shift workers talk about their jobs.

THE SKY WATCHER

Alan Gaynor-Shaw, 36

Air Traffic Controller, Heathrow Airport

"I work a basic 35-hour week on the ATC Tower. My main responsibility is to make sure that planes landing at and taking off from Heathrow do so with safety and without delays. I also keep pilots **(1)** _____ about changes in conditions such as wind shear – a sudden change in the velocity or direction of the wind that can cause the pilot to lose control of the aircraft.

"I work the night shift because I prefer it. The airport is quieter and I can get to and from work with ease, and I like **(2)** _____ the mornings to myself. I have to make sure I sleep properly during the day, though, because there's no room for blunders up here. You need total concentration to keep track of several planes at the same time and make certain all pilots receive correct instructions. The mental stress **(3)** _____ responsible for the safety of several aircraft and their passengers can be quite exhausting; you simply can't do it if you are not 100%".

THE EARLY MORNING MESSENGER

Helen Aldridge, 38

TV Newscaster

"I front four news summaries every night, and I also present the Morning News programme at 5.30 am. My pattern is seven nights on, then seven days off – which is like **(4)** _____ short holidays every other week, so I like that. A car picks me up at about 9.30 in the evening. I write the news summaries and provide newsflash cover from the time the main evening news comes off air, so I have to be ready and made-up at all times.

"At 7 o'clock in the morning I go home, have breakfast, and go to bed by nine. I get up about 5, have a bath, and have dinner with my husband when it's possible. It's

like **(5) _____** in the morning, except it's difficult to do normal things like going to the post office because it's closed by then. Family life is affected, of course. I often have to go without seeing my husband for a whole week, but this could be a blessing in disguise; I miss him so much that it makes me love him even more!"

THE RESCUER

Stephen Lal, 42

Ambulance driver, Edinburgh

Royal Infirmary

"I **(6) _____** the night shift as an ambulance driver and attendant for eleven years now. **(7) _____** an ambulance driver is somewhat like being a police officer: 95% boredom, 5% terror. When you work the night shift, you sleep in a hospital room waiting for the phone to ring, then listen to frantic directions and bolt to the ambulance, hoping you got the address right. You almost know when a call is a bad one by the time of night, day of the week, and the address of the incident".

"I get into work at 11 o'clock every night and I clock off at 7 in the morning, unless a last minute call makes me late. One of the best things about the job is that I'm always on duty with one of the other guys. Nasty incidents are much easier to stomach when you're with someone".

"It **(8) _____** me several years to get used to working nights, but now I wouldn't go back to the day shift. I think I would have a lot of problems re-structuring my life after all this time".

THE FRIENDLY VOICE IN THE NIGHT

Jack Cheeps, 54

Radio DJ, Bay FM 101.4

"I've been doing a programme called "Goodbye Mr. Cheeps" on Bay FM for six years now, Switching to nights was a bit difficult at first, because I wasn't exactly a spring chicken, was I? Anyway, the programme kicks off at 2 am, so I have to leave home for the station at about 1. At 6 in the morning I hand over to Kelly Shawls and the morning news, but I don't go to bed until late afternoon – 3 or 4 o'clock perhaps. It's a funny life for a middle-aged man, really.

"**(9) _____** that, recently, I was talking to an Air Force fighter pilot who had just been on the programme that comes before mine. Anyway, after spending thirty minutes telling me about what it's like to fly a high-performance aircraft that can make a U-turn at the speed of sound, he told me that he thought I had the coolest job in the world. This completely blew me away. Next August I will celebrate thirty years of being behind a mike and, after such a long time, it takes a statement like the one the fighter pilot made to make me realize that being a radio DJ really is a fantastic job".

THE MAN WHO TAKES YOU HOME

Kenny "Ginge" Walters, 26

Taxi Driver, London

"Being a taxi-driver is not just about getting a person from A to B. It is also about the level of service and how to make their trip an enjoyable one. But when people are in a mad rush to get to work or to the airport or to make it in time for an appointment, it's difficult to engage in friendly conversation. It was getting me down. That's why I **(10) _____** to nights. Most people who use a taxi at night are going out to have fun, so they're in a much better mood.

"I start work at 9 o'clock and drive around the city all through the night until 5 in the morning. It's quite busy until about 1:30, then, if it's a weekday, it shows down a little and there are fewer fares.

"I do get my fair share of unpleasantness, usually from people who have had one or two too many. But this is rather rare. Most of the time, when people get in a cab, they enjoy knowing there's a friendly person driving it. It's good for me, too. It helps me to feel good about my work. I get a lot of job satisfaction in this taxi".

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	informed	being informed	to be informed	inform
2	to has	having	to have	to had
3	of been	to be	of being	being
4	being having	to having	having	have
5	getting	get up	to get up	getting up
6	have been working	have been worked	had been working	had been worked
7	–	being	to be	been
8	has took	take	takes	took
9	have said	having said	had said	have had said
10	change	have changed	changed	had changed

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Planes, pilots, aircraft, airport, blunders, summaries, newsflash, driver, terror, address, call, programme, station, performance, conversation, a taxi.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) My main responsibility is to make sure that planes landing at and taking off from Heathrow do so with safety and without delays.
2) You need total concentration to keep track of several planes at the same time and

make certain all pilots receive correct instructions.

3) I write the news summaries and provide newsflash cover from the time the main evening news comes off air, so I have to be ready and made-up at all times.
4) Family life is affected, of course. I often have to go without seeing my husband for a whole week, but this could be a blessing in disguise; I miss him so much that it makes me love him even more!
5) When you work the night shift, you sleep in a hospital room waiting for the phone to ring, then listen to frantic directions and bolt to the ambulance, hoping you got the address right.
6) Anyway, after spending thirty minutes telling me about what it's like to fly a high-performance aircraft that can make a U-turn at the speed of sound, he told me that he thought I had the coolest job in the world.
7) But when people are in a mad rush to get to work or to the airport or to make it in time for an appointment, it's difficult to engage in friendly conversation.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ Most people who use a taxi at night are going out to have fun, so they're in a much better mood.

__ I often have to go without seeing my husband for a whole week, but this could be a blessing in disguise; I miss him so much that it makes me love him even more!

__ Next August I will celebrate thirty years of being behind a mike and, after such a long time, it takes a statement like the one the fighter pilot made to make me realize that being a radio DJ really is a fantastic job.

__ One of the best things about the job is that I'm always on duty with one of the other guys.

__ It helps me to feel good about my work. I get a lot of job satisfaction in this taxi.

__ My pattern is seven nights on, then seven days off – which is like having short holidays every other week, so I like that.

__ Anyway, the programme kicks off at 2 am, so I have to leave home for the station at about 1.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

I also keep pilots …
The airport is quieter and …
The mental stress of being …
My pattern is seven nights …
Being an ambulance driver is …
It took me several years to …
Anyway, the programme kicks …

Next August I will celebrate …
But when people are in a mad …
I do get my fair share of …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) My main responsibile is to make sure that planes landing at and taking off from Heathrow do so with safety and without delays. _____
2) You need total concentrate to keep track of several planes at the same time and make certain all pilots receive correct instructions. _____
3) I write the news summarizations and provide newsflash cover from the time the main evening news comes off air, so I have to be ready and made-up at all times. _____
4) I often have to go without see my husband for a whole week, but this could be a blessing in disguise; I miss him so much that it makes me love him even more! _____
5) When you work the night shift, you sleep in a hospital room waiting for the phone to ring, then listen to frantic directors and bolt to the ambulance, hoping you got the address right. _____
6) At 6 in the morning I hand over to Kelly Shawls and the morning news, but I don't go to bed until lately afternoon – 3 or 4 o'clock perhaps. It's a funny life for a middle-aged man, really. _____
7) Next August I will celebrate thirty years of being behind a mike and, after such a long time, it takes a statement like the one the fighter pilot made to make me realize that being a radio DJ really is a fantasy job. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- *When* you work the night *shift*, you sleep in a hospital *room* waiting for the *phone* to ring, then listen to *frantic* directions and *bolt* to the ambulance, *hoping* you got the address *right*.
- I've been doing a *programme* called "Goodbye Mr. Cheeps" on Bay FM for *six* years now, *Switching* to nights was a bit *difficult* at first, *because* I wasn't *exactly* a spring chicken, was I?
- *Anyway*, after spending *thirty* minutes telling me about what it's like to fly a *high-performance* aircraft that can make a *U-turn* at the *speed* of *sound*, he told me that he *thought* I had the *coolest* job in the *world*.
- Most *people* who use a *taxi* at night are going out to have *fun*, so they're in a much better *mood*.

- I do *get* my *fair* share of *unpleasantness*, usually *from* people *who* have had one or two *too* many.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

aircraft 1.	a single item of important news broadcast separately and often interrupting other programmes.
newsflash	the action of helping or doing work for someone.
ambulance	a motor vehicle licensed to transport passengers in return for payment of a fare and typically fitted with a taximeter.
service	an aeroplane, helicopter, or other machine capable of flight.
taxi	a vehicle equipped for taking sick or injured people to and from hospital, especially in emergencies.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

I have to make sure I sleep properly during the …	… time, it takes a statement like the one the fighter pilot made to make me realize that being a radio DJ really is a fantastic job.
I often have to go without seeing my husband for a …	… have fun, so they're in a much better mood.
You almost know when a call is a bad one by …	… weekday, it shows down a little and there are fewer fares.
Next August I will celebrate thirty years of being behind a mike and, after such a long …	… day, though, because there's no room for blunders up here.
Most people who use a taxi at night are going out to …	… satisfaction in this taxi.
It's quite busy until about 1:30, then, if it's a …	… whole week, but this could be a blessing in disguise; I miss him so much that it makes me love him even more!
I get a lot of job …	… the time of night, day of the week, and the address of the incident.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) … main … is to make … that planes … at and … off from … do so … safety and … delays.
2) I … to make … I sleep … during the day, though, … there's no … for … up here.
3) My … is seven … on, then … days off – which is like … short … every … week, so I … that.
4) You … know … a call is a … one by the … of night, … of … week, and the … of the … .
5) I've … doing a … called "… Mr. Cheeps" on … FM for six … now, … to nights … a bit … at first, … I … exactly a … chicken, was I?

6) … when … are in a … rush to … to work … to the … or to make it in … for an …, it's … to engage in … conversation.
7) … of the …, when … get in a cab, … enjoy … there's a … person … it.

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

total	instructions
correct	chicken
ambulance	concentration
spring	aircraft
high-performance	driver

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

"I have been working the night shift as an ambulance driver and attendant for eleven years now. Being an ambulance driver is somewhat like being a police officer: 95% boredom, 5% terror. When you work the night shift, you sleep in a hospital room waiting for the phone to ring, then listen to frantic directions and bolt to the ambulance, hoping you got the address right. You almost know when a call is a bad one by the time of night, day of the week, and the address of the incident".

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Responsibility, concentration, passengers, pattern, newsflash, ambulance, directions, incidents, programme, pilot, aircraft, trip, appointment, cab.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

Main responsibility, changes in conditions, receive correct instructions, four news summaries, blessing in disguise, listen to frantic directions.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

"I work the night shift because I prefer it. The airport is quieter and I can get to and __ work __ ease, and I like having the mornings to myself. I have to make sure I sleep properly during the day, though, because there's no room for blunders up here. You need total concentration to keep track __ several planes __ the same time and make certain all pilots receive correct instructions. The mental stress __ being responsible for the safety __ several aircraft and their passengers can be quite exhausting; you simply can't do it if you are not

100%".

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

"I _____ (to work) the night shift as an ambulance driver and attendant for eleven years now. _____ (to be) an ambulance driver is somewhat like being a police officer: 95% boredom, 5% terror. When you _____ (to work) the night shift, you sleep in a hospital room waiting for the phone _____ (to ring), then listen to frantic directions and bolt to the ambulance, _____ (to hope) you got the address right. You almost _____ (to know) when a call _____ (to be) a bad one by the time of night, day of the week, and the address of the incident".

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Programme, aircraft, being, recently, really, realize, statement, August, minutes, fighter, job, thought.

"Having said that, _____, I was talking to an Air Force _____ pilot who had just been on the _____ that comes before mine. Anyway, after spending thirty _____ telling me about what it's like to fly a high-performance _____ that can make a U-turn at the speed of sound, he told me that he _____ I had the coolest _____ in the world. This completely blew me away. Next _____ I will celebrate thirty years of _____ behind a mike and, after such a long time, it takes a _____ like the one the fighter pilot made to make me _____ that being a radio DJ _____ is a fantastic job".

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. Getting a Life

Matthew Brown on how one council solved its staff turnover problem by giving workers control over their hours.

Six months ago, Carol Wyatt was on the verge of leaving her job as an inquiry officer in the housing benefit department of Merton council, south London. It wasn't that she didn't like it; she had even taken a salary cut to take the post in November last year. But the journey to work was taking its toll.

Normal flexi-time did not apply to the job and Wyatt **(1) _____** her line manager she wanted to leave. She was not the only one. As the authority's assistant chief executive, Keith Davis, readily **(2) _____**, the council was hardly what they call an employer of choice.

Prompted by the public services union Unison, Merton **(3) _____** for – and won –

£50,000 from the government's challenge fund to pilot a "worklife balance" scheme in three departments, including housing and council benefits. A programme was devised after a series of focus groups, run by consultancy Briony Group, in which employees **(4)** _____ to say how they would like to work in an ideal world. Staff **(5)** _____ concerns about rigid working times and inflexible core hours and came up with suggestions for a four-day week and homeworking.

So what **(6)** _____? Office hours were extended, so that people can now work any time between 7am and 7pm, and core hours **(7)** _____. Staff can take time off as and when they need it to meet other commitments, as long as they make it up and meet their targets. Now as little as half an hour can **(8)** _____, even at short notice. Previously, everyone had to book a half day's leave in advance.

Other people arrive later in the morning after taking their children to school, or take time out when they have appointments; some people like to work late, when it is quieter; and others work at home some days so that they can be there when the plumber calls, or the new sofa **(9)** _____.

Davis is adamant that the scheme is not a backhanded way of improving council services and extending working hours. He says: "Of course, there are some basic rules – mainly, that the service comes first. People have to commit to that. But we're finding that staff **(10)** _____ together to cover each other. They come up with the arrangements themselves. There's a lot of self-rostering".

