

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника
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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА:

практика усного й писемного мовлення

(додаток до підручника *Advanced Gold Coursebook* by Richard Acklam with Sally Burgess)

Навчально-методичний посібник для студентів IV курсу

Видання 2-е, перероблене і доповнене

Івано-Франківськ

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Посібник складено відповідно до програмних вимог.

Мета посібника – забезпечити цілеспрямоване засвоєння лексичного та граматичного матеріалу, пов'язаного з усіма аспектами вивчення тем “Love and Marriage”, “Money and Financial Institutions”, “Motivation. The Key to Success”, “Cloning: Pros and Cons”, “Environmental Issues”.

Посібник дає багатий лексичний матеріал, пов'язаний із різноманітними видами діяльності людини, містить ряд текстів за тематикою.

Запропонований авторами набір вправ включає: переклад речень з англійської мови на українську та з української мови на англійську, перефразування речень, вибір синонімів, прийменників та прислівників, написання творів та обговорення відповідних тем.

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CONTENTS

THE UNIVERSAL MIGRAINE (Unit 4)
ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY
Vocabulary Notes
Phrases and Word Combinations	.....
VOCABULARY EXERCISES	.....
GRAMMAR CHECK	.....
CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION Love and Marriage	.....
THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL? (Unit 3)	.....
ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	.....
Vocabulary Notes	.....
Phrases and Word Combinations	.....
VOCABULARY EXERCISES	.....
GRAMMAR CHECK	.....
CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION Money and Financial Institutions	.....
WHERE THERE'S A WILL... (Unit 9)	.....
ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	.....
Vocabulary Notes	.....
Phrases and Word Combinations	.....
VOCABULARY EXERCISES	.....
GRAMMAR CHECK	.....
CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION Motivation. The Key to Success	.....
WHERE WILL IT END? (Unit 5)	.....
ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	.....
Vocabulary Notes	.....
Phrases and Word Combinations	.....
VOCABULARY EXERCISES	.....
GRAMMAR CHECK	.....
CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION Cloning: Pros and Cons	.....
AS LUCK WOULD HAVE IT (Unit 8)	.....
ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	.....
Vocabulary Notes	.....
Phrases and Word Combinations	.....
VOCABULARY EXERCISES	.....
GRAMMAR CHECK	.....
CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION How Sceptical Are You?	.....

THE UNIVERSAL MIGRAINE

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **abide** *v past tense and past participle abode, seldom abided* **1** [T] to put up with, tolerate; **sb can't abide sb/sth** used to say that someone dislikes something or someone very much: *I can't abide that man - he's so self-satisfied.* **2** [T] to wait patiently for: *"I will abide the coming of my lord"* (Tennyson). **3** [T] to withstand: *a thermoplastic that will abide rough use and great heat.* **4 past tense abode** [I always + adv/prep] *old use* to live somewhere. **5** to continue to be sure or firm; endure

abide by sth *phr verb* to accept and obey a decision, rule, agreement etc, even though you may not agree with it: *You have to abide by the referee's decision.*

abiding *adj* [only before noun] *written* an abiding feeling or belief continues for a long time and is not likely to change; [= **lasting**]: *Phil has a deep and abiding love for his family.*

abode *n* [C] **1 formal** someone's home - sometimes used humorously: *Welcome to my humble abode.* | *a homeless person with no fixed abode* (=no permanent home) **2 right of abode** *law* the right to live in a country.

law-abiding *adj* respectful of the law and obeying it: *a law-abiding citizen*

2. **blot** *v* [T] **1** to make a wet surface become dry by pressing soft paper or cloth on it **2 blot your copybook** *BrE informal* to do something that spoils the idea that people have of you

blot sth ↔ **out** *phr v* **1** to cover or hide something completely: *Thick white smoke blotted out the sun.* **2** if you blot out an unpleasant memory, a thought etc, you deliberately try to forget it: *She said she took drugs to blot out her problems.*

blot sth ↔ **up** *phr v* to remove liquid from a surface by pressing soft paper or cloth onto it

blot *n* [C] **1** a mark or dirty spot on something, especially made by ink: **ink blots** **2** a building, structure etc that is ugly and spoils the appearance of a place: *The new power station is a blot on the landscape.* **3** something that spoils the good opinion that people have of someone or something: [+on] *The increase in juvenile crime is a blot on our time.*

Phrasal Verbs

3. back

away **1** to move backwards and away from something, especially because you are frightened: [+from] *She backed away from the menacing look on his face.*

2 to stop supporting a plan or idea, or stop being involved in something: [+from] *The government has backed away from its nuclear weapons strategy.*

down to admit that you are wrong or that you have lost an argument *Both sides have refused to back down.*

off **1** to move backwards, away from someone or something *She backed off and then turned and ran.*

2 to stop telling someone what to do, or stop criticizing them, especially so that they can deal with something themselves *I think you should back off for a while.*

	3 to stop supporting something, or decide not to do something you were planning to do [+from]	<i>Jerry backed off when he realized how much work was involved. The company has backed off from investing new money.</i>
onto	if a building backs onto something, its back faces it	<i>The hotel backs onto St Mark's Square.</i>
out	to decide not to do something that you had promised to do [+of]	<i>After you've signed the contract, it will be impossible to back out. The government is trying to back out of its commitment to reduce pollution.</i>
up	1 back sb/sth ↔ up to say or show that what someone is saying is true	<i>Jane would back me up if she were here. There's no evidence to back up his accusations. These theories have not been backed up by research.</i>
	2 back sb/sth ↔ up to provide support or help for someone or something	<i>The plan's success depends on how vigorously the UN will back it up with action. The police officers are backed up by extra teams of people at the weekend.</i>
	3 to make a copy of information stored on a computer back sth ↔ up	<i>Make sure you back up. These devices can back up the whole system.</i>
	back sth ↔ up onto sth	<i>Back all your files up onto floppy disks.</i>
	4 esp AmE to make a vehicle move backwards back sth ↔ up	<i>The truck stopped and then backed up. I backed the car up a little.</i>
	5 to move backwards	<i>Back up a bit so that everyone can see</i>
	6 if traffic backs up, it forms a long line of vehicles that cannot move	<i>The traffic was starting to back up in both directions.</i>
	7 if a toilet, sink etc backs up, it becomes blocked so that water cannot flow out of it	<i>The flood water backed up the pipes for the dirty water.</i>

4. bring

about

to make something happen [= cause]

How can we bring about a change in attitudes?

A huge amount of environmental damage has been brought about by the destruction of the rainforests.

along	to take someone or something with you when you go somewhere	<i>You're welcome to bring along a friend. I've brought some pictures along to show you.</i>
around / round	<p>1 bring the conversation around/round to sth to deliberately and gradually introduce a new subject into a conversation</p> <p>2 to make someone become conscious again</p> <p>3 to manage to persuade someone to do something or to agree with you [+to]</p> <p>4 to bring someone or something to someone's house</p>	<p><i>I'll try to bring the conversation around to the subject of money.</i></p> <p><i>I slapped his face a couple of times to try to bring him round.</i></p> <p><i>She won't listen to me.</i></p> <p><i>Let's see if Sue can bring her round.</i></p> <p><i>I'm sure I can bring him around to our point of view.</i></p> <p><i>I'll bring the books around tomorrow.</i></p>
back	<p>1 bring sth ↔ back to start to use something again that was used in the past [= reintroduce]</p> <p>2 bring sth ↔ back to make you remember something</p> <p>3 bring sth ↔ back to take something or someone with you when you come back from somewhere</p> <p>bring sth back for sb</p> <p>bring sb back sth</p> <p>4 bring sb ↔ back to return someone to their previous job or position of authority [= reinstate]</p> <p>5 bring sb back to sth if something that is said brings you back to a particular subject, it is connected with that subject, so you will start talking about it again</p>	<p><i>The city council has decided to bring back the old electric trams</i></p> <p><i>Bringing back the death penalty has done absolutely nothing to reduce crime.</i></p> <p><i>The trip brought back a lot of happy memories.</i></p> <p><i>Seeing those pictures on TV brought it all back to me.</i></p> <p><i>Don't forget to bring something back for the kids.</i></p> <p><i>If you're going to the store, could you bring me back a six-pack?</i></p> <p><i>Following their latest defeat, soccer fans are urging the club to bring back the former manager</i></p> <p><i>This brings us back to the question of funding.</i></p>
down	<p>1 to reduce something to a lower level</p> <p>2 to fly a plane down to the ground [= land]</p> <p>3 to make a plane, bird, or animal fall to the ground by shooting at it</p>	<p><i>The government hopes these measures will help to bring down inflation.</i></p> <p><i>The pilot managed to bring the plane down safely</i></p> <p><i>A bomber had been brought down by anti-aircraft fire.</i></p>

	4 to force a government or ruler to stop ruling a country	<i>a crisis that could bring down the government</i>
	5 to make someone fall over	<i>He was brought down by the goalkeeper and awarded a penalty.</i>
	6 to make something bad happen to someone, especially to yourself or to people connected with you [+on/upon]	<i>His recklessness brought down disaster on the whole family.</i>
forth	<i>literary</i> to produce something or make it appear	<i>a tragic love affair that brought forth only pain</i>
forward	1 to change an arrangement so that something happens sooner: [+to]	<i>The meeting's been brought forward to Thursday</i>
	2 bring forward legislation/plans/policies etc to officially introduce legislation/plans/policies etc for people to discuss	<i>The government has brought forward new proposals to tackle the problem of increasing crime.</i>
	3 to record the result of a calculation so that it can be used in a further calculation	<i>The balance brought forward is £21,765.</i>
in	1 to introduce a new law	<i>Harsh anti-Trade Union laws were brought in in the early 1980s.</i>
	2 to ask someone to become involved in a discussion or situation	<i>I'd like to bring in Doctor Hall here and ask him his views.</i>
	bring sb in to do sth	<i>The police were brought in to investigate the matter.</i>
	3 to earn a particular amount or produce a particular amount of profit	<i>The sale of the house only brought in about £45,000.</i>
	4 to attract customers to a shop or business	<i>We've got to bring in more business if we want the restaurant to survive.</i>
	5 bring in a verdict to say officially in a law court whether someone is guilty or not guilty of a crime [= return a verdict]	<i>The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.</i>
into	1 to cause someone or something to be in a particular situation	<i>Most of the land has now been brought into cultivation.</i> <i>The work brought me into contact with a lot of very interesting people.</i>
	2 to make someone become involved in a discussion or situation	<i>The government is trying to bring teachers into the debate on education.</i> <i>There is a danger that this could bring other countries into the war.</i>
off	to succeed in doing something difficult [= pull off]	<i>They managed to bring off the most daring jewellery robbery in</i>

on	1 to make something bad or unpleasant happen [= cause]	<i>history. Stress can bring on an asthma attack.</i>
	2 to help someone to improve or make progress	<i>What's brought this on? Have I upset you somehow?</i>
	3 to make plants or crops grow faster	<i>Teachers have to bring on the bright children and at the same time give extra help to those who need it</i>
	4 <i>informal</i> used to say that you are prepared and willing to deal with something bad that is likely to happen	<i>Keeping the young plants in a greenhouse will help bring them on</i>
on/upon	to make something unpleasant happen to someone	<i>Bring it on!</i>
	bring sth on/upon yourself	<i>You have brought disaster on the whole village!</i>
onto	if something brings you onto a particular subject, it is a good time for you to start talking about it	<i>I've got no sympathy for him - he's brought this all on himself!</i>
out	1 to make something easier to see, taste, notice etc	<i>This brings me onto the question of pay rises.</i>
	2 to produce something that will be sold to the public	<i>The spices really bring out the flavour of the meat.</i>
	3 to take something out of a place	<i>Fatherhood seems to have brought out the caring side of him.</i>
	4 bring out the best/worst in sb to make someone behave in the best or worst way that they can	<i>He's bringing out a new album next month.</i>
	5 bring sb out of himself/herself to make someone feel more confident and able to talk to people	<i>Jenny opened the cupboard and brought out a couple of bottles</i>
	6 if something brings you out in spots, it makes them appear on your skin [+in]	<i>Alcohol just brings out the worst in her.</i>
through	to help someone to successfully deal with a very difficult event or period of time	<i>Changing schools has really brought her out of herself.</i>
together	1 to arrange for people to meet and do something together	<i>Any foods containing wheat bring him out in a rash.</i>
	2 to make people have a better relationship or feel closer to each other	<i>Both my children have brought me through extremely difficult times since my husband died.</i>
		<i>We brought together researchers from three different universities to work on the project.</i>
		<i>Any attack by a foreign power will inevitably bring the people of a country together.</i>

up	<p>1 to mention a subject or start to talk about it [= raise]</p> <p>2 to look after and influence a child until he or she is grown up [= raise]</p> <p>bring sb up to do sth</p> <p>be brought up (as) a Catholic/Muslim etc</p> <p>3 to make something appear on a computer screen</p> <p>4 <i>BrE</i> if you bring food up, it comes back up from your stomach and out of your mouth</p> <p>5 to charge someone with a particular crime and make them go to a court to be judged: [+before]</p> <p>6 bring sb up short/with a start to surprise someone and make them suddenly stop talking or doing something</p>	<p><i>Why did you have to bring up the subject of money?</i></p> <p><i>He was brought up by his grandparents.</i></p> <p><i>In my day, children were brought up to respect the law.</i></p> <p><i>I was brought up a Catholic.</i></p> <p><i>Can you bring up the list of candidates again?</i></p> <p><i>I had a sandwich for lunch and promptly brought it up again</i></p> <p><i>He was brought up before a magistrate, charged with dangerous driving.</i></p> <p><i>Her question brought me up short.</i></p>
5. get		
about	<p>1 to go or travel to different places</p> <p>2 if news or information gets about, it is told to a lot of people</p>	<p><i>She's eighty now, and doesn't get about much any more.</i></p> <p><i>I don't really want this to get about.</i></p>
across	<p>to succeed in communicating an idea or piece of information to someone, or to be communicated successfully</p> <p>[+to]</p>	<p><i>We must get across the simple fact that drugs are dangerous.</i></p> <p><i>The message isn't getting across.</i></p> <p><i>It is important that we get this message across to voters.</i></p>
ahead	<p>to be successful and do better than other people in a job or work</p>	<p><i>She soon found that it wasn't easy to get ahead in the movie business.</i></p>
along	<p>1 if two or more people get along, they have a friendly relationship</p> <p>[+with]</p> <p>2 to deal with a job or situation or to make progress</p> <p>[+without]</p> <p>3 <i>spoken</i> used to say that it is time for you to leave, for example because you have something else to do</p>	<p><i>We've always got along quite well.</i></p> <p><i>They seem to get along with each other.</i></p> <p><i>How's Sam getting along at university?</i></p> <p><i>Don't worry, we'll get along without you</i></p> <p><i>I must/I'd better be getting along.</i></p>
around	<p>1 get around (sth) to go or travel to different places</p>	<p><i>We had to use public transport to get around.</i></p>

	2 if news or information gets around, it is told to a lot of people	<i>News of the accident soon got around.</i>
		<i>Word got around that the department might be closed.</i>
	3 get around sth to avoid something that is difficult or causes problems for you	<i>I think we should be able to get around most of these problems.</i>
		<i>She was always very clever at getting around the rules.</i>
around to sth at	to do something that you have been intending to do for some time	<i>I meant to phone her yesterday, but I never got around to it.</i>
	1 to keep criticizing someone in an unkind way	<i>Why is he always getting at me?</i>
		<i>He felt he was being got at by the other students.</i>
	2 be getting at sth to be trying to say something in a way that is difficult for other people to understand	<i>What are you getting at, Helen?</i>
	3 to be able to reach something	<i>Do you see the point I'm getting at?</i>
		<i>We had to move the washing machine out to get at the wiring behind it.</i>
	4 to discover information, especially the truth about a situation	<i>I was determined to get at the truth.</i>
	5 informal to use threats to influence the decision of people who are involved in a court case	<i>Do you think some of the jury have been got at?</i>
away from	1 to avoid something that is difficult or unpleasant for you, or something that limits what you can do in some way	<i>I needed to get away from the pressures of work.</i>
		<i>There is no getting away from this fact (=you cannot avoid or deny this fact).</i>
	2 to begin to talk about other things rather than the subject you are supposed to be discussing	<i>I think we're getting away from the main issue.</i>
	3 get away from it all to have a relaxing holiday	<i>You need to get away from it all for a couple of weeks.</i>
away with	1 to not be caught or punished when you have done something wrong	<i>Watch Frank - he'll cheat if he thinks he can get away with it.</i>
	2 get away with murder informal to not be punished for doing something wrong	<i>Some of those children get away with murder!</i>
	3 to receive only a small punishment for something	<i>The charge was reduced to manslaughter, and she got away with three years in prison.</i>
	4 to do something without experiencing any problems or difficulties, even though it is not the best thing to do	<i>The colour's not quite right, but I think you'll get away with it.</i>
back at	to do something to hurt or harm someone who has hurt or harmed you	<i>He'll probably go out with her just to get back at me.</i>

behind	<p>1 if you get behind with a job, payments, rent etc, you do not do or pay as much of it as you should have by a particular time: [+with]</p> <p>2 get behind sb <i>informal</i> to support someone</p>	<p><i>I don't want to get behind with my work.</i></p> <p><i>You can always catch up later if you get behind.</i></p> <p><i>The crowd really got behind them and cheered them on.</i></p>
by	<p>to have enough money to buy the things you need, but no more [+on]</p>	<p><i>I don't earn a huge salary, but we get by.</i></p> <p><i>Sometimes they had to get by on very little.</i></p>
down	<p>1 get sb down to make someone feel unhappy and tired</p> <p>2 get sth ↔ down to write something, especially something that someone is saying</p> <p>3 get sth down (sb) to eat or drink something, or persuade someone else to eat or drink something</p> <p>4 BrE to leave the table after a meal – used by children or when you are talking to children</p>	<p><i>His lack of social life was beginning to get him down.</i></p> <p><i>He was followed by a group of reporters trying to get down every word he said.</i></p> <p><i>I knew I'd feel better once I'd got some food down.</i></p> <p><i>He still says he's not hungry, and I can't get anything down him</i></p> <p><i>Please, may I get down?</i></p>
in on	<p><i>informal</i> to become involved in something that other people are doing or planning</p>	<p><i>Quite a few companies would like to get in on the project.</i></p>
in with	<p><i>informal</i> to become friendly with someone</p>	<p><i>He got in with a bad crowd and started getting into trouble.</i></p>
into	<p>1 to enter a place, especially when this is difficult</p> <p>2 to arrive at a place</p> <p>3 to be elected to a parliament</p> <p>4 to be allowed to be a student at a university, college etc</p> <p>5 to be made a member of a team</p> <p>6 to start doing or feeling something, or being in a particular situation</p> <p>7 to begin to be involved in doing something</p> <p>8 <i>informal</i> to begin to enjoy something or be interested in it</p> <p>9 <i>informal</i> to put on a piece of clothing, especially when this is difficult because the piece of clothing is too small for you</p>	<p><i>The door was locked and we couldn't get into the house.</i></p> <p><i>What time do we get into New York?</i></p> <p><i>He first got into parliament in 1982.</i></p> <p><i>She got into UCLA.</i></p> <p><i>Do you think you might get into the Olympic team this year?</i></p> <p><i>He's started getting into trouble at school</i></p> <p><i>She was starting to get into politics.</i></p> <p><i>I first got into jazz when I was at college.</i></p> <p><i>I don't know how she managed to get into those trousers.</i></p>

	10 what's got into sb <i>spoken</i> used to express surprise that someone is behaving very differently from the way they usually behave	<i>I don't know what's got into Sally recently.</i>
off	1 to leave a place, or to help someone to leave a place get off sth get sb off	<i>We'll try and get off straight after lunch.</i> <i>Get off my land!</i> <i>I'll phone you as soon as I've got the children off to school.</i> <i>I usually get off at six o'clock.</i> <i>What time do you get off work?</i>
	2 get off (sth) to finish work and leave the place where you work at the end of the day	<i>I'll have to get this letter off by tonight. I'll get the forms off to you today.</i>
	3 get sth off to send a letter or package by post [+to]	<i>Why don't you get those wet clothes off?</i>
	4 get sth off to remove a piece of clothing	<i>The police felt he had got off very lightly.</i>
	5 if someone gets off, they are not punished for doing something wrong, or they receive only a small punishment [+with]	<i>If you're lucky, you'll get off with a fine.</i>
	6 get sb off to help someone avoid being punished for a crime	<i>Her lawyers were confident that they could get her off.</i>
	7 get (sb) off to go to sleep, or to help a child go to sleep	<i>I went to bed but couldn't get off to sleep.</i> <i>It took us ages to get the baby off.</i> <i>The day had got off to a bad start.</i>
	8 to a good/bad etc start to start in a particular way	
	9 to stop talking about a subject	<i>Can we get off the subject of death, please?</i>
	10 get off (sth/sb) <i>informal</i> used to tell someone to stop touching something or someone	<i>Get off me!</i> <i>Get off (=stop touching me)!</i>
	11 tell somebody where to get off <i>informal</i> to tell someone that they are asking you for too much or are behaving in a way you will not accept	<i>He wanted £50, but I told him where to get off.</i>
out	1 to leave a room or building [+of]	<i>You ought to get out into the fresh air. Get out of the kitchen!</i>
	2 to escape from a place [+of]	<i>Some of the animals had got out.</i> <i>He was determined to get out of prison.</i>

<p>3 get sb out to help someone leave a place or escape from a place [+of]</p>	<p><i>It's important to get these people out as soon as possible.</i> <i>We knew it was going to be difficult to get him out of the country.</i></p>
<p>4 get sth ↔ out to take something from the place where it is kept</p>	<p><i>She got out her violin and started to play</i></p>
<p>5 if information gets out, a lot of people then know it although it is meant to be secret</p>	<p><i>It's bound to get out that he's retiring soon.</i></p>
<p>6 get sth ↔ out to produce a book or other product that can be sold to people</p>	<p><i>We're hoping to get the new catalogue out next week.</i></p>
<p>7 get sth ↔ out to succeed in saying something, especially when this is very difficult</p>	<p><i>I wanted to tell him I loved him, but couldn't get the words out.</i></p>
out of	
<p>1 to avoid doing something you have promised to do or are supposed to do</p>	<p><i>See if you can get out of that meeting tomorrow.</i></p>
<p>2 to stop doing something or being involved in something</p>	<p><i>I wanted to get out of teaching.</i></p>
<p>3 get sth out of sb to force or persuade someone to tell you something or give you something</p>	<p><i>I was determined to get the truth out of her.</i></p>
<p>4 get sth out of sth to enjoy something you do or experience, or to learn something as a result</p>	<p><i>Children can get a lot out of being involved in community projects.</i></p>
over	
<p>1 get over sth to become well again after an illness</p>	<p><i>It's taken me ages to get over the flu.</i></p>
<p>2 get over sth to begin to feel better after a very upsetting experience</p>	<p><i>She never got over the death of her son.</i></p>
<p>3 get sth ↔ over to succeed in communicating ideas or information to other people: [+to]</p>	<p><i>It's important that we get this message over to young people.</i></p>
<p>4 get sth over also get sth over with to do and finish something difficult that you have to do</p>	<p><i>I'll be in touch once I've got my exams over.</i> <i>I can't wait to get the interview over with.</i></p>
<p>5 get over sth to successfully deal with a problem or difficulty</p>	<p><i>Once we've got over the first few months, we should be making a reasonable profit</i></p>
<p>6 can't/couldn't get over sth <i>spoken</i> used to say that you are very surprised, shocked, or amused by something</p>	<p><i>I can't get over how well you look.</i></p>
round	
<p>1 if news or information gets round, it is told to a lot of people</p>	<p><i>News like this soon gets round.</i></p>
<p>2 get round sth to avoid something that is difficult or causes problems for you</p>	<p><i>Most companies manage to get round the restrictions.</i></p>

	3 get round sb to gently persuade someone to do what you want by being nice to them	<i>I know how to get round Chris.</i>
round to sth	<i>BrE</i> to do something that you have been intending to do for some time	<i>I keep meaning to put a lock on it, but I never get round to it.</i>
through to sth	to succeed in making someone understand something, especially when this is difficult	<i>I couldn't seem to get through to her.</i> <i>How can I get it through to him that this is really important?</i>
to sb/sth	1 <i>informal</i> to make someone feel annoyed or upset	<i>I'm under a lot of pressure at work, and sometimes it gets to me a bit.</i> <i>Don't let things get to you.</i>
	2 get to thinking/wondering sth <i>informal</i> to start thinking or wondering something	<i>He got to thinking how disappointed his parents would be.</i>
together	1 if people get together, they meet in order to spend time with each other 2 if two people get together, they start a romantic or sexual relationship 3 get sth ↔ together to collect things together 4 get sb ↔ together to bring people together to make a group 5 get sth ↔ together to succeed in getting enough money to do or buy something 6 get sth together <i>informal</i> to change your life so that it is organized and you are in control of it get yourself together 7 get it together <i>spoken</i> to be organized and successful in your life, job etc	<i>We must get together for a drink.</i> <i>I'm so happy that they got together.</i> <i>I need to get some paperwork together for the meeting.</i> <i>He got together a group of local businessmen to discuss the problem.</i> <i>We're trying to get together enough money to buy a flat.</i> <i>He's just trying to get his life together at the moment.</i> <i>I'm staying with my parents for a while, until I've got myself together a bit.</i> <i>The government can't seem to get it together on the environment.</i>
up to	to do something, especially something slightly bad	<i>Go upstairs and see what the kids are getting up to.</i> <i>What did you get up to at the weekend?</i>

Phrases and Word Combinations

like a red rag to a bull
like a fish out of water
like a log
like a bear with a sore head
like a bull in a china shop

as strong as an ox
as light as a feather
as quick as a flash
as white as a sheet
as cool as a cucumber

a grain of truth
 a pearl of wisdom
 a slip of the tongue
 a difference of opinion
 a lapse of concentration
 a term of endearment

the price of failure
 (without) fear of contradiction
 a load of rubbish
 a heart of gold
 a question of time

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Study the phrases and word combinations and choose the alternative that best completes these sentences:

1. After the only friends Maria had at the college left to study abroad, she felt
 - A like a bull in a china shop
 - B as light as a feather
 - C like a fish out of water
2. What put you in such a foul mood? You're ... !
 - A like a red rag to a bull
 - B like a bear with a sore head
 - C as strong as an ox
3. No one knows when he will get over the shock of his friend's death. It's
 - A a question of time
 - B a heart of gold
 - C a lapse of concentration
4. Whoever it was who phoned him must have given him a terrible fright. He went ... when he answered the phone.
 - A as cool as a cucumber
 - B as white as a sheet
 - C as quick as a flash
5. ... is his being rejected by everyone.
 - A a grain of truth
 - B the price of failure
 - C a term of endearment

2. Replace the underlined phrases in these sentences with one of the phrases and word combinations. Make all other necessary changes:

1. He was really nervous before the wedding but on the day he showed no sign of nerves.
2. Simon is very insensitive sometimes. He asked Helen about Jeff and everyone knows they've just broken up.
3. You should have seen William lift that heavy box. He doesn't look it, but he really is physically very powerful.
4. He gave her a cashmere shawl that weighed very little but kept her wonderfully warm.
5. Mentioning marriage while Sheila's around makes her very angry.
6. Thank you for that important piece of advice, Jerry. Now do you think you could suggest something more useful?
7. He plays the part of a tough cop with a kind and generous character.
8. There's a small amount of truth in what she says, but it's greatly exaggerated.

3. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrases and word combinations:

1. Це просто питання часу, чи їхнє кохання з першого погляду приведе до одруження. 2. Джон гадав, що в Мері золоте серце, а вона виявилася жалюгідною. 3. Мій лікар ніколи не порекомендував би мені поратися на грядці, тому що він знає, що я не є сильний як бик, і фізична праця для мене те саме, що червона шмата для бика. 4. Коли друг мого брата порушив предмет любовного зв'язку на стороні, його дружина розлютилася, і величезна кількість ніжних слів не могла доказати, що вона неправа і що це була проста помилка на слові. 5. Якби вчора на вечірці Джейн не почувала себе не в своїй тарілці, вона не була би бліда як полотно. 6. Я палко захоплююсь вивченням перл мудрості, таких як „Очі не бачать, серце не плаче”, „Розлука зближує”, „Краса у кожного своя”. Їх можна вживати і при цьому не боятися, що тебе не зрозуміють, адже там є крихта правди.

4. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. What position are they in to make certain the prisoners abide by the rules of their temporary release? 2. Whatever the reason for a refusal, the church musician has to abide by the publisher's decision. 3. I can't abide the idea of them getting married. 4. But her abiding passions were medieval history and archaeology which she continued to study all her life. 5. His other abiding memory is a harrowing one. 6. It was an abode of perfect blessedness. 7. The 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act changed this, and only those born in Britain were henceforth automatically given the right of abode. 8. These men are all decent, tax-paying, law-abiding people. 9. Alan had backed away until he'd felt the rubbery darkness looming behind him. 10. Needless loss of life resulted from a policy that emphasized backing away from provocation and discouraging self-defense. 11. Congress has backed down on its demand for an increase in defense spending. 12. They then backed off from a confrontation but stopped talking. 13. By simply backing out of public provision, governments turn services over to the private market. 14. Can you back up a few steps so that I can open the door? 15. Don't forget to back up all the new files you create. 16. They claim they can give us the best deal, but can they back this up with guarantee? 17. Any surface oil not absorbed after 10-15 minutes should be blotted off with a tissue. 18. Maybe I was blotting out my past, as provincials do, in my haste to get to where the action was. 19. I appeared twice like an ink blot on a folded sheet of paper: a passive, meaningless blur. 20. The container site at North Farm is a real blot on the landscape. 21. In all these the discussion remains specific to the difficulty that brought it about. 22. But her competitive fire has brought her back for the Olympics and one more shot at gold. 23. This has brought criticism raining down on Mr. Deby from all sides. 24. I bring it forth closed and immediately hide it under the coverlet. 25. The anticipation of future employment by women may bring births forward. 26. I had done nothing to bring this off; but I was to be the identifiable face of the campaign. 27. He would have brought it on himself. 28. However, the Government unfortunately failed to bring the people together. 29. He was always vague when I brought the subject up, so I never pushed it. 30. He's got an old van, which he uses for getting about. 31. It took him ages to get his point across. 32. One of the most important was getting across to pupils and staff that good attendance was a high priority. 33. Having led sheltered lives in the North, they had never had to scrape to get ahead. 34. He is a nice boy – very easy to get along with. 35. As to the stardom, well, the truth is, Alice could no longer get along without it. 36. He gets around the fire codes by claiming the building is a private club and not a business. 37. It's quite easy to get around London. 38. We finally got around to clearing out the

garage. 39. She wanted to get away from the traditional ideas of what theatre is about. 40. No one insults my family and gets away with it! 41. But the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors is angry that some other local authorities are letting agents get away with murder. 42. At school he had always got away with doing the bare minimum amount of work. 43. It's important to get things down on paper. 44. Get that tea down you! 45. The scheme has proved very successful, and now other local authorities are keen to get in on the act. 46. My parents were always terrified of getting into debt. 47. In the end he got off because there wasn't enough evidence against him. 48. Get off those cakes, or there'll be trouble. 49. Mary screamed at me to get out. 50. We have to make absolutely certain that none of this gets out. 51. He's trying to get out of tidying his room. 52. I hope he got something out of his visit. 53. It's perfectly normal to be a bit nervous. I'm sure you'll get over it once you start your presentation. 54. I don't know how we're going to get over this problem. 55. A deed planned in cold blood may appear very different to the perpetrator if he ever gets round to carrying it out. 56. I haven't got round to unpacking from my holiday yet. 57. You run for five seconds, fall down and then everyone gets together for a group hug. 58. Yet wondering what your fellow citizens got up to in the war is a barrier to any sense of community.