Far from taking it away, Davis is now extending the scheme across the authority, introducing six-month trials in three more departments this month. He is even looking at ways of introducing a nine-day fortnight. "Now we're asking: "Why can't it work?" rather than just saying: "It can't work". The only thing that could stifle it is lack of imagination".

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	had told	told	has told	have told
2	admitted	admit	admits	had admitted
3	apply	have applied	had applied	applied
4	were asked	was asked	asked	have been asked
5	had raised	raised	has raised	raises
6	changed	has changed	had changed	changes
7	is abolished	was abolished	were abolished	are abolished
8	be took	took	take	be taken
9	are delivered	is delivered	delivered	delivers
10	works	is working	are working	working

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Verge, council, job, employer, challenge, programme, employees, suggestions, commitments, targets, scheme, arrangements, authority, imagination.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Six months ago, Carol Wyatt was on the verge of leaving her job as an inquiry officer in the housing benefit department of Merton council, south London.
2) Normal flexi-time did not apply to the job and Wyatt told her line manager she wanted to leave.
3) Prompted by the public services union Unison, Merton applied for – and won – £50,000 from the government's challenge fund to pilot a "worklife balance" scheme in three departments, including housing and council benefits.
4) Staff raised concerns about rigid working times and inflexible core hours and came up with suggestions for a four-day week and homeworking.
5) Now as little as half an hour can be taken, even at short notice.
6) They come up with the arrangements themselves. There's a lot of self-rostering.
7) He is even looking at ways of introducing a nine-day fortnight.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ The only thing that could stifle it is lack of imagination.

__ Previously, everyone had to book a half day's leave in advance.

__Davis is adamant that the scheme is not a backhanded way of improving council services and extending working hours.

__ It wasn't that she didn't like it; she had even taken a salary cut to take the post in November last year.

__ Prompted by the public services union Unison, Merton applied for – and won – £50,000 from the government's challenge fund to pilot a "worklife balance" scheme in three departments, including housing and council benefits.

__ Far from taking it away, Davis is now extending the scheme across the authority, introducing six-month trials in three more departments this month.

__ Office hours were extended, so that people can now work any time between 7am and 7pm, and core hours were abolished.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

It wasn't that she didn't …

As the authority's assistant …

A programme was devised after …

Previously, everyone had to …

Davis is adamant that the scheme …
They come up with the …
He is even looking at ways of …
The only thing that could …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) But the journey to work was taking its tall. _____
2) As the authority's assistance chief executive, Keith Davis, readily admits, the council was hardly what they call an employer of choice. _____
3) Staff raised concerns about rigid work times and inflexible core hours and came up with suggestions for a four-day week and homeworking. _____
4) Now as little as half an hour can be take, even at short notice. _____
5) Of course, there are some basic rules – main, that the service comes first. _____
6) Far from taking it away, Davis is now extending the scheme across the authority, introduce six-month trials in three more departments this month. _____
7) The only thing that could stifle it is lack of imagine. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- It wasn't that she didn't *like* it; she had *even* taken a *salary* cut to take the *post* in November *last* year.
- A *programme* was devised *after* a series of focus *groups*, run by *consultancy* Briony Group, in which *employees* were asked to say *how* they would like to work in an *ideal* world.
- *Other* people *arrive* later in the *morning* after taking their *children* to school, or take *time* out when they have *appointments*; some *people* like to work *late*, when it is *quieter*; and others work at home some *days* so that they can be there when the *plumber* calls, or the new sofa is *delivered*.
- *Of course*, there are some *basic* rules – mainly, that the *service* comes *first*.
- *Far* from taking it *away*, Davis is now *extending* the scheme across the *authority*, introducing six-month *trials* in three more *departments* this month.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

council	a person or organization that employs people.
employer	all the people employed by a particular organization.
staff	an arrangement to meet someone at a particular time and place.
appointments	the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
authority	an advisory, deliberative, or administrative body of people formally

	constituted and meeting regularly.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Six months ago, Carol Wyatt was on …	… stifle it is lack of imagination.
As the authority's assistant chief executive, Keith Davis, readily …	… rules – mainly, that the service comes first.
A programme was devised after a series of focus groups, run by …	… the verge of leaving her job as an inquiry officer in the housing benefit department of Merton council, south London.
Previously, everyone had to …	… of introducing a nine-day fortnight.
Of course, there are some basic …	… admits, the council was hardly what they call an employer of choice.
He is even looking at ways …	… consultancy Briony Group, in which employees were asked to say how they would like to work in an ideal world.
The only thing that could …	… book a half day's leave in advance.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) … the … to work was … its toll.
2) … the … assistant chief …, Keith Davis, … admits, the … was hardly … they call an … of choice.
3) A … was devised … a series of … groups, … by consultancy … Group, in … employees … asked to say … they … like to … in an … world.
4) …, everyone had to … a half day's … in … .
5) … is adamant … the … is not a … way of … council … and extending … hours.
6) Far … taking it …, Davis is … extending the … across the …, introducing … trials in … more … this month.
7) … only thing … could … it is lack of … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

inquiry	hours
government's	trials
core	services
council	officer
six-month	challenge

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Prompted by the public services union Unison, Merton applied for – and won – £50,000 from the government's challenge fund to pilot a "worklife balance" scheme in three departments, including housing and council benefits. A programme was devised after a series of focus groups, run by consultancy Briony Group, in which

employees were asked to say how they would like to work in an ideal world.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.
Job, council, salary, manager, employer, balance, programme, inflexible, commitments, targets, appointments, plumber, scheme, self-rostering.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.
Housing benefit department, normal flexi-time, an employer of choice, a work-life balance, a series of focus groups, rigid working times.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

Prompted __ the public services union Unison, Merton applied for – and won – £50,000 __ the government's challenge fund to pilot a "worklife balance" scheme __ three departments, including housing and council benefits. A programme was devised after a series __ focus groups, run __ consultancy Briony Group, __ which employees were asked to say how they would like to work __ an ideal world. Staff raised concerns about rigid working times and inflexible core hours and came up with suggestions for a four-day week and homeworking.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Davis _____ (to be) adamant that the scheme is not a backhanded way of improving council services and extending working hours. He _____ (to say): "Of course, there _____ (to be) some basic rules – mainly, that the service _____ (to come) first. People have _____ (to commit) to that. But we _____ (to find) that staff are working together _____ (to cover) each other. They come up with the arrangements themselves. There _____ (to be) a lot of self-rostering".

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Now, departments, imagination, thing, from, looking, than, work, fortnight, six-month, across.

Far _____ taking it away, Davis is _____ extending the scheme _____ the authority, introducing _____ trials in three more _____ this month. He is even _____ at ways of introducing a nine-day _____. "Now we're asking: "Why can't it work?" rather _____ just saying: "It can't _____". The only _____ that could stifle it is lack

of _____”.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

MODULE 4. BODY AND MIND
UNIT 7. FIT FOR LIFE

Text 1. Eureka!

Throughout history, key discoveries have changed the course of medical science. We look at four historic medical breakthroughs.

The Circulation of the Blood

William Harvey (1578 - 1657) undertook groundbreaking research into the circulation of the blood and the function of the heart. He **(1)** _____ the contemporary belief that blood was propelled through the body by a pulsing action in the arteries; instead, he **(2)** _____, the heart was at the centre of the circulatory system.

While at the University of Padua in Italy, Harvey was tutored by the scientist and surgeon Hieronymus Fabricius. Fabricius **(3)** _____ that the veins in the human body had one-way valves, but was puzzled as to what their function could be. It was Harvey who **(4)** _____ on to solve the riddle. In 1628, he published his findings in a book entitled *An Anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animals.* His discovery **(5)** _____ with great interest and accepted in England at once, although it was greeted with some scepticism on the Continent.

Apart from offering insight into the function of the heart, Harvey’s work also debunked misconceptions about the role of the liver, the brain and the blood itself. His discovery left scientists with no choice but to reconsider the vast majority of medical theories which were up until then **(6)** _____, and to place medicine on a new footing. In effect, it was the beginning of modern medicine.

The Smallpox Vaccine

Born on 17th May 1749, Edward Jenner was the creator of the smallpox vaccine. It **(7)** _____ that the task he started has led to the saving of more human lives than the work of any other person. Smallpox was the most feared and greatest killer of Jenner’s time. In today’s terms it was as deadly as cancer or heart disease. It killed 10% of the population, rising to 20% in towns and cities where infection spread easily.

From the early days of his career Edward Jenner had been intrigued by country-lore which said that people who caught cowpox from their cows (a mild skin

infection which cleared up by itself after a few days) could not contract smallpox. In May 1796, a dairymaid consulted Jenner about a rash on her hand. He diagnosed cowpox, and at the same time decided that he would put the old wives' tale to the test. He scratched the maid's hand with a scalpel, and infected several of his patients with cowpox. As he had **(8) _____**, and undoubtedly to his great relief, none of them caught smallpox.

Vaccination with cowpox became compulsory in 1853, and the technique of introducing material under the skin to produce protection against disease became universally known as vaccination, a word derived from the Latin name for the cow (vacca), in Jenner's honour.

Penicillin

In the early 1920s, the British scientist Alexander Fleming reported that a product in human tears could make bacterial cells dissolve. But Fleming's finding, which he called lysozyme, would prove to be a dead end in the search for an efficacious antibiotic, since it typically destroyed nonpathogenic bacterial cells as well as harmful ones.

Fleming's second discovery, thought, would be one of the medicine's greatest breakthroughs. In 1928, he discovered another antibacterial agent, quite by chance. Returning from a weekend away, Fleming looked through a set of plates on which he **(9) _____** bacteria cultures. On one of them, he found that colonies of the Staphylococcus bacteria had dissolved. He noticed that bacterial cells had disintegrated in an area next to the mould growing on the plate and hypothesized that a product of the mould had caused it. That product was penicillin, the fundamental ingredient of most antibiotics now the standard treatment for infections.

While Fleming generally receives credit for discovering penicillin, he in fact merely rediscovered it. In 1896, the French medical student Ernest Duchesne had discovered the antibiotic properties of Penicillium, but failed to report a connection between the fungus and a substance that had antibacterial properties, and Penicillium was forgotten in the scientific community until Fleming's rediscovery.

Aspirin

A bitter powder from the bark of a willow tree was first used by Hippocrates in the 5th century B.C., to treat aches and pains. Many centuries later, Felix Hoffman, an industrial chemist, synthesized the substance salicylic acid, and in 1893 he developed a commercial process for its production. In 1897, Hoffmans' superiors at Bayer and Company named this product Aspirin. Now, about 20 billion tablets of aspirin are consumed in Britain each year.

Aspirin **(10) _____** by reducing the body's production of prostaglandins. Prostaglandins are enzymes that influence the rate and direction of a chemical reaction. In trying to protect the body when cells have been damaged, prostaglandins

trigger fever (by acting on brain centres) and swelling, prevent blood vessel dilation and increase the sensitivity of pain receptors.

Taking aspirin can relieve many of the effects of prostaglandins. It is used for temporary headache relief, muscular aches and pains, toothaches and arthritis. It is also effective in the treatment of fever and inflammation, and is known to reduce the risk of strokes and heart attacks.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	dispelled	had dispelled	has dispelled	dispels
2	has argued	argued	had argued	argues
3	has recognised	had recognised	recognizes	recognised
4	gone	went	has gone	goes
5	were received	was received	received	is received
6	was accepted	accepted	were accepted	accept
7	has been estimated	had been estimated	was estimated	had estimated
8	had anticipated	anticipated	anticipates	has anticipated
9	had grown	has been growing	had been growing	grew
10	work	works	is working	worked

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Circulation, arteries, scientist, heart, vaccine, cancer, cowpox, protection, antibiotic, bacteria, penicillin, aspirin, relief, treatment, fever.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Fabricius recognised that the veins in the human body had one-way valves, but was puzzled as to what their function could be.
2) Apart from offering insight into the function of the heart, Harvey's work also debunked misconceptions about the role of the liver, the brain and the blood itself.
3) Smallpox was the most feared and greatest killer of Jenner's time.
4) He diagnosed cowpox, and at the same time decided that he would put the old wives' tale to the test.
5) But Fleming's finding, which he called lysozyme, would prove to be a dead end in the search for an efficacious antibiotic, since it typically destroyed nonpathogenic bacterial cells as well as harmful ones.
6) That product was penicillin, the fundamental ingredient of most antibiotics now the standard treatment for infections.

7) Prostaglandins are enzymes that influence the rate and direction of a chemical reaction.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ In the early 1920s, the British scientist Alexander Fleming reported that a product in human tears could make bacterial cells dissolve.

__ Now, about 20 billion tablets of aspirin are consumed in Britain each year.

__ While Fleming generally receives credit for discovering penicillin, he in fact merely rediscovered it.

__ As he had anticipated, and undoubtedly to his great relief, none of them caught smallpox.

__ On one of them, he found that colonies of the Staphylococcus bacteria had dissolved.

__ It is also effective in the treatment of fever and inflammation, and is known to reduce the risk of strokes and heart attacks.