5. Fill in the correct form of the phrasal verb:

a) 1. We slowly backed ... the rattlesnake. 2. Even though it was obvious Emma's demands were unrealistic, she wouldn't back 3. First, by minimizing conversion capital costs while backing ... expensive oil we conserve both capital and consumer resources. 4. I didn't back the document ... and lost the whole lot. 5. When you write a history essay, you should back ... all your points with facts. 6. He started to back ... , just as he had when he saw my dad. 7. Back ... , Marc! Let me run my own life! 8. I almost backed ... the deal. 9. The car stopped and then began to back 10. Our house backs ... the park.

b) 1. The problem is to discover the procedures by which high-level units bring this 2. Damn and blast, could somebody bring her ... me? 3. Lord James promised to monitor situation and to bring legislation ... if it were proved it was needed. 4. Though that wasn't entirely true, for Maud would, and she would probably even bring it 5. The editor's primary responsibility would be the tedious business of bringing the paper ... every week. 6. What had brought this change ... she hardly knew, but whatever the cause she did not regret the consequence. 7. There was a scrape as she brought a taper ... from a tin box and leaned towards the fire to light it. 8. Well, maybe it would be a reason for bringing his marriage 9. Brown and Warne had an unenviable dilemma on their hands, even if they brought it ... themselves. 10. This type of loving commitment can bring a marriage ... the rough times and into full blossom again.

c) 1. Now he has got a small car, he gets ... much more. 2. The teacher doesn't seem to notice that Peter never does his homework. I don't know how he gets ... it. 3. He couldn't afford to go out last month after he got ... with this rent. 4. She doesn't earn a lot of money but she earns enough to get 5. She got ... the crowd at the local bar and she doesn't go around with us anymore. 6. I don't get ... with my dad, so I only see him at Christmas. 7. We're going to get ... with some friends for a barbeque. Would you like to come? 8. Sandra doesn't seem able to get ... her mother's death. 9. I know it's very stressful, but try not to let it get ... you. 10. Although they wanted to keep it quiet, news of the job losses got ... very quickly.

6. Translate the following sentences into English using the essential vocabulary:

1. Я ніколи не подумав би, що він зможе пережити страхіття, перед якими інші здригнулися б. 2. Якщо хтось не хоче чи не може змиритися з обставинами, йому

необхідно піти. 3. Краще б нашому уряду дотримуватися миролюбної політики. 4. Ти часом не знаєш, де він оселився? 5. Ми всі знаємо, чому так багато законослухняних американців володіють вогнепальною зброєю. 6. Ми ніяк не могли зрозуміти, чому Володимир відмовився від цієї ідеї. 7. Слова доповідача змусили його опонента відступити. 8. Тепер вже пізно відмовлятися від запрошення. 9. Якби ваша фірма не відступила від контракту, ми не розривали б зараз з вами угоди. 10. Нам потрібні додаткові відомості, щоб обґрунтувати наші положення. 11. Потік води залив стічні труби. 12. Його поведінка заплямувала честь нашої сім'ї. 13. Новий кінотеатр псує весь ансамбль. 14. Мені дуже шкода, що ти заплямував свою репутацію. 15. Якби вона тільки могла стерти спогади про цю жахливу подію! 16. Чим була викликана ця сварка? 17. Я була дуже здивована, коли мене спитали, чому я не привожу свого брата. 18. Нам необхідно схилити на нашу сторону інших членів комітету. 19. Запах цих квітів навіює спогади. 20. Його заклик народжувати тільки хлопчиків звучав безглуздо. 21. Цікаво, чи лікарі можуть врятувати життя цьому хлопчику. 22. Я просто щаслива, що брати знову разом після всіх їх сварок. 23. Нема потреби з'ясовувати, що в нього було в минулому, якщо ми збираємося брати його на роботу. 24. Пройшли чутки про таємні плани уряду. 25. Думаю, мені час іти; я хочу попасти додому раніше. 26. Якщо ти досить розумний, то інколи можна й ухилитися від податків. 27. Не думаю, що тобі і цього разу вдасться вийти сухим з води. 28. Як же мені кинути курити? 29. Його сумна історія зворушила дівчину і їй захотілося допомогти йому. 30. Ти повинен сам тримати себе в руках, ніхто інший не зможе зробити це за тебе.

GRAMMAR CHECK

1. Look at the letter a young man wrote to an advice column and the reply he received. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive). In some cases either the gerund or the infinitive is possible:

Dear Max,

I've decided ... (write) to you because I've failed ... (come up with) a solution of my own to what is rapidly becoming a serious problem. I'm a successful, good looking, healthy, intelligent and likeable guy in my late twenties, but I regret ... (say) I haven't been able ... (find) a permanent girlfriend... or even an impermanent one!

It's not good ... (tell) me I should try ... (meet) more girls. That's the whole problem. I've been living here for six months and I haven't succeeded in ... (get to know) more than five women I've genuinely had anything in common with. My best friend suggests ... (take up) a hobby of some kind or ... (join) a club. I suppose I wouldn't mind ... (learn) more about photography or ... (take up) a new sport, but I really don't have much time during the week and come Saturday night, I'm on my own again. Several friends have offered ... (introduce) me to eligible women, but none of them turned out ... (be) what I'd call 'my type' and I've realized I prefer ... (meet) people on my own terms. To make matters worse I've never grown even vaguely accustomed to ... (live) alone. What would you advise me ... (do)?

Yours,

Lonely of London

Dear Lonely of London,

I'm sure you won't deny ... (be) just a tiny bit choosy. You admit to ... (meet) a number of women since moving to London, five of whom you 'genuinely had something in common with'

but, even so, you seem convinced that only meeting more women will enable you ... (find) the girlfriend of your dreams. Friends have given you all sorts of excellent advice that you don't even seem to consider ... (follow). I don't understand how you can expect ... (meet) more women if you refuse to make any effort. I can't help ... (think) that much of the problem is of your own creation. Why not try ... (get) in touch with one of the women your friends have been kind enough to introduce you to? If she'll agree ... (go out with) you, you may well find that she's much more your type than you first thought. Don't put off ... (call). Do it today! Stop ... (fool) yourself. If you don't act now, you may be forced ... (spend) the rest of your life alone.

All the best,
Uncle Max

2. Choose the modal verb that best fills each of the gaps in this conversation:

A: I wish she hadn't just gone off like that.

B: Yes, I think she **A must B should** have told you she'd met someone else.

A: I don't even know how she met him. She hardly ever went out on her own.

B: Even so, she **A might B can** have met him at college.

A: Yes, I suppose so. I've been spending most of my time alone since she left, you know.

B: That's no good. You **A should B need** try to go out with friends at least once a week.

A: You're probably right. The problem is most of our friends were mutual friends.

B: But you **A must B should** have some friends that you knew before you met her.

A: Well, yes. I suppose there are a few, but they all live outside London.

B: Surely, you **A must B can** have made some new friends since moving to London.

A: Yes, but only through work, I never seem to meet anyone outside work.

B: Well, I think you **A must B ought to** take up a sport of some kind.

A: Actually, I've been thinking about registering with a dating service but I don't want to spend a lot of money.

B: Why do you say that? I've heard that you **A mustn't B don't have to** spend any money at all to join one of those internet services like 'Swoon'.

A: But I don't like the idea of millions of people knowing my personal details.

B: They won't! The dating service **A should B has to** keep your identity secret.

A: Another problem is that all these services are international and I **A can B might** fall in love with someone who lives too far away.

B: Then specify that you only want to meet people in your area when you fill in the form or write your advert.

A: What if the people who answer my ad don't like me once we've got to know each other?

B: Don't be silly! You **A can't B mightn't** expect everyone to fall in love with you, you know.

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Love and Marriage

Thematic Vocabulary

1. blind love, deep love, filial love, fraternal love, limitless love, maternal love, parental love, platonic love, profound love, sincere love, true love, undying love, unrequited love, for love, love at first sight, love in a cottage
2. courtship, liaison, love letter, love life, love song, love story, love's young dream, love-affair, love-child, love-lorn, love-match, love-pact suicide, love-seat
3. to be in perfect harmony, to be in love (with), to be out of love (with), to display love towards smth., to do smth. for love, to fall in love, fall out of love, to give one's love (to smb.), to have no love for smb., to inspire love for, to make love to, to show love towards smth.
4. arranged marriage, bigamous marriage, broken marriage, childless marriage, civil marriage, common-law marriage / communal marriage / open marriage, companionate marriage / marriage by contract, conformist marriage, marriage by habit and repute, forcible marriage, foreign marriage, group marriage / plural marriage, hedge marriage / secret marriage, interfaith marriage, interracial marriage, invalid marriage, irregular marriage, left-handed marriage / morganatic marriage, legal marriage / marriage at law / marriage in law, limping marriage, marriage of convenience, marriage terminable by pleasure, mercenary marriage, mixed marriage, nonconformist marriage, proved marriage, proxy marriage, putative marriage / sham marriage, regular marriage, shotgun marriage, trial marriage, unarranged marriages, valid marriage, white marriage, silver wedding, golden wedding
5. bridecake, concubinage, dowry, marriage age, marriage articles, marriage bonds, marriage broker, marriage certificate, marriage contract, marriage counselor, marriage customs, marriage dispensation, marriage law, marriage licence, marriage lines, marriage notice book, marriage portion, marriage property agreement / marriage property pact, marriage record, marriage service, marriage settlement, marriage agreement, marriage state / marriage status, marriage vow, wedding rings
6. bride, bridegroom / groom, bridegroom elect, bridesman / best man / grooms man, bridesmaid, stag night, hen night, fiancé, fiancée, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law
7. to set a date, to get engaged, to announce a marriage, to annul a marriage, to arrange a marriage, to break up a marriage / to dissolve a marriage, to consummate a marriage, to contract a marriage, to enter into a marriage, to give (one's child) in marriage, to marry by mutual consent, to perform a marriage ceremony, to propose marriage

Top 10: Mind Games Women Play

By Tamara Hanson

Understanding the opposite sex can be a job in itself, and translating the games women play can make the job even tougher. Let's face it – you don't want to be engaging in psychological warfare with any female.

Well, fear not; below are the top 10 games women play in the dating world, explicitly deciphered just for you.

Number 10

The waiting game

You called her and, although you usually don't do this (or at least you shouldn't), you left a message for her to call you back. Hours or even days may pass before she returns your call. She's biding her time because she doesn't want to look too eager or too interested. Although she's interested in you, she doesn't want to risk chasing you away by appearing clingy.

What you should do: After a few days, you could call back to make sure she received the message, but after this point, it's up to her to follow up. If she doesn't, take the hint.

Number 9

The bait game

The "I think I look fat in these pants... do you?" scenario is a tricky situation. Asking for your opinion is important to her; she wants to make sure that you find her desirable. But by framing the question as an effort to validate her own opinion, she's baiting you into jamming your foot into your mouth.

What you should do: Don't take the bait. Look alive when this question hits. Don't give a long pause before answering. Of course, tell her she's beautiful and looks wonderful, whether you mean it or you're stretching the truth. If her reply is, "You're just saying that," say, "It doesn't matter what you wear, you will always be beautiful to me." Corny, yes, but you will have avoided a major meltdown.

Number 8

The playing dumb game

This happens when she doesn't want to do something. To get you to take care of it, she'll play the "I don't know how to do that" angle. The task might be programming the TiVo or installing some software. More than likely she knows how to do it, but just doesn't want to.

What you should do: In most of these situations, you could suck it up and do it yourself. But make a habit of it, and she will too. Instead, let her play her game. Do whatever it is that she doesn't want to, but teach her while you're doing it. This way, she'll have no excuses the next time around.

Number 7

The hard to get game

This isn't always just a matter of her trying to present herself as a challenge. Some women will hold back feelings if there is an emotional risk involved. She could be testing the water before she dives in, as she needs to make sure that you're worth the risk.

What you should do: If she's not clear about her feelings for you, but is giving you the "I'm interested" signals, then show her you feel the same way. But don't overdo it, as you still want to remain a challenge. Let her understand that you like her, but that you could also easily look elsewhere if things don't work out.

Number 6

The "we need to talk" game

This game usually begins when you're watching some major sporting event, like the Super Bowl. Once again, she's testing you and trying to see where your priorities are. She needs your attention and she wants it now.

What you should do: It might be wise to hit the mute button for five minutes, listen to her, and then get back to the game. If you tell her to wait until later, you might as well turn off the TV

because you've just started a five hour discussion. She'll likely drill you about how you don't care about her and don't discuss your feelings anymore. Take your pick.

Number 5

The trading goods for services game

She'll often take advantage of this game when sex is on the line. She implicitly offers to give you sex in exchange for something she wants you to do. There aren't many women out there who can resist a man who helps around the house, shops for shoes with them or agrees to treat his mother-in-law to dinner.

What you should do: The more you give into her requests, the more attractive you will be to her. So pick up your feather duster, get ready for an afternoon of shopping or prepare to make conversation with your mother-in-law. The bad side is that you'll be doing something you don't particularly enjoy. The good side, however, is that you'll be getting lucky at the end of the day. Make sure she lives up to her end of the bargain and that she doesn't get used to this type of arrangement. You shouldn't always have to "do" something in order for her to agree to have sex with you.

Number 4

The reverse psychology game

This usually occurs when she says the opposite of what she really wants, hoping you will do exactly what she wants you to do. For example, she wants you to do the dishes, but she doesn't come right out and say it. Instead, she says she'll do the dishes, only you later discover that she's mad at you because you didn't help. Confusing, I know.

What you should do: She's just played the reverse psychology game and you've lost – do not pass go and do not collect \$200. Next time, watch her actions as she's doing the dishes (or whatever else she's doing) – if she's banging things around, then you'd better get in there and help.

Number 3

The mind reading game

This is usually played alongside the reverse psychology game. Hellas, she wants you to read her mind because she thinks that if you really cared, you would know exactly what she wants. Although this is not a logical game, far from it, women still expect you to get them.

What you should do: Before you get out your crystal ball and start foretelling the future, just ask her what she wants, stating you'd love to make her happy. Show her you're listening and don't waste your time trying to guess what she wants. If you play the guessing game, you'll likely get it wrong.

Number 2

The silent treatment game

You know you've done something wrong when she doesn't speak to you and gives you the cold shoulder. The thing is you have no clue why she's so ticked.

What you should do: Don't ask her over and over what the problem is; you'll only make matters worse. The fact is if you don't know what you did, you've just bought some more time in the penalty box. Let her cool off while you try to figure it out. When she's ready to talk, she'll likely approach you, glare at you, make huffing sounds, or throw something at your head. At that point, you can ask her what the problem is, then get on with resolving it.

Number 1

The ultimatum game

This is the big kahuna of all games. It happens when the relationship is on the line. She expects something big. Possibly marriage, moving in together or a ring – and if you aren't ready to take the step with her, she's willing to move on. This may be a bluff or it may not.

What you should do: If you think she's bluffing, call it. Tell her you won't be bullied. If you think she's serious, you better sit down for a chat. If you aren't ready to take the relationship a step further, then it may be time to cut your losses.

game on

There you have it, 10 of the many games women play. Now that you are aware of what makes a woman tick in this department, you may be lucky enough to lead a sane life with one.

(http://www.askmen.com/dating/dating_top_ten_100/108_dating_list.html)

1. As you read the text consider the following questions:

1. Just what is the author driving at? Do you agree that women often play to get what they want? 2. Is the author sarcastic or serious about the top 10 games women play in the dating world? 3. Would you suggest any other games women play in this world? 4. Can you ponder on the top 10 games men play in the dating world? Are they different?

2. Read the text:

MARRIAGE AND LOVE

By Emma Goldman

The popular notion about marriage and love is that they are synonymous, that they spring from the same motives, and cover the same human needs. Like most popular notions this also rests not on actual facts, but on superstition.

Marriage and love have nothing in common; they are as far apart as the poles; are, in fact, antagonistic to each other. No doubt some marriages have been the result of love. Not, however, because love could assert itself only in marriage; much rather is it because few people can completely outgrow a convention. There are to-day large numbers of men and women to whom marriage is naught but a farce, but who submit to it for the sake of public opinion. At any rate, while it is true that some marriages are based on love, and while it is equally true that in some cases love continues in married life, I maintain that it does so regardless of marriage, and not because of it.

On the other hand, it is utterly false that love results from marriage. On rare occasions one does hear of a miraculous case of a married couple falling in love after marriage, but on close examination it will be found that it is a mere adjustment to the inevitable. Certainly the growing-used to each other is far away from the spontaneity, the intensity, and beauty of love, without which the intimacy of marriage must prove degrading to both the woman and the man.

Marriage is primarily an economic arrangement, an insurance pact. It differs from the ordinary life insurance agreement only in that it is more binding, more exacting. Its returns are insignificantly small compared with the investments. In taking out an insurance policy one pays for it in dollars and cents, always at liberty to discontinue payments. If, however, woman's premium is a husband, she pays for it with her name, her privacy, her self-respect, her very life, "until death doth part." Moreover, the marriage insurance condemns her to life-long dependency, to parasitism, to complete uselessness, individual as well as social. Man, too, pays his toll, but as his sphere is wider, marriage does not limit him as much as woman. He feels his chains more in an economic sense.

Thus Dante's motto over *Inferno* applies with equal force to marriage: "Ye who enter here leave all hope behind."

That marriage is a failure none but the very stupid will deny. One has but to glance over the statistics of divorce to realize how bitter a failure marriage really is. Nor will the stereotyped Philistine argument that the laxity of divorce laws and the growing looseness of woman account for the fact that: first, every twelfth marriage ends in divorce; second, that since 1870 divorces have increased from 28 to 73 for every hundred thousand population; third, that adultery, since 1867, as ground for divorce, has increased 270.8 per cent.; fourth, that desertion increased 369.8 per cent.

Added to these startling figures is a vast amount of material, dramatic and literary, further elucidating this subject. Robert Herrick, in *Together*; Pinero, in *Mid-Channel*; Eugene Walter, in *Paid in Full*, and scores of other writers are discussing the barrenness, the monotony, the sordidness, the inadequacy of marriage as a factor for harmony and understanding.

The thoughtful social student will not content himself with the popular superficial excuse for this phenomenon. He will have to dig down deeper into the very life of the sexes to know why marriage proves so disastrous.

Edward Carpenter says that behind every marriage stands the life-long environment of the two sexes; an environment so different from each other that man and woman must remain strangers. Separated by an insurmountable wall of superstition, custom, and habit, marriage has not the potentiality of developing knowledge of, and respect for, each other, without which every union is doomed to failure.

Henrik Ibsen, the hater of all social shams, was probably the first to realize this great truth. Nora leaves her husband, not – as the stupid critic would have it – because she is tired of her responsibilities or feels the need of woman's rights, but because she has come to know that for eight years she had lived with a stranger and borne him children. Can there be any thing more humiliating, more degrading than a life long proximity between two strangers? No need for the woman to know anything of the man, save his income. As to the knowledge of the woman – what is there to know except that she has a pleasing appearance? We have not yet outgrown the theologic myth that woman has no soul, that she is a mere appendix to man, made out of his rib just for the convenience of the gentleman who was so strong that he was afraid of his own shadow.

Perchance the poor quality of the material whence woman comes is responsible for her inferiority. At any rate, woman has no soul – what is there to know about her? Besides, the less soul a woman has the greater her asset as a wife, the more readily will she absorb herself in her husband. It is this slavish acquiescence to man's superiority that has kept the marriage institution seemingly intact for so long a period. Now that woman is coming into her own, now that she is actually growing aware of herself as a being outside of the master's grace, the sacred institution of marriage is gradually being undermined, and no amount of sentimental lamentation can stay it.

From infancy, almost, the average girl is told that marriage is her ultimate goal; therefore her training and education must be directed towards that end. Like the mute beast fattened for slaughter, she is prepared for that. Yet, strange to say, she is allowed to know much less about her function as wife and mother than the ordinary artisan of his trade. It is indecent and filthy for a respectable girl to know anything of the marital relation. Oh, for the inconsistency of respectability, that needs the marriage vow to turn something which is filthy into the purest and most sacred arrangement that none dare question or criticize. Yet that is exactly the attitude of the average upholder of marriage. The prospective wife and mother is kept in complete

ignorance of her only asset in the competitive field – sex. Thus she enters into life-long relations with a man only to find herself shocked, repelled, outraged beyond measure by the most natural and healthy instinct, sex. It is safe to say that a large percentage of the unhappiness, misery, distress, and physical suffering of matrimony is due to the criminal ignorance in sex matters that is being extolled as a great virtue. Nor is it at all an exaggeration when I say that more than one home has been broken up because of this deplorable fact.

If, however, woman is free and big enough to learn the mystery of sex without the sanction of State or Church, she will stand condemned as utterly unfit to become the wife of a “good” man, his goodness consisting of an empty head and plenty of money. Can there be anything more outrageous than the idea that a healthy, grown woman, full of life and passion, must deny nature’s demand, must subdue her most intense craving, undermine her health and break her spirit, must stunt her vision, abstain from the depth and glory of sex experience until a “good” man comes along to take her unto himself as a wife? That is precisely what marriage means. How can such an arrangement end except in failure? This is one, though not the least important, factor of marriage, which differentiates it from love.

Ours is a practical age. The time when Romeo and Juliet risked the wrath of their fathers for love when Gretchen exposed herself to the gossip of her neighbors for love, is no more. If, on rare occasions young people allow themselves the luxury of romance they are taken in care by the elders, drilled and pounded until they become “sensible.”

The moral lesson instilled in the girl is not whether the man has aroused her love, but rather is it, “How much?” The important and only God of practical American life: Can the man make a living? Can he support a wife? That is the only thing that justifies marriage. Gradually this saturates every thought of the girl; her dreams are not of moonlight and kisses, of laughter and tears; she dreams of shopping tours and bargain counters. This soul-poverty and sordidness are the elements inherent in the marriage institution. The State and the Church approve of no other ideal, simply because it is the one that necessitates the State and Church control of men and women.

Doubtless there are people who continue to consider love above dollars and cents. Particularly is this true of that class whom economic necessity has forced to become self-supporting. The tremendous change in woman’s position, wrought by that mighty factor, is indeed phenomenal when we reflect that it is but a short time since she has entered the industrial arena. Six million women wage-earners; six million women, who have the equal right with men to be exploited, to be robbed, to go on strike; aye, to starve even. Anything more, my lord? Yes, six million wage-workers in every walk of life, from the highest brain work to the most difficult menial labor in the mines and on the railroad tracks; yes, even detectives and policemen. Surely the emancipation is complete.

Yet with all that, but a very small number of the vast army of women wage-workers look upon work as a permanent issue, in the same light as does man. No matter how decrepit the latter, he has been taught to be independent, self-supporting. Oh, I know that no one is really independent in our economic tread mill; still, the poorest specimen of a man hates to be a parasite; to be known as such, at any rate.

The woman considers her position as worker transitory, to be thrown aside for the first bidder. That is why it is infinitely harder to organize women than men. “Why should I join a union? I am going to get married, to have a home.” Has she not been taught from infancy to look upon that as her ultimate calling? She learns soon enough that the home, though not so large a prison as the factory, has more solid doors and bars. It has a keeper so faithful that

naught can escape him. The most tragic part, however, is that the home no longer frees her from wage slavery; it only increases her task.

According to the latest statistics submitted before a Committee “on labor and wages, and congestion of Population,” ten per cent of the wage workers in New York City alone are married, yet they must continue to work at the most poorly paid labor in the world. Add to this horrible aspect the drudgery of house work, and what remains of the protection and glory of the home? As a matter of fact, even the middle class girl in marriage cannot speak of her home, since it is the man who creates her sphere. It is not important whether the husband is a brute or a darling. What I wish to prove is that marriage guarantees woman a home only by the grace of her husband. There she moves about in his home, year after year until her aspect of life and human affairs becomes as flat, narrow, and drab as her surroundings. Small wonder if she becomes a nag, petty, quarrelsome, gossipy, unbearable, thus driving the man from the house. She could not go, if she wanted to; there is no place to go. Besides, a short period of married life, of complete surrender of all faculties, absolutely incapacitates the average woman for the outside world. She becomes reckless in appearance, clumsy in her movements, dependent in her decisions, cowardly in her judgment, a weight and a bore, which most men grow to hate and despise. Wonderfully inspiring atmosphere for the bearing of life, is it not?

But the child, how is it to be protected, if not for marriage? After all, is not that the most important consideration? The sham, the hypocrisy of it! Marriage protecting the child, yet thousands of children destitute and homeless. Marriage protecting the child, yet orphan asylums and reformatories over crowded, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children keeping busy in rescuing the little victims from “loving” parents, to place them under more loving care, the Gerry Society. Oh, the mockery of it!

Marriage may have the power to “bring the horse to water,” but has it ever made him drink? The law will place the father under arrest, and put him in convict’s clothes; but has that ever stilled the hunger of the child? If the parent has no work, or if he hides his identity, what does marriage do then? It invokes the law to bring the man to “justice,” to put him safely behind closed doors; his labor, however, goes not to the child, but to the State. The child receives but a blighted memory of its father’s stripes.

As to the protection of the woman, – therein lies the curse of marriage. Not that it really protects her, but the very idea is so revolting, such an outrage and insult on life, so degrading to human dignity, as to forever condemn this parasitic institution.

It is like that other paternal arrangement – capitalism. It robs man of his birthright, stunts his growth, poisons his body, keeps him in ignorance, in poverty and dependence, and then institutes charities that thrive on the last vestige of man’s self-respect.

The institution of marriage makes a parasite of woman, an absolute dependent. It incapacitates her for life’s struggle, annihilates her social consciousness, paralyzes her imagination, and then imposes its gracious protection, which is in reality a snare, a travesty on human character.

If motherhood is the highest fulfillment of woman’s nature, what other protection does it need save love and freedom? Marriage but defiles, outrages, and corrupts her fulfillment. Does it not say to woman, Only when you follow me shall you bring forth life? Does it not condemn her to the block, does it not degrade and shame her if she refuses to buy her right to motherhood by selling herself? Does not marriage only sanction motherhood, even though conceived in hatred, in compulsion? Yet, if motherhood be of free choice, of love, of ecstasy, of defiant passion, does it not place a crown of thorns upon an innocent head and carve in letters of blood

the hideous epithet, Bastard? Were marriage to contain all the virtues claimed for it, its crimes against motherhood would exclude it forever from the realm of love.

Love, the strongest and deepest element in all life, the harbinger of hope, of joy, of ecstasy; love, the defier of all laws, of all conventions; love, the freest, the most powerful moulder of human destiny; how can such an all-compelling force be synonymous with that poor little State and Church-begotten weed, marriage?

Free love? As if love is anything but free! Man has bought brains, but all the millions in the world have failed to buy love. Man has subdued bodies, but all the power on earth has been unable to subdue love. Man has conquered whole nations, but all his armies could not conquer love. Man has chained and fettered the spirit, but he has been utterly helpless before love. High on a throne, with all the splendor and pomp his gold can command, man is yet poor and desolate, if love passes him by. And if it stays, the poorest hovel is radiant with warmth, with life and color. Thus love has the magic power to make of a beggar a king. Yes, love is free; it can dwell in no other atmosphere. In freedom it gives itself unreservedly, abundantly, completely. All the laws on the statutes, all the courts in the universe, cannot tear it from the soil, once love has taken root. If, however, the soil is sterile, how can marriage make it bear fruit? It is like the last desperate struggle of fleeting life against death.

Love needs no protection; it is its own protection. So long as love begets life no child is deserted, or hungry, or famished for the want of affection. I know this to be true. I know women who became mothers in freedom by the men they loved. Few children in wedlock enjoy the care, the protection, the devotion free motherhood is capable of bestowing.

The defenders of authority dread the advent of a free motherhood, lest it will rob them of their prey. Who would fight wars? Who would create wealth? Who would make the policeman, the jailer, if woman were to refuse the indiscriminate breeding of children? The race, the race! Shouts the king, the president, the capitalist, the priest. The race must be preserved, though woman be degraded to a mere machine, – and the marriage institution is our only safety valve against the pernicious sex-awakening of woman. But in vain these frantic efforts to maintain a state of bondage. In vain, too, the edicts of the Church, the mad attacks of rulers, in vain even the arm of the law. Woman no longer wants to be a party to the production of a race of sickly, feeble, decrepit, wretched human beings, who have neither the strength nor moral courage to throw off the yoke of poverty and slavery. Instead she desires fewer and better children, begotten and reared in love and through free choice; not by compulsion, as marriage imposes. Our pseudo-moralists have yet to learn the deep sense of responsibility toward the child, that love in freedom has awakened in the breast of woman. Rather would she forego forever the glory of motherhood than bring forth life in an atmosphere that breathes only destruction and death. And if she does become a mother, it is to give to the child the deepest and best her being can yield. To grow with the child is her motto; she knows that in that manner alone can she help build true manhood and womanhood.

Ibsen must have had a vision of a free mother, when, with a master stroke, he portrayed Mrs. Alving. She was the ideal mother because she had outgrown marriage and all its horrors, because she had broken her chains, and set her spirit free to soar until it returned a personality, regenerated and strong. Alas, it was too late to rescue her life's joy, her Oswald; but not too late to realize that love in freedom is the only condition of a beautiful life. Those who, like Mrs. Alving, have paid with blood and tears for their spiritual awakening, repudiate marriage as an imposition, a shallow, empty mockery. They know, whether love lasts but one brief span of time or for eternity, it is the only creative, inspiring, elevating basis for a new race, a new world.

In our present pygmy state love is indeed a stranger to most people. Misunderstood and shunned, it rarely takes root; or if it does, it soon withers and dies. Its delicate fiber cannot endure the stress and strain of the daily grind. Its soul is too complex to adjust itself to the slimy woof of our social fabric. It weeps and moans and suffers with those who have need of it, yet lack the capacity to rise to love's summit.

Some day, some day men and women will rise, they will reach the mountain peak, they will meet big and strong and free, ready to receive, to partake, and to bask in the golden rays of love. What fancy, what imagination, what poetic genius can foresee even approximately the potentialities of such a force in the life of men and women. If the world is ever to give birth to true companionship and oneness, not marriage, but love will be the parent.

(<http://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/goldman/works/1914/marriage-love.htm>)

a) *What are the main problems raised in this essay? Taking into account that the essay was written in 1914, in what way does the marriage and love issue of the previous century differ from the present day one?*

b) *Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? What are the main arguments for and against each one?*

1. Marriage and love have nothing in common. 2. Marriage does not limit man as much as woman. 3. From infancy, almost, the average girl is told that marriage is her ultimate goal; therefore her training and education must be directed towards that end. 4. The institution of marriage makes a parasite of woman, an absolute dependent. 5. Man has chained and fettered the spirit, but he has been utterly helpless before love.

3. Read the text:

ARRANGED MARRIAGE IN THE UK

Due to its increasingly multi-cultural nature, Britain has seen a rise in arranged marriages. Although they are often portrayed in a wholly negative light, statistics show that divorce rates are lower for arranged marriages than for 'love marriages'.

Although other ethnic groups use arranged marriages, they occur in Britain predominantly within the Asian community. An arranged marriage is one where the parents arrange for their children to marry, rather than the child finding his own partner (a love marriage). The degree of contact between the prospective spouses varies – sometimes the two have never met or even seen each other, but more often today they have a series of meetings over a period of time, often several months.

Marriage in multi-cultural Britain

Arranged marriages are more or less unheard of between white Britons. The norm for them, as in Western society in general, is to find their own partner. Despite high divorce rates in the West, marriage is still undertaken as a commitment for the rest of your life – choosing to marry is one of the most important decisions you will ever make. Marrying someone you hardly know and are not in love with is an alien concept to most Westerners, but to people with their origins in the Indian sub-continent, an arranged marriage is often the only acceptable form of marriage. Love marriages may be seen as driven by superficial motives such as lust. Young Asians in Britain today find themselves torn between these two diverse views of marriage, the one of their parents, and the one of the society they have grown up in.

Forced marriage

Also, there is another issue which has darkened the arranged marriage debate – that of forced marriage. This is when the parents not only arrange the marriage, but also force one or both of the partners to marry against their will, using either emotional or physical means. Often the parents invite the child on a holiday to their home country – cases in Britain involve people from the Indian sub-continent, as well as East Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Africa – and then force them to marry when they are there and cannot escape. Forced marriages violate internationally recognised human rights, and may be viewed as a way of oppressing women, by controlling their behaviour and sexuality.

Why parents force a marriage

Motivations for parents to force a marriage are complex, but often involve the preservation of family honour, desire to strengthen family links, family pressures, and the prevention of relationships considered unsuitable (often with someone outside the caste, ethnic group or religion).

Such parents usually feel they are acting in the interests of their family by forcing a marriage, but in doing so they can destroy their family. Either upon the threat of forced marriage, or after the act, a child may run away and never contact their family again. Those who do not run away often feel isolated, and may become depressed and even suicidal. Their trust in their family is destroyed, and they will usually resent both their family and their new spouse.

Disadvantages of arranged marriage

“How can you tell if you can live with someone for the rest of your life after a few select meetings?” says Meena Patel, aged 21. This is the crux of the debate between arranged and love marriages. Living together outside of marriage is now common in the West, due to our reluctance to marry until we feel we know our partner really, really well. When people like Meena see their friend’s relationships end after several years, no one can blame them for worrying that no matter how many times they meet a prospective husband, if it is with a chaperone and over only a period of months, it won’t prepare them for the day-to-day reality of married life. She says that “today’s parents are better about this, and often let you meet them as much as you like, so you can get to know them.” But this is still not enough for her – she wants a marriage based on love, where she feels she knows her partner better than anyone else, and has been seeing him for several years.

Meena’s parents have already taken her to meet one prospective husband, whom she rejected. Her experience highlights the fact that, although arranged marriages are supposed to ensure the marriage is based on more important, long-lasting qualities, the opposite is often true. As you barely know your prospective spouse, all you have to go on is their looks.

“People get so stressed about marriage, it seems as if marriage is the only aim of our lives – especially girls” she says. “I think society scares most parents into arranging an early marriage. Whenever you go anywhere, people notice you and bear you in mind as a prospective spouse. When I met this guy – I felt like I was being driven off to be sold, as I was made to look my best. It makes me wonder, would the family have rejected me if I wasn’t wearing any make-up?”

Advantages of arranged marriage

Arranged marriages do have their good points – in the UK they have much lower divorce rates than love marriages. But this does not necessarily mean the marriages are all happier than

love marriages. In the Asian community there is a stigma attached to divorce, and divorcees are often regarded as social outcasts and failures.

Divorce is severely frowned upon, even with such serious motivations as domestic violence – a woman who leaves her husband may ironically be seen as the one who has brought shame on their family. Thus the low divorce rates may be the result of many people stuck in unhappy marriages as they feel they cannot separate, rather than many people staying in happy marriages out of choice.

As Meena points out, with arranged marriages, “the fear of being left single forever is minimized – there is a certain sense of security. Everyone is married off in the end.” It is undeniably difficult to meet that special person, and perhaps using your family to widen your search can only help. You might spend years waiting to find the right person, so maybe your parents can speed things up.

The parents

Whether this will work depends partly on the parents’ motives – are they just trying to help find a suitable spouse, and prepared to wait until they find someone who really is suitable? Or are they trying to find a spouse before the temptation of sex outside marriage becomes too great, or find a spouse from a respectable Asian family, before their child finds a white person to marry instead?

It seems that in fact the most important factor in a successful arranged marriage is to have understanding parents. These parents are acting in their child’s best interests, rather than in the interests of upholding the status of the family. Such a parent would allow their child to get to know the potential spouse as much as they felt they needed to, and accept that this may take a long time. Like most young British Asians, Meena’s attitude to arranged marriage is at bottom ambivalent – “I’m not dismissing it – it might work for some people, and indeed there are lots of marriages that are made this way and have lasted.” But she says she can’t accept that she will have an arranged marriage – “It just can’t happen to me”.

English Learner’s Digest, N8, 2003

a) consider the following questions:

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of arranged marriage? 2. Do you know any examples of arranged marriages in Ukraine? 3. How would you react if your parents wanted to arrange for you to marry?

4. Here are the marriage vows a man says in Britain. Complete them using these words:

health death worse poorer

I (*John Smith*) take thee (*Jane Brown*) to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for, for richer, for, in sickness and in, to love and to cherish, till us do part.

5. Below are some phrases dealing with love. Comment on them and think of further arguments to back up one of the opinions.

1. A little love is like a drop of water giving enough water to a wilted flower to righten itself.
2. Life must be lived with love and humour: love to understand and humour to endure.
3. Upbringing is a result of love, patience, and wisdom. The last two allow love to rule.
4. The very best we can give each other is our love, not our advice, and certainly not our judgment.

6. Translate the following sentences into English using the thematic vocabulary:

1. Хоча Джон і не цікавився посагом нареченої, він наполягав на підписанні шлюбної угоди.
2. Батьки не вірили, що Вік була закохана в сусідського хлопця, тому вирішили видати її заміж за сина банкіра.
3. Я не вірю в шлюбні угоди, тому що вони, врешті-решт, руйнують шлюб.
4. Це було справжнє вічне кохання, яке вело до одруження за взаємною згодою.
5. Не думаю, що я колись могла б погодитися на міжрасовий шлюб.
6. Багато людей вважають дітей, народжених у цивільному шлюбі, позашлюбними.
7. Ніхто ніколи не повірить, що цей чоловік освідчувався, принаймні, 10 раз.
8. Я думаю, що це фіктивний шлюб. Не може вона кохати чоловіка на 40 років старшого за неї.
9. У нашій країні двошлюбність карається по закону.
10. Хоча ти і порвала свідectво про одруження, це не означає, що ми розірвали шлюб.
11. Король був змушений вступити в таємний шлюб.
12. Я відмовляюся розуміти, чому ці молоді закохані люди погодилися на колективне самогубство за взаємною домовленістю.
13. На вінчанні були присутні наречена, наречений, їх батьки, дружки та дружби та багато інших людей.
14. Якби не мої друзі, я ніколи б не погодився на холостяцьку вечірку. Тому, я не зміг заборонити своїй нареченій організувати дівич-вечір перед весіллям.
15. Цікаво, чому так багато українських народних пісень та анекдотів про свекрух та невісток?

7. Essay topics:

1. Blind Date: Pros and Cons.
2. The Best/Worst First Date I've Ever Had.
3. Advantages and Disadvantages of an Arranged Marriage.
4. A Happy Marriage: Reality or Phantom?

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL?

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **carry** *v* [I] (about a sound) to go a long way: *In the winter air, sounds carry clearly.*

carry *v* [T] (with prepositions and adverbs)

to be / get carried away to be so excited, angry, interested, etc. that you are no longer really in control of what you do and say, or you forget everything else: *It's easy to get carried away when you can do so much with the graphics software.*

to be carried if a suggestion, proposal, etc. is carried, most of the people at an official meeting vote for it and it is accepted: *The amendment was carried by 292 votes to 246. The resolution was carried unanimously.*

to carry smth too far (to extremes, to excess) to do or say too much about something: *I don't mind a joke, but this is carrying it too far.*

to carry smth off 1 to do something difficult successfully: *I was flattered to be offered the job but wasn't sure if I would carry it off.* **2** to win a prize: *a film that carried off three Oscars | Gwyneth Paltrow carried off the prize for the best actress, for her role in the film 'Shakespeare in Love'.*

to carry on 1 to continue doing something: *to carry on as usual, to carry on as you are, to carry on regardless | You'll have an accident if you carry on driving like that. I want to carry on with my course.* **2** to continue moving: *He stopped and looked back, then carried on down the stairs.* **3** to do or to take part in a particular kind of work or activity: *It was so noisy it was hard to carry on a conversation.* **4 spoken** to talk in an annoying way: *I wish everybody would stop carrying on about it.*

to carry smth out 1 to do something that needs to be organized and planned: *We need to carry out more research. Turn off the water supply before carrying out repairs.* **2** to do something that you have said you will do or that someone has asked you to do: *Nicholson didn't carry out his threat to take legal action. We carried out her instructions precisely.*

to carry smb / smth through 1 to complete or finish something successfully, in spite of difficulties: *I'm determined to carry this through.* **2** to help someone to manage during an illness or a difficult period: *Her confidence carried her through.*

to carry weight to be important and influence people: *She knew that her opinion carried very little weight.*

2. **negotiate** *v* **1** [I, T] to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics: *to negotiate with terrorists, to negotiate an agreement (contract, etc.) | Union leaders have negotiated an agreement for a shorter working week. His first aim is to get the warring parties back to the negotiating table.* **2** [T] to succeed in getting past or over a difficult place on a road, path, etc.: *Guido swung the steering-wheel round to negotiate a corner.*

negotiation *n* [C usually plural, U] official discussions between the representatives of opposing groups who are trying to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics: *the next round of arms negotiations | The negotiations with the company had reached a critical stage. This follows private negotiations between the landowner and the leisure centre. He is trying to involve community leaders in negotiations on reform. | to open (enter into) negotiations (with smb) (=to start official discussions): The government opened negotiations*

with the IMF for another loan. | **open to negotiation** (=not fixed that can be discussed): *The price is generally open to negotiation.*

negotiating parties groups of persons discussing political or business matters

negotiating skills ability to discuss matters and reach an agreement, especially because you have learned and practised it

negotiator *n* [C] someone who takes part in official discussions, especially in business or politics, in order to try and reach an agreement: *the chief union negotiator* | *Holbrooke has a justified reputation as a hard-nosed negotiator.*

negotiable *adj* **1** (about an offer, price, contract, etc.) that can be discussed and changed before being agreed on: *Part-time barman required. Hours and salary negotiable.* **2** (about a road, path, etc.) that can be travelled along: *The road is only negotiable in the dry season.* **3** (about a cheque, etc.) that can be exchanged for money

3. deal *n* **1** [C] an agreement or arrangement, especially in business or politics that helps both sides involved: *to make (do) a deal, to negotiate a deal, business deal, pay deal* | *They made a deal to sell the land to a property developer. Twelve US soldiers were released after a deal between the army and the guerillas. She and Branson have been discussing a possible business deal together.*

to strike (cut) a deal to make a deal: *The company has struck a deal with Microsoft to market its products.*

to close (clinch) a deal to successfully complete a deal: *Cash incentives worth £45 million helped to clinch the deal.*

to get a good deal (on smth) to buy something at a good price: *You can get some good deals on the Internet.*

smth is a done deal something has been completely and finally agreed: *The merger is still far from being a done deal.*

2 a large quantity of something: *a great (good) deal of time / money / work / interest / information etc.* (used ONLY with uncountable nouns) | *It took a great deal of time and effort.* | **a great deal more / less, etc.** a lot more / less, etc.: *He knew a good deal more than I did. She's married to a man a good deal older than herself.*

3 [C usually singular] treatment of a particular type that is given or received: *a better (fairer) deal for nurses* | **a new deal** a new and fairer system: *The prime minister promised farmers a new deal.* | **a rough (raw) deal** unfair treatment: *Women tend to get a raw deal from employers.*

it's a deal *spoken* used to say that you agree to do something: *OK, it's a deal.*

deal *v* **1** [I, T] (also deal smth out) to give playing cards to each of the players in a game: *Whose turn is it to deal?* **2** [I] to do business, especially buying and selling goods: *to deal in shares (securities, etc.), to deal in drugs (stolen goods, etc.), to deal in antiques (second-hand books, etc.)* | *He deals in second-hand cars. Most travel agents do not deal directly with these companies.* **3** [I, T] *informal* to buy and sell illegal drugs: *Many users end up dealing to support their habit.*

to deal a heavy (severe, serious, etc.) blow (to smb / smth) to cause hard to someone or something – used in news reports: *The sanctions have dealt a severe blow to the local tourism industry. This will deal a blow to consumer confidence.*

to deal in smth to be interested or involved in something: *As a scientist, I do not deal in speculation.*

to deal with smth **1** to take the necessary actions, especially in order to solve a problem: *to deal effectively (adequately, etc.) with a problem (issue, matter, etc.), a strategy for dealing*

with disruptive pupils | *The council has failed to deal with the problem of homelessness in the city. They should deal properly and fairly with any complaint.* Syn. **handle 2** (about a book, speech, etc.) to be about a particular subject: *These ideas are dealt with more fully in Chapter Four.* **3** to succeed in controlling your feelings about an emotional problem so that it doesn't affect your life: *How's he dealing with the whole thing?* Syn. **cope with**

dealer *n* [C] **1** someone who buys and sells a particular product, especially an expensive one: *car (antique, art, etc.) dealer, a dealer in modern art (in gold and silver, etc.)* | *According to a senior currency dealer, the pound is likely to continue to rise against the dollar.* **2** someone who sells illegal drugs: *But to secure a conviction they must show prove the culprits are professional dealers.* **3**) someone who gives out playing cards in a game

dealership *n* [C] a business that sells a particular company's product, especially cars: *Both Ford and Chrysler have recognized Hansen for the strong customer loyalty at his dealerships.*

dealing *n* **1** [plural] the business activities or relationships that someone is involved in: *She is ruthless in her dealings with competitors.* **2** [U] the activity of buying, selling or doing business with people: *penalties for drug dealing, a reputation for plain (honest, fair, etc.) dealing* | *Other aspects to consider are charges, possible conflicts of interest, and efficiency in dealing and settlement.*

4. overawe *v* [T usually passive] to make someone feel respect or fear, so that they are nervous and unable to say or do anything: *He was totally overawed by his father.*

overawed *adj*: *We were overawed to be in the presence of such a great film maker.*

awe *n* [U] **1** a feeling of great respect and liking for someone or something: *He felt great awe for the landscape.* | **with / in awe**: *Kate gazed at the statue with awe.* **2 to be (stand) in awe of smb** also **hold smb in awe** to admire someone and have great respect for them and sometimes a slight fear of them: *All of the neighbours were a little in awe of my mother. The villagers hold them in awe and think of them as gods.*

awe *v* [T usually passive] *formal* if you are awed by someone or something, you feel great respect and liking for them, and are often slightly afraid of them: *The girls were awed by the slender of the cathedral.*

awed *adj*: *an awed silence*

awe-inspiring *adj* extremely impressive in a way that makes you feel great respect: *a truly awe-inspiring achievement* | *He was an awe-inspiring sight, his beard jutting out fiercely and his brow knotted in anger.*

awesome *adj* extremely impressing, serious, or difficult so that you feel great respect, worry, or fear: *an awesome responsibility, the awesome sweep of the scenery* | *It truly is awesome, even at this level; it can be terribly challenging and terribly exciting.*

awestruck (awe-stricken) *adj* feeling great respect for the importance, difficulty, or seriousness of someone or something: *She gazed awestruck at the jewels.*

5. ecstatic *adj* **1** feeling extremely happy and excited: *an ecstatic welcome from the thousands who lined the streets* | *The kids were ecstatic when we brought home the new video game system.* **2 ecstatic review (praise, applause, etc.)** an opinion about something that says that something is very good: *The exhibition attracted thousands of visitors and ecstatic reviews.*

ecstasy *n* **1** [C, U] a feeling of extreme happiness: *to be in (an) ecstasy of love, an ecstasy of delight* | *The ball flew out of the stadium, and the Boston fans hugged each other in ecstasy.* | **to go into ecstasies** become very happy and excited: *She went into ecstasies about the ring he had bought her.*

2 [U] an illegal drug that gives a feeling of happiness and energy: *Ecstasy is especially used by people who go out to dance at clubs and parties.*

6. scoop *v* [T] **1** [always + adv / prep] to pick something up or remove it using a scoop or a spoon, or your curved hand: *to scoop up money* | *She bent down and scooped up the little dog. Cut the tomato in half and scoop out the seeds with a teaspoon.* **2** to be the first newspaper to print an important news report: *Time and again we have scooped our rivals.* **3** *BrE* to win a prize or award: *Britain scooped the top prize in the over 50s category.*

to scoop smth up to buy something quickly so that soon there is none left: *Fans scooped up the trading cards in the first few hours of the sale.*

scoop *n* [C] **1** an important or exciting news story that is printed in one newspaper or shown on one television station before any of the others know about it: *a journalist looking for a scoop* | *He got a scoop on a rival paper. It was his first major scoop and he promised not to reveal the source of his information.* **2** a round deep spoon for serving food, for example ice cream or mashed potato **3** also **scoopful** an amount of food served with a scoop: *two scoops of ice cream* | *Place scoops of the ice cream into individual serving dishes.* **4** *AmE* informal information about something: *What's the scoop?* (used to ask for information or news) | **inside scoop** special information that other people do not have: *the inside scoop on the markets* | *He gave me the inside scoop on the Biggest Wave story: the thirty-five-foot mountain he'd ridden on 5 January 1985.*

7. content *n* [U] a feeling of quiet happiness and satisfaction: *to live in peace and content*

to one's heart's content as much as one wants: *She took refuge in the library where she could read to her heart's content.*

content *v* [T] *formal* to make someone feel happy and satisfied: *There is no contenting some people.* *Syn. satisfy*

Word Discrimination – **satisfy** implies complete fulfillment of one's wishes, needs, expectations, etc.; **content** implies a filling of requirements to the degree that one is not disturbed by a desire for something more and different: *I was no longer satisfied with the life that had hitherto contented me.*

to content oneself with (doing) smth to do or have something that is not what you really wanted, but is still satisfactory: *Mr Lal has been asking for more responsibility, but has to content himself with a minor managerial post.*

content *adj* [not before noun] happy and satisfied: *Not content with simply protesting to the management, the unions are threatening all-out strike action. Dr Belson had been more than content for them to deal with any difficulties.*

contented *adj* happy and satisfied because your life is good: *I felt warm, cosy and contented. They lapsed into a contented silence.*

NOTE content or contented? Being **contented** depends more on having a comfortable life; being **content** can depend more on your attitude to your life: you can *have to be content* or *learn to be content*: *He had to be content with third place. ◇ I really should try to be like her, she is so content.* People or animals can be **contented** but only people can be **content**

contentedly *adv*: *He smiled contentedly.*

8. avarice *n* [U] *formal* a desire to have a lot of money that is considered to be too strong: *But it is also a saga of human avarice and the abuse of power.* *Syn. greed*

avaricious *adj* full of avarice, greedy for riches *Syn.* **greedy, grasping, acquisitive, covetous**

Word Discrimination – **greedy** implies an insatiable desire to possess or acquire something to an amount inordinately beyond what one needs or deserves and is the broadest of the terms compared; **avaricious** stresses greed for money or riches and often connotes miserliness; **grasping** suggests an unscrupulous eagerness for gain that manifests itself in a seizing upon every opportunity to get what one desires; **acquisitive** stresses the exertion of effort in acquiring or accumulating wealth or material possessions to an excessive amount; **covetous** implies greed for something that another person rightfully possesses

avariciously *adv*

avariciousness *n*

9. **price** *n* 1 [C, U] the amount of money you have to pay for something: *high / low price, prices go up / rise / increase / soar, prices go down / fall / drop, prices fluctuate (=go up and down), a price rise / increase, a reduction / fall / drop in prices, to put up / increase / raise prices, to cut / lower / slash prices, to agree on a price / fix a price, price freeze (=when prices are kept at the same level), price war (=when shops try to have the lowest prices), price control, price list, price support* | *The price of fuel keeps going up. Tesco is selling two bottles of champagne for the price of one.*

Word Discrimination – a **charge** is the amount of money that you must pay for using something: *admission charges, free of charge*; you use **cost** when you are talking about paying for services or about prices in general without mentioning the actual sum of money: *the cost of living, at / below cost*; the **price** of something is the amount of money that you must pay in order to buy it.

2 [singular] the unpleasant things that you must suffer in order to be successful, free, etc.: *He's never at home, but that's the price of success. The awful boat journey was a small price to pay for freedom.*

half / full price used to talk about half the usual price of something, or the actual usual price: *I bought these jeans at half price in the sale.*

at a price for a lot of money: *You can get goat's cheese at the local delicatessen – at a price!*

at any price whatever the cost and difficulties may be: *She was determined to have a child at any price.*

not at any price used to say that you would not do something, even for a lot of money: *Sorry, that painting's not for sale at any price.*

to put a price on smth to give something a financial value: *You can't put a price on what a mother does for her children.*

to be beyond price to be extremely valuable or important

price on smb's head a reward for catching or killing someone: *As a soldier under the Whites there was a price on his head; some one would soon discover his true identity.*

everyone has their price used to say that you can persuade people to do anything if you give them what they want

price *v* [T] 1 [usually in passive] to decide the price of something that is for sale: *a reasonably priced apartment* | *Tickets are priced at £75 each.* 2 to compare the prices of things: *We spent Saturday morning pricing microwaves.*

to price yourself out of the market to demand too much money for the services or goods that you are selling.

priceless *adj* **1** extremely valuable: *priceless antiques* **2** extremely important or useful: *The ability to motivate people is a priceless asset.* **3** *informal* extremely funny or silly: *The look on his face was priceless.*

pricing *n* [U] the act of deciding the price of something that you sell: *a competitive pricing policy* | *These include exchange rates, agricultural pricing, and attitudes to the local and international private sector.*

10. ambition *n* **1** [C] a strong desire to achieve something: *to achieve / fulfill / realize an ambition, lifelong ambition, the political ambitions of the working class, an ambition to become (of becoming) a pilot* | *She fulfilled her ambition to run 10,000 metres in under 30 minutes. He always had this burning ambition to start his own business.* *Syn. aspiration* | **to cherish / nurse / harbour an ambition** to have it secretly for a long time: *He harboured ambitions of becoming leader.*

2 [U] determination to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.: *a lack of ambition* | *One problem of young people today is their lack of ambition.*

Word Discrimination – **ambition** suggests an eager and steadfast purpose to obtain something commendable in itself, viewed as a worthy prize; it expresses an ardent desire for distinction, has primary reference to the award or approval of others, and is the eager desire of power, fame, or something deemed great and eminent; **aspiration** implies striving for something thought to be above one, as wisdom, virtue, nobility, skill, or other high qualities.

NOTE aspiration or ambition? **Aspirations** are usually more general than **ambitions**. They are all the things that you hope to achieve in life, considered especially in terms of material possessions and social and career success; they are often talked about in a general way in phrases with *and* : *your hopes /needs/dreams/interests/fears and aspirations* . An **ambition** is usually a particular thing, often connected with success in your career. While people most frequently talk about just *having aspirations*, they try to *achieve, fulfil, realize* or *satisfy* their **ambitions**.

ambitious *adj* **1** determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.: *mothers who are highly ambitious for their children* | *Alfred was intensely ambitious, obsessed with the idea of becoming rich.* **2** showing a desire to do something good but difficult: *an ambitious engineering project, an over-ambitious health reform program* | *The ambitious touring database proposals have been shelved.*

Phrases and Word Combinations

to get obsessed by smth
to feel positive about smth / smb
to be concerned about smth / smb
to adjust to the idea of smth
to come into money
to be fraught with danger (problems, etc.)
to serve an apprenticeship
to give smb the edge
to keep one's cool
to keep an eye out for smth / smb
Cf. to keep an eye on smth / smb
to be delighted with smth

to take smth in one's stride
not to go amiss
to put it bluntly
with (any / a bit of) luck
to cross smb's mind
to make ends meet
to show some recognition of smth by smth
to pay for one's tuition fees
to be staggered to do smth
to pass a law
to be over the moon

absent-minded
 air-conditioned
 bullet-proof
 last-minute
 level-headed
 long-standing
 mass-produced
 self-made
 so-called

tight-fitting
 built-up
 hard-up
 run-down
 broken-down
 well-off
 one-off
 burnt-out
 worn-out

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the following sentences using the phrases and word combinations:

1. A lot of young girls become worried about their weight and cannot think about anything else. 2. She was very pleased with her new home. 3. When Mike lost his job, we had only just enough money to buy the things we needed. 4. She is very happy about her new job. 5. You've got to be more hopeful and confident about your work. 6. The Parliament officially accepted this rule in 1907. 7. When the boss asked Judy to stay late, it did not embarrass her. 8. Watch carefully to notice when rabbits appear in the field. 9. Things are fine, although a bit more money would be useful and pleasant. 10. I must remain calm, she thought; losing my temper isn't going to help. 11. Speaking in a direct honest way, she's not up to the job. 12. In order to learn this job he is working as a printer. 13. If things happen the way you want, you might get a flight tomorrow. 14. Their marriage has been full of difficulties. 15. It didn't occur to her that she might be doing something illegal. 16. She'll receive quite a lot of money when her father dies. 17. When I started college I had to pay £350 a quarter for being taught. 18. It took time to become familiar with the idea of being a mother. 19. I was extremely surprised when I saw the bill. 20. She is worried about how little food I eat.

2. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrases and word combinations:

1. Ви можете захопити його, визнавши його успіхи за допомогою схвальних слів. 2. Її охопило бажання стати багатогою, і коли вона отримала великі гроші у спадок, то була на сьомому небі від щастя. 3. Я позитивно ставлюсь до ранніх шлюбів. Єдине, що мене турбує, як молоді зможуть ладнати між собою. Сімейне життя таїть в собі небезпеки та труднощі. 4. Мені спало на думку, що якщо нам пощастить, ми зможемо заплатити за навчання і поїхати в круїз. 5. Грубо кажучи, усі ці політикани не можуть навіть дійти згоди між собою, не те що приймати закони. 6. Леонардо да Вінчі проходив навчання в Флоренції у відомого художника Вероккіо (Verrocchio), і учитель спокійно сприйняв те, що учень виявився більш обдарованим. 7. Вони ледве зводять кінці з кінцями. Будь-яка допомога буде до речі. 8. Хоча Джон був враженим, коли почув новину, він зберігав незворушний вигляд. 9. Я знаю, що ти не в захопленні від перспективи вийти заміж за Боба. Але уважно прослідкуй за його позитивними рисами, і ти незабаром звикнеш до думки, що він дійсно стане ідеальним чоловіком.

3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. You'll have to speak louder if you want your voice to carry to the back of the room. 2. I got so carried away watching the race that I forgot how late it was. 3. Nick's views carry a lot of weight with our manager. 4. He felt nervous before he started his speech but he carried it off

very well. 5. They ignored me and carried on with their conversation. 6. The soldiers carried out their orders without questions. 7. The unions are still negotiating with management about their year's pay claim. 8. To escape, prisoners would have to negotiate a five-metre wall. 9. The pay rise is still under negotiation. 10. A high-ranking official has arrived in the capital to negotiate the ambassador's release. 11. The negotiators meet tomorrow for further discussions. 12. He was dealt a nasty blow to the head in the accident. 13. The profits will be dealt out among us. 14. He's a difficult man. Nobody quite knows how to deal with him. 15. With high fares and unreliable services, rail users are getting a raw deal. 16. As a young boy he was very much in awe of his uncle. 17. Their last concert was really awesome. 18. The canyon was so awe-inspiring that even Dan was speechless. 19. Just let the chocolate melt in your mouth. It's sheer ecstasy! 20. When the show ended the audience was ecstatic. 21. Josie's little arms twined around the dog, hugging him ecstatically. 22. Scoop out the middle of the pineapple. 23. He scooped up the child and ran. 24. The film has scooped all the awards this year. 25. Faithful to his native individualism, he took no part in local affairs, content to pay the rates which were always going up. 26. He was the most contented man I've ever met. 27. Contentment felt warm in him as she went out and softly closed the door. 28. We sang away to our heart's content. 29. She sat quietly, content to watch him working. 30. I had not been content with the results promised by the modern professors of natural science. 31. During my youthful days discontent never visited my mind. 32. People are prepared to pay high prices for designer clothes. 33. They may pay a high price for their few years of glory. 34. She was finally made senior executive, but at what price! 35. William is now paying the price for his early mistakes. 36. It's difficult to put a price tag on such a project. 37. Sleepless nights are a small price to pay for having a baby. 38. It was then my burning ambition to grow up and twirl with Maycomb County High School band. 39. Unlike his wife and children and most his friends, Mr Smith had a genuine, if unambitious, passion for music, and this was the kind of music he knew and liked best. 40. He finally achieved his ambition of becoming a doctor. 41. I'm not particularly ambitious – I'm content with my life the way it is. 42. His aspirations were conventional enough, but they differed from the aspirations of the majority of young men. 43. It had left her a little awe-stricken and she made a move to look at it again as it lay on her dressing-table.

4. Translate the following sentences into English using the vocabulary notes:

1. Вона може зайти занадто далеко в своїх честолюбних замислах. 2. Її прагненням було підняти детективне оповідання до гідності вражаючого мистецтва. 3. Переговори між цими фірмами були б доведені до кінця, якби в країні не почалася енергетична криза. 4. Цей жадібний підприємець відштовхнув покупців високими цінами. 5. Я нізачо в світі не задовольнюся цією скромною посадою. 6. Ця газета завжди першою публікує сенсаційні новини і отримує захоплені відгуки. 7. Тут джинси значно дешевші, ніж в інших магазинах. Думаю, ти зможеш купити їх за півціни. 8. Безцінна картина викликала в Джейн бурхливе захоплення. 9. Вам доведеться задовольнитись цим скромним обідом, оскільки більше нічого нема. 10. З вами вчинили несправедливо. Ви виконали дуже важке завдання, яке неможливо навіть оцінити.

5. Complete the sentences with adverbs, prepositions or other words if necessary:

1. The company's expansion plans are extremely ambitious, but director Paul Redstone believes that he can carry it 2. Andrew got a bit carried ... and started dancing. 3. We carried ... down the freeway for a while, enjoying the drive. 4. Expert opinions do carry ... with the jury in these trials, but the victim's testimony usually has more influence on them. 5. The course

was tough, but Amelia's determination and enthusiasm carried her 6. The doctor told Kevin to stop drinking but he carried ... regardless. 7. The government has failed to carry ... its election promises. 8. Those in favour of the motion raise your arm. Those against? The motion is carried ... by 12 votes to 9. 9. She suddenly noticed that Ruth was crying. "Oh Ruth! And here's me carrying ... about my problems." 10. The songs of the whales carry ... through the water over a long distance. 11. The winner will carry ... a cheque for £3,000. 12. I waved at him, but he didn't seem to notice and carried ... talking. 13. It is thought that a sum of about £5,000 will be needed to carry the scheme ... successfully. 14. It started off as just a student prank but someone carried it ... and the building caught fire. 15. I hate when she calls me at work – I'm always too busy to carry ... a conversation with her. 16. The Interior Minister has ordered two of his chief inspectors to carry ... an investigation into the death of a journalist whilst in police custody.

6. Insert the correct synonym in the necessary form. Account for your choice:

content – satisfy

1. Some persons are ... only by great wealth, others are ... with a modest but secure income. 2. A salad won't be enough to ... my appetite. 3. The restaurant was closed, so we had to ... ourselves with a sandwich. 4. The program is designed to ... the needs of adult learners. 5. Have you ... all the requirements for the general degree?

charge – cost – price

1. They have cut the ... of their products by almost 30 per cent. 2. The ... of electricity is going up. 3. Is there a ... for parking here? 4. Insurance to cover the ... of a funeral is possible. 5. Your order will be sent free of 6. We agreed on a ... for the bike. 7. The shop will fit them for a small extra 8. This doesn't include the ... of repairing the damage. 9. Internet banking will considerably reduce the ... of doing business. 10. What's the ... of a pack of cigarettes nowadays? 11. The high ... of health care in the US is causing a great deal of concern. 12. There's no ... for telephoning the operator. 13. Microsoft chairman Bill Gates said it was impossible to build a good computer for such a low 14. There's an admission ... for adults, but children get into the museum free. 15. Many old people have to live in poverty because of the steady rise in the ... of living.

7. Match the two parts of the compound adjectives in column A and column B and use them to complete one of the sentences below:

A level	so	B produced	conditioned
long	last	fitting	standing
air	absent	headed	called
tight	bullet	made	minded
mass	self	proof	minute

1. Tom is one of those ... professor types. He doesn't seem to know what day it is but has the most brilliant ideas and theories. 2. Most hotels in cities like Bangkok are 3. Many of the world's wealthiest people are ... millionaires. 4. I'm just going to pop out to do some ... shopping for the party tonight. 5. What do you think of all those ... clothes that are fashionable at the moment. 6. Janet is the sensible one. She's the most ... member of the family. 7. They were disappointed to find the street market full of ... clothing. 8. That ... expert they hired doesn't seem to know much about computers at all. 9. When the Pope visits other countries he

drives around in his famous ... 'popemobile'. 10. Despite their ... friendship, they fell out over a very small amount of money she had lent him.

8. Complete these sentences with one of the following particles: *off, up, down, out*.

1. I wouldn't describe my family as well-..., but as children we never had to go without. 2. Don't work too hard and let yourself get run-.... You'll end up getting ill. 3. He was fined for driving too fast in a built-... area. 4. There was only a broken-... old wall to protect the secret garden from curious passers-by. 5. Hard-... shoppers can get some wonderful bargains on electrical goods in the new discount store. 6. You should get rid of that old tracksuit. It's almost completely worn-.... 7. He gave a one-... performance at a small jazz club when he was in London. 8. Advertising executives often get burnt-... after a couple of years on the job.