__ It killed 10% of the population, rising to 20% in towns and cities where infection spread easily.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

He dispelled the contemporary …
In 1628, he published his …
In effect, it was the beginning …
In today's terms it was as …
He diagnosed cowpox, and at …
Vaccination with cowpox …
In 1928, he discovered another …
That product was penicillin, the …
Many centuries later, Felix …
Prostaglandins are enzymes that …
It is also effective in the treatment …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) William Harvey (1578 - 1657) undertook groundbreaking research into the circulate of the blood and the function of the heart. _____
2) In 1628, he published his find in a book entitled *An Anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animals.*_____
3) His discovery left scientists with no choice but to reconsider the vast majority of medical theories which were up until then acception, and to place medicine on a

new footing. _____

4) From the early days of his career Edward Jenner had been intrigued by country-lore which said that pupil who caught cowpox from their cows (a mild skin infection which cleared up by itself after a few days) could not contract smallpox. _____

5) But Fleming's finding, which he called lysozyme, would prove to be a dead end in the search for an efficacious antibiotic, since it typical destroyed nonpathogenic bacterial cells as well as harmful ones. _____

6) That productive was penicillin, the fundamental ingredient of most antibiotics now the standard treatment for infections. _____

7) In trying to protected the body when cells have been damaged, prostaglandins trigger fever (by acting on brain centres) and swelling, prevent blood vessel dilation and increase the sensitivity of pain receptors. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- He *scratched* the maid's hand with a *scalpel*, and infected *several* of his *patients* with *cowpox*.
- In 1928, he *discovered* another antibacterial *agent*, quite by *chance*.
- *That* product was *penicillin*, the fundamental *ingredient* of most *antibiotics* now the standard *treatment* for infections.
- In 1897, Hoffmans' *superiors* at Bayer and Company *named* this product *Aspirin*.
- *Taking* aspirin can *relieve* many of the *effects* of prostaglandins.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

circulation	the blood vessels that deliver oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the tissues of the body.
arteries	a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms which have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus, including some that can cause disease.
vaccine 1.	a knife with a small, sharp, sometimes detachable blade, as used by a surgeon.
scalpel	movement to and fro or around something, especially that of fluid in a closed system.
bacteria	a substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against one or several diseases, prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products, or a synthetic substitute, treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Fabricius recognised that the veins in the	… medical theories which were up until

human body had one-way …	then accepted, and to place medicine on a new footing.
His discovery left scientists with no choice but to reconsider the vast majority of …	… fever (by acting on brain centres) and swelling, prevent blood vessel dilation and increase the sensitivity of pain receptors.
It killed 10% of the population, rising …	… on the plate and hypothesized that a product of the mould had caused it.
He diagnosed cowpox, and at the same time decided that …	… valves, but was puzzled as to what their function could be.
But Fleming's finding, which he called lysozyme, would prove to be a dead end in the …	… search for an efficacious antibiotic, since it typically destroyed nonpathogenic bacterial cells as well as harmful ones.
He noticed that bacterial cells had disintegrated in an area next to the mould growing …	… to 20% in towns and cities where infection spread easily.
In trying to protect the body when cells have been damaged, prostaglandins trigger …	… he would put the old wives' tale to the test.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) It was … who went on to … the … .
2) … from offering … into the … of the heart, … work also … misconceptions … the … of the …, the brain and the … itself.
3) … he had …, and … to his … relief, … of them … smallpox.
4) In …, he discovered … antibacterial …, quite by … .
5) … Fleming … receives … for discovering …, he in … merely … it.
6) Many … later, Felix …, an industrial …, synthesized the … salicylic acid, … in 1893 he … a commercial … for its … .
7) … is used for … headache …, muscular … and pains, … and … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

groundbreaking	interest
great	headache
modern	medicine
efficacious	research
temporary	antibiotic

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

A bitter powder from the bark of a willow tree was first used by Hippocrates in the 5th century B.C., to treat aches and pains. Many centuries later, Felix Hoffman, an

industrial chemist, synthesized the substance salicylic acid, and in 1893 he developed a commercial process for its production. In 1897, Hoffmans' superiors at Bayer and Company named this product Aspirin. Now, about 20 billion tablets of aspirin are consumed in Britain each year.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.
Blood, arteries, surgeon, heart, vaccine, cancer, infection, scalpel, antibiotic, bacteria, penicillin, acid, aspirin, enzymes, relief, arthritis.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.
Action in the arteries, the role of the liver, greatest killer, as deadly as cancer, a mild skin infection, patients with cowpox, protection against disease, bacterial cells dissolve, nonpathogenic bacterial cells.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

While __ the University __ Padua __ Italy, Harvey was tutored __ the scientist and surgeon Hieronymus Fabricius. Fabricius recognised that the veins __ the human body had one-way valves, but was puzzled as to what their function could be. It was Harvey who went __ to solve the riddle. __ 1628, he published his findings __ a book entitled *An Anatomical Study __ the Motion __ the Heart and __ the Blood __ Animals.* His discovery was received __ great interest and accepted __ England __ once, although it was greeted __ some scepticism __ the Continent.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

From the early days of his career Edward Jenner had been intrigued by country-lore which _____ (to say) that people who _____ (to catch) cowpox from their cows (a mild skin infection which _____ (to clear) up by itself after a few days) could not _____ (to contract) smallpox. In May 1796, a dairymaid _____ (to consult) Jenner about a rash on her hand. He _____ (to diagnose) cowpox, and at the same time decided that he would put the old wives' tale to the test. He _____ (to scratch) the maid's hand with a scalpel, and _____ (to infect) several of his patients with cowpox.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Willow, powder, product, salicylic, B.C., tablets, process, superiors, used, centuries, chemist, Britain.

A bitter _____ from the bark of a _____ tree was first _____ by Hippocrates in the 5th century _____, to treat aches and pains. Many _____ later, Felix Hoffman, an industrial _____, synthesized the substance _____ acid, and in 1893 he developed a commercial _____ for its production. In 1897, Hoffmans' _____ at Bayer and Company named this _____ Aspirin. Now, about 20 billion _____ of aspirin are consumed in _____ each year.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. Whistle While you Work

You can argue about the best team in the world – but not about the best referee. Pierluigi Collina tells Jon Henderson that he's much less fierce off the pitch, and explains why diving is a crime against football.

About 18 years ago, Pierluigi Collina **(1) _____** all his hair in the space of 15 days due to an attack of the little-understood disease alopecia. "I don't know what happened", he says. "I don't remember anything in particular that could have triggered the attack. All I can tell you is that I was 24". It is Collina's great achievement that the disorder which gave him such a distinctive look, and **(2) _____** the most memorable thing about almost any other referee, is not the reason why we all know him so well. Earlier this year he **(3) _____** best referee in the world for the fourth time in a row.

As his wife, Gianna, opens the front door of the family home in Viareggio, Collina skips down the stairs. He extends a hand and greets me in English. He is clearly as diligent a foreign language student as he is a referee. The first impression is that Collina looks much younger in the flesh than he does on television. He says that a combination of his looks and the concentration involved in refereeing may make him seem older – and, occasionally, angrier – than he is. "But I'm quite a normal man, really".

Collina, **(4) _____** and brought up in Bologna, played football until he was 17 when a school friend suggested they attend a referees' course together. "At each step I was considered one of the best, sometimes the best", he says of the 14 years it took him to work his way through the ranks to become a Serie A referee. He also went to the University of Bologna, graduating with a degree in Economics. In 1991 he **(5) _____** to Viareggio to work for a bank, which he still does as financial consultant (Italian referees are not yet full-time professionals). Does he think of himself as a

referee or a financial consultant? “It’s not easy to say what my real job is, but being a financial adviser is something I will be doing long after I’ve stopped refereeing”.

All the same there is no doubting his commitment to football and the sense of kinship he **(6)** _____ with his fellow referees, and this is reflected in a sensitivity to questions about the standard of refereeing. He is weary of the idea that referees are the only people who make mistakes in football. “Nobody is perfect. In football, everyone tries to do their best, but sometimes they can’t. I remember a short speech by Giovanni Trapattoni, given while he was the coach of Fiorentina, three or four years ago. His goalkeeper **(7)** _____ a terrible mistake, which cost his team dearly. Trapattoni said afterwards, ”lf a player cannot commit an error on the field, then we might as well stop playing this game and go home now”. And I think it has to be the same for the referee, too”.

He regards television as “an unequal instrument” when it comes to recording refereeing mistakes. “It’s too easy to find an angle of vision different from my angle of vision that could show clearly that something **(8)** _____ in a different way from the way I judged. That’s why it seems as though nowadays there are many more refereeing mistakes than there were 15 years ago. Back then there were only three cameras in the middle of the field covering the whole playing area. Now there are 16. Maybe at the next World Cup there will be 20”.

Later, though, he does waver over whether television may help in eliminating what he calls “simulation” – what we know as “diving” – a player falling deliberately to fool the referee into awarding a foul or – quite often – a penalty. Collina sees diving as a crime against fellow workers. “At the end of the day, all footballers are colleagues. I think gaining an unfair advantage by diving can create a lot of problems for an opponent. The result of a relegation match, for instance, could end a player’s career. So I think a player should think carefully, very carefully, before diving”.

Trust in players is a recurring theme with Collina and, even if you suspect there must be some notable exceptions, it is equally possible to believe that the secret of his success is his inclination to think the best of the 22 others he shares a pitch with. “I don’t want to start a match without trusting the players because I couldn’t have a good working relationship with a man I didn’t trust. It’s impossible”.

And the match he most **(9)** _____ part of? Refereeing usually gets in the way of enjoying the football on display, “but there are matches with high emotion, and I think no one will ever forget the Champions League 1999 final in Barcelona (Bayern Munich 1, Manchester United 2). The way United clinched the title in the last three minutes **(10)** _____, to my mind, one of the greatest moments in world football.

They say the ultimate success for a good referee is if you hardly notice his presence. You know, I’d clean forgotten Pierluigi Collina was in charge that night in Barcelona.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	lost	has lost	had lost	loses
2	would has been	would have been	have been	would been
3	had been voted	has been voted	were voted	was voted
4	is born	was born	born	were born
5	had moved	moved	has moved	was moved
6	felt	feel	feels	feeled
7	had made	has made	made	have made
8	have happened	had happened	happened	happen
9	enjoyed being	enjoyed to be	enjoyed been	enjoyed to being
10	are	is	was	were

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Alopecia, attack, referee, consultant, football, speech, coach, goalkeeper, team, field, cameras, simulation, penalty, colleagues, match, inclination, emotion.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) "I don't remember anything in particular that could have triggered the attack. All I can tell you is that I was 24".
2) He says that a combination of his looks and the concentration involved in refereeing may make him seem older – and, occasionally, angrier – than he is.
3) "At each step I was considered one of the best, sometimes the best", he says of the 14 years it took him to work his way through the ranks to become a Serie A referee.
4) "It's not easy to say what my real job is, but being a financial adviser is something I will be doing long after I've stopped refereeing".
5) Trapattoni said afterwards, "lf a player cannot commit an error on the field, then we might as well stop playing this game and go home now". And I think it has to be the same for the referee, too".
6) It's too easy to find an angle of vision different from my angle of vision that could show clearly that something happened in a different way from the way I judged.
7) Trust in players is a recurring theme with Collina and, even if you suspect there must be some notable exceptions, it is equally possible to believe that the secret of his success is his inclination to think the best of the 22 others he shares a pitch with.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ I don't want to start a match without trusting the players because I couldn't have a good working relationship with a man I didn't trust.__ The way United clinched the title in the last three minutes is, to my mind, one of the greatest moments in world football.

__ Later, though, he does waver over whether television may help in eliminating what he calls "simulation" – what we know as "diving" – a player falling deliberately to fool the referee into awarding a foul or – quite often – a penalty.

__ And I think it has to be the same for the referee, too

__ "It's not easy to say what my real job is, but being a financial adviser is something I will be doing long after I've stopped refereeing".

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

It is Collina's great …
He says that a combination …
At each step I was considered …
It's not easy to say what my …
I remember a short speech …
He regards television as …
That's why it seems as …
The result of a relegation …
I don't want to start a …
The way United clinched …
You know, I'd clean …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) It is Collina's great achieve that the disorder which gave him such a distinctive look, and would have been the most memorable thing about almost any other referee, is not the reason why we all know him so well. _____
2) He says that a combination of his looks and the concentration involved in refereeing may make him seem older – and, occasion, angrier – than he is. _____
3) "It's not easy to say what my real job is, but being a finance adviser is something I will be doing long after I've stopped refereeing". _____
4) I remind a short speech by Giovanni Trapattoni, given while he was the coach of Fiorentina, three or four years ago. _____
5) That's why it seems as though nowadays there are many more refer mistakes than there were 15 years ago. _____
6) I think gaining an unfair advantage by dive can create a lot of problems for an

opponent. _____

7) I don't want to start a match without trusting the players because I couldn't have a good working relation with a man I didn't trust. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- I don't *remember* anything *in particular* that could have *triggered* the *attack*.
- The first *impression* is that Collina looks much *younger* in the *flesh* than he does on *television*.
- "At each *step* I was considered one of *the best*, sometimes the best", he says of the 14 years it *took* him to work his way *through* the ranks to become a Serie A *referee*.
- *All* the same there is no *doubting* his commitment to *football* and the sense of *kinship* he feels with his *fellow* referees, and this is *reflected* in a sensitivity to *questions* about the *standard* of refereeing.
- He *regards* television as "an *unequal* instrument" when it *comes* to *recording* refereeing *mistakes*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

alopecia	any of various forms of team game involving kicking (and in some cases also handling) a ball, in particular (in the UK) soccer or (in the US) American football.
referee 1.	a player in soccer or field hockey whose special role is to stop the ball from entering the goal.
football	loss of hair, especially from the head, that either happens naturally or is caused by disease.
goalkeeper	a contest in which people or teams compete against each other in a particular sport.
match	an official who watches a game or match closely to ensure that the rules are adhered to and (in some sports) to arbitrate on matters arising from the play.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

About 18 years ago, Pierluigi Collina lost all his …	… create a lot of problems for an opponent.
As his wife, Gianna, opens the front door of the …	… is, to my mind, one of the greatest moments in world football.
In 1991 he moved to Viareggio to work for a bank, which he …	… hair in the space of 15 days due to an attack of the little-understood disease alopecia.
His goalkeeper had made a terrible …	… middle of the field covering the whole playing area.
Back then there were only three cameras	… family home in Viareggio, Collina

in the …	skips down the stairs.
I think gaining an unfair advantage by diving can …	… mistake, which cost his team dearly.
The way United clinched the title in the last three minutes …	… still does as financial consultant (Italian referees are not yet full-time professionals).

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) Earlier … year … was … best … in the … for the … time in a … .
2) … is clearly as … a foreign … student as … is a referee.
3) He … went to the … of Bologna, … with a … in … .
4) His … had … a … mistake, … cost his … dearly.
5) … why it … as though … there are … more … mistakes than … were 15 … ago.
6) I think … an unfair … by … can create a … of problems … an … .
7) … usually gets in the … of enjoying the … on display, "but … are … with … emotion, and I … no one … ever forget the … League 1999 … in Barcelona (… Munich 1, Manchester … 2).

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

great	consultant
first	instrument
financial	impression
short	speech
unequal	achievement

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Later, though, he does waver over whether television may help in eliminating what he calls "simulation" – what we know as "diving" – a player falling deliberately to fool the referee into awarding a foul or – quite often – a penalty. Collina sees diving as a crime against fellow workers. "At the end of the day, all footballers are colleagues. I think gaining an unfair advantage by diving can create a lot of problems for an opponent. The result of a relegation match, for instance, could end a player's career. So I think a player should think carefully, very carefully, before diving".

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Disease, attack, referee, course, consultant, job, kinship, coach, team, field, game, Cup, penalty, opponent, match, inclination, League, success.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.
Skips down the stairs, in the flesh, a referees' course, a degree in Economics, full-time professionals, the sense of kinship, a terrible mistake.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Change from direct speech into indirect.
- "I don't know what happened", he says. "I don't remember anything in particular that could have triggered the attack. All I can tell you is that I was 24".
- "At each step I was considered one of the best, sometimes the best", he says of the 14 years it took him to work his way through the ranks to become a Serie A referee.

Task 18. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.
As his wife, Gianna, opens the front door __ the family home __ Viareggio, Collina skips __ the stairs. He extends a hand and greets me __ English. He is clearly as diligent a foreign language student as he is a referee. The first impression is that Collina looks much younger __ the flesh than he does __ television. He says that a combination __ his looks and the concentration involved __ refereeing may make him seem older – and, occasionally, angrier – than he is".

Task 19. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.
Later, though, he _____ (to do) waver over whether television may help in eliminating what he _____ (to call) "simulation" – what we know as "diving" – a player falling deliberately to fool the referee into awarding a foul or – quite often – a penalty. Collina _____ (to see) diving as a crime against fellow workers. "At the end of the day, all footballers _____ (to be) colleagues. I _____ (to think) gaining an unfair advantage by diving can _____ (to create) a lot of problems for an opponent. The result of a relegation match, for instance, could _____ (to end) a player's career".

Task 20. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Way, final, match, of, mind, forget, but, high, title, moments, Manchester.

And the _____ he most enjoyed being part _____? Refereeing usually gets in the _____ of enjoying the football on display, "_____ there are matches with _____ emotion, and I think no one will ever _____ the Champions League 1999 _____ in Barcelona (Bayern Munich 1, _____ United 2). The way United clinched the _____ in the last three minutes is, to my _____, one of the greatest _____ in world football.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

UNIT 8. LIVE AND LEARN

Text 1. How I Got My First-Class Degree

What does it take to graduate from university with a First? Mark McArdle, first-class degree holder from the University of Lancaster, tells how he did it.

"Don't spend too much time at the student lounge, do turn up for most lectures and tutorials and do submit all coursework – eventually". That, I **(1)** _____ by a PhD student during freshers' week, was all I needed to do to get a 2:2. For a 2:1, I'd require a better attendance record and have to work harder, but not at the expense of being cut off from civilisation. And for a First I **(2)** _____ to become some sort of social outcast, go to every lecture and tutorial (scribbling notes madly), spend every waking moment immersed in academic books, and be among the last to be thrown out of the university library at 10pm closing time.

Well, I did not give up my life for study. I didn't attend every lecture and tutorial. I didn't write down every word spoken in lectures. I didn't get 80% or more in even essay, project, test or exam. I **(3)** _____ usually behind with my reading and occasionally mystified by the syllabus. Sometimes I couldn't be bothered to go to university and stayed at home instead. But I always **(4)** _____ where I was, what I had to do, and what not to bother with. And I always worked hard on the things that counted: assignments and exams.

Getting a degree is about learning, but it isn't just about learning biology, history, English or whatever. It's about understanding what you need to succeed – what, in fact, the university **(5)** _____ from you and what you will get in return. You have to have a feel for the education market and really sell your inspirations. What does the lecturer want? What is the essay marker searching for? Some students try to offer something not wanted. Others **(6)** _____ to give very little – they steal the thoughts of others and submit them as their own. But they all want to be rewarded. Exchange, but don't steal, and you'll get a degree.

I **(7)** _____ lecturers as customers who fell into two broad categories. There were those for whom lecturing was an unwelcome interruption to their research work. After all, we were students and what did we know? I would deliberately pitch my essays to this kind of academic so that my opinions **(8)** _____ more as evidence that I had read and understood the key contributions to the debate, rather than as an attempt to pull down monuments. The other type of academic were those who enjoyed

teaching and discussing new ideas. They wanted more. They wanted something different, inspirational, iconoclastic. I would present my arguments to show that I had done my reading and understood the key concepts, but I would also try to add something more to the issue rather than rake over familiar ground. Essentially, it was a case of working out what was wanted and then delivering it. I can't state exactly how successful this tactic was, except to say that I sold more essays than I **(9) _____** as faulty".

I could guarantee every book on my reading list was out on long loan from the university library within five seconds of the list **(10) _____**. This was worrying at first, but I quickly learned that it was impossible to read all of the books on an average reading list anyway. I sought shortcuts. Collections of selected readings or journal articles were excellent sources that often saved me the bother of reading the original texts. References in books dragged me all over the place but, with all the courses I had to do, there wasn't enough time to be dragged too far. I would Hick through the book, read the introduction, note any summaries, look at diagrams, skim the index, and read any conclusions. I plucked out what was needed and made my escape.

I revised by discarding subject areas I could not face revising; reading; compiling notes; and then condensing them onto one or two sheets of A4 for each subject area. Leading up to the exam, I would concentrate on just the condensed notes and rely on my memory to drag out the detail behind them when the lime came. I didn't practise writing exam questions, although it was recommended, I prefer to be spontaneous and open-minded. I don't want pre-formed conclusions filling my mind.

And nor should you; there is no secret to getting a First – this is just an account of how I got my First. Be a happy student by striking the right balance between working and enjoying yourself. Take what you do seriously and do your best. And, no matter what you do, don't forget to appreciate every day of your university studies: it is one of the greatest periods of your life.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	were told	was told	told	been told
2	would have	have	will have	had
3	been	were	was	am
4	knows	known	know	knew
5	wants	want	wanted	wanting
6	wants	want	had wanted	wanted
7	saw	have seen	had seen	seen

8	appeared	had appeared	has appeared	have appeared
9	returned	have returned	has returned	had returned
10	issued	to be issued	being issued	been issued

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Tutorials, attendance, lecture, library, essay, test, syllabus, assignments, learning, university, education, degree, research, academic, concepts, shortcuts, summaries.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) For a 2:1, I'd require a better attendance record and have to work harder, but not at the expense of being cut off from civilisation.
2) I was usually behind with my reading and occasionally mystified by the syllabus.
3) It's about understanding what you need to succeed – what, in fact, the university wants from you and what you will get in return.
4) There were those for whom lecturing was an unwelcome interruption to their research work.
5) I would present my arguments to show that I had done my reading and understood the key concepts, but I would also try to add something more to the issue rather than rake over familiar ground.
6) Collections of selected readings or journal articles were excellent sources that often saved me the bother of reading the original texts.
7) And nor should you; there is no secret to getting a First – this is just an account of how I got my First.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ And, no matter what you do, don't forget to appreciate every day of your university studies: it is one of the greatest periods of your life.

__ I would present my arguments to show that I had done my reading and understood the key concepts, but I would also try to add something more to the issue rather than rake over familiar ground.

__ There were those for whom lecturing was an unwelcome interruption to their research work.

__ I revised by discarding subject areas I could not face revising; reading; compiling notes; and then condensing them onto one or two sheets of A4 for each subject area.

__ Sometimes I couldn't be bothered to go to university and stayed at home instead.

__ I could guarantee every book on my reading list was out on long loan from the university library within five seconds of the list being issued.

__ "Don't spend too much time at the student lounge, do turn up for most lectures

and tutorials and do submit all coursework – eventually".

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

That, I was told by a PhD student …
I was usually behind with my …
Others want to give very little …
The other type of academic were …
Essentially, it was a case of …
Collections of selected readings …
I revised by discarding subject …
And nor should you; there is no …
And, no matter what you do, don't …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) For a 2:1, I'd require a better attend record and have to work harder, but not at the expense of being cut off from civilisation. _____
2) Sometimes I couldn't be bothered to go to university and stayed at home insisted. _____
3) It's about understanding what you need to success – what, in fact, the university wants from you and what you will get in return. _____
4) There were those for whom lecture was an unwelcome interruption to their research work. _____
5) I would present my arguments to show that I had done my reading and understood the key concepts, but I would also try to add something more to the issue rather than rake over family ground. _____
6) Refer in books dragged me all over the place but, with all the courses I had to do, there wasn't enough time to be dragged too far. _____
7) I didn't practise writing exam questions, although it was recommend, I prefer to be spontaneous and open-minded. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- And for a *First* I would have to *become* some sort of social *outcast*, go to every *lecture* and tutorial (*scribbling* notes madly), *spend* every waking moment *immersed* in academic books, and be *among* the last to be *thrown* out of the university *library* at 10pm *closing* time.
- *But* I always knew *where* I was, *what* I had to do, and what not to *bother* with.
- You have to *have* a feel for the *education* market and really *sell* your *inspirations*.

- I would *deliberately* pitch my *essays* to this kind of *academic* so that my *opinions* appeared more as *evidence* that I had read and understood the *key* contributions to the *debate*, rather than as an *attempt* to pull down *monuments*.
- I would Hick *through* the book, read the *introduction*, note any *summaries*, look at diagrams, *skim* the index, and read any *conclusions*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

lounge	a period of tuition given by a university or college tutor to an individual or very small group.
tutorial	the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
syllabus	a public room in a hotel, theatre, or club in which to sit and relax.
assignments	a task or piece of work allocated to someone as part of a job or course of study.
research	the subjects in a course of study or teaching.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

I didn't write down …	… you'll get a degree.
You have to have a feel for the education …	… rely on my memory to drag out the detail behind them when the lime came.
Exchange, but don't steal, and …	… between working and enjoying yourself.
The other type of academic were those who …	… every word spoken in lectures.
I can't state exactly how successful this tactic was, except …	… market and really sell your inspirations.
Leading up to the exam, I would concentrate on just the condensed notes and …	… enjoyed teaching and discussing new ideas.
Be a happy student by striking the right balance …	… to say that I sold more essays than I had returned as faulty.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) "Don't … too much … at the … lounge, do … up for … lectures and … and do … all … – eventually".
2) I … attend every … and tutorial.
3) … I always … hard … the … that counted: … and exams.
4) Others … to give … little – they … the thoughts of … and submit … as their … .
5) … all, we were … and what … we know?
6) They … something different, …, iconoclastic.
7) … was worrying at …, but I … learned … it … impossible to … all of the … on an average … list … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

freshers'	outcast
social	contributions
unwelcome	library
key	week
university	interruption

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Well, I did not give up my life for study. I didn't attend every lecture and tutorial. I didn't write down every word spoken in lectures. I didn't get 80% or more in even essay, project, test or exam. I was usually behind with my reading and occasionally mystified by the syllabus. Sometimes I couldn't be bothered to go to university and stayed at home instead. But I always knew where I was, what I had to do, and what not to bother with. And I always worked hard on the things that counted: assignments and exams.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Lectures, tutorial, library, project, assignments, education, research, essays, concepts, library, articles, conclusions, subject, working, studies.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

During freshers' week, better attendance record, immersed in academic books, sell your inspirations, two broad categories, key contributions to the debate, selected readings, skim the index, pre-formed conclusions.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

Well, I did not give up my life for study. I didn't attend every lecture and tutorial. I didn't write __ every word spoken __ lectures. I didn't get 80% or more __ even essay, project, test or exam. I was usually __ with my reading and occasionally mystified __ the syllabus. Sometimes I couldn't be bothered to go to university and stayed __ home instead. But I always knew where I was, what I had to do, and what not to bother __. And I always worked hard __ the things that counted: assignments and exams.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

I could _____ (to guarantee) every book on my reading list was out on long loan from the university library within five seconds of the list _____ (to issue). This was worrying at first, but I quickly _____ (to learn) that it was impossible _____ (to read) all of the books on an average reading list anyway. I sought shortcuts. Collections of selected readings or journal articles _____ (to be) excellent sources that often (to save) me the bother of reading the original texts. References in books _____ (to drag) me all over the place but, with all the courses I had to do, there wasn't enough time _____ (to be) dragged too far. I would Hick through the book, read the introduction, note any summaries, look at diagrams, skim the index, and read any conclusions. I _____ (to pluck) out what was needed and _____ (to make) my escape.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Striking, university, should, periods, to appreciate, matter, seriously, account, getting, between.

And nor _____ you; there is no secret to _____ a First – this is just an _____ of how I got my First. Be a happy student by _____ the right balance _____ working and enjoying yourself. Take what you do _____ and do your best. And, no _____ what you do, don't forget _____ every day of your _____ studies: it is one of the greatest _____ of your life.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. You can make me do it, but you can't make me like it

We force children into reading far too early. Today Einstein, who learnt to read at 10, would be in remedial class, argues Anne Karpf.

A good news story about education? It **(1)** _____ like an oxymoron, but blazoned on Monday's front pages was the finding of a major new international survey that "UK pupils move close to top of world class", especially in reading. This **(2)** _____ gratifying to a government for whom "education, education, education" increasingly seems to be a euphemism for "reading, reading, reading". But such single-mindedness **(3)** _____ other, unacknowledged consequences.

Traditionalists, however, maintain that you're never too young to learn to read: on the contrary, the earlier the better. Reading, and especially early reading, **(4)** _____ so self-evidently good that children are coaxed, pressed and, if required, bribed into

submission.

My own position **(5)** _____ radically between my first and second children. The first taught herself to read at the age of four. Thereafter she secreted books around her bed like contraband, and had to be physically prised from them at the dinner table. When her younger sister **(6)** _____ school last year, I expected a repeat performance.

Should I be vacuuming away her words, and pumping in someone else's? Should I **(7)** _____ her to try to read when she was plainly unwilling? I can coerce when it's necessary, but the thought of becoming a dictator in the matter of when she learned to read seemed so awful that I decided to slop meddling altogether.

But in other schools there's no shortage of horror stories, like the parents of four-year-olds paying for coaching to help them keep up with the fast readers. The mother of a four-and-a-half-year-old **(8)** _____ that her son had to apply himself to reading because the school didn't want him to end up at the bottom of the pile. Einstein may **(9)** _____ to read only at 10, but today he'd be stigmatised and in remedial class.

Other parents are more successful in their efforts, yet all children get there in the end. What counts, surely, is how they do so, since this is paramount for future pleasure. You can, just about, drill children into learning to read, but you can't compel them to enjoy it. In a culture increasingly obsessed with what is measurable, what a pity reading pleasure can't be tested.