9. Translate the following sentences into English using the essential vocabulary:

1. Продовжуй працювати і не захоплюйся цими дурними ідеями. Не так уже й легко загіршити гроші, заключивши угоду на 1 млн. доларів. 2. Усі ці так звані блискучі ідеї таять в собі небезпеку. В ранньому віці діти звикають з думкою, що вони одразу можуть отримати значну суму грошей. 3. Ми ледве зводимо кінці з кінцями. Боюсь, нам доведеться взяти позику, щоб пережити цю хворобу батька і заплатити за навчання молодшої доньки. 4. Зберігай спокій! Ти можеш без зусиль перебороти це і потім насолоджуватися спокоєм. 5. Джордж успадкував від бабусі чималу суму грошей. Він на сьомому небі від щастя і досхочу їсть морозиво та солодощі. 6. Сторони, які домовлялися, провели незалежні дослідження ринку, щоб не завдати удару власним інтересам. 7. Не треба впадати в крайнощі. Ти або одержима дурними ідеями і не слухаєш нікого, або трепечеш перед кожним, не звертаючи уваги на власні честлюбні задуми. 8. Джейн була вражена, коли побачила його задоволену посмішку і зрозуміла, що вона має справу з надмірною жадобою. 9. Укладення угоди завжди стимулює Джона, оскільки дає йому впевненість у власному вмінні вести переговори. 10. Висловлюючись простіше, політика ціноутворення повинна враховувати попит і пропозицію. 11. Те, що на твою думку зважають, є жахливою відповідальністю і ти повинен звикнути до того, що треба контролювати кожне слово. 12. Вони знизили ціну продукції і продають її по собівартості. 13. "Яка ціна квитка?" – "Вхід безкоштовний." 14. Бен виношує честлюбні мрії проходити навчання у відомого дизайнера в Парижі. 15. Слідкуй за журналістами, які шукають сенсаційних новин і не подавай виду, що ти щось знаєш. 16. Зустрічі, організовані в останню хвилину, дратують мене. Я віддаю перевагу давнім домовленостям. 17. Я виснажена, бо готуюсь до екзаменів уже тиждень. 18. Багаті адвокати підняли оплату гонорару на 25 %. А молоді юристи перебувають у скрутному становищі і змушені задовольнятися одноразовими виплатами. 19. Про це не може бути й мови! Ти не вийдеш з дому в облягаючих штанах і без куленепробивного жилета. 20. "Чим ти так стурбована?" – "О, я така розсіяна. Я перевищила швидкість на щільно забудованій території і тепер мушу заплатити штраф."

GRAMMAR CHECK

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

A. Oh no! I 1) (lose) my wallet. 2) (you/see) it anywhere? I'm sure I 3) (have) it in my pocket when I 4) (leave) home today. I can't believe it. It's the third time I 5) (lose) my wallet this month.

B. George asked me to go to a party with him on Saturday but I 1) (can/not) fit into the dress that I wanted to wear. So, I 2) (decide) to go on a diet. Tomorrow it 3) (be) three days since I 4) (start) and I 5) (starve). I 6) (not/be) on a diet for years and I 7) (forget) what a nightmare it is. Yesterday I 8) (have) two salads and a jacket potato with no butter. I don't think I 9) (last) until Saturday. I'd better go and get some chocolate now and start again tomorrow.

C. I 1) (walk) down the street the other day when I 2) (bump) into an old friend of mine. We 3) (be) friends at university but we 4) (lose) touch. We 5) (talk) for a few minutes when he told me that he 6) (work) in computers for the past two years. I could hardly believe it; he 7) (do) a drama degree at university and 8) (act) in several films when he was younger. It 9) (be) funny how things turn out sometimes.

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Money and Financial Institutions

Thematic Vocabulary

- 1. Money:** alimony, allowance, bonus, change, cash, coin, commission, currency, deposit, dividend, donation, duty, excise, extra charge, fare, grant, gratuity, gross (net) profit, income, installment, investment, legacy, maintenance, money supply, mortgage, payment, pension, postage, premium, ransom, rebate, rent, reward, royalty, salary, savings, scholarship, subsidy, tax, tip, tuition, wages, barter, checks, paper bill, face value, inflation, divisibility / indivisibility, durability, portability, recognisability, stability, uniformity, money in circulation, counterfeit money
- 2. Banking:** shareholder, borrow, lend, liquidity, interest rate, long-term / short-term loan, to take out a loan, exchange rate, bank rate, to draw cash from the account, to get money out, current (deposit, savings) account, to open (close) an account in / with a bank, to transfer money to an account, to keep money with a bank, to place money on deposit, to remit money, to be creditworthy, debtor, credit limit, cash dispenser (cashpoint, ATM), credit card, bank card, cash card (ATM card), debit card, to check one's bank balance, an opening / a closing balance, bank statement, interest on money, overdraft, overdraft limit, to go over your overdraft limit, to be £50 overdrawn (to have a £50 overdraft), to pay off one's debts (overdraft, credit card), cheque book, to pay by cheque

Money in our Society

Money is used for buying or selling goods, for measuring value and for storing wealth. We can define money by what it does, which is to provide: A Medium of Exchange; A Measure of Value; A Store of Value.

A Medium of Exchange. The principal difference between a barter economy and a money economy is that in a barter economy you must find someone who has what you want and wants what you have. In a money economy people can sell what they have to anyone and use the money to buy what they want. Money, therefore, is the medium that enables exchanges to be made easily.

A Measure of Value. Money enables us to state the price of something in terms that everyone can understand. We can say the eggs we have for sale are worth 85 cents a dozen.

That is far simpler than having to figure out how much milk or meat or clothing we would expect in payment for a dozen eggs.

A Store of Value. Money enables us to use the value of something that we sell today to make a purchase sometime in the future. For example, our egg seller could put the money from the day's sale toward a college education sometime in the future. You can imagine the difficulties if that person tried to save one or two year's worth of eggs toward a college education.

Almost every society now has a money economy based on coins and paper bills of one kind or another. However this has not always been true. In primitive societies a system of barter was used. Barter was a system of direct exchange of goods or services one for another. In this system no money is used. Clearly, barter was a very inefficient system, because people's precise wants seldom coincided. Furthermore, with barter, there is a problem of indivisibility. A suit or an automobile, or a house should be bought all at once and not in pieces. People needed more: practical system of exchange, and various money systems, developed based on goods, which the members of a society recognised as having value. Cattle, grain, teeth, shells, feathers, skulls, salt, elephant tusks and tobacco have all been used. With money, exchange was much easier. Precious metals gradually took over because, when made into coins, they were portable, durable, recognisable and divisible into larger and smaller units of value. Until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries coins were given monetary worth based on the exact amount of metal contained in them, but most modern coins are based on face value – the value that governments choose to give them, irrespective of the actual metal content. Most governments now issue paper money in the form of bills, which are really ready to pay. Paper money is obviously easier to handle and much more convenient in the modern world. Checks and credit cards are being used increasingly, and it is possible to imagine, a world where “money” in the form of coins and paper currency will no longer be used.

Money, whatever it is, should possess the following qualities.

1. **Uniformity.** This means that equal denominations of money should have the same value. The National Bank of Ukraine, for example, the Federal Reserve System in the USA have the responsibility in their countries to assure that money is uniform. They are institutions, which issue paper currencies. It doesn't matter if the I\$ bill that I have in my pocket is crisp and new or whether it is tattered and soiled.

2. **Stability.** The value of money should be more or less the same today as tomorrow. In societies where the value of money fluctuates the economy is badly affected.

3. **Durability.** It refers to the lasting quality of money. The material chosen has to have a reasonable life expectancy. For this reason most countries use a very high quality paper for their money.

4. **Portability.** Modern money has to be small enough and light enough for people to carry. Money must be easily transferred from buyer to seller. Some of the early forms of exchange such as gold and salt were heavy and bulky. They were not a practical form of money.

5. **Divisibility.** It is a necessary characteristic of money and the principle advantage over barter. In other words, to make change for a banknote is easier than to make change for a cow.

6. **Recognisability.** Money should be easily recognised for what it is and hard to copy. The quality of the paper and the engravings make paper money extremely difficult to counterfeit.

1. As you read the text look for the answers to the following questions:

1. How are all values in the economic system measured? 2. What kind of money is used for general business? 3. Dwell on the functions of money. 4. Discuss the characteristics of money that help make it effective in accomplishing the above mentioned functions. 5. What is the principal difference between a barter economy and a money economy? 6. Why is a barter economy considered to be ineffective? 7. What can you say about the history of money? 8. What is the difference between cash and cheques / credit cards? Which is better? Why?

2. Making money

In small groups brainstorm ways of getting rich, e.g. *marrying into money, winning the lottery, buying a racehorse*. Make a list of your top five.

Swap lists with another group. Decide whether you would support the other group's ideas and whether any are illegal or immoral. Mark the list accordingly and return it.

In your groups, choose your favourite money-making idea and make a list of arguments to persuade someone to go into business with you as a partner.

Hard sell

In pairs, think of arguments to persuade people to buy these objects, e.g. *empty coke can: You could use this as a vase*.

a snowball, a dirty comb, one sock, a used teabag, a broken plate, cold fish and chips, a clock with no hands, a house with no roof, a bucket with a hole, a piece of string

3. Read the texts and decide what the main problem raised in the article is. How can it be resolved?

The blundering banks

*Clare Hall, Mail on Sunday
18 October 1999*

Anyone suffering a bank error in the board game Monopoly collects £200. If only life were like that. When banks overpay customers they almost always insist on the money being repaid.

Bank errors have become so common that several auditing firms concentrate on unearthing them. If these companies are to be believed, about 75% of customers suffer mistakes by their banks.

The most common one is charging too much interest – for example, levying penalty rates when a customer has an authorised overdraft. Other frequent mistakes include charging commission at the wrong rate and taking one-off fees several times.

David Gold, chief executive of Bank Calc, based in Edgware, Middlesex, says: 'I believe over-charging can be deliberate. Banks no longer spend money or take the time to get things right.'

Mark Radin, managing director of Norwich-based auditor Anglia Business Associates, says: 'Our research shows that more than 80% of bank customers have been overcharged and are due a refund. But most people do not even bother to check their statements.'

The auditing companies' claims may need to be taken with a pinch of salt. After all, they make money by persuading people to have their accounts checked. But it does seem more

important than ever to be vigilant about bank statements and to ask for explanations if something appears to be wrong.

If a bank or building society has charged too much and the mistake is spotted, it should be easy to sort out. The customer should tell the bank and receive a refund, though Radin claims the delay can be long.

A bigger problem is when a bank or building society overpays. The customer, who may have spent the money, is obliged to pay it back if the error is detected later.

According to the British Bankers Association and the Banking Ombudsman, the law is clear on errors of overpayment. Provided the error was a genuine mistake, the bank has a legal right to pursue the money.

Customers are allowed to keep funds on the rare occasions when it can be proved that a bank made a payment deliberately and subsequently changed its mind and tried to recover the money. But usually the most that a victim of overpayment can hope for is to be allowed time to pay.

Deputy Banking Ombudsman Mike Reddy says overpayment is a frequent mistake. 'We have seen cases of genuine hardship as a result of errors,' he says. 'We take the view that since the bank was at fault in the first place it should be flexible about the timescale for repayment.'

Once a mistake is discovered, the first step is to complain at the branch, or by phone for direct banking customers. If this fails it is worth trying customer relations at head office.

Failing this, the Banking Ombudsman should be able to help. Every case is examined free of charge and both bank and consumer must abide by the resulting decision. But this can take several months.

The auditing companies will examine statements, detect errors and deal with banks on a customer's behalf. It costs from about £75 to check a year's statements.

(http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/consumer/article.html?in_article_id=386746&in_page_id=5&in_a_source=)

4. Inventors

In pairs, invent an object – the stranger, the better – which you think will be useful to people. Make some sketches and write a brief description to explain it, e.g. *This is a pedal-powered computer that will give you exercise while you work.*

Team up with another pair. Each pair takes turns to play the role of the bank managers. Try to persuade the bank managers to lend you the money to produce your invention.

5. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Use the thematic vocabulary in providing further arguments:

1. Money is the root of all evil.
2. Money makes the world go around.
3. Money is the guarantee of security.

6. Translate the following sentences into English using the thematic vocabulary:

1. Гроші функціонують як засіб обігу, міра вартості та запас вартості.
2. Валюта – це паперові гроші та монети, які перебувають в обігу і приймаються як плата за товари і послуги.
3. Головна перевага грошей над бартером – це те, що гроші можна ділити на частини. Крім того, гроші дають нам змогу встановлювати ціну товару.
4. Щорічне зростання грошової маси на 10-12% є основною причиною інфляції.
5. Банки забезпечують людей місцем, куди вони могли б без ризику вкласти свої заощадження, і

тимчасово надають кредити приватним особам та підприємствам, коли ті потребують готівки. 6. В наш час ви можете розраховуватись за товари і послуги як готівкою, так і кредитними картками. 7. Рада директорів, обрана власниками акцій, повідомляє акціонерів про прибутки та їх розподіл. 8. Банк працює з чеками, позику, заощадженнями, використовуючи фонди для отримання прибутків. 9. Банк використовує вклади для надання кредитів тим, хто готовий заплатити відсотки за користування грошима. 10. Біржові маклери здійснюють біржові угоди, звертаючи увагу на коливання курсу. 11. Я перевела гроші на свій рахунок, але коли перевірила баланс, виявилось, що банк перевів мої гроші за кордон. Але вони пообіцяли розібратися з плутаниною і сплатити відсоток.

7. Respond to the following situations in an essay form:

1. No Bees, no Honey; no Work, no Money.
2. Every Man Has His Price.
3. Money Makes Money.
4. Money Spent on the Brain Is Never Spent in Vain.
5. Money Has no Smell.

8. Match the definitions with the correct money word.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. an allowance | a) money paid to authors or inventors according to the sales of their work |
| 2. a bonus | b) a sum of money used to make more money from something that will |
| 3. commission | increase in value |
| 4. a deposit | c) the money which a building society or bank lends to someone to buy a |
| 5. a dividend | house |
| 6. an investment | d) the money that a person pays to an insurance company to protect against |
| 7. a legacy | loss or damage |
| 8. maintenance | e) money, usually from a relative, to live on |
| 9. an overdraft | f) an additional payment which is a reward to those who work for a |
| 10. a premium | company for their extra work |
| 11. royalties | g) the amount of money borrowed from a bank, greater than that which |
| 12. a share | is in your account |
| 13. a mortgage | h) money received from someone in his or her will |
| | i) the amount of money that goes to a shareholder |
| | j) money paid by divorced or separated people to support the former |
| | husband or wife |
| | k) part of the value of a company that you may buy |
| | l) part-payment of money which you make to stop the seller from selling his |
| | goods to others |
| | m) an amount of money, related to the value of goods sold, which is |
| | paid to a salesman for his services |

9. Give the names for the defined money expressions:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. a fixed amount which is paid, usually monthly, to workers of higher rank | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 2. an amount of money which you lend to someone | l _ _ _ _ |
| 3. a sum of money which is owed to someone | d _ _ _ _ |
| 4. money which is in the form of coins and notes, not cheques | c _ _ _ _ |

- 5. an amount of money you receive, usually weekly, in return for labour or service w _ _ _ _ _
- 6. money paid by divorced father to his former wife for the upkeep of his children a _ _ _ _ _ y
- 7. tax on imported articles paid to the Customs _ _ _ _ y
- 8. paid at a restaurant after eating _ _ _ _ l
- 9. extra percentage paid on a loan i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 10. money paid for professional services, e.g. to a doctor f _ _
- 11. money paid by the state, usually to students g _ _ _ _ _
- 12. money paid by a company or the state on your retirement p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 13. paid as a punishment for breaking the law f _ _ _ _
- 14. paid to the government for services that the state provides _ _ _ _ _ s
- 15. paid while travelling, especially on public transport, buses, trains, etc. f _ _ _ _

10. Do library / Internet research and speak on the following:

- 1. The World Bank and its institutions.
- 2. The role of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in Ukraine’s transition.
- 3. Single monetary system. Pros and cons.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL...

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **will** *n* **1** [C, U] determination to do something that you have decided to do, even if this is difficult: *the will to live (fight, succeed, etc.)* | *Children sometimes have strong wills. Even though she was in terrible pain, Mary never lost the will to live.* | **an iron will (a will of iron)** (=very strong determination) | **a battle (clash, test, etc.) of wills** (=when two people who both have strong wills oppose each other): *Their relationship was characterized by a battle of wills that Constance always made sure to win. Hence, reviewing is felt by some to be very much a test of wills.*

2 [C] a legal document that says who you want your money and property to be given to after you die: *the senator's last will and testament* | *Have you made a will yet?* | **in smb's will**: *My grandfather left me some money in his will.*

3 [singular] what someone wants to happen in a particular situation: *the will of the people, obedience to God's will, freedom of the will* | *He accused her of trying to impose her will on others.* | **against one's will**: *Collier claims the police forced him to sign a confession against his will.*

where there's a will there's a way *spoken* used to say that if you really want to do something, you will find a way to succeed

will *v* **1** [T] to try to make something happen by thinking about it very hard: *She was willing herself not to cry.* **2** [T + **to**] to officially give something that you own to someone else after you die **3** [I, T] *old use* to want something to happen: *The King wills it.*

—**willed** (used to form compound adjectives) having the type of will mentioned: *a strong-willed (weak-willed) person*

wilful *BrE*; **willful** *AmE* *adj* **1** continuing to do what you want, even after you have been told to stop – used to show disapproval: *a wilful child* | *Billy is a very wilful little boy who's constantly being punished for not doing as he's told.* **2** done deliberately when you know that what you are doing is wrong: *wilful damage (disobedience, exaggeration, neglect, etc.)* | *He then smashed up his cell and began his detention with a three month sentence for assault and wilful damage.* —**wilfully** *adv*

willing *adj* **1** [not before noun] prepared to do something, or having no reason to not want to do it: *quite (perfectly) willing to do smth* | *I told them I was perfectly willing to help.* **2** ready or pleased to help and not needing to be persuaded: *a willing helper (volunteer, partner, etc.)* | *I soon had an army of willing helpers.* —**willingly** *adv*: *Sixty percent of voters said they would willingly pay higher taxes for better health care.*

willpower *n* [U] the ability to control your mind and body in order to achieve something that you want to do: *It took all his willpower to remain calm.*

willy-nilly *adv* **1** if something happens willy-nilly, it happens whether you want it or not: *He found himself drawn, willy-nilly, into the argument.* **2** without planning, organization, or control: *Companies were accused of raising prices willy-nilly.*

2. **motivation** *n* **1** [U] eagerness and willingness to do something without needing to be told or forced to do it: *efforts to improve employees' motivation, a high level of motivation* | *Jack is an intelligent pupil, but he lacks motivation.* **2** [C] the reason why you want to do something:

What was your motivation **for** becoming a teacher? There is suspicion about the motivation **behind** the changes we are debating.

motivate v [T] **1** to be the reason why someone does something: *Was he motivated solely by a desire for power? We may never know what motivated him to kill his wife.* **2** to make someone want to achieve something and make them willing to work hard in order to do this: *A good teacher has to be able to motivate her students. The profit-sharing plan is designed to motivate the staff to work hard.*

motivated adj **1** very keen to do something, especially because you find it interesting or exciting: *The students are all highly motivated.* **2** done for some reasons: *a politically (economically, financially, etc.) motivated decision* | *Police believe the attack was racially motivated.*

3. success n **1** [U] the fact that you have achieved what you want; doing well and becoming rich, etc.: *to meet with success, without success, to enjoy success, a box-office success, an overnight success, to be a big (huge, great, etc.) success* | *I didn't think my chances of success were very good. She puts her success down to good luck.* **2** [C] the thing that you achieve; something that becomes very popular: *to make a success of the business* | *She determined to make a success of her career. She wasn't much of a success as a lawyer.*

Ant. failure

successful adj having the effect or result you intended; having become popular, rich, etc.: *a highly successful meeting, a highly successful product, a successful attempt, a successful actor* | *Were you successful in persuading him to change his mind? I think she'll be successful as a photographer.*

succeed v **1** [I] to do what you tried or wanted to do; to have the result or effect something was intended to have; to do well in your job, especially because you have worked hard at it for a long time: *to succeed in politics, to succeed in persuading smb* (NOT succeed to persuade smb) | *Very few people succeeded in losing weight and keeping it. I am not sure he has the determination to succeed as an actor.* **2** [I, T] to be the next person to take the position or job after someone else: *to succeed smb to the throne* | *Reeves will succeed Segal as Speaker of the House.* **3** [T] to come after or replace something else, especially another product | *This car is intended to succeed the popular Fiesta.*

nothing succeeds like success used to say that success often leads to even greater success: *Initially nothing succeeds like success: but eventually success exceeds itself, and decline and despondency set in.*

only succeed in doing smth used when someone does the opposite of what they intended to do: *It seems I've only succeeded in upsetting you.*

4. resolution n **1** [C] a formal decision or statement agreed on by a group of people, especially after a vote: *to pass (adopt, approve) a resolution, a resolution calling for a ban on dumping nuclear waste, to comply with the resolution* | *The resolution was passed by a two-thirds majority. Syn. decision* **2** [singular, U] when someone solves a problem, argument, or difficult situation: *a forum for the resolution of commercial disputes* | *Republican leaders had hoped for a resolution of the ethics case before the new Congress convened. Syn. solution* **3** [C] a promise to yourself to do something: *New Year's resolution, to keep a resolution* | *Carol made a resolution to work harder at school.* **4** strong belief and determination: *Then, with sudden resolution, she stood up. Syn. determination* **5** [C,U] the power of a television, camera,

microscope, etc. to give a clear picture: *high / low resolution* | *Low resolution displays of 25-30 lines are easier to read than high resolution displays of 60 lines.*

resolute *adj* doing something in a very determined way because you have very strong beliefs, aims, etc.: *resolute opposition, resolute leadership* | *She remained resolute **in** her belief that the situation would improve.*

Ant. **irresolute**

resolve *v* **1** [T] to find a satisfactory way of dealing with a problem or difficulty: *to resolve a dispute (problem, conflict, doubts, etc.)* | *The crisis was resolved by negotiations. Barnet was desperate for money to resolve his financial problems.* *Syn.* **to solve** **2** [I, T] to make a definite decision to do something: *to resolve to leave* | *After the divorce she resolved never to marry again. Mary resolved that she would stop smoking.* **3** [I, T] to make a formal decision, especially by voting: *The Senate resolved to accept the President's proposals.*

5. promotion *n* **1** [C, U] a move to a more important job or position in a company or organization: *I want a job with good prospects for promotion. Your promotion **to** Senior Editor is now official.* **2** [C, U] an activity intended to help sell a product, or the product that is being promoted: *a winter sales promotion* | *It's all part of a special promotion of the new book.* **3** [U] the activity of persuading people to support something: *the promotion of energy conservation* **4** [U] the activity of helping something to develop or increase: *the promotion of international environmental cooperation* | *We need to work on the promotion of health, not the treatment of disease.*

promote *v* [T] **1** to help something to develop or increase: *a meeting to promote trade between Taiwan and the U.K.* | *Fertilizer promotes leaf growth.* **2** [usually passive] to give somebody a better, more responsible job in a company: *Helen was promoted **from** assistant manager **to** senior manager.* *Ant.* **demote** **3** to help sell a new product, film, etc. by offering it at a reduced price or by advertising it: *The new face cream is being promoted **as** a miracle cure for wrinkles.* **4** to try to persuade people to support or use something: *to promote international understanding, to promote general welfare* | *John Major promoted the idea of a classless society.*

6. reliable *adj* that can be trusted or depended on: *a birth control method that is cheap and reliable* | *Miller was a quiet and reliable man.* *Syn.* **dependable, trustworthy, trusty**

Word Discrimination – **reliable** is applied to a person or thing that can be counted upon to do what is expected or required: *a reliable assistant*; **dependable** refers to a person or thing that can be depended on as in an emergency or often connotes levelheadedness or steadiness: *a dependable friend*; **trustworthy** applies to a person, or sometimes a thing, whose truthfulness, integrity, discretion, etc. can be relied upon: *a trustworthy source of information*; **trusty** applies to a person or thing which continued experience has shown to be completely trustworthy or dependable: *my trusty steed.*

reliance *n* [singular, U] when someone or something is dependent on someone or something else: *the country's reliance on imported oil, the country's heavy reliance on trade* | *Don't place too much reliance on her promises.*

rely *v* [I] **1** to trust or depend on someone or something to do what you need or expect them to do: *Many working women rely **on** relatives to help take care of their children. Many people rely **on** the Internet **for** news.* **2** to depend on something in order to continue to live or exist: *For its income, the company relies heavily **on** only a few contracts. They have to rely **on** the river **for** their water.*

7. **adverse** *adj* **1** not good or favourable: *They fear it could have an adverse effect on global financial markets. Miller's campaign has received a good deal of adverse publicity.* **2** that make it difficult for something to happen or exist: *The expedition was abandoned because of adverse weather conditions.*

Ant. **favourable**

adversity *n* [U, C] a situation in which you have a lot of problems that seem to be caused by bad luck: *the season of adversity, frowns of adversity, to be schooled in adversity, to show courage under adversity, to meet with adversities* | *His courage in the face of adversity is amazing.*

adversary *n* [C] a country or person you are fighting against: *his old adversary* | *Symes grabbed his adversary by the throat and wrestled him to the ground.* *Syn.* **opponent**

8. **valuable** *adj* **1** worth a lot of money: *a valuable painting, book, valuable property, furniture* | *Their most valuable belongings were locked in a safe in the bedroom.* *Ant.* **worthless** **2** very useful because it helps you to do something: *valuable help, advice, information, initiative, experience* | *Muriel has made a valuable contribution to our company's success.* **3** important because there is only a limited amount available: *I won't waste any more of your valuable time.*

valuables *n* [plural] things that you own that are worth a lot of money, such as jewellery, cameras, etc.: *Guests should leave their valuables in the hotel safe.*

value *n* **1** [C, U] the amount of money that something is worth: *to increase (rise, go up) in value, drop (go down, fall, decrease) in value, hold its value, high / low value, market value, street value* | *The share price has continued to fall in value over the past week. Police seized drugs with a street value of £2.5 million.* **2** [C, U] worth compared with the amount paid: *good / poor value for money* | *At only £45 a night, the hotel is great value for money. Every customer is looking for value for money.* **3** [U] the importance or usefulness of something: *a thing of great / little value, to place (put) a high value on smth, the nutritional value of cereal* | *A group of athletes spoke to the students about the value of college education. The locket has great sentimental value.*

Word Discrimination – **worth** and **value** are used interchangeably when applied to the desirability of something material as measured by its equivalence in money, goods, etc.: *the worth or value of a used car*, but, in discrimination, **worth** implies an intrinsic excellence resulting as from superior moral, cultural or spiritual qualities, and **value** suggests the excellence attributed to something with reference to its usability, importance, etc.: *The true worth of a book cannot be measured by its commercial value.*

NOTE price, cost or value? The **price** is what sb asks you to pay for an item or service: *to ask/charge a high price* ◇ *to ask/charge a high cost/value*. Obtaining or achieving sth may have a **cost**; the **value** of sth is how much other people would be willing to pay for it: *house prices* ◇ *the cost of moving house* ◇ *The house now has a market value of twice what we paid for it.*

value *v* [T] **1** to think that someone or something is important: *Mr. Yeo valued Jan for her hard work.* **2** [usually passive] to decide how much money something is worth, by comparing it with similar things: *We decided to get the house valued. Paintings valued at over \$200,000 were stolen from her home.*

valued *adj* regarded as of great value: *a valued possession, a valued friend (servant, correspondent), valued advice, help*

invaluable *adj* extremely useful: *Your advice has been invaluable to us. This help was invaluable in focusing my ideas.*

valueless *adj* **1** worth no money or very little money: *valueless currency **2** having no worth, importance or good qualities: *On most political issues my own opinion was pretty well valueless.* *Syn.* **worthless***

9. suggest *v* [T] **1** to tell someone your ideas what they should do, where they should go, etc.: *They keep suggesting ways to keep my weight down. No possible explanation suggests itself.* **2** to make someone think that a particular thing is true: *Trends in spending and investment suggest a gradual economic recovery. The evidence suggests that single fathers are more likely to work than single mothers.* *Syn.* **indicate** **3** to tell someone about someone or something that is suitable for a particular job or activity: *John Roberts has been suggested for the post of manager.* *Syn.* **recommend** **4** to state something in an indirect way: *Are you suggesting my husband's been drinking?* *Syn.* **imply**

NOTE suggest or imply? Often you can use either word. However, **suggest** is often used to talk about how a piece of research, a report or evidence shows a link, a relationship or a similarity between things: *Research suggests a link between a person's outlook and the immune system.* **Imply** is more usually used to talk about how data or facts show things such as the need for sth or the existence or possibility of sth: *Campaigners said the data implies the existence of 'a pressing social need'.*

Suggest is less certain than **recommend**: you do not necessarily have personal experience of the person or thing — you may have just heard about them/it from sb else, but think they/it might be worth trying.

Grammar Patterns: **suggest (that) smb do smth:** *He suggested that we go (NOT suggested us to go) for a drink. What do you suggest we do (NOT suggest us to do)?* **suggest doing smth:** *I suggest wearing (NOT suggest to wear) something warm.* **suggest smth:** *She suggested a walk before dinner.*

suggestible *adj* easily influenced by other people or by things you see or hear: *a very (highly, extremely) suggestible person* | *At that age, kids are highly suggestible.*

suggestion *n* **1** [C] an idea, plan, or possibility that someone mentions, or the act of mentioning it: *Any helpful suggestions would be welcome. She took a seat at his suggestion.* **2** [singular, U] a sign or possibility of something: *There was never any suggestion of criminal involvement. There's some suggestion that the intruder was the same person that killed Angie.*

a suggestion of smth a slight amount of something: *There was just a suggestion of smile on her face.*

suggestive *adj* similar to something: [+of] *Her symptoms are suggestive of a panic disorder. It was a huge sound, suggestive of whales calling each other.*

10. survive *v* **1** [I, T] to continue to live after an accident, war, or illness: *people who survive cancer, to survive an emergency* | *The plane crashed and caught fire, and only 12 of the 140 passengers survived.* **2** [I, T] to continue to live normally in spite of many problems: *I'm sure she will survive this crisis.* **3** [I] to manage to live a normal life even though you have very little money: *I don't know how you all manage to survive on Jeremy's salary.* **4** [I] to continue to exist after a long time: *Several buildings in the town have survived from medieval times. The main building was demolished, but the library still survives as a museum.* **5** [I, T] to continue to be successful: *The car industry cannot survive without government help.* **6** [T] to live longer than someone else, usually someone closely related to you: *He is survived by his wife, Sue.*

survival *n* [U] the state of continuing to live or exist *as to fight for survival*, a one-in-ten chance of survival: *Illegal hunting is threatening the survival of the species.*

survival of the fittest a situation in which only the strongest and the most successful people or things continue to exist: *They call it survival of the fittest, although it's their own survival they are now worried about.*

a survival from smth something that has continued to exist from a much earlier period, especially when similar things have disappeared: *The cult is a survival from the old Zoroastrian religion.* *Syn. relic*

survival kit *n* [C] a set of things in a special container that you need to help you stay alive if you get hurt or lost: *We knew he'd taken a survival kit and space blanket on his trip, and that knowledge gave us hope.*

survivor *n* [C] **1** someone who continues to live after an accident, war, or illness: *the sole survivor of the massacre* | *Emergency help is needed for survivors of the earthquake.* **2** someone who manages to live normally in spite of many problems: *Don't worry about Kurt; he's a survivor.* **3** someone who continues to live after other members of their family have died: *She was the last survivor of the family.* **4** a company that continues to be successful in spite of many problems: *The company hopes to be one of the survivors of this recession.*

Phrases and Word Combinations

to be down to smth

to give smb a hard time

to get socialised into (some mentality, behaviour)

to see smth through

self-help books

when it comes down to

to come into play

quite a few

to make a difference to smb

to get even with smb

to keep on at smb

to go bust

to disinherit smb

to fall short of smth (expectations, ideal, target, goal, the mark, standard)

to pull (smb) through

to place (much / no) significance / emphasis on smth

on the part of smb

to feel committed to smth / smb

to be renowned for smth

not to look anything like one's (80) year

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the following sentences using the phrases and word combinations:

1. I was so badly ill that the doctors weren't sure I was going to survive. 2. Chris's success is the result of his own actions. 3. Girls are trained to behave in an appropriate 'feminine' way that is accepted in the society they are living in. 4. My grandmother is 75 but she carries off her age well. 5. Stella didn't consider the event to be of great importance. 6. They reached the border where officials treated them badly and caused problems for them. 7. The company has the staff willing to work very hard. 8. It will take a lot of effort to finish the project. 9. The business cannot continue operating. 10. He's known as a brilliant speaker. 11. Political considerations do have an effect when making policy. 12. As far as I am concerned, I have never felt jealous. 13. The Republicans increased their share of the vote, but still failed to get the majority. 14. When it concerned money, no methods seemed dishonest to him. 15. Because

of some family rift the grandfather left his grandchildren no money in his will. 16. I'll revenge on him one day. 17. There was the library full of books teaching how to use your own efforts to deal with problems. 18. The children would never do their lessons if I didn't repeat many times to do them. 19. We can meet in the morning or in the afternoon. It doesn't matter to me. 20. She must have cooked a fairly large number of dinners over the year.

2. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrases and word combinations:

1. Цей магнат відомий своєю ексцентричністю, і мушу визнати, що він аж ніяк не виглядає на свої 60 років. 2. Він збирається позбавити спадщини сім'ю своєї сестри, хоча їх прибутки щомісяця принаймні на 100 євро менші, ніж видатки. 3. Коли ми проходили митницю, митники змусили нас пережити кілька неприємних моментів, оскільки вони надавали занадто великого значення документам. 4. Якби я не насідала на тебе, ти б ніколи не довів до кінця цей звіт. Тобі треба бути більш відданим роботі. 5. Коли справа доходить до сімейного життя, досить багатьом жінкам доводиться пристосовуватись до прийнятних способів поведінки. 6. Усі ці самоучителі нічого не варті, коли доводиться виживати в несприятливих умовах. 7. Ця невдача пояснюється ненадійністю з боку моїх друзів. Але я не хочу зводити з ними рахунок. 8. Коли починають діяти закони конкуренції, немає значення, скільки компаній збанкрутує.

3. Read this text and fill in the gaps by choosing between the alternatives A, B, C and D.

A top coach for a top team

How can a contemporary football coach expect to (1) ... any real impression on the very wealthy young men in elite football teams like Manchester United? The problem is how to motivate people who have often become used to being treated like kings. Manchester United coach Steve McClaren looked for solutions in sports where coaches had already managed to (2) ... a similar problem and that meant the US sports in which multi-million-dollar contracts have been commonplace for many years. Here's what he had to say. 'I still read the books of eminent American football and baseball coaches. What they give you is an insight into dealing with millionaire athletes. It's a matter of trying to instill selflessness. You have to (3) ... them feel "it's 'we' rather than 'me' that matters." With the team I coached before it was mainly a question of analysing the opposition and how best to operate against them, so as to (4) ... an advantage in the match itself. With Manchester it's a matter of focusing 99 per cent on our players. To an extent, competition helps. But you still need to reassure people and resolve their (5) ... about themselves and their place in the club. Once the training session is over what really (6) ... a difference is taking a personal interest in the players. Good, strong management helps too. I always (7) ... my word. The players know that. If there is any tendency to lose motivation, they know there are plenty of others dying to (8) ... that promotion from the reserves. The coach's best friend is the bench. At the end of the day, it's the only way you can (9) ... control over them. Because they all want to play. Sometimes they ask me: "Where the hell do I go from here?" It's a good question since many great players do (10) ... into trouble when they move on from an elite club. Some do go into coaching, though. The trouble is a lot of players now don't want to start at the bottom. They want an assistant manager's job at least. They don't want to work with kids or the reserves. But you only (11) ... experience through working your way up through the ranks. That's what I (12) ... to do when I was younger and look where I am today.'

1 A get	B achieve	C do	D make
2 A resolve	B solution	C absolve	D dissolve
3 A get	B have	C do	D make
4 A win	B gain	C achieve	D get
5 A debts	B doubts	C debits	D deficits
6 A gets	B has	C does	D makes
7 A keep	B retain	C maintain	D hold
8 A have	B take	C get	D make
9 A take	B obtain	C gain	D acquire
10 A get	B hit	C fall	D arrive
11 A have	B gain	C win	D achieve
12 A solved	B absolved	C resolved	D dissolved

4. Fill in the gaps in these sentences with *do* or *make*.

1. If you don't have anything to ..., why don't you give your father a hand in the kitchen?
2. He had a minor accident on the way to work. Fortunately, he didn't ... much damage to the other car.
3. I wonder if I could ... a suggestion? Wouldn't it be a better idea to buy a new photocopier?
4. I'm sure the interior designer will ... a fantastic job on the living room. It will look completely different.
5. I didn't feel up to going to the party so I decided to phone and ... an excuse.
6. It took me weeks to ... all the arrangements for my holiday and then I realised there was no one to look after my cats.
7. She decided she would have to ... more of an effort to learn Polish.
8. You would ... everyone a favour if you were to agree to be Head of Department.
9. Would you be able to ... use of this sofa bed? It's really too big for my living room.
10. Why don't you take a few weeks off? It would ... you the world of good!
11. If you ... the beds, I'll ... the dishes.

5. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. What is lacking is the political will to get anything done about global warming.
2. With the best will in the world, I don't see what more I can do.
3. He can't just hire people at will, can he?
4. My mother doesn't want to sell the house and I don't want to go against her will.
5. The key to a successful modern economy is a well-educated and motivated work-force.
6. Escape can be a strong motivation for travel.
7. Our new teacher certainly knows how to motivate his classes.
8. The police reported the murder was motivated by hatred.
9. Success in business depends on hard work, determination, and good ideas.
10. If they succeed in getting across the border, the police will never catch them.
11. The film successfully combines a good storyline with a serious political message.
12. The show's had a pretty successful run.
13. The company has been a major success story.
14. The argument resolved itself into an uneasy truce.
15. I returned to Edinburgh, resolving to stay there until my book was finished.
16. Mia resolutely refused to talk about her illness.
17. He was promoted over the head of other engineers.
18. They're trying to promote Dubai as a tourist destination.
19. A balanced diet promotes good health and normal development.
20. What are my chances of promotion if I stay here?
21. There is no reliance to be placed on his word.
22. He is now working and no longer reliant on money from home.
23. The historians had relied on guesses rather than on documents.
24. Reliable and hardworking cleaner needed for 3 hours each week.
25. We could ask our

neighbours to feed the cat, but they are a little unreliable. 26. Which school is our adversary in this week's game? 27. Our flight was cancelled because of adverse weather conditions. 28. Political developments have adversely affected their business. 29. She wants to be successful and she couldn't see that Alex's values were different. 30. He asked if he could borrow the gun to have it valued. 31. The property has a valuation of \$1.6 billion. 32. Though he prided himself on trusting no one, he always accepted at face value any friendly gesture that was offered to him. 33. His face is suggestive of a monkey. 34. It has been suggested that the manager will resign if any more players are sold. 35. The government have denied any suggestion of involvement in her death. 36. There was a suggestion of contempt in her tone. 37. He was the sole survivor of the ship wreck. 38. My grandmother is too old to survive another operation. 39. The child won't survive for long out in the open. We must find him! 40. If there is a nuclear attack our chances of survival are not good. 41. At that time he was able to feel and convey the immediate resolution of the various tensions and contradictions of his life. 42. We are now entering the era of strict personal accountability, value for money, and survival of the fittest.

6. Translate the following sentences into English using the vocabulary notes:

1. Декілька слів, випадково сказані їх суперником, наводили на думку, що всі приготування були нічого не вартими. 2. Йому вдалося досягти успіху завдяки залізній волі та високому рівню мотивації. 3. Рішення парламенту повинні мотивуватись волею народу. 4. Довіра та готовність допомогти не є пережитками минулого. Їх цінність не може бути вимірною грошима. 5. Не хвилюйся за нього. Це людина, загартована нещастями, яка вміє виживати. 6. Хочуть вони цього, чи ні, але їх водопостачання залежить лише від цього джерела. 7. Була б охота, а можливість буде. Ти ніколи не станеш удачливим бізнесменом без цінних пропозицій. 8. Він запропонував нам прорекламувати продукт і ця порада виявилась безцінною. 9. Ти можеш покласти на цю інформацію. Я отримала її з надійного джерела. 10. В її тоні відчувались нотки зневаги, коли вона говорила про природний добір, боротьбу між людьми з сильною волею та несподіваний успіх.

7. Insert the correct synonym. Account for your choice:

worth – value

1. Some fine wines increase in ... as they get older. 2. It is difficult to estimate the current ... of the company. 3. The new computer system has already proved its 4. The ... of the painting was estimated at \$500,000. 5. She has proved her ... as a member of the team. 6. Package holidays give the best ... for money.

8. Translate the following sentences into English using the essential vocabulary:

1. Воля до життя допомогла мені вижити в цій смузі невдач, коли моя сім'я залишилась без копійки і нам не вистачало навіть хліба. 2. Перестань чіплятися до цієї неслухняної дитини. Ти доб'єшся лише навмисного непослуху. 3. Вона була непохитною в рішенні не йти проти волі батька, незважаючи на зауваження з боку її друзів. 4. "Тобі вдалося переконати їх довести справу до кінця?" – "Ні, їм не вистачає сили волі." 5. Я й не сподівалась, що дідусь залишить мені якісь цінності у своєму заповіті, але ніколи не думала, що він взагалі позбавить мене спадщини. 6. Політично вмотивовані рішення парламенту змусили країну зіткнутися з неприємностями, які поставили її в повну залежність від імпортованої нафти. 7. "Проти якої команди ми граємо наступного

тижня?” – “А хіба це має якесь значення?” 8. В цьому віці діти дуже легко піддаються впливу і пристосовуються до певного способу мислення. 9. Відповідно до рішення, прийнятого більшістю в 2/3 голосів, пан N змінив пана M на посаді спікера Парламенту і пообіцяв надавати особливого значення економіці. 10. Коли справа дійшла до прем'єри, п'єса отримала надзвичайний касовий збір. 11. Вона заявила з раптовою рішучістю, що обов'язково розквітається з ним за навмисні збитки. 12. Він намагався добитись підвищення по службі всіма правдами і неправдами, але досягнув зворотного ефекту. Шеф показав йому, де раки зимують. 13. Фігурою він нагадує атлета і зовсім не виглядає на свої 70 років. Напевно, це завдяки заняттям спортом. 14. Після нього залишились дружина і двоє дітей, відомі своєю незговірливою вдачею. 15. Якщо ти не відчуваєш відданості роботі і не цінуєш своєї посади, тебе ніколи не підвищать по службі. 16. Пропозиція Джима була розумною, за даних несприятливих обставин Рада директорів була змушена прийняти відповідне рішення.

9. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to Grammar Patterns:

1. Він зробив не що інше, як кинув палити і почав проповідувати ідеї здорового способу життя. 2. Що мені найбільше подобається в Джейн, так це її готовність допомогти в будь-який момент. 3. Сталося так, що після кількох невдач він спробував знову і йому вдалося отримати підвищення. 4. Пропоную піти туди відразу і довести справу до кінця. 5. Раптовий успіх – це те, до чого він прагне. 6. Що мене дійсно дратує, це те, що вона постійно пристає до мене. 7. Тренер запропонував нам почати діяти і розквитатися з суперником. 8. А зробила вона те, що прорекламувала книгу як універсальний самоучитель-довідник і відразу ж продала всі екземпляри. 9. Джек досяг успіху в мотивуванні учнів і зараз його вчительський підхід вивчається в усіх коледжах. 10. Сталось так, що вони відкинули свої сумніви і почали діяти.

GRAMMAR CHECK

1. Emphasis with inversion. Study the following examples:

Under no circumstances should you let her into the house.

At no time did she consider any other possibility.

Not until they were convinced he was missing did they notify the police.

Hardly had I put down the phone when it rang again.

Scarcely could one have guessed what they were plotting.

No sooner had the children settled down to work than there was a bomb scare.

Seldom has she received such a positive response from an audience.

Little did I know that he planned to resign that very day.

Never has the city looked more magnificent.

Only when I saw him again did I fully come to terms with the separation.

Not only have you missed several classes, you have also failed to submit the written work.

2. Use each of the following adverbials and make all the other necessary changes to give greater emphasis to these sentences.

Never ...

Not only...

Rarely

At no time ...

Hardly ...

Only after ...

No sooner ...

Scarcely ...

Under no circumstances ...

1. I had just sat down to eat my supper when I heard someone knocking at the door.
2. This city has not often been in greater need of cheap public transport than it is today.
3. I had never met such a fascinating and intelligent person as Madeleine.
4. He forgets people's names and he also finds it difficult to remember the words for common objects.
5. You should not let people in under any circumstances if they don't have identification on them.
6. Barely a second after she began to speak someone in the audience shouted 'fire'.
7. She posted the letter and then realised she had forgotten to enclose the cheque.
8. She did not doubt at any time that lie would come home.
9. Immediately after she had found her seat on the plane a flight attendant asked her if she would mind moving.

3. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

1. She remembered the man's name after he'd walked away,
remember Only after he'd walked ... away did She remember the man's name.
2. They had no idea it was a classical concert.
know Little ... it was a classical concert.
3. There's no way I can come to the meeting on Friday.
can In no way ... to the meeting on Friday.
4. They could only keep the children quiet by giving them sweets.
by Only ... they keep the children quiet.
5. She's a talented dancer and a good singer as well.
only Not ... dancer but she's also a good singer.
6. Don't show these figures to anyone on any account.
should On no account ... to anyone.
7. If I had realised how unhappy she was, I wouldn't have been so abrupt.
realized Had ... was, I wouldn't have been so abrupt.
8. I haven't seen better service anywhere.
else Nowhere ... better service.
9. You must not open this door under any circumstances.
no Under ... this door.
10. He'd never seen such a professional performance before.
before Never ... such a professional performance.
11. As soon as he had eaten, he jumped up and began to dance.
sooner No ... he jumped up and began to dance.
12. She wasn't pretty; she didn't have a nice personality either.
nor She wasn't pretty ... a nice personality.
13. You will finish this work if you start now.
will Only if you ... this work.
14. The papers blew away.
blew Away ... papers!
15. They didn't see the sign until it was too late.
did Not until it was ... the sign.
16. It was only after he'd left the house that he realised he'd forgotten his key.
did Only after he'd left the house ... forgotten his key.

17. If I were you, I'd just ignore her cruel remarks.

you Were ... ignore her cruel remarks.

18. They didn't arrive on time; they didn't apologise either.

nor They didn't arrive on time; ... apologise.

19. He laughed so much that tears rolled down his cheeks.

laugh So much ... tears rolled down his cheeks.

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Motivation. The Key to Success

Thematic Vocabulary

1. **Motivation:** occasional (partial) / constant reinforcement, incentive of rewards, threat of punishments, avoidance of punishment, efficient learning, partial learning, latent learning, intention, to manifest smth in performance, conditions of motivation, to enhance one's achievement, anxiety, excitement, distribution of learning and practice, excessive motivation, over-concentrated practice, transfer of training, positive / negative transfer, convergent (deductive) / divergent (inductive) thinking, motivational factors, external / internal factors, practical skills, similarity of behaviour, to accomplish smth, accomplishment, attainment, to achieve a goal, (un)realistic goals, to set goals, affiliation, approval, capable of improvement, consistency, to compete against smb, to concentrate on doing smth, to possess the potential, the best of one's abilities, the feeling of faith and confidence, to undertake new work, to arouse enthusiasm and motivation, to be frustrated by failure, challenge, emotional reward, activation, persistence, intensity, intrinsic / extrinsic motives, self-actualization
2. **Leisure activities and equipment:** a) scuba diving, surfing, wind-surfing, kite surfing, kayaking, snorkelling, water skiing, whitewater canoeing (rafting), parasailing, photography, riding, camping, backpacking; b) a wetsuit, a snorkel, a scuba tank, flippers, a mask, a surfboard, a tripod, a zoom lens, a film, a dark room, a choir, a rehearsal, a conductor, to sight-read, a bridle, a whip, reins, a saddle, a chapter, a blurb, a paperback, a tent, campfire, a sleeping bag, a backpack
3. **Keeping fit:** sports center, to do aerobics, to take exercise, gym, to get into shape, to keep in shape, to lose weight, to build up a muscle, to pull a muscle, to do press-ups / push-ups, to go running / jogging, to do sit-ups, strenuous exercise, to stretch your back, to be supple, to tone up your hips (thighs, stomach), to warm up, to do weight training, to work out (with weights), a workout, to do yoga

Complex Learning

The basic principle of learning is reinforcement. When the student or learner does something that leads to success he is much more likely to repeat it; when he fails he is not likely to repeat it. The reinforcements do not necessarily have to occur every time the pupil responds. Occasional, or partial, reinforcement can be sometimes more effective than constant reinforcement. The reinforcement can be either reward or avoidance of punishment. It is preferable to learn under the incentive of rewards rather than the threat of punishments.

Some degree of motivation is also essential for efficient learning. Human beings can sometimes acquire knowledge without deliberate effort, but the results are limited. This type of

learning, which occurs without intention or obvious cause, is called latent learning. One definition of it is: “any learning which is not immediately manifested in performance”.

The only way we can be sure that learning has taken place is if it is manifested in performance. The performance is brought forth usually under the offer of some sort of reward which the individual is motivated to acquire. So, we may say that we learn better if we want or need to learn.

Many different kinds of conditions of motivation affect the way we learn. If we are trying to teach someone a lesson, his desire to learn will enhance his achievement; but too much motivation can lead to extreme anxiety and excitement which will actually interfere with the learning process. Moderate, not intense desire is needed. External rewards such as marks for classroom work in school, will be effective only if they are what the student wants. Not only must the reward be desired, but the material to be learned must also have meaning.

Another important condition, especially in the development of skills, is distribution. Distribution of learning and practice allows the material or skill to be much better assimilated. Just as excessive motivation interferes with success, so does over-concentrated practice. Study and learning for examination, for example, should be spread over the entire term and not crammed into the few days before the test. This is not to say that cramming will be ineffective. The performance upon which the student is evaluated is the one he delivers on the examination day. If “cramming” helps him for that day, then he should do it. If, however, he wants to retain the material and make a more permanent gain in learning, then the learning should be acquired over a longer period.

Transfer of training is another very important concept; what has been learned in one situation can be used in other situations. A person who has learned to drive one model of car is normally able to drive another model. This enhanced learning experience is called positive transfer. Yet, at the same time, interference may also occur. This interference in effective performance, called negative transfer, is accentuated by the similarity in situation.

Complex learning is a process of many associations in knowledge, skills, and attitudes. We must also be able to generalize from these associations and apply them in new situations. This process is called convergent or deductive thinking. We learn to think and solve problems by both convergent (deductive) and divergent (inductive) thinking.

(L.S. Skurnik, F. George *Psychology for Everyone*)

1. As you read the text a) look for the answers to the following questions:

1. How do you understand the basic principle of learning? Which kind of reinforcement is more effective? Why? 2. What is meant by latent learning? Is it efficient? What factors influence the efficiency of learning? 3. How do you understand transfer of training? Provide your own examples. 4. What is complex learning?

b) Find in the text the arguments the author gives to illustrate the following:

1. Excessive motivation interferes with success. 2. Knowledge should be acquired over a long period of time.

2. Read the text:

General Principles of Motivation

Basic principles of motivation exist that are applicable to learning in any situation.

1. The environment can be used to focus the student’s attention on what needs to be learned.

Teachers who create warm and accepting yet business-like atmospheres will promote persistent effort and favorable attitudes toward learning. This strategy will be successful in children and in adults. Interesting visual aids, such as booklets, posters, or practice equipment, motivate learners by capturing their attention and curiosity.

2. Incentives motivate learning.

Incentives include privileges and receiving praise from the instructor. The instructor determines an incentive that is likely to motivate an individual at a particular time. In a general learning situation, self-motivation without rewards will not succeed. Students must find satisfaction in learning based on the understanding that the goals are useful to them or, less commonly, based on the pure enjoyment of exploring new things.

3. Internal motivation is longer lasting and more self-directive than is external motivation, which must be repeatedly reinforced by praise or concrete rewards.

Some individuals – particularly children of certain ages and some adults – have little capacity for internal motivation and must be guided and reinforced constantly. The use of incentives is based on the principle that learning occurs more effectively when the student experiences feelings of satisfaction. Caution should be exercised in using external rewards when they are not absolutely necessary. Their use may be followed by a decline in internal motivation.

4. Learning is most effective when an individual is ready to learn, that is, when one wants to know something.

Sometimes the student's readiness to learn comes with time, and the instructor's role is to encourage its development. If a desired change in behaviour is urgent, the instructor may need to supervise directly to ensure that the desired behaviour occurs. If a student is not *ready to learn*, he or she may not be reliable in following instructions and therefore must be supervised and have the instructions repeated again and again.

5. Motivation is enhanced by the way in which the instructional material is organized.

In general, the best organized material makes the information meaningful to the individual. One method of organization includes relating new tasks to those already known. Other ways to relay meaning are to determine whether the persons being taught understand the final outcome desired and instruct them to compare and contrast ideas.

None of the techniques will produce sustained motivation unless the goals are realistic for the learner. The basic learning principle involved is that *success is more predictably motivating than is failure*. Ordinarily, people will choose activities of intermediate uncertainty rather than those that are difficult (little likelihood of success) or easy (high probability of success). For goals of high value there is less tendency to choose more difficult conditions. Having learners assist in defining goals increases the probability that they will understand them and want to reach them. However, students sometimes have unrealistic notions about what they can accomplish. Possibly they do not understand the precision with which a skill must be carried out or have the depth of knowledge to master some material. To identify realistic goals, instructors must be skilled in assessing a student's readiness or a student's progress toward goals.

1. Because learning requires changes in beliefs and behaviour, it normally produces a mild level of anxiety.

This is useful in motivating the individual. However, severe anxiety is incapacitating. A high degree of stress is inherent in some educational situations. If anxiety is severe, the individual's perception of what is going on around him or her is limited. Instructors must be

able to identify anxiety and understand its effect on learning. They also have a responsibility to avoid causing severe anxiety in learners by setting ambiguous or unrealistically high goals for them.

2. It is important to help each student set goals and to provide informative feedback regarding progress toward the goals.

Setting a goal demonstrates an intention to achieve and activates learning from one day to the next. It also directs the student's activities toward the goal and offers an opportunity to experience success.

3. Both affiliation and approval are strong motivators.

People seek others with whom to compare their abilities, opinions, and emotions. Affiliation can also result in direct anxiety reduction by the social acceptance and the mere presence of others. However, these motivators can also lead to conformity, competition, and other behaviours that may seem as negative.

4. Many behaviours result from a combination of motives.

It is recognized that no grand theory of motivation exists. However, motivation is so necessary for learning that strategies should be planned to organize a continuous and interactive motivational dynamic for maximum effectiveness. The general principles of motivation are interrelated. A single teaching action can use many of them simultaneously.

Finally, it should be said that an enormous gap exists between knowing that learning must be motivated and identifying the specific motivational components of any particular act. Instructors must focus on learning patterns of motivation for an individual or group, with the realization that errors will be common.

MOTIVATION FACTORS AND STRATEGIES, BY TIME PERIOD BEGINNING, DURING, AND ENDING

TIME

BEGINNING: When learner enters and starts learning

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS

ATTITUDES: Toward the environment, teacher, subject matter, and self

NEEDS: The basic need within the learner at the time of learning

MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES

- Make the conditions that surround the subject positive.
- Positively confront the possibly erroneous beliefs, expectations, and assumptions that may underlie a negative learner attitude.
- Reduce or remove components of the learning environment that lead to failure or fear.
- Plan activities to allow learners to meet esteem needs.

TIME

DURING: When learner is involved in the body or main content of the learning process.

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS

STIMULATION: The stimulation processes affecting learner during the learning experience.

AFFECT: The emotional experience of the learner while learning.

MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES

- Change style and content of the learning activity.
- Make learner reaction and involvement essential parts of the learning process, that is, problem solving, role playing, stimulation.
- Use learner concerns to organize content and to develop themes and teaching procedures.
- Use a group cooperation goal to maximize learner involvement and sharing.

TIME

ENDING: When learner is completing the learning process.

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS

COMPETENCE: The competence value for the learner that is a result of the learning behaviours.

REINFORCEMENT: The reinforcement value attached to the learning experience, for the learner.

MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES

- Provide consistent feedback regarding mastery of learning.
- Acknowledge and affirm the learners' responsibility in completing the learning task.
- When learning has natural consequences, allow them to be congruently evident.
- Provide artificial reinforcement when it contributes to successful learning, and provide closure with a positive ending.

<http://honolulu.hawaii.edu/intranet/committees/FacDevCom/guidebk/teachtip/motivation>

a) answer the following questions:

1. What are the basic principles of motivation to be applied to learning? Which of them do you consider to be the most important?
2. Characterize the favourable environment.
3. What incentives can motivate learning?
4. Give examples of internal and external motivation.
5. How do you understand "student's readiness to learn"?
6. What methods of organizing the instructional material can you name? Dwell on them.
7. How do you understand "realistic goals"?
8. What are the main rules of goal setting?
9. What is the effect of anxiety on learning?
10. How can maximum effectiveness in learning be achieved?
11. What's your opinion of motivational factors and strategies mentioned above?

3. Read the text:

The Psychology of Motivation

By Bret Fitzgerald April 10, 2006

Bret A. Fitzgerald is a 27-year veteran of the health club industry. He is vice president of corporate communications for Las Vegas Athletic Clubs in Las Vegas, NV, and publisher and editor of LVAC Magazine. He was recently awarded a master of education degree in health promotion from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

When the prospective club member you are sitting with announces, "I need to lose 25 lbs., but I'm just not motivated to start or stay with it," they are really saying, "Please help me find my true incentive and my emotional reward that will drive me to take action toward that goal of losing weight." In other words, get busy helping them identify their exact motivation (in emotional terms) and they will, almost always, take action.

When it comes to taking action, motivation – more specifically emotional reward – is at the core of exercise adoption into one's lifestyle. That being said, motivation is defined as follows: the process that initiates, directs and sustains behaviour to satisfy physiological and psychological needs and wants according to the book, *Mastering the World of Psychology*.

In the science of psychology, the process of motivation is broken down into three subprocesses: activation, persistence and intensity.

Activation, or the initiation of motivated behaviour, involves taking the first steps in order to achieve a goal. An example might be the moment at which a prospect picks up the phone and calls your club for information. Or, it might be the day the prospect agrees to join his

or her friend for a workout. In either case, something motivated the prospect to initiate or activate toward a particular goal. Those behaviours are rarely initiated without some end in mind. Find the emotional reward, that warm, fuzzy feeling, that is delivered by the “end in mind” and you will have a sale.

Persistence is the faithful and determined effort put forth to achieve a particular goal. This motivational subprocess is most commonly exhibited by high-achievers.

Intensity refers to the focused energy and attention applied by an individual to complete the work that will help them achieve their goal. Common to health club members is the notion of activation with intensity but lacking persistence. This is the member who joins after New Year’s but disappears by March 1.

In most cases, the motives you are looking to uncover will be either intrinsic or extrinsic. Intrinsic motives are those who give one pleasure in and of itself. Taking a relaxing steam bath or sitting in a bubbling whirlpool are examples of a person experiencing intrinsic motivation. The reward of relaxation is perhaps secondary to the pleasure of the warmth hugging your body.

A friend I’ve known for two decades, Eli Borax, continues to exercise simply because he feels better about doing it. Eli is intrinsically motivated.

Extrinsic motives are those that inspire actions that lead to a reward or the avoidance of an undesirable consequence. A great example is the overweight woman who starts exercising because of her impending nuptials. She is looking to avoid the harsh judgement of family and friends as well as the embarrassment and shame she may feel for letting herself become overweight.

I know a banking executive who lost weight, decreased his blood pressure and cholesterol to save \$500 a year on his life insurance policy. The extrinsic motivation, or reward of saving money, encouraged this executive to become healthier.

There are four basic theories of human motivation: Instinct Theory, Drive-Reduction Theory, Arousal Theory and Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs.

Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs (MHN) is the most developed theory. MHN is a graduated, five-step pyramid. First, one must satisfy their physiological needs. The need for shelter, water, food, sleep and oxygen are the most basic of needs. Once those basic needs are achieved, humans are then motivated by safety needs, which include a feeling of security and absence of danger. Once a person has been motivated to achieve the basic needs and feels no imminent danger, they are now stimulated to attain love/belonging needs. These middle hierarchical needs revolve around the need to be accepted and loved. This is a common, yet difficult to uncover motivation for most health club membership salespeople. Most prospects won’t say they need to be accepted or loved, but if you can paint a picture with words addressing acceptance, you will convince them as to the benefits of your club. You might say, “I’ve noticed that people who work out are usually very optimistic and energetic. And people with those qualities are very well liked.”

Once a person feels loved and accepted, they are then motivated by their esteem needs. Esteem needs include the requirement to feel competent, respected and accomplished. Esteem needs motivate humans to high levels of achievement and recognition. A prospect at this level is probably married with a family. His/Her career is going well and he/she almost certainly holds an advanced academic degree.

The final step is self-actualisation or the desire to become more and more of what one is; To become everything that one is capable of becoming." People who have everything can still maximize their potential by seeking higher knowledge, peace, aesthetic experiences and self-

fulfilment. Helping others often motivates these people. They start foundations and charities and exercise to increase their health not their appearance.

Abraham Maslow studied people who he felt were using their talents and abilities to the fullest, thus achieving what he termed, self-actualisation. Self-actualisation, the top rung of MHN, is when an individual is motivated by realizing their full potential. Maslow identifies Presidents Lincoln and Jefferson, as well as Albert Schweitzer and Eleanor Roosevelt as individuals who were motivated to achieve their full potential. Examples within the health club industry are Augie Nieto, founder of Life Fitness; Don Wildman, founder of Health & Tennis Corp. (now Bally Total Fitness); Rudy Smith, chairman of Las Vegas Athletic Clubs; and Mark Mastrov, chairman and CEO of 24-Hour Fitness.

The psychology of human motivation is an interesting, yet complicated subject. However, understanding the theories of this crucial human behaviour can provide you with insight into why people act the way they do, and in so doing, assist you and your team of sales professionals with a new perspective on how to make sales that might otherwise get away.

(www.clubindustry.com/stepbystep/sales/0406StepbyStepSales)

a) consider the following questions:

1. Why is it important to find incentives? 2. What is motivation? 3. What subprocesses of the process of motivation are distinguished in the science of psychology? Characterize each of them. 4. Which of the above mentioned subprocesses do you consider to be the most important one? 5. How can you describe intrinsic and extrinsic motives? Which of them are more efficient in your opinion? 6. What needs are important in motivation theory? 9. Draw the pyramid described by Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and characterize its steps. 10. What are the basic spheres of human life motivation is important in?

4. Choose one of the leisure activities mentioned in the thematic vocabulary. Collect as many key words as you can which are connected to it. Prepare to speak about it for two or three minutes.

5. Do library / Internet research and speak on the following:

1. Theories of human motivation.
2. Types of motivation and its components.
3. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

6. Translate the following sentences into English using the thematic vocabulary:

1. Уникнення покарання може бути достатньою мотивацією, але найважливішим для ефективного навчання є стимул винагороди. 2. Саме послідовність допомагає зосередитись на виконанні завдання і використати свої здібності на повну силу. 3. Уникайте вправ, що вимагають напруження, якщо ви недостатньо розігнулись. 4. Я хочу підкачати м'язи живота та рук, тому щоранку віджимаюсь від підлоги 20 разів і качаю прес 30 разів. 5. Якщо ти засмутився через невдачу, не варто тренуватися з гирями щодня, краще взятися за нову роботу. 6. Надмірна мотивація, як правило, не допомагає збільшити досягнення; навпаки, збудження та хвилювання можуть призвести до провалу. 7. При визначенні причин захворювання слід враховувати як внутрішні, так і зовнішні чинники. 8. У нього хороше знання теорії, але нема практичних навичок. Що йому треба навчитись, так це розподіляти навчання і практику. 9. Позитивне перенесення дуже

важливе в процесі навчання. 10. Відчуття довіри та впевненості може стати однією з умов мотивації.

7. Below are some quotations dealing with motivation and keys to success. Comment on them and think of further arguments to back up one of the opinions:

1. “The *winners* in life think constantly in terms of *I can, I will* and *I am*. *Losers*, on the other hand, concentrate their waking thoughts on what *they should have* or *would have done*, or what *they don't do*.”