I think my own now almost-six-year-old would **(10)** _____ this approach. However, something has recently clicked in the reading part of her brain, and she is on the way to becoming a voracious reader. It's probably sheer coincidence that this transformation was over exactly the same period that she started learning the violin.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	sound	sounds	sounded	sounding
2	will have been	will been	will be	will have to be
3	has have	has had	had had	had have
4	is considered	are considered	is being considered	considered
5	have changed	changed	had changed	has changed
6	have started	had started	has started	started
7	have been coercing	had been coercing	have to be coercing	have being coercing
8	was being told	was told	is told	was telling
9	have learned	has learned	have learn	had learned
10	had preferred	have prefer	preferred	have preferred

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Education, reading, submission, books, school, coaching, mother, efforts, paramount, approach, brain, coincidence, transformation, period.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) A good news story about education? It sounds like an oxymoron, but blazoned on Monday's front pages was the finding of a major new international survey that "UK pupils move close to top of world class", especially in reading.
2) This will have been gratifying to a government for whom "education, education, education" increasingly seems to be a euphemism for "reading, reading, reading".
3) Traditionalists, however, maintain that you're never too young to learn to read: on the contrary, the earlier the better.
4) I can coerce when it's necessary, but the thought of becoming a dictator in the matter of when she learned to read seemed so awful that I decided to slop meddling altogether.
5) Einstein may have learned to read only at 10, but today he'd be stigmatised and in remedial class.
6) In a culture increasingly obsessed with what is measurable, what a pity reading pleasure can't be tested.
7) It's probably sheer coincidence that this transformation was over exactly the same period that she started learning the violin.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ This will have been gratifying to a government for whom "education, education, education" increasingly seems to be a euphemism for "reading, reading, reading".

__ The mother of a four-and-a-half-year-old was told that her son had to apply himself to reading because the school didn't want him to end up at the bottom of the pile.

__ It's probably sheer coincidence that this transformation was over exactly the same period that she started learning the violin.

__ Should I have been coercing her to try to read when she was plainly unwilling?

__ However, something has recently clicked in the reading part of her brain, and she is on the way to becoming a voracious reader.

__ The first taught herself to read at the age of four.

__ You can, just about, drill children into learning to read, but you can't compel them to enjoy it.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

It sounds like an oxymoron …
But such single-mindedness …
My own position has …
When her younger sister …
I can coerce when it's …
Einstein may have learned …
What counts, surely, is how …
In a culture increasingly …
It's probably sheer …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) It sounds like an oxymoron, but blazoned on Monday's front pages was the finding of a major new international survey that "UK pupils move close to top of world class", especially in read. _____
2) Reading, and especially early reading, is considered so self-evidently good that children are coaxed, pressed and, if required, bribed into submitted. _____
3) Thereafter she secreted books around her bed like contraband, and had to be physic prised from them at the dinner table. _____
4) Should I have been coercing her to try to read when she was plainly unwell? _____
5) The mother of a four-and-a-half-year-old was told that her son had to apply himself to read because the school didn't want him to end up at the bottom of the pile. _____
6) You can, just about, drill children into learn to read, but you can't compel them to enjoy it. _____
7) However, some has recently clicked in the reading part of her brain, and she is on the way to becoming a voracious reader. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- *This* will have been *gratifying* to a government for whom "*education*, education, education" *increasingly* seems to be a *euphemism* for "reading, *reading*, reading".
- The *first* taught *herself* to read at the *age* of four.
- Should I be *vacuuming* away her *words*, and *pumping* in someone else's?
- What *counts*, surely, is how they do so, *since* this is *paramount* for future *pleasure*.
- In a culture *increasingly* obsessed with what is *measurable*, what a *pity* reading *pleasure* can't be *tested*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

oxymoron	a set or category of things having some property or attribute in

	common and differentiated from others by kind, type, or quality.
class	a way of dealing with a situation or problem.
approach	a remarkable concurrence of events or circumstances without apparent causal connection.
coincidence	a length or portion of time.
period	a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

It sounds like an oxymoron, but blazoned on Monday's front pages was the finding of …	… year, I expected a repeat performance.
Reading, and especially early reading, is considered so self-evidently …	… over exactly the same period that she started learning the violin.
When her younger sister started school last …	… a major new international survey that "UK pupils move close to top of world class", especially in reading.
I can coerce when it's necessary, but the thought of becoming a dictator in the matter of …	… he'd be stigmatised and in remedial class.
Einstein may have learned to read only at 10, but today …	… good that children are coaxed, pressed and, if required, bribed into submission.
In a culture increasingly obsessed with what is measurable, what …	… when she learned to read seemed so awful that I decided to slop meddling altogether.
It's probably sheer coincidence that this transformation was …	… a pity reading pleasure can't be tested.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) A … news story … education?
2) But such … has had …, unacknowledged … .
3) My own … has changed … between my … and second … .
4) … I have been … her to try to … when … was … unwilling?
5) … may have … to read only … 10, but … he'd be … and in remedial … .
6) … can, just about, … children into … to read, … you can't … them to … it.
7) …, something has … clicked in … reading … of her …, and she is on … way to … a voracious … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

international	stories
repeat	survey
horror	reader

remedial	class
voracious	performance

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

But in other schools there's no shortage of horror stories, like the parents of four-year-olds paying for coaching to help them keep up with the fast readers. The mother of a four-and-a-half-year-old was told that her son had to apply himself to reading because the school didn't want him to end up at the bottom of the pile.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Survey, euphemism, submission, performance, shortage, class, pleasure, approach, coincidence, transformation, period.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

New international survey, unacknowledged consequences, physically prised, shortage of horror stories, at the bottom of the pile.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

But __ other schools there's no shortage __ horror stories, like the parents __ four-year-olds paying for coaching to help them keep up __ the fast readers. The mother __ a four-and-a-half-year-old was told that her son had to apply himself to reading because the school didn't want him to end up __ the bottom __ the pile.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

Other parents _____ (to be) more successful in their efforts, yet all children _____ (to get) there in the end. What _____ (to count), surely, is how they do so, since this _____ (to be) paramount for future pleasure. You can, just about, _____ (to drill) children into learning to read, but you can't _____ (to compel) them to enjoy it.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Own, she, this, exactly, something, reading, voracious, preferred, started.

I think my _____ now almost-six-year-old would have _____ this approach. However, _____ has recently clicked in the _____ part of her brain, and _____ is on the way to becoming a _____ reader. It's probably sheer coincidence that _____

transformation was over _____ the same period that she _____ learning the violin.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

MODULE 5. SEE AND BE SEEN
UNIT 9. THE IMAGE BUSINESS

Text 1. Something of an Oddity?

Fashion designer Betty Jackson on her life, her work and the London fashion world.

Fashion in this country **(1)** _____ as something of a juvenile pursuit, dominated by shock tactics and flights of fancy, clothes by and for the very young and very bold. Even older British designers inhabit a Peter Pan dream world of eternal pink hair.

There is no display of deliberate eccentricity: Jackson is a model of restraint. She **(2)** _____ nothing but her own designs – "Why would I wear anybody else's?" – and, in winter, nothing but black, sometimes adding touches of white in summer. She **(3)** _____ she does wear colour, because she sometimes wears denim, although I'm not sure that counts.

But as a regime, "it works for me. And I don't think fashion **(4)** _____ unless it's in the context of someone living in it". For her, it is imperative that designs "work": "When you see someone **(5)** _____ your clothes, and they've picked them out of all the choice that's out there, and they're wearing them, that's when you've really done it".

Betty Jackson **(6)** _____ in Bacup, Lancashire, in 1949. Her mother "was on committees, ran the home, looked glamorous"; her father owned a shoe factory. But it was a mild yen for teenage rebellion, rather than a daughterly desire to follow her father into the rag trade, that led her to study fashion.

Her father, clearly skilled at outmanoeuvring the wayward young Jackson, said that art college was fine, but **(7)** _____ on Rochdale, which was just down the road.

After graduating in 1971, Jackson moved to London, working as a fashion illustrator. One day, at a friend's house, she **(8)** _____ the designer Wendy Dagworthy (now professor of fashion at Royal College of Art) and became a design assistant. A few years later she moved on to the fashion collective Quorum, and in 1981, Betty Jackson Ltd was born.

If Jackson seems a great deal more down to earth than most designers, there is one event in her life that seems to have shaped this. Aged 21, during her last year as a

student, she had a horrific car crash. As a result of her injuries she had one leg amputated. She **(9) _____** a year at her parents' home, confined to bed, passing a great deal of time drawing, which influenced her decision to begin her career as an illustrator rather than a designer. The accident also influenced her attitude to the fashion world.

The accident "made me realise that you can achieve very little on your own. I will never underestimate the power of a team". Dagworthy is now a design consultant for Jackson, so **(10) _____** both as Jackson's boss and employee: "We've come full circle", Dagworthy says, "which is rather nice". She describes Jackson as "great to work with because she has a great sense of humour and generosity of spirit. She cares about the people who work with her. And she's loyal, which in fashion is a rarity".

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	is regarding	is regarded	was regarded	regarded
2	is wearing	wear	wears	wore
3	claims	claimed	claiming	claim
4	is working	work	works	worked
5	is wearing	wears	wear	wearing
6	born	was born	is born	were born
7	insisted	insists	insist	had insisted
8	had met	met	has met	have met
9	spent	spend	has spent	had spent
10	worked	had worked	has worked	have worked

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Fashion, clothes, model, designs, colour, choice, committees, rebellion, desire, illustrator, event, crash, career, team, employee, humour, rarity.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Fashion in this country is regarded as something of a juvenile pursuit, dominated by shock tactics and flights of fancy, clothes by and for the very young and very bold.
2) She claims she does wear colour, because she sometimes wears denim, although I'm not sure that counts.
3) Her mother "was on committees, ran the home, looked glamorous"; her father owned a shoe factory.
4) One day, at a friend's house, she met the designer Wendy Dagworthy (now

professor of fashion at Royal College of Art) and became a design assistant.

5) She spent a year at her parents' home, confined to bed, passing a great deal of time drawing, which influenced her decision to begin her career as an illustrator rather than a designer.
6) The accident "made me realise that you can achieve very little on your own. I will never underestimate the power of a team".
7) She describes Jackson as "great to work with because she has a great sense of humour and generosity of spirit.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ Even older British designers inhabit a Peter Pan dream world of eternal pink hair.
__ If Jackson seems a great deal more down to earth than most designers, there is one event in her life that seems to have shaped this.
__ "When you see someone wearing your clothes, and they've picked them out of all the choice that's out there, and they're wearing them, that's when you've really done it".
__ After graduating in 1971, Jackson moved to London, working as a fashion illustrator.
__ But it was a mild yen for teenage rebellion, rather than a daughterly desire to follow her father into the rag trade, that led her to study fashion.
__ She claims she does wear colour, because she sometimes wears denim, although I'm not sure that counts.
__ She describes Jackson as "great to work with because she has a great sense of humour and generosity of spirit.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

Fashion in this country is …
She claims she does wear …
For her, it is imperative that …
But it was a mild yen for …
One day, at a friend's house …
If Jackson seems a great …
She spent a year at her parents' …
The accident "made me realise …
She describes Jackson as …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) Even older British design inhabit a Peter Pan dream world of eternal pink hair.

_____

2) She claims she does wear colour, because she someday wears denim, although I'm not sure that counts. _____
3) "When you see someone wear your clothes, and they've picked them out of all the choice that's out there, and they're wearing them, that's when you've really done it". _____
4) Her father, clearly skill at outmanoeuvring the wayward young Jackson, said that art college was fine, but insisted on Rochdale, which was just down the road. _____
5) A few years later she move on to the fashion collective Quorum, and in 1981, Betty Jackson Ltd was born. _____
6) The accident also influence her attitude to the fashion world. _____
7) She describes Jackson as "great to work with because she has a great sense of humour and generous of spirit. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- *Fashion* in this country is *regarded* as something of a *juvenile* pursuit, *dominated* by shock *tactics* and flights of *fancy*, clothes by and for the very *young* and very *bold*.
- "*Why* would I *wear* anybody else's?" – and, in winter, *nothing* but black, sometimes *adding* touches of *white* in summer.
- *But* it was a *mild* yen for teenage *rebellion*, rather than a *daughterly* desire to *follow* her father into the *rag* trade, that *led* her to *study* fashion.
- *One* day, at a friend's *house*, she met the *designer* Wendy Dagworthy (now *professor* of fashion at Royal *College* of Art) and became a design *assistant*.
- She *describes* Jackson as "*great* to work with *because* she has a great *sense* of humour and *generosity* of spirit.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

fashion	items worn to cover the body.
colour	a person who plans the look or workings of something prior to it being made, by preparing drawings or plans.
clothes	a popular or the latest style of clothing, hair, decoration, or behaviour.
designer	a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration.
decision	the property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects or emits light.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

Even older British designers inhabit a Peter Pan …	… desire to follow her father into the rag trade, that led her to study fashion.
She claims she does wear colour,	… Quorum, and in 1981, Betty Jackson

because she sometimes …	Ltd was born.
But it was a mild yen for teenage rebellion, rather than a daughterly …	… dream world of eternal pink hair.
A few years later she moved on to the fashion collective …	… wears denim, although I'm not sure that counts.
She spent a year at her parents' home, confined to bed, passing a great deal of time drawing, which …	… fashion is a rarity.
Dagworthy is now a design consultant for Jackson, so has worked both as …	… influenced her decision to begin her career as an illustrator rather than a designer.
And she's loyal, which in …	… Jackson's boss and employee: "We've come full circle", Dagworthy says, "which is rather nice".

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) … in this … is regarded as … of a juvenile …, dominated by … tactics … flights of …, clothes by … for the … young and … bold.
2) "Why … I wear … else's?" – and, in …, nothing but …, sometimes … touches of … in … .
3) "When … see someone … your clothes, … they've … them out of all the … that's out …, and they're … them, that's … you've really … it".
4) Her …, clearly … at outmanoeuvring the … young …, said that art … was fine, … insisted on …, which … just … the … .
5) … 21, during her … year as a …, she had a … car crash.
6) The … also influenced her … to the … world.
7) She … Jackson as "… to work … because she … a great … of … and … of spirit".