(Denis Waitley, American writer)

2. “Success is not rare – it is common.... It is a matter of adjusting one's efforts to obstacles and one's abilities to a service needed by others. There is no other possible success. Most people think of it in terms of getting; success, however, begins in terms of giving.”

(Sr. Henry Ford)

3. “Don't be afraid to fail. Don't waste energy trying to cover up failure. Learn from your failures and go on to the next challenge. It's okay to fail. If you are not failing, you're not growing.”

(H. Stanley Judd)

8. Read the extracts given below and expand on the opinions expressed in them:

1. Success is not a pie, with only so many slices to go around. The success of others has nothing to do with your success.

Nor is your success measured by what others say or what others accomplish. We all have the tendency to compare ourselves with others. But the happy people in this life know it's not against others that we compete.

The late Henry Fonda once said that a thoroughbred horse never looks at the other racehorses. It just concentrates on running the fastest race it can.

On our track to success, we have to fight the tendency to look at others and see how far they've come. The only thing that counts is how we use the potential we possess and that we run our race to the best of our abilities.

Dennis Waitley & Reni L. Witt
in *The Joy of Working*

2. When Charles W. Eliot was president of Harvard, he once made a speech on what he called *The Habit of Success*.

Many failures in elementary schools, he said, were due to the fact that students were not given, at the very beginning, a sufficient amount of work at which they could succeed and thus never had an opportunity to develop what we call the winning feeling.

The student, he said, who had never experienced success early in his school life had no chance to develop the habit of success – the habitual feeling of faith and confidence in undertaking new work. He urged that teachers arrange work in the early grades so as to ensure that the students experienced success. The work should be well within the ability of the student, yet interesting enough to arouse enthusiasm and motivation. These small successes, said Dr. Eliot, would give the student the “feel of success”, which would be a valuable ally in all future undertakings.

We can acquire “the habit of success”; we can build into our gray matter patterns and feelings of success at any time and at any age by following Dr. Eliot’s advice to teachers. If we are habitually frustrated by failure, we are very apt to acquire habitual “feelings of failure” that colour all new undertakings. But by arranging matters so that we can succeed in little things, we can build an atmosphere of success that will carry over into larger undertakings.

We can gradually undertake more difficult tasks, and after succeeding in them, be in a position to undertake something more challenging. Success is literally built upon success; there is much truth in the saying, “Nothing succeeds like success.”

Maxwell Maltz
in *Psycho-Cybernetics*

3. You can’t control the length of your life, but you can control its width and depth. You can’t control the weather, but you can control the moral atmosphere that surrounds you. You can’t control the faults of others, but you can see to it that you do not develop similar failings. You can’t control hard times, but you can save a little money to see you through them.

So why worry about things you can’t control? Get busy controlling the things that depend on you.

An anonymous author

9. Respond to the following situations in an essay form:

1. Possible Ways of Motivating Employees to Feel More Committed to the Company They Work for.
2. A Link between Success and Happiness, Money and Happiness.
3. My Own Formula of Happiness.
4. How to Keep Your Resolutions.

WHERE WILL IT END?

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **adapt** *v* **1** [I, T] to gradually change your behaviour and attitudes in order to be successful in a new situation: [+to] *The children are finding it hard to adapt to the new school.* | *flowers which are well adapted to harsh winters* | *The ability to adapt is a definite asset in this job.* | **adapt yourself/itself etc (to sth)** *How do these insects adapt themselves to new environments?*
2 [T] to change something to make it suitable for a different purpose: **adapt sth to do sth** *The car has been adapted to take unleaded gas.* | **adapt sth for sb** *These teaching materials can be adapted for older children.* **3** [T usually passive] if a book or play is adapted for film, television etc, it is changed so that it can be made into a film, television programme etc: **be adapted for sth** *Many children buy books after they have been adapted for television.* —**adapted** *adj*: *She lives in a specially adapted flat.*

adaptable *adj* [usually after noun] able to change in order to be successful in new and different situations: *The American Constitution has proved adaptable in changing political conditions.* | [+to] *The catfish is adaptable to a wide range of water conditions.* —**adaptability** *n* [U]

adaptation also **adaption** *n* **1** [C] a film or television programme that is based on a book or play: [+of] *the BBC adaptation of the bestselling book* | **television/film/stage etc adaptation** *He's working on a screen adaptation of his latest novel.* **2** [U] formal the process of changing something to make it suitable for a new situation: [+to] *adaptation to the environment* | *Man has unrivalled powers of self-adaptation.*

adapter, adaptor *n* [C] **1** one that adapts **2** an object that you use to connect two different pieces of electrical equipment, or to connect two pieces of equipment to the same power supply

adaptive *adj* tending toward, fit for, or having a capacity for adaptation: *adaptive colouring of a chameleon* —**adaptively** *adj* —**adaptiveness** *n*

2. **condemn** *v* [T] **1** to say very strongly that you do not approve of something or someone, especially because you think it is morally wrong: *Politicians were quick to condemn the bombing.* | **condemn sth/sb as sth** *The law has been condemned as an attack on personal liberty.* | **condemn sb/sth for (doing) sth** *She knew that society would condemn her for leaving her children.* **2** to give someone a severe punishment after deciding they are guilty of a crime: **condemn sb to sth** *He was found guilty and condemned to death.* **3** if a particular situation condemns someone to something, it forces them to live in an unpleasant way or to do something unpleasant: **condemn sb to (do) sth** *people condemned to a life of poverty* | *His occupation condemned him to spend long periods of time away from his family.* **4** to state officially that something is not safe enough to be used: *an old house that had been condemned* | **condemn sth as sth** *The pool was closed after being condemned as a health hazard.*

condemnation *n* [C,U] **1 a** the act of condemning **b** the state of being condemned **2** an expression of very strong disapproval of someone or something, especially something you think is morally wrong: [+of] *There was widespread international condemnation of the bombing.* **3** a reason or occasion for condemning

condemnatory *adj* expressing strong disapproval: *my father's condemnatory attitude*

condemned *adj* [only before noun] **1** a condemned person is going to be punished by being killed **2** a condemned building is officially not safe to live in or use

condemned cell *n* [C] *BrE* a room for a prisoner who was going to be punished by death;
Syn. **death row**

3. **dilute** *v* [T] **1** to make a liquid weaker by adding water or another liquid; *Syn.* **water down:** *diluted fruit juice* | **dilute sth with/in sth** *Dilute the paint with a little oil.* **2** to make a quality, belief etc weaker or less effective *Syn.* **water down:** *an attempt to dilute the proposals* —
dilution *n* [C,U] *Any dilution of standards must be resisted.* —**diluter** *n*

dilute *adj* a dilute liquid has been made weaker by the addition of water or another liquid:
dilute hydrochloric acid

diluent *adj* capable of diluting —*n* a substance used to dilute

dilution *n* **1 a** the process of diluting **b** a dilute or weakened condition **2** a diluted substance

4. **dim** *adj* **1** fairly dark or not giving much light, so that you cannot see well; *Ant.* **bright:** *in the dim light of the early dawn* | *a dim glow* **2** a dim shape is one which is not easy to see because it is too far away, or there is not enough light: *The dim outline of a building loomed up out of the mist.* **3 take a dim view of sth** to disapprove of something: *Miss Watson took a dim view of Paul's behaviour.* **4 dim recollection/awareness etc** a memory or understanding of something that is not clear in your mind; *Syn.* **vague:** *Laura had a dim recollection of someone telling her this before.* **5 literary** dim eyes are weak and cannot see well: *Isaac was old and his eyes were dim.* **6** if your chances of success in the future are dim, they are not good: *Prospects for an early settlement of the dispute are dim.* **7 in the dim and distant past** a very long time ago - used humorously **8 informal** not intelligent: *You can be really dim sometimes!* —**dimly** *adv:* *a dimly lit room* | *She was only dimly aware of the risk.* —**dimness** *n* [U]

NOTE dim, faint or weak? **Dim** is used to describe the light in the sky or in a room or place when it is not bright and makes it hard to see things clearly. **Faint** more often describes a particular point of light such as a glimmer or glow, when it is the light itself that is hard to see. **Weak** is used especially to describe the light in the sky when the sun is shining, but is not particularly bright or warm; you can see things clearly but the light does not make them shine.

dim *v* **1** [I,T] if a light dims, or if you dim it, it becomes less bright: *The lights in the theatre began to dim.* **2** [I,T] if a feeling, quality etc dims or is dimmed, it grows weaker or less: *Even the rain could not dim their enthusiasm.* | *Hopes of a peaceful settlement have dimmed.* **3 dim your headlights/lights** *AmE* to lower the angle of the front lights of your car, especially when someone is driving towards you; *Syn.* **dip** *BrE*

dimmer also **dimmer switch** *n* [C] an electric light switch that can change the brightness of the light

5. **embryo** *n plural embryos* [C] **1 Biol a** an organism in its early stages of development, esp. before it has reached a distinctively recognizable form **b** such an organism at any time before full development, birth, or hatching *Syn.* **foetus** **2 a** the fertilized egg of a vertebrate animal **b** in humans, the prefetal product of conception up to the beginning of the third month of pregnancy **3 Bot** the minute, rudimentary plant contained within a seed or archegonium **4** a rudimentary or beginning stage: **in embryo** at a very early stage of development: *The system already exists in embryo.*

embryogenesis also **embryogeny** *n* the development and growth of an embryo —
embryogenetic *adj*

embryology *n* [U] the scientific study of embryos —**embryologic, embryological** *adj* —
embryologically *adv* —**embryologist** *n* [C]

embryonic also **embryonal** *adj* **1** at a very early stage of development: *The plans are still only in embryonic form.* **2** relating to an embryo: *embryonic development* | *embryonic cells* — **embryonically** *adv*

embryonic layer *n* the germ layer

embryopathy *n* abnormal development of an embryo

embryo sac *n* a structure formed by the female gametophyte of a seed plant, in which the embryo develops

6. **fertile** *adj* **1** fertile land or soil is able to produce good crops: *800 acres of fertile cropland* **2** able to produce babies, young animals, or new plants *Ant. infertile: Most men remain fertile into old age.* **3 a fertile imagination/mind/brain** an imagination, mind etc that is able to produce a lot of interesting and unusual ideas **4** [only before noun] a fertile situation is one in which something can easily develop and succeed: *the fertile Philadelphia music scene*

fertility *n* [U] **1** the ability of the land or soil to produce good crops **2** the ability of a person, animal, or plant to produce babies, young animals, or seeds *Ant. infertility*

fertility drug *n* [C] a drug given to a woman to help her have a baby

fertilize also **-ise** *BrE v* [T] **1** to make new animal or plant life develop: *After the egg has been fertilized, it will hatch in about six weeks.* **2** to put fertilizer on the soil to make plants grow — **fertilization** *n* [U]

fertilizer *n* [C,U] a substance that is put on the soil to make plants grow

7. **gene** *n* [C] a part of a cell in a living thing that controls what it looks like, how it grows, and how it develops. People get their genes from their parents: *human genes* | **the genes that regulate cell division**

gene pool *n* [C] all of the genes available to a particular species

gene therapy *n* [U] a way of treating certain diseases by using genetic engineering

genealogy *n* **1** [U] the study of the history of families **2** [C] a drawing or description that explains how each person in a family is related to the others — **genealogist** *n* [C] — **genealogical** *adj*: *a useful source of genealogical information*

genetic *adj* relating to genes or genetics: *genetic defects* | *each person's genetic make-up* | *genetic research* — **genetically** *adv*: *genetically determined characteristics*

genetic code *n* [C] the arrangement of genes that controls the way a living thing develops

genetic counseling *n* the counseling of prospective parents on the probabilities of inherited diseases occurring in offspring and on the diagnosis of proteins, and upon which heredity is based — **genetic counselor** *n*

genetic engineering *n* [U] the science of changing the genetic structure of an animal, plant, or human, usually to make them stronger or healthier — **genetic engineer** *n* [C]

genetic fingerprinting *n* [U] the process of examining the pattern of someone's genes, especially in order to find out if they are guilty of a crime

genetically modified also **genetically engineered** *adj* **GM** genetically modified foods or plants have had their genetic structure changed so that they are not affected by particular diseases or harmful insects

genetics *n* [U] the study of how the qualities of living things are passed on in their genes — **geneticist** *n* [C] one who specializes in genetics

genocide *n* [U] the deliberate murder of a whole group or race of people; *Syn. ethnic cleansing: The military leaders were accused of genocide.* — **genocidal** *adj*: *a genocidal regime*

genome *n* [C] *technical* all the genes in one cell of living thing: *the human genome*

genomic *adj technical* relating to all the genes that are found in one type of living thing

genotype *n [C] technical* the genetic nature of one type of living thing

8. **incline** *v [not in progressive]* **1 [T] formal** if a situation, fact etc inclines you to do or think something, it influences you towards a particular action or opinion: **incline sb to do sth** *The accident inclined him to reconsider his career.* **2 [I] formal** to think that a particular belief or opinion is most likely to be correct: **incline to do sth** *I incline to accept the official version of events.* | [+to/towards] *I incline to the opinion that this principle extends to cases of religious discrimination.* **3 [I,T]** to slope at a particular angle, or to make something do this: *The telescope is inclined at an angle of 43 degrees.* **4** **incline your head** to bend your neck so that your head is lowered

inclined *adj* **1 be inclined to agree/think/believe etc** to hold a particular opinion, but not very strongly: *Arthur has some strange ideas, but on this occasion I'm inclined to agree with him.* **2 be inclined to do sth/inclined to sth** to be likely to do something or behave in a particular way: *Commandos are inclined to shoot first and ask questions later.* | *He was inclined to self-pity.* **3 be/feel inclined (to do sth)** to want to do something, but without having a strong desire: *It was Sunday morning, and she was not inclined to get up yet.* | *You can visit our chatrooms, if you feel so inclined.* **4 artistically/musically/mathematically etc inclined** naturally interested in or good at art, music etc: *For the artistically inclined, the markets are full of interest.* **5** sloping or leaning in a particular direction

inclination *n* **1 [C,U]** a feeling that makes you want to do something: *My natural inclination was to say no.* | **inclination to do sth** *Neither of my children showed the slightest inclination to follow me into journalism.* | *Teachers simply do not have the time or the inclination to investigate these matters.* **2 [C,U]** a tendency to think or behave in a particular way: **inclination to do sth** *an inclination to see everything in political terms* | [+to/towards] *She's troubled by her son's inclination toward atheism.* | **by inclination** *Bart was a romantic by inclination.* **3 [C]** a movement made down towards the ground: *She greeted Maggie with an inclination of the head.* **4 [C,U] formal** a slope or the angle at which something slopes

9. **rebel** *n [C]* **1** someone who opposes or fights against people in authority: *Anti-government rebels attacked the town.* | **rebel forces/soldiers** | *the rebel leader* **2** someone who refuses to do things in the normal way, or in the way that other people want them to: *Alex has always been a bit of a rebel.*

rebel *v [I]* **1** to oppose or fight against someone in authority or against an idea or situation which you do not agree with: [+against] *teenage boys rebelling against their parents* **2** *written* if your stomach, legs, mind etc rebel, you cannot do or believe something you think you should: *He knew he ought to eat, but his stomach rebelled.*

rebellion *n [C,U]* **1** an organized attempt to change the government or leader of a country, using violence; *Syn. coup, revolution: an armed rebellion* | [+against] *a rebellion against the military regime* | **in rebellion** *The Bretons rose in rebellion against the King.* | **suppress/crush a rebellion** (=use violence to stop it) **2** when someone opposes or fights against people in authority or ideas which they do not agree with: *a rebellion by right-wing members of the party* | [+against] *rebellion against traditional values*

Syn. rebellion, revolution, revolt, riot, mutiny, insurrection, uprising, coup d'etat, putsch

Word Discrimination – these terms pertain in varying degree to opposition to an existing order or authority. **Rebellion** is defiance of authority in general or open but unorganized

disobedience: *the teen-age rebellion*; also, it is open, armed and organized insurrection against constituted political authority that usually fail of its purpose, as *Shay's Rebellion*. **Revolution** is a radical alteration in a system or in social conditions, such as the *Industrial Revolution*; also, it is the overthrowing by open, organized armed force of a government and replacing it with another, such as the *American Revolution*. **Revolt** is widespread opposition to prevailing standards: *a taxpayers' revolt*; also, it is an armed attempt to change authority. **Riot** is a sudden, violent, disorganized uprising, frequently unarmed and unplanned. **Mutiny** is forcible resistance to constituted authority, especially by subordinates in the armed forces. **Insurrection** and **uprising** are armed attempts to change authority. **Coup d'état** is a sudden, violent overthrow of a government. **Putsch** is an attempted **coup d'état**

rebellious *adj* **1** deliberately not obeying people in authority or rules of behaviour: *rebellious teenagers* | *He's always had a rebellious streak* (=a tendency to rebel). **2** fighting against the government of your own country: *rebellious minorities* —**rebelliously** *adv* —**rebelliousness** *n* [U]

10. reproduce *v* **1** [I,T] if an animal or plant reproduces, or reproduces itself, it produces young plants or animals: *The turtles return to the coast to reproduce*. **2** [T] to make a photograph or printed copy of something: *Klimt's artwork is reproduced in this exquisite book*. **3** [T] to make something happen in the same way as it happened before; *Syn. repeat; copy: British scientists have so far been unable to reproduce these results*. **4** [T] to make something that is just like something else; *Syn. copy: With a good set of speakers, you can reproduce the orchestra's sound in your own home*. —**reproducible** *adj*

reproduction *n* **1** [U] the act or process of producing babies, young animals, or plants: *Scientists studied the reproduction, diet, and health of the dolphins*. | **sexual reproduction** **2** [U] the act of producing a copy of a book, picture, piece of music etc: [+of] *Unauthorized reproduction of this publication is strictly forbidden*. **3** [C] a copy of a work of art, piece of furniture etc: [+of] *a reproduction of Vincent Van Gogh's 'Sunflowers'* | **reproduction furniture/chairs etc** *a reproduction Louis XIV table*

reproductive *adj* [only before noun] **1** relating to the process of producing babies, young animals, or plants: *the human reproductive system* | *reproductive organs* **2** relating to the copying of books, pictures, music etc

Phrases and Word Combinations

to create an atmosphere of suspense

a blade runner

a bounty hunter

to find the key to smth.

in the dead of night

to break new ground

a farfetched statement

a household name

to hold one's breath

to drum one's fingers

to shrug one's shoulders

to wrinkle one's nose

to crack one's knuckles

to purse one's lips

to clench one's fist

to twist one's ankle

to pull a muscle

to raise one's eyebrows

to shake one's head

to lick one's lips

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Use the phrases and word combinations to fill in these sentences:

1. Sometimes _____ can help you calm down when you feel angry.
2. I wish you'd stop _____ on the table like that. I'll be ready in a minute.
3. She asked him why he had broken the window and he just _____.
4. I don't think the cat likes that new cat food. He just _____ and walked away from the bowl when I put it out for him.
5. When they were told the tragic news they just _____ in disbelief.
6. The sound of you _____ makes me feel quite sick. I do wish you wouldn't do it.
7. She never says anything when I tell her I'm going to be late home but I know she doesn't like it because she _____ and gives me a really filthy look.
8. The angry driver _____ and shook it at the pedestrian who had stepped out in front of his car.
9. Ouch! I think I've _____ in my leg!
10. If you wear those platform soles you're bound to fall and _____.
11. The only thing she ever did to show disagreement was to _____ when he expressed a particularly bizarre opinion about something.
12. Everyone was _____ and asking for a second helping of Toby's famous vegetarian lasagne.

2. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrases and word combinations:

1. Завдяки генетичній інженерії цю проблему можна вирішити, адже нещодавно вчені винайшли щось нове. 2. Ціною помилки можуть бути розтягнуті м'язи і підвернута щиколотка, якщо ти не послухаєшся свого тренера і будеш далі таким незграбним. 3. Мері почувала себе піддослідним кроликом. Стиснувши кулак, вона знизала плечима, зробивши вигляд, що нічого не зрозуміла. Вона відчувала напружену атмосферу і більше не ставила запитань, щоб завершити розмову. 4. Затамувавши подих і нервово барабанячи пальцями по столі, вона розуміла, що потомство білого слона викличе бум у науці і він буде у всіх на устах, бо всі думали що він безплідний. 5. Не вірячи в жодне з його надуманих тверджень, Енн тільки хитала головою і нічого не могла сказати у відповідь. 6. Цей авантюрист повстав проти влади і всі розуміли, що він лише мисливець за винагородою. 7. Якби не ця цілковита дурниця, ніхто і не помітив би його втрату зосередженості. – А що ж він робив? – Він облизував губи.

3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The materials in the book can be adapted for use with older children. 2. In adapting to this expanded role the auditor faces many difficulties. 3. Slowly the country is adapting to the new market economy. 4. Red deer are hardy, adaptable animals. 5. She was responsible for the adaptation of the book *The Witches of Eastwick* into a stage play. 6. Local authorities have been condemned for failing to tackle the problem of homelessness. 7. He was convicted of first degree murder and condemned to death. 8. Critics point out the neighborhood had been living under the threat of condemnation for 10 years, while urban renewal was debated. 9. The role of the press is rarely condemnatory of the police and usually supportive of the official efforts to solve crime. 10. Sarah says it's like being in the condemned cell and being let out. 11. Add some red wine to dilute the tomato sauce. 12. Opening NATO to new members may dilute its strength. 13. Water is then fed into the hopper and the dilute liquid fed into the sprayer. 14. He saw the dim outline of the taxi-driver's head inside the cab. 15. She's not the brightest kid in the class – in fact, she's quite dim. 16. Her words dimmed out hopes of a peaceful settlement.

17. A simple way of upgrading switching is to fit dimmer switches, which alter the light level. 18. The government has banned all scientific research using human embryos. 19. Consequently, all that embryology tells us is that both areas are part of the neocortex. 20. Online gambling as an industry is still illegal and embryonic. 21. The program is still in the embryonic stage, but we are confident of its success. 22. The valley was fertile, and a good crop was a near certainty. 23. He is said to have been convivial, widely knowledgeable, with a fertile imagination and a whimsical sense of humor. 24. Researches at fertility clinics say that they are already besieged by request to clone. 25. After the egg has been fertilized, it will hatch in about 6 weeks. 26. Fertilizer encourages weeds as well as crops to grow, so the increasing use of fertilizer promotes the increasing use of selective herbicides. 27. Some women may carry a gene that increases the risk of breast cancer. 28. Information is transferred by genes in much the same way as it is by words. 29. Their genetic code cells were showing similar deformities to those of Chernobyl residents. 30. Advances in molecular biology in recent years have served to emphasize the possible relationships between homoeopathy, immunology, and genetics. 31. In recent history, the existence of prejudice has led to violence and genocide. 32. As a result, she is further inclined to suppress her originality and to deny true awareness by finding less demoralizing substitutes. 33. Anyone inclined to mock this suggestion should note that the armed services are perhaps the most respected institution in Britain today. 34. They do not, generally, have the time or the inclination to take financial statements apart. 35. Anti-government rebels have seized the radio station. 36. The novel tells the story of a teenager who rebels against his father. 37. A rebel army of political dissidents had staged a rebellion in December 1989. 38. When the rebellious streak appeared in her life, it was tolerated, but it was not tolerated in her literary personality. 39. Letters and rare maps are handsomely reproduced in the book. 40. People have a natural instinct to both reproduce and to care for their young. 41. Evolution depends absolutely on the survival and reproduction of the species. 42. Unauthorized reproduction of this publication is strictly forbidden. 43. In real life, the criterion for selection is always short-term, either simple survival or, more generally, reproductive success.

4. Insert the correct synonym. Account for your choice:

rebellion, revolution, revolt, riot, mutiny, insurrection, uprising

1. The new law prompted a pro-democracy _____ in the south.
2. Government officials feared a _____ by right-wing members of the party.
3. In 1880, a peasant _____ swept the country in protest at the tax on salt.
4. Einstein's General Theory of Relativity started a _____ in scientific thinking.
5. Captain Feener suspected the crew was planning a _____.
6. In 1968, a student _____ in Paris sparked off a nationwide general strike.
7. A _____ broke out after a police shooting of a local man.
8. The 1789 _____ marked the end of the French monarchy.
9. It was widely believed that the outlaws had been plotting an _____.
10. The Confederate government provided troops to suppress slave _____.
11. Thirteen soldiers were sentenced to life imprisonment for _____.
12. At least 20 of the rebel junior officers who staged the _____ surrendered by late afternoon.
13. Altogether the _____ cost 130 lives and well over \$ 700 million in property damage.
14. The reign of civil disorder and terrorism culminated in armed _____.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using the essential vocabulary:

1. Важко звикнути до життя в квартирі після проживання в будинку з садом. 2. Телевізійна екранізація цього роману не принесла компанії ні успіху, ні прибутку, а ім'я режисера не було у всіх на вустах. 3. Якби не захисне забарвлення зайців, їх легко з'їдали б вовки та лисиці. 4. Не дивно, що все місто засудило дівчину за її несамоовиту поведінку. 5. Раніше за доведене вбивство передбачалася смертна кара. 6. Будинок був визнаним непридатним для заселення. 7. Якщо розбавити суп водою, можна буде нагодувати більшу кількість людей. 8. Щоб отримати необхідний розчин, слід перемішати рівну кількість води та оцтової кислоти. 9. Цей розчинник не можна використовувати на скляній поверхні. 10. У мене надзвичайно неясне уявлення про чотири великі монархії. 11. Світло потьмяніло, коли спала напруга. 12. Не торкайся цього регулятора світла. Це дуже небезпечно! 13. Ми нічого не могли вдіяти, тому що проект був у початковій стадії. 14. Ембріолог – вчений, який займається ембріологією. 15. Краще б його уява не була такою багатою, тоді він уникнув би багатьох неприємностей. 16. Протягом століть людство не могло збагнути глибину його винаходу. 17. Для того щоб земля родила, її слід удобрювати. 18. Коли вчителька запитала про запилення фінікової пальми, учень просто знизав плечима у відповідь. 19. Хоча оточення і відіграє важливу роль у вихованні, все ж таки не слід відкидати вплив генів. 20. Ти – генетично модифіковане створіння! Тебе ніщо не може вразити! 21. Голодомор 1933 року – геноцид українського народу. 22. Новини змусили мене піти відразу. 23. Я не маю жодного бажання йому допомогти. 24. Мама була схильна погодитися, але потім чомусь змінила думку. 25. Навіть не знаю, чи це добре, чи погано, що у нас так мало бунтарів. 26. Нарешті громадяни постали проти жорстокого уряду. 27. Я часто страждаю через свій бунтівний дух. 28. З коріння старих кущів можна виростити нові. 29. Про розмноження людини написано багато монографій та статей, але достеменно не відомо – звідки походить людина і ключ до безсмертя так і не знайдено. 30. Я дуже здивувалася, коли мого сусіда засудили за незаконне друкування тисячі репродукцій картини.

GRAMMAR CHECK

1. Study the Grammar check on conditionals in *Advanced Gold Coursebook* p.58 and complete this text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets:

Sleeping Is Good for You

One thing anyone in the medical sciences will tell you is that if human beings and most other mammals don't get enough sleep, they ... (become) ill and can even die. It doesn't take long at all for the effects of a lack of sleep to be felt. If you have ever flown from one side of the world to the other or stayed up all night studying, you ... (know) just how badly even a minor disruption to our sleep patterns can affect us. Haven't we all gone along to exams or job interviews after a sleepless night and said to ourselves 'If I ... (have) a decent night's sleep, I would have performed so much better.'? If you ... (keep) a person awake for more than 72 hours, they begin to have hallucinations and beyond that their physical and mental health deteriorates further. But it is not just a problem of physical exhaustion. Even if we ... (be) able to lie down in a comfortable bed and rest, if we can't sleep, we ... (feel) tired the next day. What is less certain is why this should be so. Clearly if we ... (not spend) a third of our lives sleeping, we could accomplish much more. Sleep scientists study those fortunate people who, for whatever reason, need substantially smaller amounts of sleep than others. If they were able to unlock the secret of those who can get by on a couple of hours sleep a night, the rest of us ...

(benefit) greatly, not least because we ... (not feel) so anxious, if, for some reason, we were unable to sleep from time to time.

2. Which of the sentences you have just completed is:

- a) about something that is always true?
- b) about something that is possible?
- c) about something that is not true in the present and unlikely or impossible in the future?
- d) about something that is imaginary in the past?

3. One of each of the pairs of sentences below is an example of one of the following uses of conditionals. Match the sentences to the uses. Which:

- A is more formal?
- B emphasizes that something is a chance possibility?
- C is a more polite form?
- D makes an event seem more hypothetical?
- E makes a request more polite?

1 a) Had she realized her research would have been used in this way, she would never have published it.

b) If she had realized her research would be used in this way, she would never have published it.

2 a) If you happen to pass the theatre, can you book some tickets for next week's concert?

b) If you pass the theatre, can you book some tickets for next week's concert?

3 a) Supposing you won the lottery, would you give up working?

b) If you won the lottery, would you give up working?

4 a) If you were to live to be 200, life would probably still hold some surprises.

b) If you lived to be 200, life would probably still hold some surprises.

5 a) If you'll just hold the line for a moment, I'll put you through to the laboratory.

b) If you just hold the line for a moment, I'll put you through to the laboratory.

4. Match the clauses in A to the clauses in B to form sentences:

A

a) **Had she known** she was going to live that long,

b) **Supposing you had** the chance to have yourself cloned,

c) **If space travel were to** become less expensive,

d) **Imagine you had** smoked until you were 117,

e) **If you will** be so kind as to just take a seat,

f) **If you happen to** be going to London any time in the next few months,

g) **If her condition should** change in any way,

B

1. please be so kind as to notify me immediately.

2. would you do it?

3. could you possibly get me a copy of 'Galileo's Daughter'?

4. the doctor will be with you in a moment.
5. would you consider booking a holiday on a space resort?
6. would you bother to give up?
7. she would certainly not have retired so early.

5. Use the structures in bold from Exercise 4 to modify the meaning of these sentences according to the instructions in brackets:

1. If I told you I was thinking of leaving my job, what would you say? (more hypothetical)
2. If scientists had realized the damage their discovery could do, they would almost certainly have suppressed the information. (more formal)
3. If you take the time to read the instructions, you will see that the machine should never be immersed in water. (more polite)
4. If you pass a chemist's while you're out, could you buy me a bottle of aspirin? (more polite)
5. If you won first prize in a lottery, would you move to Monte Carlo? (more hypothetical)
6. If you require further information, do not hesitate to contact me. (more polite)

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Cloning: Pros and Cons

Thematic Vocabulary

1. assembly-line, eugenics, human reproductive cloning, reproductive cloning, research cloning, therapeutic cloning, compatible, in vitro fertilization, parthenogenesis, gestation period, procreation, asexual reproduction, hormone treatments, somatic cell nuclear transfer
2. android, donor, surrogate mother, transplant patient, progenitor, identical twins
3. to breed, to generate a pregnancy, to implant an embryo into a womb, to reverse a malfunction
4. abnormality, premature aging, premature arthritics, deformity, diabetes, chronic or degenerative diseases, Alzheimer's disease, heart disease, Parkinson's disease, degenerative disorders, infertility, spinal cord injuries, kidney failure, morbidity, hip replacement, senility, sterile
5. egg cell, enucleated egg cell, somatic cell, sperm cell, stem cell, X and Y chromosome, embryo, fetus, bone marrow, nucleus, placenta, uterus

Human cloning

Human cloning is the creation of a genetically identical copy of an existing, or previously existing, human being or growing cloned tissue from that individual. The term is generally used to refer to *artificial* human cloning; human clones in the form of identical twins are commonplace, with their cloning occurring during the natural process of reproduction. Although genes are recognized as influencing behavior and cognition, "genetically identical" does *not* mean altogether identical; almost no one would deny that identical twins, despite being natural human clones with identical DNA, are separate people, with separate experiences and not altogether overlapping personalities. However undramatic it may sound, the relationship between an "original" and a clone is rather like that between identical twins raised apart; they share all the same DNA, but little of the same environment. A lively scientific debate on this exact topic occurred in the journal *Nature* in 1997. Ultimately, the question of how similar an

original and a clone would be boils down to how much of personality is determined by genetics, an area still under active scientific investigation.