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

juvenile	factory
pink	illustrator
shoe	pursuit
daughterly	desire
fashion	hair

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

If Jackson seems a great deal more down to earth than most designers, there is one event in her life that seems to have shaped this. Aged 21, during her last year as a student, she had a horrific car crash. As a result of her injuries she had one leg amputated. She spent a year at her parents' home, confined to bed, passing a great deal of time drawing, which influenced her decision to begin her career as an

illustrator rather than a designer. The accident also influenced her attitude to the fashion world.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.
Fashion, clothes, designers, factory, illustrator, assistant, crash, accident, team, employee, sense.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.
Shock tactics, eternal pink hair, nothing but black, as a regime, a mild yen, a design assistant, last year as a student, one leg amputated, career as an illustrator, the power of a team, boss and employee, generosity of spirit.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

But as a regime, "it works for me. And I don't think fashion is working unless it's __ the context __ someone living __ it". For her, it is imperative that designs "work": "When you see someone wearing your clothes, and they've picked them out __ all the choice that's out there, and they're wearing them, that's when you've really done it".

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

If Jackson _____ (to seem) a great deal more down to earth than most designers, there _____ (to be) one event in her life that seems _____ (to shape) this. Aged 21, during her last year as a student, she _____ (to have) a horrific car crash. As a result of her injuries she _____ (to have) one leg amputated. She _____ (to spend) a year at her parents' home, confined to bed, passing a great deal of time drawing, which _____ (to influence) her decision _____ (to begin) her career as an illustrator rather than a designer.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Underestimate, worked, accident, fashion, can, rather, now, generosity, come, to work, who.

The _____ "made me realise that you _____ achieve very little on your own. I will never _____ the power of a team". Dagworthy is _____ a design consultant for Jackson, so has _____ both as Jackson's boss and employee: "We've _____ full circle", Dagworthy says, "which is _____ nice". She describes Jackson as "great

_____ with because she has a great sense of humour and _____ of spirit. She cares about the people _____ work with her. And she's loyal, which in _____ is a rarity".

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

Text 2. More than Meets the Lens …

Hundreds of people claim to have captured spooks and poltergeists in snapshots. But is a picture really worth a thousand ghost stories? Or is there more to these photogenic phantoms than meets the eye? We investigate five paranormal photos…

The Brown Lady of Raynham.

This picture of the Brown Lady of Raynham Hall is among the best known of all alleged ghost photos. The "spirit" is that of Dorothy Walpole, a one-time resident of the manor **(1)** _____ in Norfolk, England. First sighted in 1835, the ghost **(2)** _____ on several subsequent occasions, making Raynham Hall a favourite spot for ghost hunters.

In 1936, magazine photographers Captain Provand and Indre Shira were on a shoot at Raynham when Shira reportedly saw the ghost on a staircase. Provand then took the picture shown here. This is unlike the majority of ghost photos, in which the ghost is generally undetected by the photographer until the film has been processed.

The Brown Lady photo **(3)** _____ widely hailed as one of the most undeniably authentic ghost photos ever taken. But many experts, including investigative writer and photo analyst Joe Nickell, **(4)** _____ that the picture was faked by superimposing one image on another.

The Ghost of Lincoln.

William Mumler was a 19th century Boston engraver who dabbled in the then recent technological advance called photography. In 1861, less than forty years after the world's first photograph, Mumler **(5)** _____ a strange, ethereal face next to his in a self-portrait he had taken. He discovered that an accidental double exposure caused the effect, and he figured out how to duplicate it.

Mumler began a new career as a spirit medium. Sitters **(6)** _____ to pay exorbitant fees to have him take their picture, which Mumler would doctor with surrounding ghostly images. The added faces were often interpreted as deceased loved ones or celebrities. In the photo shown here, Mumler has inserted the image of the recently assassinated Abraham Lincoln.

Mumler's trickery inspired a long line of successors. Photographers used similar techniques through the early 20th century to great fanfare. However, things began to

crumble when word got out that many of the ghostly spectres in his photos were recognizably living Boston townsfolk. This led him to move his operations to New York, but he was brought to trial in 1869 and charged with fraud.

Flora Louden.

In spite of Mumler's proven dishonesty, a few of the ghost pictures that surfaced in the decade following when he **(7)** _____ are worthy of attention. For example, there is the work of Ed Wyllie. The ghosts in his photographs have the same familiar pasted-in appearance as other spirit extras, but the stories behind his pictures are compelling.

In 1901, Wyllie's claims were investigated by Reverend Charles Cook, a reputed sceptic. The picture shown here is a portrait of Cook taken by Wyllie and developed under Cook's supervision. Cook reported that Wyllie had no opportunity to introduce a fake spirit extra to the negative. More importantly, Cook recognised the girl whose image appeared next to his as Flora Louden, his college classmate from 1866, who had died in Ohio in 1873. Cook also revealed that the flower, the cross and the heart were symbols of private meaning in his relationship with Louden.

But this is not irrefutable proof. Cook was not the most reliable of debunkers, since we know that on another occasion he **(8)** _____ by disingenuous spectre photographer Alex Martin. He could well have been deceived here, by his faded memories of a long-lost love.

Faces in the Sea.

In December 1924, an accident at sea took the lives of two crewmen of the S.S. Watertown. James Courtney and Michael Meehan succumbed to toxic gas fumes in the cargo tank, and were given traditional burials at sea.

The following day, the Watertown's captain and crew saw two ghostly faces in the water trailing behind the ship. Everyone agreed that the faces were plainly visible, remaining intact for long moments before dissipating. The captain got a camera and took six pictures of the heads. Once they **(9)** _____, five of them showed nothing but blank waves. The sixth, shown here, contained rough outlines that approximate two sets of human features.

The Watertown crew may have been suffering from mass hysteria following the sudden demise of their fellow seamen. In times of stress, a tightly-knit group of people can become easily suggestible and even share communal delusions. Like clouds, swirls of ocean foam provide an excellent canvas on which the human mind may imagine patterns where there are none.

The Hollywood Ghost Boy.

The honour of being the best known ghost picture of recent years probably goes to an unlikely candidate: the so-called "ghost boy" in the movie *Three Men and a Baby.*

The comedy had its cinematic release in 1987, and it wasn't until it **(10)** _____ out

on home video for a while that the ghost stories surrounding the film began to circulate. In one of the final scenes, a figure is briefly visible behind the curtains of a window. It looks like a motionless young boy.

The popular rumour is that a boy had died in the house where the movie was filmed, and his ghost returned to haunt the film crew. However, the scene in question was shot on a Hollywood soundstage, not in a real home where anyone ever lived or died. And the "boy" everyone has seen was not a ghost – he was cardboard. According to the cast and crew, the mysterious figure was a life-size cardboard cutout of the movie's star, Ted Danson. Someone on the set propped it up in front of the window as a prank.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	is located	located	are located	locate
2	was reported	reported	were reported	is reported
3	had been	have been	has been	is been
4	agreed	had agreed	has agreed	have agreed
5	has noticed	had noticed	noticed	have noticed
6	were willing	was willing	willing	is willing
7	worked	had worked	has worked	have worked
8	deceived	is deceived	deceive	was deceived
9	were developed	developed	been developed	are developed
10	have been	had been	has been	been

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Picture, manor, ghost, shoot, photos, advance, medium, image, techniques, fraud, claims, spirit, crewmen, captain, hysteria, comedy, crew, prank.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) First sighted in 1835, the ghost was reported on several subsequent occasions, making Raynham Hall a favourite spot for ghost hunters.
2) But many experts, including investigative writer and photo analyst Joe Nickell, have agreed that the picture was faked by superimposing one image on another.
3) Sitters were willing to pay exorbitant fees to have him take their picture, which Mumler would doctor with surrounding ghostly images.
4) The ghosts in his photographs have the same familiar pasted-in appearance as other spirit extras, but the stories behind his pictures are compelling.
5) Cook was not the most reliable of debunkers, since we know that on another occasion he was deceived by disingenuous spectre photographer Alex Martin.

6) Everyone agreed that the faces were plainly visible, remaining intact for long moments before dissipating.
7) However, the scene in question was shot on a Hollywood soundstage, not in a real home where anyone ever lived or died.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ The popular rumour is that a boy had died in the house where the movie was filmed, and his ghost returned to haunt the film crew.

__ In one of the final scenes, a figure is briefly visible behind the curtains of a window.

__ Everyone agreed that the faces were plainly visible, remaining intact for long moments before dissipating.

__ In the photo shown here, Mumler has inserted the image of the recently assassinated Abraham Lincoln.

__ Someone on the set propped it up in front of the window as a prank.

__ Cook also revealed that the flower, the cross and the heart were symbols of private meaning in his relationship with Louden.

__ Like clouds, swirls of ocean foam provide an excellent canvas on which the human mind may imagine patterns where there are none.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

The "spirit" is that of Dorothy …
This is unlike the majority of …
In 1861, less than forty years …
In the photo shown here …
This led him to move his …
For example, there is the work …
Cook reported that Wyllie had no …
In December 1924, an accident …
Everyone agreed that the faces …
Like clouds, swirls of ocean …
The comedy had its cinematic …
And the "boy" everyone has seen …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) First sighted in 1835, the ghost was reported on several subsequent occasions, make Raynham Hall a favourite spot for ghost hunters. _____
2) But many experts, including investigative writer and photo analyst Joe Nickell,

have agreed that the picture was faked by superimposing one image on other. _____

3) Mumler began a new career as a spiritful medium. _____
4) However, things began to crumble when word got out that many of the ghostly spectres in his photos were recognize living Boston townsfolk. _____
5) In 1901, Wyllie's claims were investigation by Reverend Charles Cook, a reputed sceptic. _____
6) He could well have been deceived here, by his faded memorable of a long-lost love. _____
7) Like clouds, swirls of ocean foam provide an excellent canvas on which the human mind may emarginated patterns where there are none. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- This *picture* of the Brown Lady of Raynham Hall is *among* the best known of all *alleged* ghost *photos*.
- This is *unlike* the majority of *ghost* photos, in which the ghost is *generally* undetected by the *photographer* until the film has been *processed*.
- In 1861, *less* than forty years *after* the world's *first* photograph, Mumler noticed a *strange*, ethereal *face* next to his in a *self-portrait* he had taken.
- The ghosts in his *photographs* have the same *familiar* pasted-in *appearance* as other spirit *extras*, but the stories *behind* his pictures are *compelling*.
- *Everyone* agreed that the faces were plainly *visible*, remaining *intact* for long *moments* before *dissipating*.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

ghost	a person who takes photographs, especially as a job.
photographer	a currently circulating story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth.
fanfare	a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
sceptic	an apparition of a dead person which is believed to appear or become manifest to the living, typically as a nebulous image.
rumour	a short ceremonial tune or flourish played on brass instruments, typically to introduce something or someone important.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

This is unlike the majority of ghost photos, in which the ghost is …	… picture, which Mumler would doctor with surrounding ghostly images.
Sitters were willing to pay exorbitant fees to have him take their …	… to trial in 1869 and charged with fraud.
This led him to move his operations to	… generally undetected by the

New York, but he was brought …	photographer until the film has been processed.
The picture shown here is a portrait of Cook taken by …	… life-size cardboard cutout of the movie's star, Ted Danson.
In December 1924, an accident at sea took the lives of …	… easily suggestible and even share communal delusions.
In times of stress, a tightly-knit group of people can become …	… Wyllie and developed under Cook's supervision.
According to the cast and crew, the mysterious figure was a …	… two crewmen of the S.S. Watertown.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) First … in 1835, the … was … on several … occasions, … Raynham Hall a … spot for … hunters.
2) … many experts, … investigative … and photo … Joe Nickell, have … that the … was … by … one image on … .
3) The … faces were … interpreted as … loved … or … .
4) This … him to … his operations to … York, but he was … to trial in … and … with fraud.
5) More …, Cook … the … whose … appeared next to his as … Louden, his … classmate from …, who had … in Ohio in … .
6) … agreed that the … were plainly …, remaining … for long … before … .
7) The … rumour is … a boy had … in the … where the … was filmed, and his … returned to … the film … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

ghost	advance
technological	proof
private	photos
irrefutable	group
tightly-knit	meaning

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

In 1901, Wyllie's claims were investigated by Reverend Charles Cook, a reputed sceptic. The picture shown here is a portrait of Cook taken by Wyllie and developed under Cook's supervision. Cook reported that Wyllie had no opportunity to introduce a fake spirit extra to the negative. More importantly, Cook recognised the girl whose image appeared next to his as Flora Louden, his college classmate from 1866, who had died in Ohio in 1873. Cook also revealed that the flower, the cross and the heart were symbols of private meaning in his relationship with Louden.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.
Spirit, ghost, image, ethereal, medium, successors, operations, appearance, sceptic, classmate, relationship, occasion, captain, demise, patterns, release.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations. Alleged ghost photos, several subsequent occasions, recent technological advance, an accidental double exposure, surrounding ghostly images, similar techniques, familiar pasted-in appearance, a reputed sceptic.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

William Mumler was a 19th century Boston engraver who dabbled __ the then recent technological advance called photography. __ 1861, less than forty years after the world's first photograph, Mumler noticed a strange, ethereal face next to his __ a self-portrait he had taken. He discovered that an accidental double exposure caused the effect, and he figured out how to duplicate it.

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

In 1901, Wyllie's claims _____ (to investigate) by Reverend Charles Cook, a reputed sceptic. The picture _____ (to show) here is a portrait of Cook taken by Wyllie and _____ (to develop) under Cook's supervision. Cook _____ (to report) that Wyllie had no opportunity _____ (to introduce) a fake spirit extra to the negative. More importantly, Cook _____ (to recognise) the girl whose image appeared next to his as Flora Louden, his college classmate from 1866, who _____ (to die) in Ohio in 1873. Cook also _____ (to reveal) that the flower, the cross and the heart _____ (to be) symbols of private meaning in his relationship with Louden.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Demise, crew, human, group, from, suggestible, provide, stress, clouds, where.

The Watertown _____ may have been suffering _____ mass hysteria following the sudden _____ of their fellow seamen. In times of _____, a tightly-knit _____ of people can become easily _____ and even share communal delusions. Like _____, swirls of ocean foam _____ an excellent canvas on which the _____ mind may imagine patterns _____ there are none.

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

UNIT 10. SHOP AROUND

Text 1. The Cost of Convenience

How often have you **(1)** _____ comfortably at home and thought: Fresh chocolate croissants for breakfast would be nice, or freshly laid eggs, scrambled, with smoked salmon would hit the spot, but let it go because it's too much trouble **(2)** _____ yourself look presentable in public, get into something outdoorsy, find the car keys, get the car out of the garage – the list **(3)** _____ longer – and you go off the boil?