The most successful and common cloning technique in non-human mammals is the process which allowed Dolly the sheep to be cloned — somatic cell nuclear transfer. It is also the technique used by ACT, the first company to successfully clone a human embryo. An egg cell taken from a donor has its nucleus removed. Another cell with the genetic material to be cloned is fused with the original egg cell. In principle, this process could be applied to human beings.

Another way of cloning is by parthenogenesis, where an unfertilized egg cell is induced to divide and grow as if it were fertilized. Even if practical, this technique could work only with females.

The technique known as embryo splitting has the potential to produce a number of genetically identical individuals, but not individuals genetically identical with a pre-existing child or adult. It is often regarded as a cloning technique, but does not meet the definition used in this article.

Purposes of human cloning can best be explained by referring to two kinds of cloning that would both normally use the somatic cell nuclear transfer technique. These are commonly referred to, respectively, as "reproductive cloning" and "therapeutic cloning".

In reproductive cloning, the cloned embryo is implanted in a woman's uterus. This should develop into a normal baby, its only distinction being that it would be almost genetically identical to the DNA donor. Scientific knowledge of normal and abnormal development could also be found.

Therapeutic cloning could be used to provide replacement organs or tissue for people who have had theirs damaged. The cloned embryo would contain DNA taken from the transplant patient. After nuclear transfer, the cell would divide to form an embryo and stem cells would be removed. Stem cells could develop into any tissue or organ. These cloned organs would be compatible with the person's immune system, so no immunosuppressant drugs would have to be taken after the operation. However, no therapies have been developed yet from this procedure.

There are some limits of cloning. First, none of these techniques provide exact clones — they would be 99.7% identical to the DNA donor, because some important genes are present outside the nucleus, in mitochondria for example. Some of the DNA donor would be missing for the clone to be an exact copy, and some of the resulting clone DNA would come from the donor egg-cell. How much change this would lead to in the clone is being investigated.

Second, difficulties with cloning organisms from their somatic (non germline) cells sometimes lead to (what seems to be) premature aging in higher animals. If a new brain is generated in that body, there is no reason to believe that consciousness, apart from the ethics of the move, can ever be moved from one brain into a new brain even if it is genetically identical. Identical twins often show uncanny parallels in life choices, but rarely do they exhibit any characteristics that would cause one to believe that genetic similarities in brains lead to any kind of compatibility of consciousness. Moreover if a brain is moved from an old body to a new one, even a clone, it would continue to lose size and capacity to regenerate cells, and continue to be subject to such degenerative disorders as Alzheimer's disease. Given all this, "immortality" or extended lifespan would be a difficult goal.

Some scientists have claimed to succeed in human cloning beyond the embryo stage. Thus, in 1978 David Rorvik claimed in his book *In His Image: The Cloning of a Man* that he had personal knowledge of the creation of a human clone. A court case followed. He failed to

produce corroborating evidence to back up his claims, and his claims are now regarded as a hoax.

Severino Antinori made claims in November 2002 that a project to clone human beings has succeeded, with the first human clone due to be born [in January 2003.] His claims were received with skepticism from many observers.

In December 2002, Clonaid, the medical arm of a cult called Raëlism, who believe that aliens introduced human life on Earth, claimed to have successfully cloned a human being. They claim that aliens taught them how to perform cloning, even though the company has no record of having successfully cloned any previous animal. A spokesperson said an independent agency would prove that the baby, named Evá, is in fact an exact copy of her mother. Shortly thereafter, the testing was cancelled, with the spokesperson claiming the decision would ultimately be left up to Evá's parents.

A mother in America plans to pay \$500,000 to the Clonaid organization to clone her deceased daughter. In December 2004 Dr. Boisselier, claimed in letter to the UN that Clonaid has successfully cloned 13 children, however their identities cannot be revealed to the public in order to protect them.

On October 9, 2003, newspaper *Le journal de Montréal* published an article accusing Clonaid and the Raelian organization of maintaining an outright hoax in its claims regarding cloning a human baby.

In 2004 a group of scientists led by Hwang Woo-Suk of Seoul National University in Korea claimed to have grown 30 cloned human embryos to the one-week stage, and then successfully harvested stem cells from them. The results of their experiment were published in the peer-reviewed journal *Science*.

On May 30, 2005, Hwang's team announced the creation of 11 lines of human stem cells, using a different technique.

Later in 2005, a pattern of lies and fraud by Hwang Woo-Suk came to light, removing any of his credibility.

(From *Wikipedia*, the free encyclopedia - <http://en.wikipedia.org>)

1. As you read the text consider the following questions:

a) *What are the main problems raised in this article? What are possible implications of cloning to society?*

b) *The questions raised here have no clear right or wrong answer. Instead, your response will depend on your own set of values, as well as the opinions of those around you:*

1. Who has the right to have children, no matter how they are created? Who doesn't? Why?
2. Is human cloning 'playing with nature'? If so, how does that compare with other reproductive technologies such as in vitro fertilization or hormone treatments?
3. Does cloning to create stem cells, also called therapeutic cloning, justify destroying a human embryo? Why, or why not?
4. If a clone originates from an existing person, who is the parent?
5. What are some of the social challenges a cloned child might face?
6. Do the benefits of human cloning outweigh the costs of human dignity?
7. Should cloning research be regulated? How, and by whom?

2. Study the following text. a) Extract the necessary information about ethical issues regarding human cloning:

The possibility of human cloning has long fired the popular imagination, including in the world of popular entertainment. For example, a thriller novel *The Boys from Brazil*, subsequently made into a 1978 Hollywood film, depicted a Nazi war criminal who raises a colony of young Hitler “clones”. For many others, cloning implied overtones of human immortality or of assembly-line eugenics. Hoaxes, wild claims and media speculation have inevitably intruded into the cloning discussion, sometimes originating more in pure science fiction than actual scientific experiments. Dolly gave added impetus to talk — and concern — about human cloning.

The cloning debate involves scientists, legislators, religious leaders, philosophers and international organizations, but not always harmoniously. General agreement, if not absolute unanimity, evolved that human “reproductive” cloning — for the purposes of producing a human genetic-copy baby — is unethical. Wilmut himself explained to the United States Congress that cloning a mammal involved a high failure rate, since of his 277 “reconstructed” embryos, only 29 were implanted in ewes and only one developed successfully. “Similar experiments with humans would be totally unacceptable”, Wilmut concluded.

The high failure rates (more than 90 per cent) and high morbidity of animal cloning strongly suggests its inapplicability to humans. Furthermore, cloned animals seem to suffer high deformity and disability rates. Dolly herself was finally put down in 2003, at the age of just six and a half years, even though many sheep live more than 10 years. She had developed a progressive lung disease, which is usually found in older sheep, as well as premature arthritis. Some cloning experts have consequently hypothesized that cloned humans might need hip replacement surgery while still adolescents and might suffer from senility by the age of 20.

The ethical ramifications of cloning, especially with regard to humans, seem to defy easy limitation. Even if cloning technique problems are resolved with time, many questions remain. On what grounds could reproducing children by cloning be allowed or prohibited? Should cloning be used for sterile couples or for homosexual couples who want biological offspring? How would a child born by asexual reproduction experience life, as a unique individual or as a genetic “prisoner”? Is a cloned child simply a twin of its genetic donor, with a certain time lag? Should parents choose the traits of a future child, as is possible with cloning? Those and other such issues now preoccupy scientists and bioethicists who see in cloning procedures the potential to endanger human identity.

The world community provided an answer when it declared human cloning contrary to human dignity, in Article 11 of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights (1997), elaborated by UNESCO. In Section C of the Declaration, “Research on the Human Genome”, it is stated “*Practices which are contrary to human dignity, such as reproductive cloning of human beings, shall not be permitted...*”.

After careful consideration, several countries have formulated opinions and regulations on human reproductive cloning. In France, the National Consultative Ethics Committee for Health and Life Sciences (CCNE – *Comité consultatif national d'éthique pour les sciences de la vie et de la santé*) addressed central dilemmas when in 1997 it rejected human reproductive cloning: “The notion that perfect genetic similarity would in itself lead to perfect psychic similarity is devoid of any scientific foundation”, stated the Committee, adding that human reproductive cloning would cause “a fundamental upheaval of the relationship between genetic identity and personal identity in its biological and cultural dimensions”. (Opinion No 54, “Reply to the President of the French Republic on the subject of reproductive cloning”, April, 1997). Other nations concurred, citing the sheer risks involved in cloning ventures, notably to mothers and babies.

For Japan's Council for Science and Technology, human cloning had no usefulness to commend its practice. It added that medical applications using human cells obtained through cloning "may lead to breeding of human beings and violation of human rights" (Final Report Requesting Legal Regulations of Production of Humans by Clone Technology, November 1999). Furthermore, the Japanese expert committee concluded that asexual reproduction through cloning would destroy the family concept in their society.

In its "Human Cloning and Human Dignity" study in 2002, the President's Council on Bioethics in the United States observed that efforts to clone a human would be unethical "at this time" because of "safety concerns and the likelihood of harm to those involved". A wealth of other concerns could well preclude ever attempting human clones, the report said: "The notion of cloning raises issues about identity and individuality, the meaning of having children, the difference between procreation and manufacture, and the relationship between the generations". These conclusions seemed to promise a debate over the morality of biological sciences and cloning that would continue for many years to come.

In Tunisia, the National Medical Ethics Committee examined the issue of reproductive cloning at the request of the Minister of Health in 1997 and concluded that any technology of human cloning should be banned. It deemed the practice as undermining the concept of human reproduction and the dignity of human beings, and an open door to all forms of abuse.

Some 30 countries including Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Norway, Peru, Spain and United Kingdom have so far enacted a variety of laws that prohibit reproductive cloning.

(from *Human Cloning: Ethical Issues* - <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001359/135928e.pdf>.)

b) Use the material of the text and the thematic vocabulary in answering the following questions:

1. What are the benefits of cloning? What are the risks? 2. Whom will cloning technology help? Does it have the potential to hurt anyone? 3. What does this mean for me? For my family? For others around me? 4. Why might others not share my views?

3. Work on the text "Stem Cell Breakthrough Brings Hope of Cures for Genetic Diseases, but Raises Alarm":

Fill the gaps using these words:

*chromosome stem cells primates degenerative
cloning diabetes blastocysts fertility clinic*

1. _____ is the procedure of creating an exact copy of an animal or plant cell using DNA.
2. The agents that transform a single fertilized human egg into 10 trillion cells in just 9 months are called _____.
3. _____ are a small group of human cells that become an embryo.
4. A _____ is a place where people who are unable to have children can receive treatment.
5. A _____ is a part of the nucleus of a human cell containing genes.
6. A _____ disease is one that gradually gets worse.

7. If you suffer from _____, your body does not produce enough insulin to reduce the level of sugar in blood.
8. Monkeys and apes belong to the group of animals known as _____.

Are the following statements True or False?

1. Stem cell research might result in treatment for long-term diseases like diabetes and Alzheimer's.
2. Apart from sheep, scientists have also cloned rabbits, horses and a mule.
3. President Bush is in favour of stem cell research.
4. The human gestation period is nine months.
5. Cloning is done by replacing DNA with chromosomes from another cell.
6. The aim of stem-cell research is to produce cloned babies.
7. The US government has approved the use of government money for stem cell research.

Now read the text and check your answers.

STEM CELL BREAKTHROUGH BRINGS HOPE OF CURES FOR GENETIC DISEASES, BUT RAISES ALARM

South Korean and American scientists have cloned human embryos and successfully extracted stem cells from one of them. The research opens the way for once-undreamed of treatments for long-term diseases such as diabetes, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's. It also reignites the debate about human cloning. The team used 242 eggs from 16 women to clone 30 blastocysts – the tiny ball of cells that become an embryo. Stem cells are the agents that turn a single fertilized egg into up to 10 trillion cells in just nine months' gestation.

Scientists around the world have cloned sheep, mice, rats, rabbits, horses, and even a mule. But despite dramatic yet unsupported claims from European fertility clinics, primates and humans were thought to be almost impossible to clone.

The Korean and US scientists sucked the original DNA out of the egg, and substituted it with chromosomes from an adult cell. Then they "tricked" the egg into thinking it had been fertilized. "Nobody has cloned a human here," said Donald Kennedy, a biologist and editor in chief of Science.

Dr. Kennedy hoped that it might prompt American politicians to think again about the ban on using government money for such research. It could offer the possibility that people with degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's could be given tissue transplants with their own genetic "signature".

But the White House responded to the news of the breakthrough with a reminder that President George Bush is opposed to stem cell research. "The age of human cloning has apparently arrived: today cloned blastocysts for research, tomorrow cloned blastocysts for baby-making," said Leon Kass, chairman of the president's council in bioethics. Last week's announcement was the culmination of years of research into potential benefits of therapeutic cloning. But for those benefits to be realized, researchers must now work out how to turn the cells into replacement human tissue needed to treat disease.

In the long term, some scientists believe it could be possible to grow entire organs. Linda Kelly of the Parkinson's Disease Society in the UK said: "This announcement is clearly a milestone in medical research." But the pressure group Human Genetics Alert warned that

researchers had given a big boost to those who want to make cloned babies. Such fears arise because the initial steps in therapeutic cloning and reproductive cloning are identical.

The Guardian Weekly, 20-4-02, page 3

Choose the best answer for each question:

1. What is the main task still remaining for stem cell researchers?
 - a. They have to learn how to clone babies.
 - b. They have to work out how to turn stem cells into replacement human tissue.
 - c. They have to trick eggs into believing they have been fertilized.

2. Why is stem cell research controversial?
 - a. Because it involves using human eggs.
 - b. Because the US government does not support it.
 - c. Because some people believe it will lead to human cloning.

3. What is therapeutic cloning?
 - a. Treating human cells.
 - b. Using tissue transplants to treat degenerative diseases.
 - c. It is another word for reproductive cloning.

4. What warning was given by the pressure group Human Genetics Alert?
 - a. They claimed that the initial steps in therapeutic and reproductive cloning are identical.
 - b. They warned that stem cell research would lead to human cloning.
 - c. They said that the latest development would encourage those people who want to clone babies.

4. Do library / Internet research and speak on the following:

1. Cloning technologies.
2. Christian views on cloning.
3. Species cloned.
4. Cloning extinct and endangered species.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using the thematic vocabulary:

1. Клонування людини – термін, який вживається для позначення штучного клонування людини. 2. Євгеніка – наука, що досліджує шляхи і методи активного впливу на еволюцію людини. 3. Партеногенез – одна з форм статевого розмноження тварин і рослин, при якій жіночі статеві клітини (яйцеклітини) розвиваються без запліднення. 4. Репродуктивне та терапевтичне клонування – два види клонування, що використовують техніку переміщення ядра соматичної клітини. 5. При репродуктивному клонуванні клонований ембріон пересаджують у матку жінки. 6. Якщо мозок пересадити зі старого тіла в нове, навіть якщо це тіло клону, він буде продовжувати втрачати в розмірі та можливості регенерувати клітини. 7. Це ще не доведено, але більшість вчених стверджують, що клони передчасно старіють.

6. Essay topics:

1. Would I Like to Be Cloned?
2. Is Cloning Scientific Regress or Progress?
3. Why or Why not Should Cloning Be Banned?

AS LUCK WOULD HAVE IT

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **chance** *n* 1 [C,U] how possible or likely it is that something will happen, especially something you want: **a good / fair chance** (=something is likely) | **a slight / slim / outside chance** (=something is unlikely) | **a fifty-fifty chance** | **a million to one chance / a one in a million chance** | **lessen/minimize / reduce the chance(s) of sth** (=make it less likely) | **increase / improve the chance(s) of sth** (=make it more likely) *There is little chance of her being found alive. The operation is performed under local anaesthetic, which lessens the chances of infection. Ireland have an outside chance of qualifying for the World Cup. I've given myself a fighting chance of getting to the finals* (=a small but real chance if a great effort can be made). *Chances are they'll be out when we call.* 2 [C] a time or situation which you can use to do something that you want to do: **chance to do sth** *Ralph was waiting for a chance to introduce himself. grab the chance / jump at the chance* (=eagerly and quickly use an opportunity) *If someone invited me over to Florida, I'd jump at the chance.* | **a second chance / another chance** *He was given a second chance to prove his abilities.* | **a chance of a lifetime / a chance in a million** *I couldn't pass up going to Japan; it was a chance in a million. Rick could do really well, given half a chance.* 3 **take a chance** to do something that involves risks: *After losing \$20,000 on my last business venture, I'm not taking any chances this time.* | **take a chance on sb / sth** *He was taking a chance on a relatively new young actor.* 4 [U] the way some things happen without being planned or caused by people: **by chance** *I bumped into her quite by chance in Oxford Street.* | **leave sth to chance** (=to not plan something but just hope that everything will happen as intended) *Dave had thought of every possibility, he was leaving nothing to chance.* | **pure / sheer / blind chance** (=not at all planned) *It was pure chance that they ended up working in the same office in the same town. As chance would have it, the one time I wanted to see her, she wasn't in.* 5 **stand / have a chance (of sth / of doing sth)** if someone or something stands a chance of doing something, it is possible that they will succeed: *If we did move to London, I'd stand a much better chance of getting a job.* 6 **by any chance** *spoken* used to ask politely whether something is true: *Are you Mrs Grant, by any chance?* 7 **any chance of ...?** *spoken* used to ask whether you can have something or whether something is possible: *Any chance of a cup of coffee? Any chance of you coming to the party on Saturday?* 8 **no chance! / fat chance!** *spoken* used to emphasize that you are sure something could never happen: *'Maybe your brother would lend you the money?' 'Huh, fat chance'* 9 **on the off chance** if you do something on the off chance, you do it hoping for a particular result, although you know it is not likely: *I didn't really expect her to be at home. I just called on the off chance.*

2. **call** *v* 1 [T] to give sb/sth a particular name: **What do they call that new fabric?** | **call sb names** (=use insulting names for someone) *The other kids used to call me names, but I tried to ignore them.* 2 [T] to arrange for something to happen at a particular time: **call a meeting / strike / election** etc *The Security Council has called an emergency session to discuss the crisis. According to the law, the election must be called within the next two months.* 3 **call the shots / tune informal** to be in a position of authority so that you can

give orders and make decisions: *It was a job in which she was able to call the shots.* **4 call it a day** *informal* to decide to stop working, especially because you have done enough or you are tired: *Come on, let's call it a day and go home.* **5 call sb collect** *AmE* to make a telephone call that is paid for by the person who receives it [= **reverse the charges** *BrE*] **6 call (sth) into question** to make people uncertain about whether something is right, good, or true: *I feel that my competence is being called into question here* **7 call a spade a spade** to say exactly what you think without trying to hide your opinion. **8 call it £10 / 2 hours** etc *spoken* used to suggest a general figure rather than a more specific one, especially in order to make things simpler: *'I owe you £10.20.'* *'Oh, call it £10!'* **9 call it a draw** if two opponents in a game call it a draw, they agree that neither of them has won **10 call it / things even** *spoken* use this to say that someone who owes you something does not have to give you anything more than they have already given you **11 call time (on sb / sth)** to say that it is time for something to finish or stop.

call (sb) back to telephone someone again, for example because they were not at home when you telephoned last time. *Can you ask John to call me back when he gets in?*

call by to stop and visit someone when you are near the place where they live or work. *I thought I'd call by and see how you were.*

call down sth to ask for someone, especially a god, to make something unpleasant happen to someone or something. *He called down vengeance on them.*

call for sb/sth **1** if a group of people calls for something, they ask publicly for something to be done. *Human Rights groups are calling for the release of political prisoners.*

2 to need or deserve a particular type of behaviour or treatment. *Dealing with children who are so damaged calls for immense tact and sensitivity.*

call in **1** *call sb/sth* ↔ *in* to ask someone to come and help you with a difficult situation. *The government then called in troops to deal with the disturbance.*

2 to telephone somewhere, especially the place where you work, to tell them where you are, what you are doing etc: *Rachael called in sick* (=telephoned to say she was too ill to come to work).

3 to telephone a radio or television show to give your opinion or to ask a question. *Over 2000 viewers called in with complaints about the bad language used in the programme.*

call in a loan/debt to officially tell someone to pay back money you lent them. *The bank can call in the loan at any time.*

call (in) at sth to stop at a house or other place for a short time to see someone or do something. *I regularly called in at his office for news.*

call sb/sth ↔ off **1** to decide that a planned event will not take place [= cancel]. *The trip to Italy might be called off.*

2 to officially decide that something should be stopped after it has already started. *Rescuers had to call off the search because of worsening*

weather conditions

Call your dog off.

The UN has called on both sides to observe the ceasefire.

Why don't you call on my sister when you're in Brighton?

'Hi there!' I called out. | The firemen called out to him.

The army was called out to help fight fires.

I called up their website, but it didn't have the information I was looking for.

She can call up the spirits of the dead.

3 to order an animal or person to stop attacking or threatening someone.

call on/upon sb/sth **1** to formally ask someone to do something: *call on sb to do sth*

2 to visit someone for a short time.

call out **1** to say something loudly: *call sth* ↔ *out* | *call out to sb*

2 *call sb* ↔ *out* to ask or order a person or an organization to help, especially in a difficult or dangerous situation.

call up **1** *call sth* ↔ *up* if you call up information on a computer, you make the computer show it to you.

2 *call sth* ↔ *up* to produce something or make it appear.

3. coincidence *n* **1** [C,U] when two things happen at the same time, in the same place, or to the same people in a way that seems surprising or unusual: *'I'm going to Appleby tomorrow.'* *'What a coincidence! I'm going up there too.'* **by coincidence** *By coincidence, John and I both ended up at Yale. | sheer / pure coincidence I didn't set out to find you - it's sheer coincidence that I should walk along the same street. | not a coincidence / more than coincidence After the fourth attack on her car she was convinced that the vandalism was more than just coincidence.* **2** [singular] formal when two ideas, opinions etc are the same: *coincidence of a coincidence of interest between the mining companies and certain politicians.*

coincide *v* [I] **1** to happen at the same time as something else, especially by chance: **coincide with** *His entry to the party coincided with his marriage. When our vacations coincided, we often holidayed together. | planned / timed / arranged to coincide The show is timed to coincide with the launch of a new book.* **2** [not in progressive] if two people's ideas, opinions etc coincide, they are the same: *The interests of the US and those of the islanders may not coincide.*

4. hint *n* **1** something that you say or do to suggest something to someone, without telling them directly: *give sb a hint | drop a hint | take / get a hint | broad / strong / heavy hint* (=one that is very easy to understand) | *subtle / vague / gentle hint* (=one that is not very easy to understand) *There have been hints that he may take up coaching. 'Look, I can't tell you.' 'Oh, come on, give me a hint.'* **hint about / as to** *Miles had been dropping heavy hints about the cost of petrol. I made it clear I wasn't interested in him, but he didn't take the hint.* **2** a very small amount or sign of something: **hint of** *'When?' he asked with a hint of impatience. We will have to turn back if there's the slightest hint of fog.* **3** a useful piece of advice about how to do something [= tip]: *helpful / handy hints | hint on / about helpful hints on looking after house plants.*

hint v [I,T] to suggest something in an indirect way, but so that someone can guess your meaning: **hint at** *What are you hinting at?* **hint (that)** *He hinted strongly that he might be prepared to send troops in.*

NOTE suggest or hint? People use **suggest** especially in questions to ask sb if they feel or think sth, or in negative statements to deny that they do. **Hint** is used when people give facts or talk about possibilities in an indirect way.

5. **swell (swelled, swollen)** v **1** [T] also **swell up** to become larger and rounder than normal - used especially about parts of the body: *Her ankle was already starting to swell. The window frame was swollen shut.* **2** [T, I] to increase in amount or number: **swell to** *The crowd swelled to around 10,000. The river was swollen with melted snow.* | **swell the ranks / numbers of sth** (=increase the number of people in a particular situation) *Large numbers of refugees have swollen the ranks of the unemployed.* **3** to be filled with a strong emotion: **swell with pride / anger** *His heart swelled with pride as he watched his daughter collect her prize.* **4** [T, I] also **swell out** to curve or make something curve: *The wind swelled the sails.*

6. **boost** v [T] **1** to increase or improve something and make it more successful: *The new resort area has boosted tourism.* | **boost somebody's confidence / morale / ego** *The win boosted the team's confidence.* **2** also **boost up** to help someone reach a higher place by lifting or pushing them: *He boosted her up.*

boost n **1** [singular] something that gives someone more confidence, or that helps something increase, improve, or become successful: **boost to** *a major boost to the economy* | **boost for** *a multi-million pound boost for the British film industry. Add a little more vanilla, to give the flavor a boost.* | **get / receive a boost** *The community will get a boost from a new library and recreation center.* | **morale / ego boost** *The poll provided a morale boost for the Conservatives.* **2** **give somebody a boost (up)** to lift someone so that they can reach a higher place: *If I give you a boost, could you reach the window?*

booster n **1** a small quantity of a drug that increases the effect of one that was given before, so that someone continues to be protected against a disease: *a booster shot* **2** something that helps someone or something to increase or improve, or to be more successful or confident: *a booster pump* | *a profit booster for the company* | *morale/confidence booster* **3** *AmE* someone who gives a lot of support to a person, organization, or an idea: *a dance organized by the school's booster club.*

7. **treat** v [T] **1** [always + adverb/preposition] to behave towards someone or something in a particular way: **treat sb like/as sth** *She treats me like one of the family. Penny doesn't think her co-workers treat her as an equal.* | **badly treated / well treated** *The prisoners were badly treated by their guards.* | **treat sb with respect / contempt / courtesy etc** *Despite her seniority, Margot was never treated with much respect.* | **treat sb like dirt / a dog** (=treat someone unkindly and without respect). *I don't know why he stays with her - she treats him like dirt.* **2** [always + adverb/preposition] to deal with, regard, or consider something in a particular way: **treat sth as sth** *Please treat this information as completely confidential. She treats everything I say as a joke.* | **treat sth favourably / seriously / carefully** etc *Any complaint about safety standards must be treated very seriously.* **3** to try to cure an illness or injury by using drugs, hospital care, operations etc: *It was difficult to*

treat patients because of a shortage of medicine. | **treat sb with sth** Nowadays, malaria can be treated with drugs. **4** to buy or do something special for someone that you know they will enjoy: **treat sb to sth** We treated Mom to lunch at the Savoy. I treated myself to a new dress.

treat n 1 [C] something special that you give someone or do for them because you know they will enjoy it: **as a treat** Steven took his son to a cricket match as a birthday treat. **2** [singular] an event that gives you a lot of pleasure and is usually unexpected: When we were kids, a trip to the beach was a real treat. **3** [C] a special food that tastes good, especially one that you do not eat very often: The cafe serves an assortment of gourmet treats. **4 my treat** spoken used to tell someone that you will pay for something such as a meal for them: Let's go out to lunch - my treat.

8. clue n [C] **1** an object or piece of information that helps someone solve a crime or mystery, helps you understand the reasons why something happens: Police have found a vital clue. **clue to / about / as to** We now have an important clue as to the time of the murder. Archaeological evidence will provide clues about what the building was used for. | **clue in** This information is a valuable clue in our hunt for the bombers. | **a desperate search for clues** **2** a piece of information that helps you solve a crossword puzzle, answer a question etc: I'll give you a clue, Kevin, it's a kind of bird. **3 not have a clue (where/why/how etc) informal a)** to not have any idea about the answer to a question, how to do something, what a situation is etc: 'Do you know how to switch this thing off?' 'I haven't a clue.' Until I arrived here, I hadn't got a clue what I was going to say to her. **b)** to be very stupid, or very bad at a particular activity: Don't let Mike cook you dinner; he hasn't got a clue. I haven't a clue how to talk to girls. | **not have a clue (where / why / how etc) about** No point asking Jill - she hasn't got a clue about maths.

clue sb ↔ **in phrasal verb** to give someone information about something **clue somebody** ↔ **in on/about** Somebody must have clued him in on our sales strategy.

clued-up BrE | **clued-in** AmE *informal* knowing a lot about something: **clued-up on/about** Ask Margaret. She's pretty clued-up about that sort of thing.

clueless *adj informal* having no understanding or knowledge of something - used to show disapproval: **clueless about** Many teachers are clueless about the needs of immigrant students.

9. launch v [T] **1** start something, usually something big or important: The organization has launched a campaign to raise \$150,000. The Canadian police plan to launch an investigation into the deal. | **launch an attack / assault / offensive** The press launched a vicious attack on the President. The book launched his career as a novelist. **2** to make a new product, book etc available for sale for the first time: The company hopes to launch the new drug by next October. **3** to send a weapon or spacecraft into the sky or into space: A test satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral. **4** to make a computer program start [= open]: Double-click on an icon to launch an application. **5 launch yourself forwards / up / from** etc to jump forwards with a lot of force: Without warning he launched himself at me.

launch into sth ph v 1 to suddenly start a description or story, or suddenly start criticizing something: Nelson launched into a blistering criticism of greedy lawyers. **2** to suddenly start doing something: Don't just launch into exercise without warming up first.

launch [C] **1** when a new product, book etc is made available or made known:
launch of the launch of a new women's magazine | a new product launch | The official launch date is in May. **2** when a weapon or spacecraft is sent into the sky or into space.

Phrases and Word Combinations

to put sb in the headlines	I hope it all works out
to win world-wide acclaim	as it happens
small world	to be glued to the set, etc
income bracket	to dawn on sb
to fall into groups	a week's all-expenses paid holiday
to follow a rule	the target reader
to work from home	to splash through the puddles
to have time off	to stumble through the darkness
to sign up for overtime	to leave sb open-mouthed in amazement
meagre wages	to hit the headlines
a weird premonition	to make a handsome profit
to see a lot of sb (I have been seeing a lot of D.)	to go for double or nothing
sb's efforts paid off	to talk sb into doing sth
to get hold of sb	to own up to sth/doing sth
	too numerous to mention / to list

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Word formation (prefixes). Underline the correct word or phrase in these sentences:

- I'm not sure what the doctor wrote – it's almost
A inlegible **B** illegible **C** legible **D** illegal
- If only I hadn't married so young – I was very at the time.
A inmature **B** immature **C** mature **D** unmature
- It was a very attractive plan but
A practical **B** unpractical **C** impractical **D** inpractical
- They were not married when they had their first child, so he was
A dislegitimate **B** illegitimate **C** unlegitimate **D** legitimate
- The man didn't seem to care that he had damaged the building. In court he appeared completely.....
A disrepentant **B** irrepentant **C** unrepentant **D** imrepentant
- I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to his story.
A prove **B** unprove **C** misprove **D** disprove
- The refugee problem has now reached proportions.
A unmeasurable **B** immeasurable **C** immeasurable **D** inmeasurable
- Proof of the harmful effects of smoking is
A incontestable **B** uncontestable **C** imcontestable **D** discontestable
- The woman, who was described as mentally, refused to talk about her reasons for the shooting.
A stable **B** instable **C** unstable **D** disstable
- There are fears that political in the region will lead to civil war.

A unstability

B instability

C stability

D distability

2. Word formation. Use the word given at the end of the line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

The Government has decided to take the (1)... to ban smoking in a lot of public places. Though a lot of people find smoking (2) ..., and though experts all agree it is (3) and that it costs the state a lot to treat victims of smoking, it also (4)..... that many people get pleasure from the habit and find smoking (5)..... when they are in company. However, it is now (6) to deny the antisocial nature of the habit. As advertising has proved (7) with many smokers, the Government has now made smoking (8) ... in most public places. Smokers who are (9)..... to stop smoking will be obliged to enjoy their pastime in private and may feel the new measures are (10), but for passive smokers for whom a room full of smoke is (11)..... they will come as a breath of fresh air.

popular
please
health
deny
resist
possible
effect
legal
ability
justice
bear

3. Word formation. Rephrase the following using the prefixes given.

pro-, pre-, uni-, on-, sub-, semi-, under-, be-, de-, non-, out-, anti-, pseudo-, off-, mal-

1. just half a circle; 2. not paid enough; 3. a blouse that is not as white as white could be; 4. before the war; 5. she isn't a believer; 6. they played so much better than us; 7. get rid of the frost in the fridge; 8. it's not functioning right; 9. temperatures below zero; 10. clothes not discriminating between the sexes; 11. the process is still going; 12. make a friend of sb; 13. not as intellectual as he appears; 14. in favour of independence; 15. demonstrations against nuclear weapons.

4. Word formation. Match a prefix with a word to make a new word. Then choose the appropriate meaning for the prefix from the list.

<i>inter-</i>	<i>author</i>	not
<i>super-</i>	<i>hi-fi</i>	main
<i>ex-</i>	<i>normal</i>	too much
<i>mini-</i>	<i>city</i>	very big
<i>ab-</i>	<i>continental</i>	before
<i>over-</i>	<i>view</i>	previous
<i>co-</i>	<i>enemy</i>	between
<i>arch-</i>	<i>wife</i>	small
<i>trans-</i>	<i>spend</i>	together
<i>pre-</i>	<i>power</i>	across

5. Reword the sentences using the word combinations and phrases:

1. The hospital was an important item of news when a number of suspicious deaths occurred. 2. He watched TV with all his attention when the Olympics were on. 3. I'm still waiting for someone to admit that they are responsible for the breakages. 4. John put his name on a list because he wanted to work more hours than usual in order to pay off his debts. 5. I must contact Mary to see if she can babysit. 6. Out of over 400 staff there are

just 14 that belong to this category. 7. I was beginning to realize for the first time that Joe had been right all along. 8. They persuaded Jane to leave. 9. The book was publicly praised throughout the world. 10. As for Best Supporting Actor, there are a great number of nominees. 11. The lecture is meant for men aged between 18 and 35. 12. Our employees are officially allowed not to be at work for doctor's appointments. 13. Try not to worry. I'm sure everything will be all right in the end. 14. A silent, peaceful place but he had a strange feeling that something terrible was going to happen. 15. I hope you feel your involvement has been worthwhile and has borne fruit. 16. The prize is a trip to Rio, all of your costs for hotels, travel, meals etc will be covered. 17. Families in the lowest income group can't afford to educate their children. 18. They seemed to have been walking in an unsteady way through pitch blackness for hours now.

6. Translate using the word combinations and phrases:

1. Не бійтеся братися за цю справу, бо можливостей, які вона відкриває, не перелічити. Сподіваюся, у вас усе вийде. 2. Він збирається написати заяву про те, щоб працювати понаднормово, тому що його мізерної платні не достатньо, щоб прогодувати трьох дітей. 3. Тобі б краще зв'язатися з Томом. Думаю, він міг би вмовити їх зачекати ще тиждень. 4. Джон як раз тоді був у відрядженні. 5. Невже робота на дому може приносити такий хороший прибуток? 6. Її відповідь виявилася настільки дотепною і водночас простою, що вони всі роззявили роти від здивування. 7. Незважаючи на погане передчуття, він таки вирішив: або пан або пропав; бажання легко розбагатіти взяло верх над здоровим глуздом. 8. Героїчний вчинок Джона потрапив на перші шпальти газет, окрім того, хлопець отримав винагороду – тижневий відпочинок на Кіпрі з оплатою усіх витрат. 9. Повідомляють, що з наступного року експорт м'яса в країну відбуватиметься за новими правилами. 10. Він вчився з моїм братом в одному класі – світ тісний! 11. І тоді їй стало ясно, що вони просто глузують з неї. 12. Ти впізнаєш чоловіка, що он там чалапає по калюжах?

7. Phrasal verbs. Fill in the correct particle:

1. When she threatened to sue, we had to call our own lawyer ... 2. They joked and called ... one another, except for Jane, who was glaring directly at her. 3. I want to call ... one of those hotels to check something. 4. He said that he would not countenance such an attack, and ordered Clark to call it ... 5. The situation calls ... immediate action. 6. All men will be called ... to fight in the war. 7. The smell of the sea called ... memories of her childhood. 8. The fung shui expert called ... the spirits to favour our venture. 9. I can't imagine where you have hidden it, please clue me ... 9. Can you clue me ... on the club's activities?

8. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. There's still an outside chance that the FBI will find the man they are looking for. 2. There was simply too much at stake to leave things to chance. 3. I keep all of my old clothes on the off chance that they might come back into fashion. 4. To deliver team performance, people must take chances on constructive conflict, hard work, interdependence, and trust. 5. That would reduce his chances of missing something almost to nil. 6. There is fat chance of that for as long as the Government allows the banks to

carry on with their grasping one-way policy. 7. As chance would have it, we both got jobs at the same hospital. 8. He has been calling collect on the telephone, begging her to visit. 9. He spoke softly, as though any loudness here would call down trouble. 10. She told me all about you and Gittel, and how you called down the curse on Gittel's female line. 11. We realized we weren't going to get the job finished, so we decided to call it a day. 12. Since you bought the movie tickets and I bought dinner, let's just call it even. 13. The search revealed that Mr Pulla had used his credit card at restaurants and bars on days he called in sick. 14. Why not call a spade a spade and say that she's incompetent, if that is what you're thinking. 15. I make it ten pounds forty-three you owe me. Let's call it ten pounds. 16. Logic suggests this cannot be reduced to mere coincidence. 17. The blast appears to have been timed to coincide with a political offensive. 18. By an unfortunate coincidence, their house was burgled on the day he lost his job. 19. Beyond these guidelines, there are plenty of helpful hints to keep you on a low-fat track. 20. She wore cream satin evening gloves, lest any hint of skin below the neck be visible. 21. The walls were painted white with a hint of peach. 22. We are looking for more volunteers to swell the ranks of those already helping. 23. So fierce was the rain that it swelled the river until its banks burst and the fields were flooded. 24. He swells with pride at the thought. 25. Gradually the balloon swelled out and rose into the air, until finally the basket just touched the ground. 26. This will help to cut pollution and save energy and give a valuable boost to the housing market. 27. To win two games in a row is a big boost for this team. 28. Greater consumer access to the Internet has boosted electronic retailing. 29. The fact that Jane was attracted to him boosted his ego quite a bit. 30. Mail from home is a big morale booster for far-away troops. 31. Let's all go to a movie - my treat. 32. Steven took his son to a cricket match as a birthday treat. 33. Police said 36 people were arrested, mainly for public order offences, and four casualties were treated in hospital. 34. Police, forensic and bomb squad officers are still searching for clues to the cause of that blast. 35. He's just clued me in on the latest developments. 36. He's completely clueless about computers. 37. The police think the videotape may hold some vital clues to the identity of the killers. 38. They've launched an appeal to send canned food, medicine and toys to the needy. 39. The company which used to give £40,000 a year to Tory funds, launched a stinging attack on Government policies. 40. The last major product launch two years ago really solidified a couple of new markets for us. 41. Annie arrived late and immediately launched into a lengthy description of the terrible traffic on the roads.

9. Translate the following sentences using the essential vocabulary:

1. Національні університети повинні задавати тон усій системі освіти в Україні. 2. Давайте все назвемо своїми іменами – в тому немає її заслуги, це просто щасливий збіг обставин. 3. Щойно дзвонила Джейн і сказала, що не вийде на роботу через хворобу. У неї набрякла нога. 4. Усі стомилися, тому на сьогодні достатньо. 5. Він натякнув, що якщо ви не будете серйозно ставитися до завдання, ви поповните ряди безробітних. 6. Давай зйдемо у це затишне кафе, я пригощаю. Я би хотів розказати тобі, як ми збираємося ввести план у дію. 7. Концерт приурочено до виходу в світ нової книги. 8. Як називається цей прилад? – Краще запитай Джеймса, він добре розбирається у техніці. 9. Ти дістанеш до вікна, якщо я підсаджу тебе? 10. Виведи на екран список товарів, які цей завод ввів у виробництво за останні три роки. 11. Вони з недовірою поставилися до моєї ідеї, не маю поняття чому. 12. Візит

українського президента до Німеччини був важливим кроком на шляху зміцнення довіри між державами. 13. Конфлікт загострювався, але він волів не втручатися у хід подій. 14. Було вирішено припинити пошук, коли вже не було надії знайти їх живими. 15. Мати переповнювало гордістю, коли її донька зайняла перше місце. 16. Опозиція вимагає загальнонаціональних виборів. 17. Міністра звинувачують у спробах розв'язати війну. 18. Коли я розповідав про наш план, на її обличчі не було ні тіні зацікавленості. Невже її хтось ввів у курс справи? 19. На прес конференції він прозоро натякнув, що така заява є втручанням у внутрішні справи держави. 20. Рекламна кампанія не допомогла збільшити обсяг продажу товару.

GRAMMAR CHECK

Verbs taking to-infinitive or ing-form with a change in meaning

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. go on to do (= finish doing sth and start doing sth else)
<i>After reading the text, he went on to do the exercises.</i> | try doing (= use, do or test sth in order to see if it's good, suitable, etc)
<i>John isn't here. Try phoning his phone number.</i> |
| go on doing (= continue)
<i>She went on watching TV.</i> | 7. regret to do (= to be sorry to do sth)
<i>We regret to tell you that your application has not been successful.</i> |
| 2. want to do (= wish)
<i>I want to go to University.</i> | regret doing (= feel sorry about sth you have done or about sth you haven't been able to do)
<i>I regret telling lies.</i> |
| want doing
<i>The car wants washing.</i> | 8. forget to do (= not to remember to do sth that ought to do)
<i>He forgot to buy bread.</i> |
| 3. stop to do (= pause temporarily)
<i>He stopped to buy a newspaper.</i> | forget doing (= to be unable to remember sth that happened in the past)
<i>I'll never forget visiting Paris.</i> |
| stop doing (= finish)
<i>Stop talking!</i> | 9. to be afraid to do (the infinitive denotes the action you don't want to do because you are afraid)
<i>I'm afraid to walk alone so late.</i> |
| 4. remember to do (= not to forget to do sth)
<i>I remembered to post the letter.</i> | to be afraid of doing (the ing-form denotes the consequence that you are afraid of)
<i>She is afraid of breaking her leg if she jumps over the wall.</i> |
| remember doing (to have an image in your memory of doing sth)
<i>I remember meeting him in London.</i> | |
| 5. mean to do (= intend to do)
<i>He means to go abroad.</i> | |
| mean doing (= have sth as a result)
<i>This new order will mean working overtime.</i> | |
| 6. try to do (= do one's best; attempt)
<i>She tried her best to solve the problem.</i> | |

1. Verbals. Put the verbs in brackets into the ing-form or the infinitive (mind the rules listed above).

1. You really must try (overcome) your shyness.
2. Jane finished her maths homework and went on (do) her English essay.
3. We regret (say) that you have not won a prize in our competition.
4. Please stop (write) and give me your test papers.
5. Try (hold) your breath to stop (sneeze).
- 6.

The television picture isn't good. – Have you tried (move) the aerial? 7. We tried (put out) the fire, but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire brigade. 8. Please remember (phone) home to tell them I'll be late. 9. My sister regrets (not / work) harder when she started university. 10. I didn't remember (see) the play before until the very last scene. 11. This guitar wants (tune) and you also need (do) something about your piano. 12. Following the original plan would have meant (get up) at 5:30. 13. That was the point Henry Hyde meant (make) about opinion polls. 14. She was tense, almost afraid almost afraid (meet) his gaze. 15. I know my hair wants (cut) but I never have time (go) to the hairdresser's. 16. After dropping out of Harvard, he went on (become) one of the richest men in the world. 17. I didn't tell anyone, because I was afraid (be punished). 18. Sam stopped (give) me a lift.

2. Verbals. Complete the second sentence so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change this word.

1. I can't wait to get your next letter.

forward I

2. I think it would be a good idea to take the train.

suggest I

3. One of the things I hate is people eating popcorn in the cinema.

stand One of the things I

4. I'm sorry but we have decided not to accept your application.

regret I we have decided not to accept your application.

5. She managed to persuade her parents to let her go.

succeeded She

6. I think it's better to stay out of their way.

advise I

7. They didn't want to put themselves in danger of losing their homes.

risk They

8. She was worried that she might have to speak up in front of all those important people.

afraid She

3. Verbals. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. Try (avoid) (be) late because hates (keep) (wait). 2. Imagine (have) (get up) at five a.m. every day! 3. I only just remembered (warn) her in time. 4. It's no good (write) to him; he never answers letters. The only thing (do) is (go) and (see) him. 5. Please go on (write). I don't mind (wait). 6. I'm not used to (drive) on the left. – When you see everyone else (do) it, you'll find it quite easy. 7. My dear old mother regrets never (learn) to drive. 8. I detested (spend) two hours every day travelling to work and back. 9. Michelle's going to miss (live) in New York. 10. We want to encourage businesses (invest) and (create) jobs. 11. I was made (wait) four hours before I was examined by a doctor 12. One kid dared me (sneak) into the house. 13. So how dare she (criticise) a true champion who has proved herself over and over again. 14. The public are demanding to know why the government neglected (warn) them of the oil shortages. 15. This raises questions of fairness which deserve (debate) publicly. 16. This cold medicine makes me (fall) asleep. 17. They also threatened (reveal) her former relationship with Sandy Brinkley, Edwards' sister. 18. Paul pretended (win) a lot of money but in fact he had won nothing at all. 19. Peter claims (choose) as the best-dressed man of the year. 20. The house looks so clean now. They must (clean) all day. 21. I don't fancy (go) for a walk in the rain. 22. I finished (type) the report just minutes before it was due.

4. Use the right preposition.

1. The police have warned tourists leaving the main tourist centres. 2. I'm surprised ... your not having noticed. 3. At first they hated each other, but they ended getting married. 3. We may have to resort using untrained staff. 4. We'll have to put ... their coming by another week. 5. I tried to discuss it with her but only succeeded making her angry. 6. Many local people object ... the building of the new airport. 7. He's quite capable lying to get out of trouble. 8. The drug is suspected causing over 200 deaths. 9. In the end, I just got fed his constant complaining. 10. We had to resign ourselves making a loss on the sale.

5. Reported speech. Use the verbs from the box to report the following sentences.

remark, accuse, suggest, claim, admit, plead, warn, deny, remind, apologise, congratulate, wonder, boast, insist, encourage

1."Let's try that new Thai restaurant," she said. 2."Yes, I gave away your secret," she said. 3."I'm sorry I lost the book you lent me," he said. 4."Don't go too near the edge of the cliff," they said to us. 5."No, I didn't steal the company's money," the manager said. 6."What shall I do?" she said. 7."You've caused a lot of pain to my family," she said to him. 8."Don't forget to turn the lights off." 9."I'm the strongest in the group," he said. 10."What a sunny day it is!" he said. 11."You must come with us," he said. 12. "I saw a UFO," said the child. 13. "Come on! Try it again," he said to me. 14. "Please, please, give me some money," he said to Jane. 15. "I'm happy that you have been promoted," her friend said.

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

How Sceptical Are You?

Thematic Vocabulary

1. Superstition: to be superstitious about sth, to observe superstitions, to be prone to superstition, to dismiss / reject sth as superstition, good/bad omen for sth, to take sth as an omen

2. Horoscope: signs of the Zodiac: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces. Signs of the Chinese Zodiac: boar / pig, dog, dragon, horse, monkey, ox, rabbit, rat, rooster, sheep / goat, snake, tiger

3. The occult: witchcraft, sorcery, magical incantations, enchantment, spell-working, to put a curse on sb\sth, an evil spell, to put a spell on sb, to cast a spell over sb, the evil eye, to have the power of the evil eye, to nullify the evil eye, to break the spell, to be under a spell, to prophesy that, the prophecy was fulfilled, self-fulfilling prophecy, prophetic, prophet of doom, false prophet, prophet disaster, to tell sb's fortune, fortune-teller, palmistry / chiromancy, palm reader, numerology, dream interpretation, cold readings, telepathy, quackery, graphology

4. Destiny: to be destined to do sth, fate, by a twist / quirk of fate, doom, karma, Murphy's law, sheer luck, a piece of luck, a stroke of luck, an element of luck, dumb luck (AmE), to have a run of bad luck, to wish sb the best of luck, to be in luck, to be out of luck, just my luck, as luck would have it, some people have all the luck, no such luck, knowing my luck.

5. The supernatural: extra sensory perception (ESP), poltergeist, levitation, ghost, to be haunted, yeti / Abominable Snowman, vampire, werewolf, UFO (unidentified flying object)

1. a) Read the text below. From what you read do you think the following conclusions are True or False about Britain today?

- Most people don't believe in any kind of a God.
- Traditional worship has declined in popularity.
- Belief in the paranormal is widespread.
- The desire to believe in something or someone is still very strong.

In late 20th century Britain, historically a Christian country, church going is now a minority activity; less than 10 per cent of Britons now enter a religious building at weekends. These statistics suggest a secular, atheistic nation in which the majority have come to believe that organised religion is no longer relevant to them.

And yet this retreat from traditional worship has not led to an age of rationalism and scepticism. Between two thirds and a half respondents in most opinion polls still profess to believe in some kind of a God. Other religions such as Islam and Buddhism have become much more important. At the same time, superstition and acceptance of the paranormal seem – if the television listings, and best selling book charts are any guide – to be on the increase. If a study conducted by the University of Leeds is to be believed, 55 per cent of people believe there is some truth in astrology and 15 per cent believe that abduction by aliens is possible.

Others worship a dead celebrity. After the death of Princess Diana, for example, there was a massive outpouring of grief and most churches and cathedrals reported their highest attendance for decades.

There's a well-known quote attributed to the English writer G.K. Chesterton: "When people stop believing in God they don't start to believe in nothing, they start to believe in anything."

(from *The Times*)

b) Discuss the following:

1. Is traditional religion strong in Ukraine, or is it changing and diversifying?
2. Do different generations have very different beliefs? Give examples.
3. Is belief in the paranormal widespread in Ukraine?
4. Do you agree with the quote by G.K. Chesterton? Give examples of 'anything' that people in Ukraine believe in these days.

2. As you read the texts, consider the following questions:

1. What is superstition? Why are people so influenced by superstitions, and where do superstitions come from?
2. What are Ukrainians superstitious about? What about you? What are some things that are considered unlucky? What are some things that are considered lucky? What superstitions concern: a) itchy hand; b) mirror; c) spider; d) sneezing; e) salt; f) the weather; g) empty pail; h) Friday the 13th? Have you ever had a superstition come true?
3. Is superstition a vice opposed to religion?

Text A: Superstition

Superstition is a belief, half-belief, or practice for which there appears to be no rational substance. Those who use the term imply that they have certain knowledge or superior evidence

for their own scientific, philosophical, or religious convictions. An ambiguous word, it probably cannot be used except subjectively. With this qualification in mind, superstitions may be classified roughly as religious, cultural, and personal.

Every religious system tends to accumulate superstitions as peripheral beliefs – a Christian, for example, may believe that in time of trouble he will be guided by the Bible if he opens it at random and reads the text that first strikes his eye. Often one person's religion is another one's superstition: Constantine called paganism superstition; Tacitus called Christianity a pernicious superstition; Roman Catholic veneration of relics, images, and the saints is dismissed as superstitious to many Protestants; Christians regard many Hindu practices as superstitious; and adherents of all "higher" religions may consider the Australian Aborigine's relation to his totem superstitious. Finally, all religious beliefs and practices may seem superstitious to the person without religion.

Superstitions that belong to the cultural tradition (in some cases inseparable from religious superstition) are enormous in their variety. Many persons, in nearly all times, have held, seriously or half-seriously, irrational beliefs concerning methods of warding off ill or bringing good, foretelling the future, and healing or preventing sickness or accident. A few specific folk traditions, such as belief in the evil eye or in the efficacy of amulets, have been found in most periods of history and in most parts of the world. Others may be limited to one country, region, or village, to one family, or to one social or vocational group.

Finally, people develop personal superstitions: a schoolboy writes a good examination paper with a certain pen, and from then on that pen is lucky; a horseplayer may be convinced that gray horses run well for him.

Superstition has been deeply influential in history. Even in so-called modern times, in a day when objective evidence is highly valued, there are few people who would not, if pressed, admit to cherishing secretly one or two irrational beliefs or superstitions.

(<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/574567/superstition>)

Text B: Common superstitions from around the world

Examples of superstitions vary greatly from one country to another:

- An example of a superstition that is commonly believed by the public is astrology.
- A gambler may credit a winning streak in poker to a lucky rabbit's foot or to sitting in a certain chair, rather than to skill or to the law of averages.
- In Afghanistan it is said that if you see a magpie sitting on a wall, a message will be coming for you.
- In India it is considered bad luck if someone sneezes while you are leaving your house. The remedy is to come back into the house and wait for a few hours before leaving.
- In China people say that one should not sweep or dust on New Year's Day lest good fortune also be swept away.
- An accidental burn on the left ring finger means one is soon to be engaged.
- Brides on their wedding day often do not see their groom until the ceremony, believing that to do so causes bad luck.
- Some people turn back from a journey if a black cat crosses their path, although, some European countries (eg. Britain) believe it's lucky to see a black cat. An alledged cause for this would be that Emperor Napoleon saw a black cat just before

a lost battle against the Brits. This would explain black cat being seen as a bad sign in France (and Continental Europe) and as a good one in Great Britain.

- Among African Americans it is considered unlucky to sweep someone with a broom while cleaning a house.
- Many believe that if you can blow out all of the candles on your birthday cake with one breath while making a silent wish, your wish will come true. Also, many people believe that if you cause the knife to touch the bottom of your birthday cake while making the first cut in the cake, your wish will not come true.
- Tetrachophobia (the fear of the number 4) is widespread in Japan and China; the number's use is minimized or avoided where possible. This is because the word for 4 is homophonous with the word for death. Mobile numbers with 4 in them sell for less and some buildings even skip the level four, labeling it the 5th floor instead.
- Triskaidekaphobia, the fear of the number 13, is common among those of European descent.
- Some believe that if you see a magpie, you must salute it with the words: "Hello Mr. Magpie, how's your wife and family" or bad luck will follow. Unless you see two magpies, which is good luck.
- It is also a common belief that breaking a mirror will bring 7 years of ill fortune.
- Some believe that walking under a ladder will bring bad luck.
- Opening an umbrella inside the house is purported to bring bad luck.
- Entering a house left leg first is sometimes thought to bring bad luck.
- In some countries an owl is a bad omen, in others it is a good sign because owls make their sounds when a dangerous animal is near.
- Some people believe that if you give someone a handbag as a gift, you must place a coin in the handbag, otherwise the handbag will bring the recipient bad luck.
- Some people believe that it will bring bad luck if you give someone a knife as a gift, and to avoid the bad luck the recipient should exchange the knife for some money (even if it's just one coin), so that "technically" they "bought" the knife, rather than received it as a gift.

(From *Wikipedia*, the free encyclopedia – <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superstition>)

Text C: Origin of Some Superstitions

Superstitions have probably been present among us since time immortal. You will find listed below a collection of superstitions that are still with us today and probably observed by millions world-wide!

1. **It's bad luck to walk under a ladder:** A leaning ladder forms a triangle with the wall and ground. Triangles represent the Holy Trinity, and violating the Trinity by breaking it (walking through it) would put you in league with the devil himself. Considering what Christians did to those who were considered to be in league with the devil, it's hardly surprising that leaning ladders were avoided at all cost.

2. **Friday the Thirteenth:** The idea that this day would bring bad luck has its roots in both Norse and Christian beliefs. The Scandinavian's believed that the number 13 was unlucky due to the mythological 12 demigods being joined by a 13th, an evil one, who brought misfortune upon humans. Christ was said to have been crucified on Friday and the number of guests at the party of the Last Supper was 13, with the 13th guest being Judas, the traitor.

3. **God Bless You:** The blessing of those who sneeze started when the great plague took hold of Europe. Sufferers began sneezing violently, and as such, were bound to die. The Pope therefore passed a law requiring people to bless the sneezer. At the same time, it was expected that anybody sneezing would cover their mouth with a cloth or their hand. This was obviously to stop the spreading of the disease, but many believed that it was to keep the soul intact. Sneezing 'into the air' would allow the soul to escape and death would be imminent. Up until this time, the opposite was true. Those who sneezed were congratulated as it was believed that a violent sneeze would expel evil from their bodies.

4. **Black Cats:** Historically, black cats were symbolically associated with witchcraft and evil. Originally in Britain and Europe, a black cat crossing one's path was considered good luck; however, they were also seen by the church as associated with witches. This association with witches possibly stems from pre-Christian Europe when witches weren't considered evil. In fact it was the church, who considered them unholy and pagan, who altered their reputation. The black cat was still usually seen as good luck, however in the USA and parts of Europe which were affected by the witch hunts the association with witches caused them to be considered as bad luck. In places which weren't affected particularly by witch hunts, they retained their status as good luck, and are still considered as such in Japan and most of Britain.

5. **Spilling Salt:** Salt was, during the middle ages, a very expensive commodity used mainly for medicinal purposes. For this reason, spillage was to be avoided at all costs. The idea that it is unlucky to do so probably stems from the belief that Judas spilt salt during the last supper. Throwing spilt salt over the left shoulder is linked to its medicinal use. If it could not be administered, the next best thing was to throw it into the eye of the evil spirits that brought sickness upon us. These spirits were thought to lurk behind your shoulder, waiting for an opportunity to strike.

6. **Fingers Crossed:** This is probably the superstition that is most widely used today. By making the sign of the Christian faith with our fingers, evil spirits would be prevented from destroying our chances of good fortune.

7. **Knock on Wood:** This goes back to the days before Christianity made its entrance. It was believed that good spirits lived in trees, and that by knocking on anything made from wood, we could call upon these spirits for protection against misfortune

(<http://jksalescompany.com/dw/superstitions.html>)

3. Read the texts. What is your opinion of what the writer says? Can you think of any arguments for and against the views expressed.

Text A

This is the technique used by innumerable charlatans, including fortune-tellers, palmists, astrologers, and spiritualists – anyone who wants to appear to have a unique, paranormal method of finding out about complete strangers it is not too difficult to learn, but it does require hard work, cunning and acute observation, plus a certain amount of sheer fraud. Luckily there are plenty of how-to-do books available. The techniques are many, but they all rely on the suspension of scepticism by the customer, who, after all, has paid the money in the hope of receiving reassurance, or to get a message from a departed loved one and who is anxious for the cold reader to succeed.

One standard technique is to use general statements which people think refer uniquely to them, but which could apply to almost all of us: 'You are sometimes too sensitive... you occasionally let your good nature get the better of you... now and again you are aggressive and

regret it later.’ The customer’s reply often provides further information which can be cleverly turned into more surprising knowledge.

The late Mrs Doris Stokes, the ‘spirit medium’ who did both individual sessions and mass gatherings in concert halls, was a remarkably skilled cold reader. She would produce a stream of guesses, a few of which were inevitably correct. Mistakes were either ignored or turned to her advantage. Her warm cosy manner made it impossible that such a delightful old lady could be a fraud. Sometimes distressed people phoned her home, and were encouraged to tell their story by her husband, who then offered free tickets for the next show. When the people appeared she seemed to have a miraculous knowledge of their circumstances. Either they had forgotten the chat with Mr Stokes or else were too polite to say ‘I told *you* that’. Other listeners were mightily impressed. Mistakes were blamed on the fact that many dead people were trying to talk to her at once and their ‘lines’ were crossed.

(from *The Observer*)

Text B

The pseudo-science of being able to determine personality from handwriting has gained quite a worrying level of acceptance. Estimates suggest 85 per cent of firms in Europe use graphological analysis in making at least some of their hiring decisions – which is why application forms often ask you to complete them in your own handwriting. Yet a moment’s thought should make anyone sceptical. Is there really some immutable law of the universe which compels everyone with a particular set of characteristics to dot their ‘i’s’ cross their ‘t’s’ or slope their letters in the same way?

What is true, of course, is that your mental state can affect your writing. And you can make some informed guesses from handwriting: in the past, at least, the upper and professional classes were said to have scruffier scripts than the lower or clerical classes; handwriting can often deteriorate with over-use, as in the infamous scrawl of doctors.

These generalisations are dangerous enough without going further. Texts which graphologists examine are often taken from autobiographical sketches that contain clues. Without such help, graphologists tend to perform less well. One study showed graphologists unable to distinguish between the scripts of mental hospital patients and undergraduates.

A few years ago a BBC science programme asked a group of four graphologists to do three tests, including distinguishing a group of actors from a group of monks. The graphologists didn’t do badly, averaging a success rate of 65 per cent. The programme then asked ordinary people to play amateur graphologists and they did almost as well, getting the right answer 59 per cent of the time.

If careers are to be decided on our penmanship, shouldn’t we be looking for success rates among professional graphologists of nearer 100 per cent?

(from *The Observer*)

b) Discuss the following:

1. Why do some people consult psychics before doing important things? Have you ever been to a séance? Do you know anyone who has? Talk about your experience. Is it legal to hold a séance in your country? Do you think it should be? Why or why not?
2. Where can graphology be used? Do you think handwriting analysis is always objective?

4. Translate the sentences using the thematic vocabulary:

1. Прокляття фараонів – це магичне заклинання, що захищає гробниці єгипетських правителів від вторгнення. Згідно легенди, кожен, хто посміє зайти у гробницю, приречений на загибель. 2. За гороскопом, вона найкраще має ладнати з тими, хто народилися під знаками Овена, Терезів та Стрільця. 3. У Тауері живе привид Анни Бoleyн, дружини короля Генріха VIII, яку він стратив. 4. Щоб у ніч на Івана Купала (on the Eve of Ivan Kupala) наснився віщий сон, треба в сутінки зірвати сім різних квітів і покласти їх на ніч під подушку. 5. Ходять чутки, що вона приворожила Тома. 6. Зла відьма зачарувала принца і він перетворився на чудовисько. 7. На щастя, у продажі було два квитки на останній рейс. 8. Такий дім коштує мільйон. Декому щастить!

5. Comment on the following:

a) The One-Eyed Doe

A Doe had had the misfortune to lose one of her eyes, and could not see any one approaching her on that side. So to avoid any danger she always used to feed on a high cliff near the sea, with her sound eye looking towards the land. By this means she could see whenever the hunters approached her on land, and often escaped by this means. But the hunters found out that she was blind of one eye, and hiring a boat rowed under the cliff where she used to feed and shot her from the sea. "Ah," cried she with her dying voice, "You cannot escape your fate."

(Aesop's Fables – <http://www.aesopfables.com/>)

b) The Traveller and Fortune

A traveller wearied from a long journey lay down, overcome with fatigue, on the very brink of a deep well. Just as he was about to fall into the water, Dame Fortune, it is said, appeared to him and waking him from his slumber thus addressed him: "Good Sir, pray wake up: for if you fall into the well, the blame will be thrown on me, and I shall get an ill name among mortals; for I find that men are sure to impute their calamities to me, however much by their own folly they have really brought them on themselves." Everyone is more or less master of his own fate.

(Aesop's Fables – <http://www.aesopfables.com/>)

6. Discussion:

1. How sceptical are you? Do you believe that... a) planets influence your life? b) you can tell someone's personality from their handwriting? c) complete strangers can give you accurate information about your present and future life? d) your success or physical energy depends on which day of the month it is, as determined by the three 'cycles' (emotional, physical and intellectual) fixed when you were born? e) people can communicate without using any of the five senses? f) you return to earth after you die? g) some people have the power to harm people by looking at them?
2. Our century is marked by a boom of astrology, graphology, numerology, quackery, UFOlogy which are considered to be pseudosciences as they claim powerful but secret techniques that only work for believers, but frown upon scepticism and demands for proof. Is pseudoscience dangerous?
3. Publishers report that astrology columns are among the most widely read features in newspapers. Do you check your astrological forecast from time to time? Why or why not? Do you believe in star signs? Which sign of the zodiac were you born under? Do you know what the typical summary of your star sign is? Are you like this?

4. Do you believe in coincidences? Why or why not? According to A.Einstein, coincidence is God's way of remaining anonymous. Do you agree?
5. Have you ever had a dream come true?
6. Do you believe in fate?
7. What is the basic idea behind Murphy's Law? Can you think of any examples of Murphy's Law applying to your life or the lives of people you know?

7. Prepare presentations on the following mysteries:

- The Loch Ness Monster
- The Bermuda Triangle
- The Curse of Tutankhamun
- Easter Island
- Stonehenge
- The Mary Celeste
- The Tunguska Explosion
- Crop Circles

8. Essay topics:

- 1) In Spite of Advances in Scientific Knowledge, People Are Still Superstitious. Agree or Disagree.
- 2) Worthless People Blame Their Karma. (Burmese Proverb)
- 3) We All Need Something to Believe in.
- 4) "Destiny Is not a Matter of Chance, It Is a Matter of Choice; It Is not a Thing to Be Waited for, It Is a Thing to Be Achieved." (William Jennings Bryan)
- 5) "Shallow Men Believe in Luck. Strong Men Believe in Cause and Effect." (Ralph Waldo Emerson)

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