If you live in a city, one or another of the big supermarket chains **(4)** _____ such a store near you, and they all have plans for many, many more.

It's not just the improvement in convenience stores that **(5)** _____ shoppers to stay local. **(6)** _____ to the shop you not only help your health and the environment, you also save the cost of petrol. If you are one of the many people who only use the car for the weekend shop, you **(7)** _____ ditch it altogether.

Not surprisingly, owners of more old-fashioned, independent stores feel threatened. Their main fear is that the supermarkets' greater buying power **(8)** _____ them to price the smaller stores out of the market.

The difference doesn't look much in terms of pounds and pence – 10p extra on six eggs, 3p on a litre of fabric softener, 6p more for 80 teabags compared with the prices in the main branches. But if you pop into your local mini supermarket on a regular basis, the premium prices soon add up.

Supermarkets defend their policy, pointing out that overheads vary from one type of store to another: "We have a national pricing policy, so our prices are the same in similar formats throughout the country. Prices do, however, vary between our differing formats as their resourcing requirements and cost structure vary. For example, our "local" convenience stores **(9)** _____ longer hours, and are generally in higher cost locations, such as city centres".

If you are one of those who can't resist nipping in to your "local" shop, there are several ways to contain costs. Draw up a shopping list and stick to it. Cook from scratch if you have time; pre-prepared food costs more. Only take up special offers, such as three for the price of two, if it **(10)** _____ to items you use regularly, and supplement with items from cheaper sources when possible – fruit and vegetables from your local market or farm shop, and the supermarket's own-brand tinned, frozen and other general groceries.

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	B	C	D
1	sit	sat	sits	sitting
2	to make	making	made	being made
3	got	get	gets	is getting
4	will has opened	will open	have opened	will have opened
5	is encouraging	encourage	encourages	was encouraging
6	by walking	on walking	walking	when walking
7	may	can	could	have
8	enables	enable	will enable	enabling
9	open	are open	are opened	opened
10	applied	will apply	apply	applies

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Croissants, salmon, garage, supermarket, convenience, environment, car, stores, power, market, policy, prices, nipping, costs, scratch, items, farm, groceries.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) If you live in a city, one or another of the big supermarket chains will have opened such a store near you, and they all have plans for many, many more.
2) If you are one of the many people who only use the car for the weekend shop, you could ditch it altogether.
3) The difference doesn't look much in terms of pounds and pence – 10p extra on six eggs, 3p on a litre of fabric softener, 6p more for 80 teabags compared with the prices in the main branches.
4) Prices do, however, vary between our differing formats as their resourcing requirements and cost structure vary.
5) If you are one of those who can't resist nipping in to your "local" shop, there are several ways to contain costs.
6) Cook from scratch if you have time; pre-prepared food costs more.
7) Only take up special offers, such as three for the price of two, if it applies to items you use regularly, and supplement with items from cheaper sources when possible – fruit and vegetables from your local market or farm shop, and the supermarket's own-brand tinned, frozen and other general groceries.

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ If you are one of those who can't resist nipping in to your "local" shop, there are

several ways to contain costs.

__ How often have you sat comfortably at home and thought: Fresh chocolate croissants for breakfast would be nice, or freshly laid eggs, scrambled, with smoked salmon would hit the spot, but let it go because it's too much trouble to make yourself look presentable in public, get into something outdoorsy, find the car keys, get the car out of the garage – the list gets longer – and you go off the boil?

__ Prices do, however, vary between our differing formats as their resourcing requirements and cost structure vary.

__ Only take up special offers, such as three for the price of two, if it applies to items you use regularly, and supplement with items from cheaper sources when possible – fruit and vegetables from your local market or farm shop, and the supermarket's own-brand tinned, frozen and other general groceries.

__ If you are one of the many people who only use the car for the weekend shop, you could ditch it altogether.

__ Draw up a shopping list and stick to it.

__ The difference doesn't look much in terms of pounds and pence – 10p extra on six eggs, 3p on a litre of fabric softener, 6p more for 80 teabags compared with the prices in the main branches.

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

How often have you sat …
By walking to the shop …
Their main fear is that …
But if you pop into your …
We have a national pricing …
For example, our "local" …
If you are one of those who …
Only take up special …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) If you live in a city, one or other of the big supermarket chains will have opened such a store near you, and they all have plans for many, many more. _____
2) If you are one of the many people who only use the car for the weekend shop, you could ditch it together. _____
3) Their main fear is that the supermarkets' greater buying power will enable them to price the little stores out of the market. _____
4) But if you pop into your local mini marketing on a regular basis, the premium prices soon add up. _____

5) Prices do, however, vary between our differing formats as their resourcing require and cost structure vary. _____
6) If you are one of those who can't resist nipping in to your "local" shop, there are several ways to containing costs. _____
7) Only take up special offers, such as three for the price of two, if it applies to items you use regularly, and supply with items from cheaper sources when possible – fruit and vegetables from your local market or farm shop, and the supermarket's own-brand tinned, frozen and other general groceries. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- It's not just the *improvement* in *convenience* stores that is *encouraging* shoppers to stay *local*.
- Not *surprisingly*, owners of more *old-fashioned*, independent *stores* feel *threatened*.
- The *difference* doesn't *look* much in *terms* of pounds and *pence* – 10p *extra* on six eggs, 3p on a *litre* of fabric *softener*, 6p more for 80 teabags *compared* with the *prices* in the main *branches*.
- Supermarkets *defend* their *policy*, pointing out that *overheads* vary from one *type* of *store* to another.
- *Cook* from *scratch* if you have *time*; pre-prepared food *costs* more.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

salmon	the state of being able to proceed with something without difficulty.
convenience	the state of being free from illness or injury.
health	(of an object or action) require the payment of (a specified sum of money) before it can be acquired or done.
supermarket	a large edible fish that is a popular sporting fish, much prized for its pink flesh. Salmon mature in the sea but migrate to freshwater streams to spawn.
costs	a large self-service shop selling foods and household goods.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

How often have you sat comfortably at home and thought: Fresh chocolate croissants for breakfast would be nice, or freshly laid eggs, scrambled, with smoked …	… health and the environment, you also save the cost of petrol.
By walking to the shop you not only help your …	… salmon would hit the spot, but let it go because it's too much trouble to make yourself look presentable in public, get into something outdoorsy, find the car keys, get the car out of the garage – the

	list gets longer – and you go off the boil?
Their main fear is that the supermarkets' greater …	… time; pre-prepared food costs more.
But if you pop into your local mini supermarket on …	… and stick to it.
For example, our "local" convenience stores are open longer …	… buying power will enable them to price the smaller stores out of the market.
Draw up a shopping list …	… hours, and are generally in higher cost locations, such as city centres.
Cook from scratch if you have …	… a regular basis, the premium prices soon add up.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) How … have you … comfortably at … and thought: … chocolate … for breakfast … be nice, or … laid eggs, scrambled, … smoked salmon … hit the … , but … it go … it's too … trouble to … yourself look … in public, get … something … , find the … keys, get the … out of the garage – the … gets longer – and … go off the … ?
2) By … to the … you not … help your … and the …, you also … the cost of … .
3) Not … , owners of … old-fashioned, … stores feel … .
4) … if you … into your … mini … on a regular … , the premium … soon … up.
5) … do, however, vary … our differing … as their … requirements … cost … vary.
6) If … are one of … who … resist … in to your "local" … , there are … ways to … costs.
7) … take up … offers, such as … for the … of two, if it … to … you use … , and … with items … cheaper sources … possible – fruit and … from … local … or … shop, and the … own-brand tinned, … and other … groceries.

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

chocolate	salmon
smoked	groceries
weekend	croissants
fabric	softener
general	shop

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Supermarkets defend their policy, pointing out that overheads vary from one type of store to another: "We have a national pricing policy, so our prices are the same in similar formats throughout the country. Prices do, however, vary between our differing formats as their resourcing requirements and cost structure vary".

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Croissants, spot, chains, improvement, convenience, shop, ditch, fear, market, softener, branches, basis, policy, requirements, locations, ways.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

Freshly laid eggs, hit the spot, look presentable in public, go off the boil, a store near you, improvement in convenience stores, the cost of petrol, to price the smaller stores, a litre of fabric softener, pricing policy.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

Supermarkets defend their policy, pointing out that overheads vary __ one type __ store to another: "We have a national pricing policy, so our prices are the same __ similar formats throughout the country. Prices do, however, vary between our differing formats as their resourcing requirements and cost structure vary".

Task 18. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

If you _____ (to be) one of those who can't _____ (to resist) nipping in to your "local" shop, there are several ways _____ (to contain) costs. Draw up a shopping list and _____ (to stick) to it. Cook from scratch if you have time; pre-prepared food costs more. Only _____ (to take) up special offers, such as three for the price of two, if it _____ (to apply) to items you use regularly, and _____ (to supplement) with items from cheaper sources when possible – fruit and vegetables from your local market or farm shop, and the supermarket's own-brand tinned, frozen and other general groceries.

Task 19. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Breakfast, let, have, eggs, home, trouble, smoked, car, list, boil, presentable.

How often _____ you sat comfortably at _____ and thought: Fresh chocolate croissants for _____ would be nice, or freshly laid _____, scrambled, with _____ salmon would hit the spot, but _____ it go because it's too much _____ to make yourself look _____ in public, get into something outdoorsy, find the _____ keys, get the car out of the garage – the _____ gets longer – and you go off the _____?

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

Text 2. Those Crazy Kids

The perception of today's youngsters as media-savvy cynics could hardly be further from the truth. Instead, this generation of keen consumers may turn witty advertising into an endangered species. Julia Day reports.

The youth of today **(1)** _____ cynical, media-savvy, seen it all, done it all, wouldn't-be-seen-dead-in-the-T-shirt types who appreciate only the most achingly trendy adverts, TV shows and magazines, right? Wrong: that was the last generation.

Today's youngsters don't "get" clever ads, are not in the least suspicious of commercials, **(2)** _____ the difference between newspapers' political stances, or TV channels, and they don't mind **(3)** _____ it. In short, they are not half as media, marketing and advertising literate as we might **(4)** _____, according to new research commissioned by five media groups.

As a result media companies and advertisers are going back to basics to arouse the interest of 15- to 24-year-olds with instant impact messages, plain product pictures, bigger posters, annoying jingles, celebrity endorsements and repetitive ads. Today's youth are a far cry from today's thirtysomethings who grew up as commercially-naive kids.

Now a lifetime of MTV, the internet, dawn-till-dusk advertising and PlayStation gaming **(5)** _____ a generation so used to being bombarded with fast-turnover information, they filter it instantly without paying much attention to its meaning. "This is a generation of thoroughbred consumers", according to Stuart Armon, managing director of company that **(6)** _____ research into the habits of the nation's youth. "Previous generations were suspicious of advertising, they might have liked ads, but they wouldn't necessarily buy the product. But this generation **(7)** _____ since they were born. They don't see any reason to be suspicious", says Armon.

One young panellist in the focus group research embodied this attitude: "If the advert is good, you think their product will be good because the more they can spend on advertising, the more money they are obviously getting for their product". Armon says the trend **(8)** _____ more pronounced over the seven years that the continuous tracking study has been running, but has reached a peak in the latest round of interviews with 600 youngsters.

"Advertising is accepted and expected. Young people don't see anything wrong in being sold to and think that if a product is in a TV ad, it must be good. It's a myth that they are interested in clever ads – they are not willing to decipher complicated messages, they want simple ones. They are looking for an instant message. If it's not there, they don't take any notice. And they literally, and naively, believe celebrities in

ads really use the products they are advertising", says Armon. A girl panellist from Birmingham commented: "In some of the Nike ads they've got all these well-known footballers. You think, "Oh my God, they've got everybody famous there". You think it must be good if they want it".

The youngsters only read newspapers for the celebrity gossip and sport, rather than news, and couldn't distinguish between papers' political stances. They also **(9) _____** to distinguish between TV channels – they access TV through programmes, not channels, for example watching Sky because *The Simpsons* is on, not because it's Sky.

The results of the research deeply worry Sid McGrath, planner at an ad agency, but they do not surprise him. "My worry is that the youth of today are not **(10) _____** called upon to flex their intellectual muscles enough", he says. "There is instant gratification everywhere – in food it's Pot Noodles or vending machines, even their pop icons are one-dimensional figures delivered on a plate. Young people are living vicariously through other people's lives and are not asking for much at the moment. A lot of stimulation is "lean back" – it doesn't require as much involvement as it used to".

He says advertising is changing as a result: "Lots of the most popular ads at the moment are happy, clappy, fun. Easy to digest. They've got no time or inclination to decode ads". One reason behind the shift, McGrath believes, is that young people want relief from the traumas of real life: "Advertising is becoming the opium of the masses rather than the educator".

Task 1. Read the text and for questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
1	is	are	being	remain
2	don't know	doesn't know	aren't know	isn't know
3	admitted	to admit	admitting	admits
4	have thought	thought	has thought	had thought
5	created	had created	have created	has created
6	had conducted	has conducted	conducted	have conducted
7	has been consuming	had been consuming	have been consuming	has being consuming
8	become	had become	have become	has become
9	fails	fail	failed	failing
10	-	being	to be	been

Task 2. Put the following words together to make a story close to the text.

Youth, adverts, commercials, channels, research, messages, dawn-till-dusk, generation, panellist, trend, interviews, footballers, gossip, inclination, opium.

Task 3.Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Today's youngsters don't "get" clever ads, are not in the least suspicious of commercials, don't know the difference between newspapers' political stances, or TV channels, and they don't mind admitting it.
2) Today's youth are a far cry from today's thirtysomethings who grew up as commercially-naive kids.
3) Previous generations were suspicious of advertising, they might have liked ads, but they wouldn't necessarily buy the product.
4) Armon says the trend has become more pronounced over the seven years that the continuous tracking study has been running, but has reached a peak in the latest round of interviews with 600 youngsters.
5) If it's not there, they don't take any notice.
6) They also failed to distinguish between TV channels – they access TV through programmes, not channels, for example watching Sky because *The Simpsons* is on, not because it's Sky.
7) One reason behind the shift, McGrath believes, is that young people want relief from the traumas of real life: "Advertising is becoming the opium of the masses rather than the educator".

Task 4. Put these sentences in the correct order.

__ He says advertising is changing as a result: "Lots of the most popular ads at the moment are happy, clappy, fun. Easy to digest. They've got no time or inclination to decode ads".

__ The youngsters only read newspapers for the celebrity gossip and sport, rather than news, and couldn't distinguish between papers' political stances.

__ It's a myth that they are interested in clever ads – they are not willing to decipher complicated messages, they want simple ones.

__ As a result media companies and advertisers are going back to basics to arouse the interest of 15- to 24-year-olds with instant impact messages, plain product pictures, bigger posters, annoying jingles, celebrity endorsements and repetitive ads.

__ There is instant gratification everywhere – in food it's Pot Noodles or vending machines, even their pop icons are one-dimensional figures delivered on a plate.

__ But this generation has been consuming since they were born.

__ You think, "Oh my God, they've got everybody famous there".

Task 5. Finish the sentence.

Today's youngsters don't …
Today's youth are a far cry …
This is a generation of …
One young panellist in the …
Armon says the trend has …
Young people don't see …
If it's not there, they …
You think it must be …
They also failed to …
There is instant gratification …
Lots of the most popular …

Task 6. Find a mistake and write the corrections. Some sentences may have no mistakes.

1) In short, they are not half as media, marketing and advertising literature as we might have thought, according to new research commissioned by five media groups. _____
2) Now a lifetime of MTV, the internet, dawn-till-dusk advertising and PlayStation gaming has created a generation so used to being bombarded with fast-turnover informative, they filter it instantly without paying much attention to its meaning. _____
3) But this generation has been consume since they were born. _____
4) If the advert is good, you think their product will be good because the more they can spend on advert, the more money they are obviously getting for their product. _____
5) It's a myth that they are interested in clever ads – they are not willing to decipher complicative messages, they want simple ones. _____
6) In some of the Nike ads they've got all these well-known footballs. _____
7) Young people are living vicariously through other people's live and are not asking for much at the moment. _____

Task 7. Consult a dictionary and explain the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- Today's youngsters don't "get" clever ads, are not in the least suspicious of commercials, don't know the difference between newspapers' political stances, or TV channels, and they don't mind admitting it.
- Today's youth are a far cry from today's thirtysomethings who grew up as commercially-naive kids.
- Previous generations were suspicious of advertising, they might have liked ads, but they wouldn't necessarily buy the product.

- Armon says the trend has become more pronounced over the seven years that the continuous tracking study has been running, but has reached a peak in the latest round of interviews with 600 youngsters.
- There is instant gratification everywhere – in food it's Pot Noodles or vending machines, even their pop icons are one-dimensional figures delivered on a plate.

Task 8. Match the words with their definitions.

youth	all of the people born and living at about the same time, regarded collectively.
generation	the main means of mass communication (broadcasting, publishing, and the internet) regarded collectively.
media	a member of a panel, especially in a broadcast game or discussion.
research	the period between childhood and adult age.
panellist	the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

Task 9. Combine two parts to make a sentence.

The youth of today are cynical, media-savvy, seen it all, done it all, wouldn't-be-seen-dead-in-the-T-shirt …	… grew up as commercially-naive kids.
Today's youth are a far cry from today's thirtysomethings who …	… machines, even their pop icons are one-dimensional figures delivered on a plate.
Previous generations were suspicious of advertising, they might …	… types who appreciate only the most achingly trendy adverts, TV shows and magazines, right?
Armon says the trend has become more pronounced over the seven years that the continuous …	… don't take any notice.
If it's not there, they …	… have liked ads, but they wouldn't necessarily buy the product.
The youngsters only read newspapers for the celebrity gossip and sport, rather …	… tracking study has been running, but has reached a peak in the latest round of interviews with 600 youngsters.
There is instant gratification everywhere – in food it's Pot Noodles or vending …	… than news, and couldn't distinguish between papers' political stances.

Task 10. Add missing words.

1) In …, they … not … as media, … and advertising … as we might … thought, … to new research … by five … groups.
2) Now a … of MTV, the …, dawn-till-dusk … and PlayStation … has … a … so used to … bombarded … fast-turnover …, they … it instantly … paying …

attention to its … .

3) … this generation has … consuming … they were … .
4) Armon … the trend has … more … over the … years that the … tracking … has been …, but has … a peak in the … round of … with 600 … .
5) It's a … that … are … in clever ads – they … not willing to … complicated …, they want … ones.
6) … some of the … ads they've … all these … footballers.
7) "My … is that the … of today … not being … upon to … their intellectual … enough", he … .

Task 11. Match the words to form collocations.

trendy	stances
political	study
media	messages
impact	adverts
tracking	groups

Task 12. Translate the following paragraph.

Now a lifetime of MTV, the internet, dawn-till-dusk advertising and PlayStation gaming has created a generation so used to being bombarded with fast-turnover information, they filter it instantly without paying much attention to its meaning. "This is a generation of thoroughbred consumers", according to Stuart Armon, managing director of company that conducted research into the habits of the nation's youth. "Previous generations were suspicious of advertising, they might have liked ads, but they wouldn't necessarily buy the product. But this generation has been consuming since they were born. They don't see any reason to be suspicious", says Armon.

Task 13. Make a dialogue close to the text.

Task 14. Find synonyms to the following words.

Youth, adverts, generation, commercials, media, literate, research, basics, endorsements, attention, panellist, study, notice, gossip, agency, opium.

Task 15. Make your own sentences with the given word-collocations.

Achingly trendy adverts, suspicious of commercials, instant impact messages, fast--turnover information, continuous tracking study, interested in clever ads, papers' political stances, traumas of real life.

Task 16. Make up 5 questions to the text.

Task 17. Change from direct speech into indirect.

- "Previous generations were suspicious of advertising, they might have liked ads, but they wouldn't necessarily buy the product. But this generation has been consuming since they were born. They don't see any reason to be suspicious", says Armon.
- A girl panellist from Birmingham commented: "In some of the Nike ads they've got all these well-known footballers. You think, "Oh my God, they've got everybody famous there". You think it must be good if they want it".
- "My worry is that the youth of today are not being called upon to flex their intellectual muscles enough", he says.
- He says advertising is changing as a result: "Lots of the most popular ads at the moment are happy, clappy, fun. Easy to digest. They've got no time or inclination to decode ads".

Task 18. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

One young panellist __ the focus group research embodied this attitude: "If the advert is good, you think their product will be good because the more they can spend __ advertising, the more money they are obviously getting for their product". Armon says the trend has become more pronounced over the seven years that the continuous tracking study has been running, but has reached a peak __ the latest round __ interviews __ 600 youngsters.

Task 19. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense and voice form.

The results of the research deeply _____ (to worry) Sid McGrath, planner at an ad agency, but they _____ (not to surprise) him. "My worry is that the youth of today _____ (not to call) upon to flex their intellectual muscles enough", he says. "There is instant gratification everywhere – in food it's Pot Noodles or vending machines, even their pop icons _____ (to be) one-dimensional figures _____ (to deliver) on a plate. Young people _____ (to live) vicariously through other people's lives and are not asking for much at the moment. A lot of stimulation _____ (to be) "lean back" – it _____ (not to require) as much involvement as it used to".

Task 20. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Popular, advertising, reason, happy, time, real, than, young, opium.

He says _____ is changing as a result: "Lots of the most _____ ads at the moment are _____, clappy, fun. Easy to digest. They've got no _____ or inclination to decode

ads". One _____ behind the shift, McGrath believes, is that _____ people want relief from the traumas of _____ life: "Advertising is becoming the _____ of the masses rather _____ the educator".

What words/details are important in the text? Why?

_____

_____

GLOSSARY

MODULE 1. ON TOP OF THE WORLD
UNIT 1. SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT

Text 1. How to be a winner
Active Vocabulary
claw my way back – get back with difficulty;
keep plugging away – keep trying;
matured – developed, grew;
put things into perspective – decide on priorities;
side-tracked – distracted from your goal;
tackling – dealing with;
boost – increase;
discipline – a particular area of study;
external – not directly related to your thoughts;
barriers – self-imposed limits.

Text 2. Life's good!
Active Vocabulary
beaming– smiling happily;
incivility – rudeness;
ingrates – ungrateful people;
affluent – wealthy;
elimination – eradication;
massively – greatly;
prosaic – ordinary.

UNIT 2. ESCAPE ARTISTS

Text 1. The Book of the Century
Active Vocabulary

dismay – shocked displeasure;
gratifying – pleasing;
enduring – lasting;
innovations – new developments;
ravenous – very hungry;
repels – causes dislike in;
fragments– small pieces;
concepts – ideas.

Text 2. Lonely enough for you?
Active Vocabulary
desolate – deserted;
windswept – affected by strong winds;
startling – very surprising;
chilly – cold;
bare – without plants;
slippery – smooth and difficult to walk on;
blistering – very strong;
savage – wild.

MODULE 2. SOCIETY
UNIT 3. PEOPLE POWER

Text 1. Generations Apart?
Active Vocabulary
innumerable – numerous;
stable – secure;
perplexing – puzzling;
mere – simple;
conscientious – dependable;
precious – valuable;
diverse – varied;
bitter – hostile.

Text 2. Confidence Lab
Active Vocabulary
get across – communicate;
taken a back seat – become less important;
come in handy – be useful;
jump in – interrupt;
tap into – make use of;
get the hang of – learn how to do;
trigger off – activate;
look up to – admire.

UNIT 4. GROWING CONCERNS

Text 1. I can see you
Active Vocabulary
track – follow;
indicator – gauge;
booming – flourishing;
precision – accuracy;
spokesperson – representative;
invasive – intrusive.

Text 2. Judgement Day
Active Vocabulary
lad – boy;
misery – sadness;
conferred – deliberated;
articulate – eloquent;
ancient – elderly;
mandatory – obligatory;
tricky – tough;
baffling – bewildering.

MODULE 3. THE WAY TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE
UNIT 5. OUR CHANGING WORLD

Text 1. The Search for Artificial Intelligence
Active Vocabulary
time limit – deadline;
imitate – mimic;
disputes– feuds;
trick – fool;
groups– camps;
achieved – pulled off;
publicity – hype ;
creates in the mind – conjures up.

Text 2. Moonstruck
Active Vocabulary
Mesmerised – transfixed;
Distinguish – make out;
Problem – hitch;
Dishonourably-shabbily;
Spoken – uttered;

In a state of uncertainty – in limbo;
Vivid and moving – evocative;
Disconnected – cut off.

UNIT 6. A JOB WELL DONE

Text 1. From Dusk till Dawn

Active Vocabulary

blunders – mistakes;
stomach – endure;
exhausting – very tiring;
switching – changing;
pattern – schedule ;
engage in – become involved in;
bolt – dash.

Text 2. Getting a Life

Active Vocabulary

readily – willingly;
pilot – try out/test;
devised – designed/created;
core – central;
commitments – obligations;
adamant – unsusceptible to persuasion;
stifle – prevent;
morale – confidence and cheerfulness;
incentive – encouragement/motivation;
backlog – accumulation of things waiting to be done;
ploy – trick.

MODULE 4. BODY AND MIND
UNIT 7. FIT FOR LIFE

Text 1. Eureka!

Active Vocabulary

dispelled – in this context means ‘disproved’; he proved the others wrong (often used as ‘to dispel a rumour’);
propelled – sent or pushed (point out the derivative, ‘propeller’ – the device which moves an old ship or aeroplane);
intrigued – fascinated, deeply interested;
contract – catch, be infected by (point out that this verb is stressed on the second syllable and is not related to the noun, ‘contract’, which is stressed on the first);
anticipated – predicted, expected;

universally – throughout the world, by everyone (point out the position of this adverb in the sentence, compared to the position of its synonyms);
a dead end – something with no significant consequence;
efficacious – effective;
credit – recognition, acknowledgement (point out that you deserve credit for something good; blame for something bad);
substance – natural or man-made material;
influence – alter, have an effect on;
trigger – cause, prompt (as the trigger of a gun causes it to fire).

Text 2. Whistle While you Work
Active Vocabulary
tendency – inclination;
in person – in the flesh;
hard-working – diligent;
characteristic – distinctive;
secured – clinched;
nevertheless – all the same.

UNIT 8. LIVE AND LEARN

Text 1. How I Got My First-Class Degree
Active Vocabulary
crucial – key;
bewildered – mystified;
search quickly – flick through;
absorbed – immersed;
rejecting – discarding;
understanding of – feel for;
general – broad;
discussion – debate.

Text 2. You can make me do it, but you can't make me like it
Active Vocabulary
lively and excitable – exuberant;
a phrase where two contradictory terms appear together – oxymoron;
most important – paramount;
carried something heavy with difficulty – lugged;
persuade someone to do something against their will – coerce;
people who resist change and favour established ideas – traditionalists;
hid – secreted;
unacceptably unconventional and unreasonable – perverse;
very keen – voracious.

MODULE 5. SEE AND BE SEEN
UNIT 9. THE IMAGE BUSINESS

Text 1. Something of an Oddity?
Active Vocabulary

tactics – the methods you use to get what you want (here, by using methods designed to shock by being outrageous);
inhabit – live in;
eternal – lasting for ever (here, both the 'dream world' of youth and unusually coloured hair);
restraint – self-control, controlled behaviour (unlike the eccentricities of other designers);
rag trade – the clothing business;
amputated – cut off, surgically removed;
recession – a period when the economy is doing badly;
gone downhill – deteriorated, got worse;
enamoured – like or admire;
sit-in – a protest in a public place (often inside a building);
messing about – here, doing something with enjoyment.

Text 2. More than Meets the Lens …
Active Vocabulary

appeared – surfaced;
indisputable – irrefutable;
collective – communal;
joke – prank;
death – demise;
not noticed – undetected;
deception – trickery;
supposedly – reportedly;
ghostly – ethereal.

UNIT 10. SHOP AROUND

Text 1. The Cost of Convenience
Active Vocabulary

hit the spot – be just the right thing;
go off the boil – lose enthusiasm;
ditch – abandon/get rid of;
overheads – essential expenses;
supplement – add something to;
stock – goods/produce;
impulse – sudden desire;
resent – feel bitter about sth;

advent – beginning/introduction;
undercut – sell more cheaply.

Text 2. Those Crazy Kids
Active Vocabulary
stances – attitudes;
round – series;
arouse – stimulate;
decipher – work out;
embodied – represented;
gratification – satisfaction;
pronounced – noticeable;
shift – change.

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